

ity of noting the appearance of the lower parts of her plumage. The general colors of the bird were more suggestive of a tortoise-shell cat than anything else I can compare them with.

The point at which the bird flushed, and where the eggs were taken, was at the foot of a live oak tree on a side hill. The eggs were lying in a shallow depression in the earth about the size of a man's hand and no attempt whatever had been made to keep the eggs from direct contact with mother earth. The illustration from a photograph taken by Mr. Wicks renders further description unnecessary.

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Some Additions to Van Denburgh's List of Land Birds of Santa Clara Co., Cal.

THE list prepared by Mr. Van Denburgh submits notes on 110 species and subspecies of land birds observed within the confines of the county, but his notes having been collected chiefly at two points on the western side of the valley (Los Gatos and Palo Alto), what may properly be termed the "floor" of the county has not been gone over, with the result that many of the marsh habitues and species frequenting the valley creek-bottoms have necessarily been overlooked. The author, however, has anticipated this in his list, and suggests that the list be completed by other observers.

I have accordingly thought it well to publish a list of additional land birds from my own notes, being allowed at the same time to incorporate a number of records from the field-notes of Mr. R. H. Beck, whose observations on the eastern side of the valley extend over a long period. Mr. Joseph Grinnell has also kindly permitted me to print his notes on several of the additional species, as observed by him at Palo Alto. In the following list the observer's name follows his notes, those so unaccompanied being my own:

Colinus virginianus. BOBWHITE. This quail was introduced some years ago at San Felipe, in the southern end of the county, by Mr. Chas. Culp, and is reported to have done well.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK. Breeds on the Alviso marsh. One nest found containing broken eggs (Beck).

Buteo lineatus elegans. RED-BELLIED HAWK. A set of three eggs taken by H. R. Taylor at Sargents in April, 1896. Observed by R. H. Beck at San Felipe during February, 1900.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. Irregular winter visitant at Berryessa. One specimen secured and mounted (Beck).

Archibuteo ferrugineus. FERRUGINOUS ROUGHLEG. Observed at Berryessa as an irregular winter visitant. One specimen shot. (Beck).

Haliaeetus leucocephalus. BALD EAGLE. One shot near Coyote. (Beck). I observed a single bird at Sargents, at the southern end of the county, on March 19, 1899, flying rapidly over the ranges of hills.

Falco mexicanus. PRAIRIE FALCON. Seen occasionally in winter. (Beck). One shot at Berryessa by F. H. Holmes.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK. Seen nearly every winter on the Alviso marsh. Known to breed in the county. (Beck).

Falco columbarius. PIGEON HAWK. One seen at Berryessa Sept. 25, 1891. (Beck). A specimen shot in the fall at San Jose by F. H. Holmes of Berryessa and now in his collection.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis. CALIFORNIA CUCKOO. Heard at Palo Alto June 1-6. (Grinnell). Nests quite commonly near San Jose in creek-bottoms. (See Atkinson, CONDOR I, p. 95. Sept.-Oct., '99).

Dryobates villosus hyloscopus. CABANIS'S WOODPECKER. I shot one specimen, a male, at Sargents, Oct. 7, 1895, from a noisy flock of several frequenting a white-oak grove.

Aeronautes melanoleucus. WHITE-

THROATED SWIFT. Occasionally seen in migration. A flock observed at Milpitas Dec. 12, 1894. (Beck).

Selasphorus alleni. ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD. Set n-2, with female, incubation slight, taken at Palo Alto May 25, 1900. (Grinnell). Found nesting at Wright's in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Occurs quite commonly in migrations. (Beck).

Contopus borealis. OLIVE-SIDED FLY-CATCHER. A pair apparently took up their residence for the summer among the pines on the east side of the arbor-etum near Stanford University. I first saw them on May 10, 1900, and the loud, resonant note of the male bird was heard nearly every day from the same perch whenever I went past to the University. After the 30th of May I had no further opportunity of seeing them, but I have no doubt they were nesting. (Grinnell). Observed at Berryessa in September, 1900, doubtless migrating. (Beck).

Empidonax trailli. TRAILL'S FLY-CATCHER. First seen at Palo Alto May 14. (Grinnell). Found breeding commonly along the creeks flowing into San Francisco Bay. The species prefers the thick young maple growths, where the nest is usually built in an upright crotch. The nesting season ranges from May through July at least, various dates being: July 2, '94, four eggs; August 8, '94, two eggs, May 22, '95, four eggs.

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea. COAST JAY. On Nov. 28, 1894, I shot a very dark female *Cyanocitta* at Los Gatos, which Mr. Robt. Ridgway referred to *C. stelleri*. It is probable that this specimen may more properly come within the intermediate race described by Mr. Grinnell as *Cyanocitta s. carbonacea* in the present issue of this magazine.

Agelaius phoeniceus. RED-WINGED BLACKBERD. Mr. Beck informs me that a number of breeding specimens of *Agelaius* collected near Berryessa by Mr. F. H. Holmes and himself showed several birds referable to *phoeniceus*.

Agelaius gubernator californicus. BICOLORED BLACKBIRD. Large numbers nesting in fields north of Palo Alto bordering the Bay. Specimens taken in May. (Grinnell). Abundant throughout the valley in grain-fields and marsh locations.

