

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.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). This beautiful bird appears to be very scarce along the coast, and a fine male, secured at Oretown, November 11, 1925, constitutes my only authentic record of its occurrence here.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*). A specimen that had been crippled by duck hunters was secured on Netarts Bay, October 25, 1925; and another, so badly damaged that it could not be preserved, was found dead on the ocean beach at Netarts, November 15, 1925.

Peale Falcon (*Falco peregrinus pealei*). A fine dark Peale Falcon was taken on Netarts Bay, October 26, 1924.

California Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*). On November 19, 1924, I followed one of these jays for a quarter of a mile, as it flew from telephone pole to telephone pole, along the highway a few miles southeast of Tillamook.

Shumagin Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*). A fox sparrow taken at Blaine, February 1, 1923, was referred to this form by Mr. H. S. Swarth.

Short-tailed Mountain Chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus*). A mountain chickadee, an unusual visitant to the coast region, was taken on the camp ground on the ocean beach at Netarts, December 17, 1924. This was identified as *abbreviatus* by Mr. H. S. Swarth.—ALEX. WALKER, *Tillamook, Oregon, May 20, 1926*.

**The Ivory Gull in Colorado.**—While being shown our bird collection a few weeks ago, Mr. Guy Jonas, of Jonas Bros., Taxidermists, informed me he had secured a gull which he was unable to identify. I showed him all the birds likely to appear in Colorado, and as he was sure none answered the description of his specimen, I stopped at his store to see it. I was surprised, naturally, to find a beautiful immature Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*).

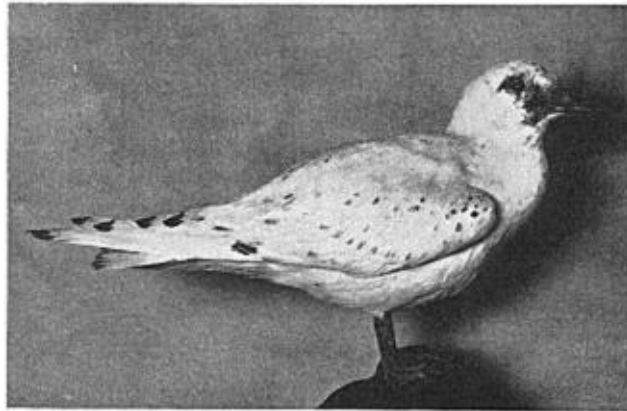


Fig. 49. IVORY GULL, FIRST COLORADO RECORD; TAKEN IN ADAMS COUNTY, JANUARY 2, 1926.

The bird, a male, now no. 11700, of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, was presented to the Museum by Mr. Coloman Jonas. The exact date of taking is uncertain, but it was first seen the evening of December 30, 1925, and was found dead "a few days later". In order to have a definite record, we will call the date January 2, 1926. It was taken in Adams County, Colorado, at a place fifteen miles north of Strasburg, and approximately fifty miles east of Denver, by Mr. Ross Bliss. It measures as follows, in millimeters: culmen 32; wing 338; tarsus 36; tail 129.

Because of the rarity of the species away from the Arctic ice-pack, the taking of this specimen is of unusual interest. I wrote to Mr. Bliss for information, and he replied as follows: "I first saw the gull on the evening of December 30, 1925, about sundown, right by the side of our house. As it was such a pretty bird, I called my mother to see it. It didn't appear very wild so we tried to catch it and almost succeeded in doing so, but it flew away, and as it was so snowy white, I lost track of it. I found it dead a few days later while hunting rabbits. I have decided its apparent