

structure was eighteen inches in diameter and was two feet high, with a light screen of small sticks over the top. Some mud had been used in constructing the base. The lining was composed of fine sticks, rootlets, and horsehair. An adult, which was brooding two eggs, flew off the nest when the tree was approached; but it immediately returned to the tree and began calling.

Bunker in his "Birds of Kansas" (Kans. Univ. Sci. Bull., vol. 17, 1913, p. 150) gives the Magpie as a rare winter visitant in western Kansas. Goss gives the species as "formerly a resident; rare," in his "History of the Birds of Kansas". The authority for that statement is given in Goss' "Revised catalogue of the birds of Kansas" (1886, p. 35) where it is stated that this species was found nesting in Graham County, Kansas, in the summer of 1873 or 1874 by a Mr. Jeff Jordan. The birds were not seen after 1875.—JEAN LINSDALE, *Berkeley, California, April 28, 1926.*

A New Race of Say Phoebe, from Northern Lower California.—Specimens of the Say Phoebe arriving late last fall from the San Pedro Martir district of Lower California showed themselves at once to differ from anything previously contained in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Comparisons have now been concluded with abundant material from Upper California, and also with an essential series of specimens from the Rocky Mountain region and Great Plains, loaned me from the National Museum through the willing aid of Doctors Wetmore and Richmond.

It is found that the birds from the east base of the Rocky Mountains, whence ("Arkansas River") *Muscicapa saya* Bonaparte was named, are just like the predominant type of Say Phoebe in California, Nevada, Arizona, and on the Mexican plateau. I concur with Swarth (Condor, xxviii, 1926, p. 45), as to the desirability of recognizing a northern race, *Sayornis sayus yukonensis* Bishop. Since the way seems to be clear as regards synonyms (see Ridgway, Birds N. and Mid. Amer., Part IV, 1907, pp. 603-604), it is in order to name a southern race which is apparently resident in Lower California.

Sayornis sayus quiescens. San José Say Phoebe.

Type locality.—San José, 2500 feet altitude, latitude close to 31°, about 45 miles northeast of San Quintin, Lower California, Mexico.

Type.—Male adult, in full fresh annual plumage; no. 46260, Mus. Vert. Zool.; September 27, 1925; collected by J. Grinnell, orig. no. 6341.

Diagnosis.—In general characters similar to *Sayornis sayus sayus*, but tone of coloration paler, this paleness being in the direction of ashy gray rather than light brown.

Range.—So far as now known, only an area in northwestern Lower California on the Pacific drainage from the Sierra San Pedro Martir west to the sea-coast. Life-zone chiefly Upper Sonoran. Specimens examined, 7, from the following localities: San José; San Telmo; Santo Domingo; Arroyo Nuevo York. All these localities lie between latitudes 30° 30' and 31° 30'.

Remarks.—No specimen of Say Phoebe out of 63 comparable skins from California duplicates in tone of color any of the six fall and winter skins at hand from the "San Quintin district" of Lower California. The pervading ashiness of these latter specimens contrasts with the brownish tones of *sayus*, most especially on the whole dorsum; the head of *quiescens* above the malar level is distinctly slaty; the outer surface of closed wing is varyingly "pale smoke gray" (of Ridgway, 1912) on the feather-edgings, to "light grayish olive" on the central portions of the coverts, while the more or less concealed darker portions of the secondaries are slaty rather than dark brown.

Wear and fading bring extreme "scorching" of coloration in Say Phoebes, especially in those from the Colorado and Mohave deserts; but this adventitious type of pallor involves a tint of tan, not the ashy tint characteristic of *quiescens* in unworn, unfaded condition. These two types of "paleness" must be distinguished, of course. In this connection, I find the following statement by Dr. L. B. Bishop (Auk, xvii, 1916, p. 116) accompanying his description of *yukonensis*: "Specimens of *saya* from Lower California and Arizona are the palest . . .".

With regard to dimensions, I am unable to see any outstanding character correlated with any portion of the general range of the Say Phoebe. None of the Lower California specimens, however, has quite as long a wing as some of the Rocky Mountain specimens of *sayus* and as most of the examples at hand of *yukonensis*. Without taking actual measurements, I judge whatever difference as does obtain in averages would be small, negligible as regards practical taxonomic value.

