

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.