

where they pounded away for some minutes before coming to the nest with their bills stuffed full of the white bits. From this time until the young left the nest they were fed mostly on these acorns.

Sometimes the birds flew to an oak tree from which they took the green acorns. These were brought to the poles and, I believe, stored away in the holes left vacant by the taking of the old acorns. However I have no proof that green nuts were not fed. It only seemed as if the birds were taking the green ones to the poles rather than directly to the young, and since the dried ones would be easier cracked, it is reasonable to believe they were the ones the birds favored for food purposes. Perhaps green acorns are as indigestible for baby birds as green apples are for baby boys. Who knows!

On the twentieth of the month I was extremely interested to see the male eating black scale from a pepper-tree that grew about a block from the nest.

At this time one large young was reaching far out of the hole and I was told by a neighbor that two of the nestlings were found at the foot of the pole. While it seemed hardly credible that two of them should have been pushed out, there proved to be only one that left the nest, which was either late on the 25th, or early on the 26th of September, fourteen or fifteen days after I discovered them.

About six o'clock of the 26th I found the young bird flying, in rather an uncertain way, from pole to pole, where he hopped about and took food which the adults brought him. There were two or three white bars on the black outer tail-feathers, and a patch below the red crown was gray.

It would seem that this late nesting of the California Woodpecker is not so unusual as we may have believed; for on the 19th of October I found another pole, two blocks farther down this busy thoroughfare, where noisy young were being fed. One was leaning well out of the nest. As in the other case, nuts were being fed; but once I saw one of the adults fly down through the air nearly to the ground and come back with a large, long-legged insect in its bill, proving that the diet was not exclusively of acorns.

Los Angeles, California, April 6, 1915.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW RACE OF SAVANNAH SPARROW AND SUGGESTIONS ON SOME CALIFORNIA BIRDS

By LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D.

IN STUDYING a collection, one sometimes finds birds that show an extension of range, or seem worth reporting from a paucity of records of their presence in the place where these were taken, revises his previous opinion in the light of more material, or reaches conclusions in harmony with, or in opposition to, others who have studied the same species. These are my excuses for this paper. For assistance my thanks are due to Dr. Dwight, Mr. Oberholser and Mr. Porter. Most of the birds recorded were collected for me by the late Mr. Marsden.

Fratercula corniculata. The Horned Puffin recorded in the obituary of Mr. Marsden as collected at Pacific Grove on February 17, 1914, was a female in winter plumage including the bill. It is now no. 26172 of my collection.

***Larus kumlieni* (?)**. A young female gull (no. 23689), collected at Pacific Grove on January 4, 1912, by Mr. Marsden, has been compared very carefully more than once by Dr. Dwight and myself with the gulls in the collection of the

American Museum of Natural History, his collection and my own, and especially with the bird on which his description of the young of the Kumlien Gull was based; also by Mr. Louis H. Porter and myself with the young bird reported in *The Auk*, xxiii, p. 37. The result has been always the same, the only noticeable difference between the Pacific Grove bird and the two Kumlien's Gulls from the east being that the primaries of the former are a clearer, somewhat darker, gray, as they are much less worn and faded, and that it has acquired many feathers of the pale pearl-gray mantle of the adult. It is a smaller bird than any specimen of *Larus glaucescens* I have seen, especially in bill, tarsi and toes, and the mantle is paler, the shade of *Larus kumlieni*. Little is known about this species, which was at first confused with *Larus glaucescens*, but it certainly seems improbable that it should wander to California, as it has so far been recorded only from the North Atlantic. Mr. Oberholser, chiefly for this reason, considers my bird only an abnormal Glaucous-winged Gull with an unusually small bill.

Marila collaris. Four females: 1, Pacific Grove, December 21, 1911; 3, Colusa, (1) December 5, 1913, and (2) January 5, 1914, H. W. M. (nos. 23719, 25995-7).

Arenaria interpres interpres. The young female Turnstone (no. 11717) taken on September 8, 1904, at Pacific Beach, and recorded in *THE CONDOR*, vii, p. 141, as this race, has much darker upperparts and breast, and less rusty on wing-coverts, than any of a series of 10 young female *A. i. morinella* taken on the Atlantic coast in August and September. In 5 females taken in Florida in December the rusty has disappeared by fading and attrition, but the upperparts are even paler than in the early fall birds and very much paler than the Pacific Beach bird. The latter closely resembles young *A. i. interpres* from Oceanica in the collection of Dr. Dwight taken in November, and agrees with them in having the tips of the rectrices white and not pale rusty as in *A. i. morinella*.