For want of material, I am ignorant of the status of the Say Phoebes elsewhere on the peninsula of Lower California than in the San Quintin district. Here the species unquestionably breeds; for Anthony (Zoe, iv, 1893, pp. 237-238) says of it: "Quite common along the base of the [San Pedro Martir] mountain and in all of the coast valleys below 4000 feet. At Valladares they were given to nesting in all of the deserted mines, and I have found their nests twenty feet below the surface of the ground in an old shaft or tunnel." Also there are records of breeding elsewhere north of latitude 28°. But in the Cape San Lucas district the species apparently occurs only as a winter visitant, and only sparsely at that. The subspecific status of the few specimens recorded as taken there remains to be determined.

The races of Say Phoebe I now consider recognizable are as follows, listed from north to south.

1. *Sayornis sayus yukonensis* Bishop. Northern Say Phoebe.
2. *Sayornis sayus sayus* (Bonaparte). Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe.
3. *Sayornis sayus quiescens* Grinnell. San José Say Phoebe.

—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, May 28, 1926.*

The Brewer Sparrow in the Oklahoma Panhandle.—Many bird students have long contended that Brewer Sparrows (*Spizella breweri*) were likely to occur as spring and fall migrants in Cimarron County, the extreme western county of the Oklahoma Panhandle. They had been reported from Baca County, Colorado, by E. R. Warren in 1906, having been observed by him on April 29, 1905, at Monon and at Springfield, forty miles north of the Oklahoma-Colorado line; and a few years later they had been found in Colfax County, New Mexico, sixty miles west of the Oklahoma-New Mexico line. Then, in their "Birds of Oklahoma", published in May, 1924, by the University of Oklahoma, Margaret Morse Nice and Leonard Blaine Nice placed this bird in a list headed "Birds Whose Occurrence Is To Be Expected", and stated that it should be a transient through Cimarron County. However, despite all of the foregoing facts and opinions, actual record of its occurrence here was lacking until within comparatively recent months.

During the past fifteen or sixteen years the writer had kept a close watch, each spring and fall, for this sparrow, but always without result until last October (1925), when on the morning of the 11th it was my good fortune to find fourteen of the birds near the little inland town of Kenton, located in the valley of the Cimarron River. I was not equipped at the time for taking a specimen, but I studied the birds carefully and made note of their color, size and other distinguishing characteristics, which together with my previous knowledge of the species, gained through observations in Colorado and New Mexico, left no shadow of doubt in my mind as to their identity.

Though satisfied, personally, with my findings in the matter, I very much desired (since my record would, so far as I could learn, be the first for the state) to secure still further proof of their correctness, before making a report. In this I was again fortunate, as on March 20, 1926, I encountered twenty-two of the birds on a three-acre tract of land just south of Kenton, and at this time secured a specimen that made positive the identification of the species as the Brewer Sparrow, sometimes known as the "sage-brush chippie". Thus a new name has been added to the already extensive list of Oklahoma migrants, and the writer takes keen pleasure in reporting the event, not only for this reason but because it also vindicates an opinion held by himself and his associates during a long period of years, and proves again that patience and perseverance in bird study bring their reward the same as in any other line of enquiry.—R. C. TATE, *Kenton, Cimarron County, Oklahoma, April 2, 1926.*

Philadelphia Vireo in Kansas.—On September 2 and 24, 1922, I collected specimens of the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*) from flocks of other transient vireos and warblers in a mixed growth of willows and young cottonwoods on bottomlands of the Missouri River in Doniphan County, Kansas. The skins of the two birds are now in the collection of the University of Kansas Museum. I know of no published records for the occurrence of this species in Kansas, or for its occurrence in the fall in the Kansas City region.—JEAN LINSDALE, *Berkeley, California, April 28, 1926.*

Additional Notes on the Birds of Tillamook County, Oregon.—The following species, hitherto unrecorded from Tillamook County, Oregon, may now be added to the published notes on the birds of this region.