The bend of the wing is not "lemon yellow" as stated by Abbott (op. cit.) nor is it the same as the color of of the bend of the wing in *albicollis*. The bend of the wing on the bird in question is faintly tinged with yellow and but slightly more yellowish than normal for *Z. l. gambelii*, well within the range of color shown in the species. The other features of the bird cited by Abbott are within the range of variation of the white-crown. A whitish throat patch, present in the bird under consideration and the feature at first most suggestive of hybridization although not specifically mentioned by Abbott, is a not uncommon attribute of the White-crowned Sparrow; in the bird under consideration, it is merely more extensive than usual. There is no evidence of the black malar stripes which often serve to set off the throat patch in the White-throated Sparrow.

Sibley (1956) reported a Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Z. atricapilla*) with a white throat, an occurrence strikingly similar to the one under discussion. He also mentioned two others of that species with some white in the throat and a *Z. l. gambelii* with a very pale throat. Sibley wrote: "These facts suggest that there is a normal genetic basis for white in the throat plumage of *atricapilla*. It seems probable that the white throat in this otherwise normal specimen of *atricapilla* is due, not to hybridization, but either to the chance coalition of a larger than usual number of multiple factors affecting white throat plumage or to a mutation which affected the deposition of pigment in the feathers of this area." With the substitution of the name *leucophrys* for *atricapilla*, that statement aptly fits the present situation.

I am grateful to Keith L. Dixon, Roxie C. Laybourne, and Susan Covington for comments and assistance in the preparation of this manuscript.

Literature Cited

Abbott, J. M. 1958. Hybrid White-crowned × White-throated Sparrow. Atlantic Naturalist, 13:258–259.

Abbott, J. M. 1959. A hybrid White-crowned × White-throated Sparrow. Wilson Bull., 71:282–283.

Cockrum, E. L. 1952. A check-list and bibliography of hybrid birds in North America north of Mexico. Wilson Bull., 64:140–159.

Gray, A. P. 1958. Bird hybrids. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, Farnham Royal, Bucks, England.

Sibley, C. G. 1956. A white-throated Golden-crowned Sparrow. Condor, 58:294–295.

Suchetet, A. 1897. Des hybrides a l'etat sauvage. Regne animal. Classe des Oiseaux. Paris.

Wetmore, A. 1931. Warm blooded vertebrates. Part 1, Birds. Smithsonian Sci. Ser., 9.

Richard C. Banks, *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. 20560, 14 August 1969.*

The avifauna of the Sand Draw local fauna (Aftonian) of Brown County, Nebraska.—The first birds known from the Sand Draw local fauna were reported by Jehl (Auk, 83:669–670, 1966). The fauna is considered to be Aftonian (first interglacial) in age (see McGrew, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Geol. Ser., 9:34–35, 1944, and Hibbard, Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts, and Letters, 62nd Ann. Rept., p. 19, 1960), and as Jehl (op. cit.) pointed out, "None of the avian fossils contradict this interpretation, and the presence of a large stork seems to support the view that this fauna lived in a warm, interglacial period." The fossils reported herein were collected by C. W. Hibbard of The University of

Michigan Museum of Paleontology and his field party during the summer of 1968. The birds are as follows:

Anas discors Blue-winged Teal.—Three bones, a complete but damaged left humerus (UMMP No. V57157 from SW ¼, NW ¼ Sec. 25, T31N, R22W, Brown County, Nebr.), the distal end of a right humerus (UMMP No. V57020, from SE ¼, SE ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 1, T31N, R23W, Brown County, Nebr.), and a complete right coracoid (UMMP No. V57158, from the same locality as V57157) represent this species. In total length the humerus measures 62.3 mm, the coracoid, 33.7 mm.

Laterallus sp. Small rail.—The distal end of a right coracoid (UMMP No. V57019, from W ½, NW ¼, Sec. 25, T31N, R22W, Brown County, Nebr.) represents a small rail similar to the living *Laterallus* rails but is too fragmentary to permit positive identification to species.

Speotyto cunicularia intermedia, new subspecies. Sand Draw Burrowing Owl.

Type.—Fig. 1. Proximal 33 mm of left tarsometatarsus (UMMP No. V57018, from NW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 26, T31N, R22W, Brown County, Nebr.). Collected by C. W. Hibbard and field party, summer, 1967.