Otocoris alpestris merrilli. Eight males and five females, Dos Palos, Merced County, November 2-13, 1908, H. W. M. (nos. 19615-27).

Otocoris alpestris pallida. A male Horned Lark from Palm Springs, February 16, 1913, A. Brooks (no. 26696), is called *O. a. ammophila* by Mr. Oberholser, and a female taken at Redlands on February 13, 1903, H. W. M. (no. 8396), *O. a. leucansiptila*. These birds are noticeably different, but both are grouped under *O. a. pallida* in the A. O. U. *Check-List*, and I have seen no birds from the type locality of the last.

Corvus corax clarionensis. Four Ravens collected on San Clemente Island by Mr. C. B. Linton, young male, October 8, adult females, January 24 and March 5, and young female, October 8, 1907 (nos. 18515-8), differ fully as much in wing, tail and length and depth of bill from five Ravens from Humboldt County, California, Montana, North Dakota and Colorado, as the latter do from five from Alaska and Greenland, while in the ratio between length and depth of bill the San Clemente birds are more like Ravens from the far north than those from other parts of the northern United States. This would indicate that if *C. c. principalis* is recognized, *C. c. clarionensis* should be; but, as none of my skins of *C. c. sinuatus* are from anywhere near the type locality, it may be that they are not fair representatives of that race, but intermediates with *C. c. principalis*.

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis. Three Savannah Sparrows from Trinidad, Humboldt County, California, taken August 21, 26, and 31, 1909 (nos. 20699-701), Mr. Oberholser refers to *nevadensis*; and four from Witch Creek, male, November 21, 1904 (no. 12121), and three females, December 11, 1903 (no. 10215), October 31, 1904 (no. 12120), and January 25, 1906 (no. 16296), and

two females from Dos Palos, Merced County, November 2 and 9, 1908 (nos. 19628-9), are very similar. All were collected by Mr. Marsden. These birds do not have as broad black centers to the feathers of the upperparts, and the hazel borders are wider than in females from Tucson, Arizona, November 10, 1905, H. W. M. (no. 14757) and Gallatin County, Montana, May 20, 1907, A. A. Saunders (no. 20578), but in general pallor and lack of hazel and buff in the plumage are nearer to them than to *alaudinus* from the Pacific Coast. If, as seems necessary, these birds are called *nevadensis*, the Savannah Sparrows breeding in North Dakota and wintering in Texas and Coahuila, Mexico, must also be referred to this subspecies. The Savannah Sparrows breeding in Saskatchewan appear to be intergrades with *alaudinus*, though somewhat nearer *nevadensis*, while the few skins I have from Teton County, Montana, and Okanagan, British Columbia, are plainly *alaudinus*.

***Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti*.** A female collected at San Bruno, San Mateo County, May 1, 1904, H. H. Bailey (no. 17420), has a bill as long and slender as average females of the Belding Sparrow from San Diego County; and a male, Witch Creek, San Diego County, February 12, 1904 (no. 10864), and a female, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, February 21, 1896, F. S. Daggett (no. 21653), I cannot help referring to *bryanti*, although the former is on back intermediate with *beldingi*. It seems to me that the true relation between these birds would be better expressed by the trinomial, *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*.

***Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi*.** Dwarf Savannah Sparrow. New subspecies.

Type.—♂ adult, no. 12975, collection of Louis B. Bishop; Chilliwack, British Columbia, April 4, 1905; Allan Brooks.

Subspecific Characters.—Nearest in size to *P. s. bryanti*, but with slightly longer wing and tail, slightly smaller bill, and shorter tarsus; much paler in coloring, with the dark central stripes much narrower both above and below, and the rusty paler. Smaller, but with relatively longer bill than *P. s. alaudinus* and *P. s. nevadensis*; much paler and with less rusty in plumage of upper parts than *P. s. alaudinus*; closely resembling *P. s. nevadensis* in color, but slightly darker and more brownish above, with the supra-loral stripe broader and richer, and with the auricular region, nape and sides of neck washed with buff, these differences showing best in birds in fresh winter plumage.

