

1939, 1940, 1941), Thurston, Cowlitz (May 31, 1938), and Walla Walla counties (*ibid.*; and Slipp, MS).

Jewett (Condor, 41, 1939:33) and Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940:110) have observed the increasing regularity of the species in western Oregon in recent years, and it seems not unlikely that this heron may in the future extend its breeding range to Puget Sound. So far as I am aware, however, recent records in the latter area are all based on vagrant fall juveniles.—JOHN W. SLIPP, *Washington State Museum, Seattle, October 20, 1941.*

Pigmy Nuthatch in Oklahoma.—Several montane species of birds occur in Oklahoma solely because the Black Mesa, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, extends into the extreme northwestern corner of the Panhandle (see Sutton, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 24, 1934:1-50). The writer is now able, through the courtesy of Mr. George H. Lowery, Jr., of the Museum of Zoology of Louisiana State University, to add another such species to the list—the Pigmy Nuthatch of the race *Sitta pygmaea melanotis*. Mr. Lowery himself took the specimen, a breeding female, with well-defined brood-patch. It was collected near Kenton, Cimarron County, in the very shadow of the Black Mesa, on May 22, 1937. The whole region was swept by a black dust storm on the preceding day—a cataclysm which the writer, who was present at the time, will never forget!—but, granted that the nuthatch could have been blown in, or become lost in the sudden darkness, it is unlikely that it was far from its nest at the time it was collected. It is now at Cornell University, where most of the writer's collections from Oklahoma are housed.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, November 3, 1941.*

Woodpecker Efficiency.—Recently while working through solid second-growth and slashed forest in central Ontario, I was struck by the universality of woodpecker workings in contrast to the apparent scarcity of woodpeckers themselves. The best part of a day of more than casual observation brought but a single Downy Woodpecker to attention. The next day produced a Pileated vanishing in the distance, but that is a much rarer species, the sight of it being somewhat of a red letter event. Yet every dead stub was more or less riddled with woodpecker excavation, some trunks being worked almost to destruction, and scarcely a dead branch or streak of diseased bark upon living timber had escaped woodpecker scoring. The season of the year, late September, might have something to do with the apparent dearth of the birds, but remembered experience of other days in the same neighborhood indicates that at no other time or season is the woodpecker population very greatly increased. On estimate, and without close censusing, I would say that the average population of woodpeckers in the area would rarely exceed a pair to the square mile, yet it is evident that little timber of prospective productivity escapes their scrutiny and exploration. Undoubtedly the comparatively few woodpeckers present must destroy an important proportion of wood borers and be a very considerable control upon their indefinite increase.—P. A. TAVERNER, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, October 2, 1941.*

Some New Bird Records from Oregon.—It is now a little over six years since the manuscript for the "Birds of Oregon" was prepared by Gabrielson and Jewett. With the exception of a few notes and one addition to the list of birds, little was added to the original manuscript before it went to press in March of 1940. Several new races of birds have been taken or reported by different workers in addition to those known in 1935. The following notes add a little more to our knowledge of Oregon birds.

Lophortyx californica brunnescens. Coastal California Quail. On page 603 of the "Birds of Oregon," in the hypothetical list, mention was made of a specimen of this quail (under the name *L. c. californica*) in the U. S. National Museum collected by Newberry in the "Willamette Valley, Oregon." The locality is doubtful in view of the fact that many of Newberry's labels are indefinite and we know he collected many birds in California at about the same time. Furthermore, the race of quail now in the Willamette Valley is not *L. c. brunnescens*. During the early morning of March 14, 1940, while driving east from Coos Bay through the heavy rain forests of the humid coast belt near Bridge, Coos County, Oregon, I picked up a dead adult male *L. c. brunnescens* (for the use of this name see Grinnell, Condor, 33, 1931:37) from the middle of the road where it evidently had been killed by a passing automobile just prior to my arrival on the scene. The body was still warm and limp. The plumage is almost identical with a February male from San Mateo County and with an April male from Alameda County, California. It is the only true example of this race that I have seen from Oregon.

Pluvialis dominica fulva. Pacific Golden Plover. While driving along the west shore of Tillamook Bay a short distance south of Bayocean, Tillamook County, Oregon, on September 28, 1940, I kept a casual lookout for birds. Noting a small flock of Black-bellied Plovers, I stopped the car for a better study of the group through binoculars. No sooner was the glass raised than a Golden Plover