

length, 112.3 mm.; width of proximal end, 29.4 mm.; width of distal end, 31.9 mm.; smallest transverse diameter of shaft, 13.0 mm.

In addition to the femur there are two phalanges that are referable to this species. These are the basal phalanx of the 2nd digit (inner toe), U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21857, and the basal phalanx of the 3rd digit (middle toe), U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21858. They are both of the left foot and have been carefully compared with articulated and disarticulated skeletons. There are no data as to whether or not these toe bones were associated with the femur but the circumstantial evidence points to this conclusion.

*Aechmophorus occidentalis*. Complete right tarsometatarsus, U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21859. This bone was compared with a series of six tarsometatarsi of the present day Western Grebe and was found to be identical with these bones and near the average of their sizes. The length from intercotylar tuberosity to middle cotyla is 71.8 mm.

Indeterminate: Phalanx, U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21856. This toe bone is from a young individual and is so badly worn that I am unable to identify it. It is long and relatively slender, and apparently a basal phalanx. Length, 44.2 mm.

It is interesting to observe that both the White Pelican and the Western Grebe have been found in the Pleistocene lake deposits of Fossil Lake, Oregon. The Manix Beds offer a worthwhile opportunity for further collecting which might produce sufficient material for a comparison of the avifaunas of these two prehistoric lakes.

Comparative material was loaned through the courtesy of Dr. J. Grinnell of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California. The drawings were made by Mr. Owen Poe.—LAWRENCE V. COMPTON, *Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, March 1, 1934.*

**Some Shore-birds in the Humboldt Bay Region of California.**—Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*). An immature female was taken on September 10, 1933, at a small pond near the mouth of Clark's Slough, within the town limits of Eureka. Dr. J. Grinnell writes of the above capture: "There is not even a hint, that I know of, in the literature to date, of the presence of the Stilt Sandpiper on our California coast."

American Knot (*Calidris canutus rufus*). On September 14, 1924, three knots in winter plumage were scattered among a large flock of Long-billed Dowitchers on a small island in Humboldt Bay. On May 8, 1927, two knots were seen flying over the surf across the bay from town, and a female was taken. On September 8, 1929, a lone knot was found on the ocean beach. On August 27, 1932, twelve knots were found in a large flock of dowitchers on the ocean beach across the bay from Eureka.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*). On October 18, 1931, three pectorals were found in a small pond of stagnant water within the town limits. November 7, 1931, there was one bird. September 18, 1932, there were five pectorals, and on September 23, the same year, six. In 1933, on October 8 there were seven pectorals, on October 15, ten, and on October 22, five.

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*). On August 17, 1924, seven of these birds were found in a pond on Indian Island in Humboldt Bay; a male was taken. In 1932, five birds were found in Eureka limits on August 16; on August 28 there were four birds, on August 31, four, and on September 4, three birds. In 1933, on August 26 there were three birds, on September 3, six, and on October 15, four birds. All the birds within the town limits of Eureka were found in the same pond, near Clark's Slough.

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*). On August 8, 1925, nine of these curlews were found on a small island in Humboldt Bay. On August 15, 1924, there were four on the same island. Weekly, from January 3, 1926, to April 10, 1927, I saw a Long-billed Curlew either on the ocean beach, or the Bay shore near the mouth of Elk River.

Specimens of the above birds were identified for me by Dr. J. Grinnell at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California.—JOHN M. DAVIS, *Eureka, California, January 14, 1934.*

**Costa Hummers Wintering in the California Deserts.**—During several midwinter collecting trips to the Colorado River above Potholes (December, 1924, December, 1925), some species of small hummer was repeatedly seen among the desert scrub