Agelaius tricolor. TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD. On May 26, 1895, I discovered a small colony of *A. tricolor* inhabiting a tule patch near Sargents, at the lower end of the county. The nests were just completed and were all placed about five feet above the water. But one nest contained a single egg. The cries of the birds were harsh, much like those of *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. On Jan. 1, 1896, Mr. Beck and I observed several Tricolored Blackbirds in an immense flock south of San Jose.

Coccothraustes v. montanus. WESTERN EVENING GROSBREAK. The occurrence and the taking of three birds of this alpine species is recorded for Santa Clara County by Mr. Ernest Adams. (*Condor*, I, p. 31, Mch.-Apl., 1899).

Carpodacus cassinii. CASSIN'S PURPLE FINCH. I shot a male in bright plumage on Jan. 1, 1896, five miles south of San Jose, where it was found in company with a flock of juncos in a eucalyptus tree.

Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus. WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW. An abundant winter resident in the seed-fields and on the unplowed ground toward the Bay, usually more or less gregarious.

Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus. WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW. From specimens taken at Berryessa in summer, it evidently breeds. (Beck).

Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni. NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. The only two specimens recorded from the county and probably from California, are two males taken at Milpitas, on the marsh, May 6, 1891, and Jan. 31, 1896, by Mr. R. H. Beck. From the first of these specimens Mr. Ridgway described a race to be known as *Ammodramus c.*

becki, but these specimens have since been found to be synonymous with *Ammodramus c. nelsoni* (see Dwight, *Auk*, Oct. 1896, p. 273).

Aimophila ruficeps. RUFIOUS-CROWNED SPARROW. A common resident in sagebrush districts on the eastern side of the valley, where it doubtless breeds.

Melospiza melodia heermanni. HEERMANN'S SONG SPARROW. Along creeks, inland. (Grinnell). I have a male, collected on the Alviso marsh Nov. 30, 1899, which Mr. R. Ridgway refers to this form.

Melospiza melodia guttata. RUSTY SONG SPARROW. Mr. Beck has two specimens taken in the Berryessa foot-hills Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 3, 1896, respectively.

Melospiza melodia pusillula. SALT MARSH SONG SPARROW. On salt marsh. (Grinnell). I have two specimens taken on the Alviso marsh Nov. 30, 1889. Mr. McGregor mentions its occurrence in the county. (*Condor*, I, p. 87).

Phainopepla nitens. PHAINOPEPLA. One observed in the orchard at Berryessa during the first week of November, 1899. (Beck). One seen Oct. 28, 1898, in the foot-hills east of San Jose. (Adams).

Vireo solitarius cassini. CASSIN'S VIREO. Observed at Alum Rock, near San Jose. (Beck). This vireo, I am sure, will be found a common summer resident along foot-hill streams, bordered by sycamores. I first met it on May 19, 1895, on the Guadalupe Creek, near Almaden, when a male was shot. On the same day I also observed a nest containing five young, built on a drooping sycamore limb. Mr. F. A. Schneider has since found this vireo breeding along the same stream.

Dendroica coronata hooveri. HOOVER'S WARBLER. Mr. Beck has an adult female taken in winter at Berryessa. Evidently a common winter resident, associating with the Audubon's Warblers.

Dendroica nigrescens. BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER. Several observed

in April, 1899, back of Mt. Hamilton. (Beck).

Dendroica occidentalis. HERMIT WARBLER. A full-plumaged male taken in April, 1897, in the foot-hills near Berryessa, during migration. (Beck).

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. PILEOLATED WARBLER. Nesting in willows at the mouth of San Francisquito Creek. (Grinnell). A common breeding species along the valley streams near the bay. Apparently breeds from early May through July. My dates are May 17, 1896, May 8, 1897.

Salpinctes obsoletus. ROCK WREN. Resident in suitable portions of the county, especially along the rocky eastern foot-hills, where it breeds. I have seldom failed to hear the fine song of this species at a rocky cut near Coyote when travelling back and forth on the Monterey road.

Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus. DOTTED CANYON WREN. Not an uncommon resident in the Berryessa foot-hills. Three sets of eggs taken, one on May 19, 1894, and two nests with young found on May 9 of the same year. The nests were built in small caves along a rocky bank. (Beck).

Anorthura hiemalis pacifica. WESTERN WINTER WREN. Recorded by Robt. E. Bruce at Stevens Creek. (*CONDOR*, II, p. 92). Frequently seen at Berryessa in winter. (Beck).

Sitta carolinensis aculeata. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH. A common resident of white-oak tracts in the foot-hills. Messrs. H. R. Painton and F. A. Schneider found it breeding not uncommonly near New Almaden. I shot a male at Morgan Hill on Feb. 22, 1895.

Poliioptila cærulea obscura. WESTERN GNATCATCHER. Seen in the hills back of Mt. Hamilton in April, 1899. Probably breeds. (Beck).

C. BARLOW.



On a recent trip into the mountains near Los Angeles, Cal. Messrs. Howard Robertson and H. S. Swarth collected, among other interesting birds, two Spotted Owls (*Syrnium occidentale*).