

specimen is distinguishable only by its size. None of the other geese approach the swan in magnitude, while *B. dickeyi*, although one and a half millimeters shorter than the *Cygnus* specimen, is of appreciably heavier shaft. The close approximation in size makes easier a comparison of the two bones.

Viewed from the anterior face the swan's tibia is more slender and tapering in the shaft but with slightly greater diameter through the condyles. This difference might disappear if the goose were younger and the swan were older, although plumage indicates the maturity of the swan. The entire distal end of the bone is swung over farther toward the sagittal plane in the swan, while all the genus *Branta* as well as *Anser* show much less of this displacement. (See accompanying figures.)

When viewed from the distal end in a line of sight parallel with the shaft of the bone, a marked difference is seen between the two. In *Cygnus* the condyles are separated anteriorly by a more open arch; the inner condyle exceeds the outer by a larger quantity; the angle included between the inner and the outer profiles is greater; the distance between the bottom of the intercondylar notch on the anterior side and the corresponding point on the posterior side is less than in the fossil specimen. These differences hold good when comparing the Recent brants with the small *Cygnus coscoroba* from Patagonia.

MEASUREMENTS

	<i>B. dickeyi</i>	<i>C. columbianus</i>
Total length, excluding cnemial crest.....	177.0 mm.	178.5 mm.
Transverse diameter through condyles.....	22.4	22.9
Antero-posterior diameter through condyles.....	20.8	21.4
Least transverse diameter of shaft.....	10.0	9.5

University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles, June 9, 1924.

NOTES ON SOME BIRDS FROM TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON

By ALEX. WALKER

DURING several years' residence in Tillamook County, Oregon, the writer has collected or observed a number of species not recorded by Mr. Stanley G. Jewett in his three papers relating to the birds of this region. (See CONDOR, xvi, 1914, p. 107; xviii, 1916, p. 74; xxiii, 1921, p. 91.) Following is a list of the species which, with one or two exceptions, have not hitherto been recorded from this county.

Brachyramphus marmoratus. Marbled Murrelet. One specimen was found dead on the ocean side of the Netarts sandspit, December 20, 1920.

Mergus americanus. American Merganser. A common resident along the mountain streams. On June 6, 1920, a Merganser was seen entering a cavity some thirty feet up in a large stump near the Nestucca River at Blaine, and I have often noted broods of young in June. A farmer at Blaine reports that a pair nested in a hollow tree far up on a hill and at a considerable distance from water. The stomach of a Merganser shot on the Tillamook River, December 1, 1914, contained forty salmon eggs.

Mareca penelope. European Widgeon. Netarts, November 27, 1922. (See CONDOR, xxv, 1923, p. 70.)

Marila marila. Greater Scaup Duck. One was taken on Netarts Bay, December 21, 1920.

Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus. Snow Goose. A lone Snow Goose was taken when it alighted in a meadow at Blaine, October 29, 1921. The following week a number were seen at Netarts, sometimes in small bands, occasionally single individuals in flocks of other geese.

Anser albifrons gambeli. White-fronted Goose. An immature bird of this species struck a telephone wire and was captured, a few miles southeast of Tillamook, September 15, 1921.

Branta canadensis hutchinsi. Hutchins Goose. One specimen was taken at Blaine, April 16, 1923.

Philacte canagica. Emperor Goose. Netarts, December 31, 1920. (See CONDOR, XXIII, 1921, p. 65.)

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. Two were seen and one taken October 1, 1921, on the mud flats of Netarts Bay.

Zenaidura macroura marginella. Western Mourning Dove. One dove was seen near Blaine in September, 1919; and two or three pairs noted in May and June, 1922, were nesting. Since this species does not occur in the lower valleys it is probable that it is gradually extending its range from the Willamette Valley westward through the Coast Range by way of the narrow upper valleys where the cultivated areas are yearly increasing.

Aquila chrysaetos. Golden Eagle. A Golden Eagle was observed a few miles southeast of Tillamook, November 22, 1914. I approached within a few yards of the bird, perched upon a stump, before it took wing.

Falco columbarius suckleyi. Black Pigeon Hawk. A single example, flying over the mud flats of Netarts Bay, was collected October 1, 1921.

Nyctea nyctea. Snowy Owl. Usually a rare winter visitant. In the winter of 1916-17, these beautiful birds were common at Netarts and on Tillamook Bay, where they were observed to feed extensively on wounded ducks.

Cryptoglaux acadica. Saw-whet Owl. A specimen was taken at Blaine, August 17, 1919, and another was picked up dead September 1, 1922.

Asio flammeus. Short-eared Owl. In December, 1917, an owl of this species was seen ten miles south of Tillamook in a marshy place bordering the Tillamook River, and a specimen was collected at the same place on August 20, 1922.