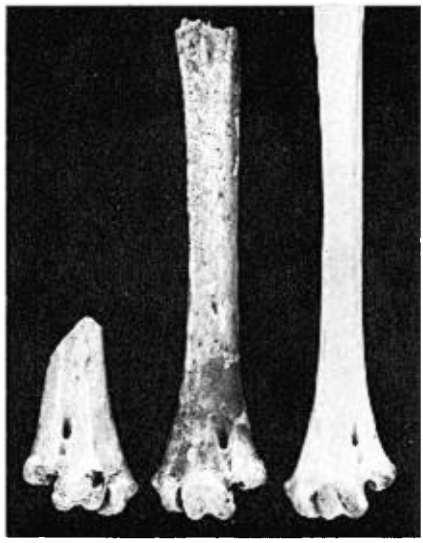

FIG. 1. The distal ends of the tarsometatarsi of, from left to right, the type of *Speotyto cunicularia megalopeza*, *S. c. intermedia*, and Recent *Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea* (UMMZ No. 99406).

Diagnosis and Comparisons.—This tarsometatarsus represents an owl belonging to the genus *Speotyto*, similar to the Recent *S. cunicularia* in all characters except size of trochleae and shaft which are more robust in the fossil. Ford (Condor, 68:472–475, 1966) described *S. megalopeza* from the Rexroad formation of the Upper Pliocene of Kansas as, "Morphologically similar to *S. cunicularia* but distinct in having slightly more robust trochleae and a much wider and thicker shaft." The Sand Draw fossil is a perfect intermediate

between the Recent *S. cunicularia* and the Pliocene *S. megalopeza* in robustness, and in my opinion *S. megalopeza* and the Sand Draw Burrowing Owl represent a temporal cline leading to the Recent *S. cunicularia*. I therefore recommend making *S. megalopeza* a temporal subspecies of the Recent *S. cunicularia* to best reflect its relationships.

Measurements.—The Sand Draw fossil measures in width across trochleae, 7.6 mm; width of shaft, 3.3 mm, measured 9 mm from distal surface of groove of middle trochlea; and depth of shaft at same level, 2.2 mm. Corresponding measurements for the type of *S. megalopeza* are, respectively: 7.6 mm, 4.0 mm, and 2.3 mm. The measurements that Ford (op. cit.) gives, ". . . for the largest (UMMZ No. 99406) of 13 individuals of *cunicularia* examined are, respectively, 7.6 mm, 3.2 mm, and 1.9 mm."

Speotyto cunicularia megalopeza also is known from the Fox Canyon local fauna of the Rexroad formation, Upper Pliocene of Kansas (Ford, op. cit.), and from the Hagerman local fauna of the Glenns Ferry formation, Upper Pliocene of Idaho (Ford and Murray, Auk, 84:115–117, 1967). The modern form, *S. cunicularia*, has been reported from the McKittrick and Rancho La Brea deposits of the late Pleistocene of California (Wetmore, Smith. Misc. Coll., 131(5):87, 1956).

Passerines.—Several fragmentary bones represent small passerines but are unidentifiable to family.

Egg shells are commonly recovered from the matrix.

The presently known avifauna of the Sand Draw local fauna is as follows:

Horned Grebe	*Podiceps auritus*
Stork	cf. *Ciconia maltha*
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*
Trumpeter Swan	*Cygnus buccinator*[1]
Blue-winged Teal	*Anas discors*
Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*
Small Rail	*Laterallus* sp.
Burrowing Owl	*Speotyto cunicularia intermedia*
Small Passerines	

I wish to thank Drs. C. W. Hibbard, R. W. Storer, and H. B. Tordoff for their criticism of the manuscript, and Karoly Kutasi for taking the photograph for Figure 1. Financial support for Dr. Hibbard's field work in Nebraska was provided by a grant from the National Science Foundation (GB-5450). My research was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, GB-6230, to N. G. Hairston, The University of Michigan, for research in Systematic and Evolutionary Biology.—J. ALAN FEDUCCIA, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (Present address: Department of Biology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas), 5 April 1969.*

[1] A fragment of a tarsometatarsus (Frick prospecting loc. No. 263) from the Frick Collection of The American Museum of Natural History has been identified by Patricia V. Rich of the A.M.N.H. Dept. of Paleontology as close to the Recent *C. buccinator*.