Range.—Resident in southwestern British Columbia near the coast; some migrating to Humboldt Bay, California, in August.

In May, 1905, Mr. Allan Brooks, while sending me some birds from Sumas, B. C., called my attention to the fact that two forms of Savannah Sparrow occurred there,—a small bird, “the resident form, which breeds on the coast only (west of the Cascades), generally on tidal flats and never at high elevations”, and a larger bird, which appeared only in the migrations, breeding “in the interior and northward”. He stated also that the migratory form did not arrive in spring until three weeks or a month after the breeding race and that the latter sometimes wintered. At the time this race, though evidently distinct from the *alaudinus* occurring in transit, seemed too close to the bird breeding in North Dakota to warrant description; but some very small Savannah Sparrows, collected at Trinidad, Humboldt County, California, in August, 1909, by Mr. Marsden, were evidently this small Sumas bird and evidently not the North Dakota form. I have named it after Mr. Brooks, its discoverer, as a slight tribute to his worth as an ornithologist, artist, and brave defender of his country.

MEASUREMENTS, IN MILLIMETERS, OF SAVANNAH SPARROWS

Collection of L. B. Bishop	Locality	Date	Wing	Tail	Exposed culmen	Bill from nostril	Depth of bill at base	Tarsus
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi</i>								
						Males		
12972	Chilliwack, B. C.	March 30, 1905	67.4	46.9	9.6	7.5	5.6	20
12973	" "	" " "	65.8	47	10	7.5	5.6	20.5
12974	" "	April 4, "	66.8	46.8	10	7.3	6	19.5
12975*	" "	" " "	66	45.9	10	7.7	5.7	20
12976	Sumas	" 28, "	68	46.3	10.8	7.9	6	20.5
20692	Trinidad, Calif.	August 19, 1909	67.3	47	9.5	6.9	6	20
		Average	66.9	46.6	10	7.5	5.8	20.1
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti</i>								
						Males		
8738	Millbrae, Calif.	May 26, 1903	65	45.5	11	9.4	6	21.6
8739	" "	" " "	63	44.5	11.2	8	6	22.3
22048	Redwood City	April 27, 1910	67.3	48	10.4	8	6	22.2
20374	Suisun, "	May 21, 1909	66.7	46.5	11.4	8.5	6	21
20375	" "	" 24, "	64.5	45.4	10.3	8	5.8	21.6
20683	Trinidad, "	June 8, "	64.8	45	11	7.8	5.5	22.5
20685	" "	" 22, "	68	47.3	11.4	8.8	5.7	22.8
20690	" "	July 29, "	69.2	46.3	11.4	7.9	6.2	21.4
		Average	66.1	46.1	11	8.3	5.9	21.9
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus</i>								
						Males		
12245	Pacific Beach, Calif.	January 11, 1905	70.8	47	9.2	7.2	5.4	20.8
18756	Red Bluff, "	April 8, 1908	70.7	50.6	10.2	8	6.3	21.3
18757	" "	" 11, "	74	50.5	10	7.9	6	22.2
24210	Okanagan, B. C.	" 30, 1912	70.6	50	9.3	7.1	5.8	21
4151	White Pass, "	June 4, 1899	73.2	53.3	9.5	7.9	5.7	20.3
4216	Log Cabin, "	" 20, "	72	49	10.3	7.9	5.1	21.7
4473	Circle City, Alaska	August 19, "	73.5	54	9.4	7.3	5.3	21.3
4494	Yukon Mouth, "	" 27, "	72.8	56.7	10.4	8	5.6	20.6
		Average	72.8	51.4	9.8	7.7	5.6	21.2
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis</i>								
						Males		
12121	Witch Creek, Calif.	November 21, 1904	72	51.2	10	8	6.2	21.3
19936	Rockport, Texas	February 2, 1909	69.8	47.6	9.7	7.5	5.5	21.4
19939	" "	" " "	70	47.9	10.1	7.4	6	20
1527	Towner Co., N. Dak.	May 1, 1895	73.2	52	10	7.9	6.4	19.8
7434	Nelson " "	June 12, 1902	70	50.6	9.6	7.3	6.2	21.2
13296	Benson " "	July 20, 1905	71	47	10.6	8	6	20.3
15673	Maple Creek, Sask.	June 9, 1906	67.4	51.2	10	8	5.6	20.5
15780	" " "	" 25, "	70	51.1	10	7.6	5.6	20
		Average	70.4	49.9	10	7.7	5.9	20.6
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi</i>								
						Females		
12977	Sumas, B. C.	April 28, 1905	66.1	47	10.2	7.8	5.7	21.5
12978	" "	May 8, "	64.6	44.2	10.2	7.5	5.8	19.5
12979	" "	" 4, "	62.3	43.5	9.5	7.3	5.2	20
12980	" "	" " "	66.6	47.6	9.6	7.2	5.5	21
20698	Trinidad, Calif.	August 19, 1909	64.2	44.7	10.2	7.5	6	20
		Average	64.8	45.4	9.9	7.5	5.6	20.4

