Late Pleistocene Williamson's Sapsucker from Wyoming.—Archaeological excavations at the Casper Site, a bison kill site in Casper, Natrona Co., Wyoming, yielded a single left humerus referable to *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*, Williamson's Sapsucker. The site, described by G. C. Frison (The Casper Site: a Hell Gap Bison Kill on the High Plains, Academic Press, N.Y., 1974), has been radiocarbon dated to 10,060 ± 170 years B.P. (8110 B.C.: RL-208) and 9830 ± 350 years B.P. (7880 B.C.: RL-125), and therefore lies on the Late Pleistocene-Holocene boundary. The extinct camelid *Camelops* is also present in the fauna, lending it a Late Pleistocene aspect. Dental eruption and attrition in the bison population, referred by M. Wilson (*in* G. C. Frison, op. cit., p. 132) to *Bison bison antiquus*, suggest a late autumn kill event. Shed coyote (*Canis latrans*) deciduous premolars also suggest a late summer to autumn occurrence. If a natural occurrence, the sapsucker could have been a migrating individual, as the sand-dune setting of the site is at variance with modern habitat preferences of this species. However, its emplacement in the bone bed may have come through the action of human or other predators.

TABLE 1

MAXIMUM MEASUREMENTS OF SAPSUCKER HUMERI

	UWA27269	*S. thryoideus*[1]	*S. varius*[2]
Mid-shaft diameter	2.85	2.85	2.70
Breadth distal end	6.70	6.55	6.45
Ectepicondylar prominence to external trochlear condyle	4.00	3.75	3.70

[1] N = 3. [2] N = 6.

Asyndesmus lewis and species of *Melanerpes* were eliminated on the basis of size as well as characters of the distal end (the proximal head of the fossil is missing). The similar humerus of *Picoides villosus* differs in having (1) a larger, more deeply excavated olecranal fossa, (2) a larger depression of brachialis anticus, and (3) a shorter ectepicondylar prominence. The external trochlear condyle of *Sphyrapicus thyroideus* appears more bulbous than that of *S. v. varius* and *S. v. nuchalis*. In addition, the larger size of the fossil indicates *S. thyroideus* rather than *S. varius* (Table 1). The specimen (NC2559, recatalogued UWA27269) is in the University of Wyoming Anthropology collections.

P. Brodkorb (Catalogue of Fossil Birds, Part 4, Bull. Florida State Mus. 15:162–266, 1971) lists 2 Pleistocene records for *S. varius* (1 of them uncertain), but none for *S. thyroideus*. The Casper Site specimen therefore appears to be the first Pleistocene record of the species.

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