

ERRATUM

In *Western Birds* 44(3), Figures 5, 6, and 7 in the article Dark-faced Common Murres of Central California in Fall and Winter (*Western Birds* 44:250–259, 2013) were inadvertently omitted; they are reproduced here. I apologize for this unfortunate lapse to author Peter Pyle and the readers of *Western Birds*.

Philip Uttitt

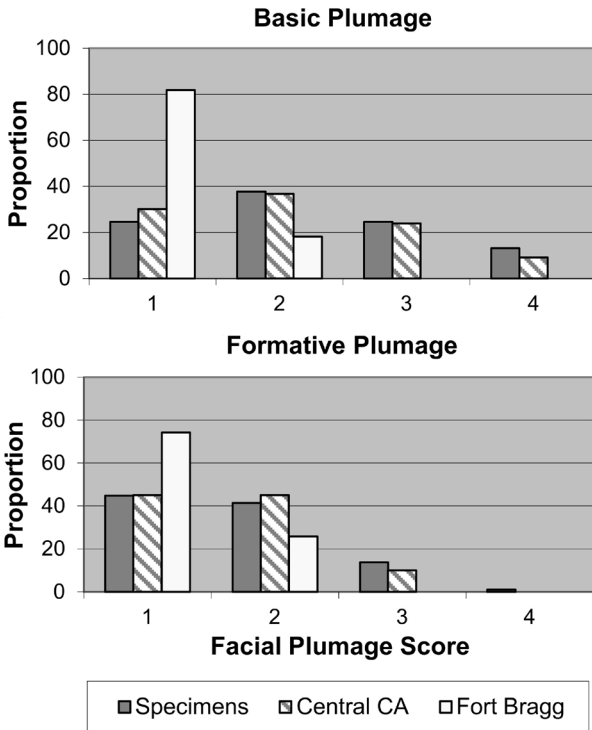


Figure 5. Distribution of facial scores (see Figure 1) of Common Murres in basic and formative plumage on the basis of specimens and birds studied in the field. The latter were scored between 30 September and 6 November, when birds should have few or no alternate feathers (see text). Birds observed on four trips from Bodega Bay to Half Moon Bay (30 September–6 November, 2011 and 2012) and on one trip off Fort Bragg (6 November 2011) analyzed separately. See text for statistical comparisons. Sample sizes for basic plumage: 61 specimens, 209 live birds off central California, and 55 live birds off Fort Bragg; for formative plumage: 29 specimens, 100 live birds off central California, and 31 live birds off Fort Bragg.

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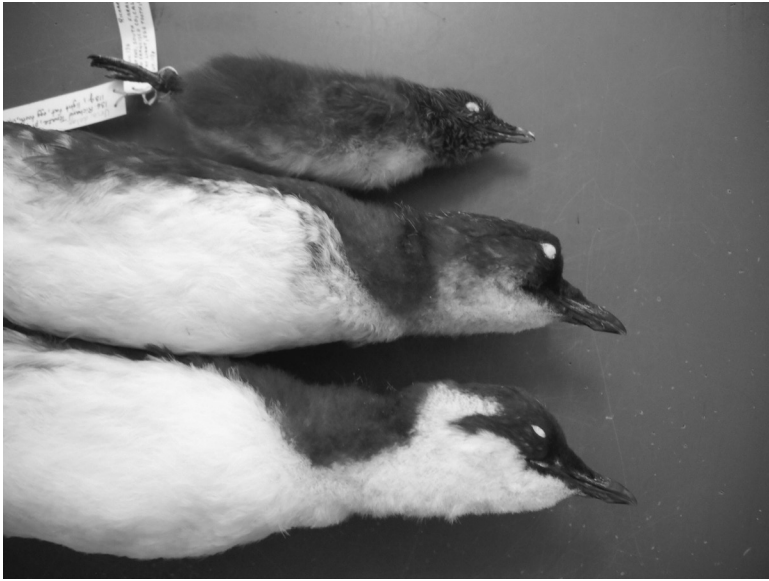


Figure 6. Variation in the head plumage of chicks and juveniles of the Common Murre. The nestling (top, CAS 88095) was collected on Southeast Farallon Island 7 June 1964; the juveniles (middle, CAS 15545; bottom, 15546) were collected on Monterey Bay 19 August 1909. CAS 88095 shows the pattern typical of natal down; CAS 15545 was one of only three of the sample of 33 juveniles showing dark auriculars.



Figure 7. Completely dark Common Murre with two in typical alternate plumage, photographed 24 July 2013, 14 km southeast of the Farallon Islands, flying south. That the dark bird was carrying a fish indicates it was breeding, perhaps on the Farallon Islands.

Photo by Dru Devlin NOAA/ONMS/ACCESS