*Type.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. The sparrow recorded from Redlands as *Z. l. nuttalli* in THE CONDOR, VII, p. 142, I believe, after comparison with a larger series of fall birds from the normal range of that subspecies, to be nearer *Z. l. gambeli*.

Passerella iliaca unalaschensis. Two male Fox Sparrows taken at Santa

Cruz, February 2, 1895, G. F. Breninger (no. 26701), and Sherwood, Mendocino County, September 28, 1908, H. W. Marsden (no. 19524), and three females, Grafton, Yolo County, September 27, 1910, H. W. M. (no. 22989), Paradise, Butte County, March 10, 1906, C. W. Bowman (no. 17980), and Santa Cruz County, January 15, 1895, G. F. Breninger (no. 26702), are referred to this race by Mr. Oberholser; and a male and female collected at Witch Creek, January 16, and November 16, 1906 (nos. 16325, 17256), by Mr. Marsden seem to me indistinguishable.

Passerella iliaca insularis. A male taken at Nicasio, February 18, 1911 (no. 25302), and a female at Felton, Santa Cruz County, January 12, 1892, G. B. Badger (no. 25303), Mr. Oberholser calls this subspecies; and to it I refer also two males, Pescadero, San Mateo County, October 26, 1910 (no. 23006), and Sherwood, Mendocino County, October 13, 1908 (no. 19525), collected by Mr. Marsden.

Zamelodia melanocephala capitalis. In my series of breeding male Black-headed Grosbeaks I find that 3 from Pacheco, Chihuahua, Mexico, and 2 from the Huachuca Mountains (Palmerlee, Cochise County), Arizona, have much larger bills than 10 from different parts of California, between Humboldt and San Diego counties. In the former the exposed culmen averages 19.9 millimeters, with extremes of 19.2 and 20.5, and the depth of bill at base 15.5, with extremes of 15.2 and 15.8; in the latter these measurements are 17, with extremes of 16 and 18.3, and 14.2, with extremes of 13.5 and 15.2. In addition the Chihuahua and Huachuca Mountain birds have the heads more solidly black. A breeding male from Walsh, Alberta, with bill of 17.6 by 14.8, one from Newcastle, Colorado, measuring 17 by 15.2, and a probably migrating male from Tucson, Arizona (May 6, 1907), with bill of 16.1 by 13.1 agree both in size of bill and color of head with California birds and not with the larger bird ascribed by Ridgway to the Rocky Mountains.

Guiraca caerulea salicarius. My few Blue Grosbeaks from California, 3 males and 1 female from Redlands, have the small bill, which Ridgway first noticed was characteristic of California birds. This difference seems to me of fully as much value as the different shade of blue and slightly larger size by which *lazula* differs from *caerulea*.

Lanius borealis invictus. A comparison of 26 Northern Shrikes in my collection from the Magdalen Islands, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina and Ontario, with 17 from British Columbia, Montana, North Dakota and Colorado shows that the western birds in the same stage of plumage have the upper parts a paler shade of gray, less vermiculation on the breast, with the white areas of wings, tail, rump and scapulars larger, as claimed for this race.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE SUMMER RESIDENT LAND BIRDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

By J. R. PEMBERTON and H. W. CARRIGER

WITH MAP AND FIVE PHOTOS

IN GLANCING over the many volumes of THE CONDOR one can not help but be struck with the fact that Monterey County has been sadly neglected by bird students. There have been published in our magazine just two general articles on the birds of this region and two small notices in the field-and-study de-