Glaucidium gnoma californicum. California Pygmy Owl. This little owl does not appear to be common, but it has been observed in nearly all months of the year. The stomachs of five specimens collected between September 27 and November 22, contained, with the exception of one meadow mouse, the remains of grasshoppers only, and the contents of other stomachs examined would indicate that insects constitute the greater part of the Pygmy Owl's diet. Small birds are occasionally captured. One stomach contained the remains of a Western Golden-crowned Kinglet; and on August 12, 1920, a farmer at Blaine brought to me alive an immature Pygmy Owl that had just killed one of his young chicks. Another specimen taken at Blaine, November 12, 1919, had just captured and was in the act of killing a lizard, *Gerrhonotus principis*.

Dryobates villosus orius. Sierra Woodpecker. A light breasted *Dryobates* collected at Tillamook, January 13, 1916, was identified as *orius* by Mr. H. C. Oberholser.

Asyndesmus lewisi. Lewis Woodpecker. During the first few years of my residence in Tillamook County, this species was rarely seen. Early in the summer of 1919 two pairs nested in the Fairview district east of Tillamook, and in the late summer and fall of the same year I found it to be the most common woodpecker in the upper Nestucca Valley. At Blaine it nests commonly in the tall stumps or snags, and in autumn frequents apple orchards where it does considerable damage to the fruit.

Colaptes auratus borealis. Boreal Flicker. A fine male Yellow-shafted Flicker taken at Blaine, November 3, 1921, was identified by Mr. H. C. Oberholser as *borealis*. A number of hybrid flickers were collected at Blaine in the winter of 1921-22. These show considerable variation in plumage, some most closely resembling either the yellow-shafted or red-shafted forms, while others are intermediate between the two.

Tyrannus verticalis. Western Kingbird. Apparently rare west of the Coast Range. A pair taken a mile north of Tillamook on May 9, 1918, constitutes my only record.

Pica pica hudsonia. Magpie. On October 8, 1919, three Magpies, apparently a small roving band, were seen at Blaine. A day or two later they were seen in the mountains a couple of miles east of Blaine, and soon afterward they were noted by a farmer some distance to the south.

Nucifraga columbiana. Clark Nutcracker. Like the Magpies noted above, a Clark Nutcracker taken at Blaine, October 12, 1919, was probably only a straggler to the Coast Range.

Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus. Northwestern Red-wing. A rather common resident, particularly in the vicinity of Tillamook. A few also nest in the Nestucca Valley.

Hesperiphona vespertina montana. Western Evening Grosbeak. Flocks of grosbeaks are occasionally seen in March and April. One flock near Blaine, under observation for several days in March, 1920, fed extensively on seeds of the broadleaf maple.

Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis. Aleutian Savannah Sparrow. A specimen collected on the tidelands of Netarts Bay, October 27, 1922, was identified as of this subspecies by Mr. J. Grinnell.

Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi. Dwarf Savannah Sparrow. Arrives early in April and becomes fairly common in the meadows around Tillamook. Specimens collected at Tillamook, June 30, 1915, and July 12, 1916, have been referred to this, which is doubtless the breeding race. In the fall these sparrows are sometimes observed feeding among the drift logs on the ocean beach.

Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated Sparrow. A specimen was collected at Blaine, October 25, 1923. This appears to be the first time that the species has been recorded from the Oregon coast.

Junco oreganus shufeldti. Shufeldt Junco. Breeds not uncommonly in this county. A nest examined near Tillamook, May 18, 1922, contained four eggs. Abundant in winter, associating with the northerly Oregon Juncos (*J. o. oreganus*) that winter here.

Passerella iliaca fuliginosa. Sooty Fox Sparrow. Several fox sparrows taken at Tillamook and Blaine have been referred to this form.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow. One was collected and several others noted along the Tillamook River, May 30, 1916. These swallows were often observed to pause in flight before openings in the bank of the stream, a probable indication that they were nesting. Common at East Beaver in May, 1924.

Lanius borealis. Northern Shrike. A specimen was taken at Blaine, October 31, 1919.

Dendroica coronata hooveri. Alaska Myrtle Warbler. One specimen was taken in a willow grove near Tillamook, April 28, 1919.

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola. Tule Wren. One was collected in a marshy place near the Tillamook River on December 25, 1917, and two others were secured on the tide flats of Netarts Bay, October 27, 1922.

Certhia familiaris occidentalis. California Creeper. A rather rare resident in the coast region. Noted but once at Tillamook and Netarts, and a few times at Blaine, in April and September.

Tillamook, Oregon, June 6, 1924.