

in company with other warblers. Only one nesting record for the Province is known to me, namely St. John, 1884.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon.*

Some British Columbia Records.—*Sterna caspia.* CASPIAN TERN.
— An adult Caspian Tern was seen about the head of Okanagan lake for some time on July 8, 1910, keeping just out of gun-shot of me. It was in full summer plumage and constitutes the first definite record of the species for British Columbia, though I was practically certain of my identification of one some three years ago at the same locality.

***Micropalama himantopus.* STILT SANDPIPER.**— I saw this Sandpiper again last August for the first time since 1899.

The first were seen on August 8 when I took three which were feeding with some Lesser Yellowlegs; two days later at the same place (Okanagan Commonage) I saw five more and collected four of them. All were young birds in the first plumage with a few feathers of the gray winter dress coming in.

***Ereunetes pusillus.* SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.**— I wish once again to put on record that this is a common, or even abundant, migrant in British Columbia from the coast to the Rockies. Here at Okanagan about the center of the Province it outnumbered the Western Sandpiper one hundred to one. During the last fall migration I scrutinized every *Ereunetes* seen, several hundred in all, through a powerful glass, and shot a number of birds I was doubtful of, all were typical *pusillus* and I have only taken three or four Western Sandpipers east of the Cascades in all my collecting.

***Limosa fedoa.* MARBLED GODWIT.**— One seen on August 7, 1910, constitutes the first record I have for Okanagan or for anywhere in the Province east of the coast.

***Dendragapus richardsoni.* RICHARDSON'S GROUSE.**— During the past few years I have shot a number of these grouse in the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains, and have been surprised at the darkness of their coloration, fully as dark as *fuliginosa*.

The shape and coloration of the tail feathers was in every instance the same as in typical *richardsoni*, and an adult male killed in the Rockies had the bare skin on the sides of the neck dull reddish and without any trace of gelatinous thickening, precisely as in all *richardsoni*. Adult males of the Sooty Grouse have the skin on sides of the neck tremendously thickened, of a deep yellow color, and with a velvety texture and wrinkled surface.

As in other Grouse this is inflated when the bird is "hooting." The hooting of the Sooty Grouse can be heard for miles, while that of Richardson's Grouse is usually inaudible at a distance of one hundred yards, though the single hoot, which all Indians say is made by the female bird, has the same volume of sound in both species.

***Xenopicus albolaryvatus.* WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER.**— For twenty

years or more a bird in the Provincial Museum at Victoria has constituted the only record for this species for British Columbia. This is said to have been taken many years ago in Similkameen valley by Mr. R. U. Griffin, but has never had any label to my knowledge.

I am glad to be able to now record the capture of a fine adult female by Mr. James Munro near Okanagan Landing on December 20 last.

Selasphorus alleni. ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD.— I wish now to recall my former tentative record of this species in British Columbia. After examining a series of undoubted *alleni* in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoölogy at Berkeley, I have come to the conclusion that I have never seen this species in the Province.

Zonotrichia querula. HARRIS' SPARROW.— An adult taken by myself April 30, and a juvenile taken by Mr. James Munro December 1, both at Okanagan Landing constitute two fresh records for B. C. It is curious that five out of the six records for the Province were made in the winter months.

Ammodramus s. bimaculatus. WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.— After a considerable interval during which I have lost sight of this little sparrow I was last year able to re-locate the species in the hills back of Okanagan Landing and took adult and young in first plumage as well as a nest with four eggs. They are rare now in the locality where I first found the species in 1898.

Melospiza c. rufina. SOOTY SONG SPARROW.— Although Okanagan is in the semi-arid belt its Song Sparrows seem to be closest to this subspecies. In my collection I have both breeding birds and others taken in midwinter which cannot be distinguished from specimens taken on Queen Charlotte Islands and at Quatsino Sound (N. W. coast of Vancouver Id.).

The lightest British Columbian skins I have in my series are from Chilliwack, but taken as a whole the Song Sparrows of B. C. are remarkably uniform, and for my part I would be very glad to see the subspecies *morpha* dropped altogether.— ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

Eastern Oregon Notes.— In 'The Auk' for April, 1911, was published a note extending the range of *Oreortyx*, to all intents, to the Idaho boundary, the exact limit being 15 miles west of the Snake river, at Vale, Oregon.

Since this article appeared further data on this species lead me to think that this partridge is gradually extending its range eastward.

They were found rather common and nesting 15 miles above Vale along Bully Creek, a tributary of the Malheur river, also they were reported rather common at Skull Springs some 50 miles southwest of Vale. A oek of young was seen at Willow Creek a few miles above Ironside at the base of the Burnt River Mts.

Reports of the presence of the species have been received from several of the tributaries of the Malheur River proving that the bird is more or less generally distributed over a considerable extent of the eastern part of the state.