

but to the establishment of its various lines of coöperative effort, and to the perfecting of its building plans.

If the Museum of Comparative Oölogy appears thus to be in large measure founded on faith, it is not ashamed of such appearance. Works adequate to its present needs have not been lacking locally, and we have received many pleasant assurances of outside help. We believe that we are in a position to fully reciprocate the confidence already reposed in us, and to put such contributions of nests and eggs as may be entrusted to us by the generosity of outside givers to the highest human service.

Santa Barbara, California, February 15, 1916.

NOTES ON SOME LAND BIRDS OF TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON

By STANLEY G. JEWETT

TILLAMOOK COUNTY, on the northwest coast of Oregon, is a land of high, heavily timbered mountains, deep canyons, and level, grassy meadows.

There are three important bays in the county, Nehalem, Tillamook, and Netarts, and seven fair sized rivers, five of which flow into Tillamook Bay, one into Nehalem Bay, and one, the Nestucca, into a small bay of the same name. Besides these streams there are innumerable small creeks flowing directly into the ocean. Most of the county is clothed in its primeval forests of Douglas spruce. Along the immediate coast line just above the tide lands, considerable Sitka spruce is found. Most of the banks of the streams through the agricultural areas are lined with willows, alders and heavy underbrush. The fruit of such species of common native trees and shrubs as the blue elderberry, chittam (*Rhamnus*) and three species of huckleberry, form an important item in the birds' food supply during the late summer and early winter months. The heavy growth of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) growing on the sand dunes along the beach is a great attraction to the crossbills. Most of the open country is devoted to dairying, and the broad pastures furnish good foraging for Meadowlarks, Brewer Blackbirds and Robins.

During the past three years, the Oregon Fish and Game Commission under the direction of William L. Finley, State Game Warden, has carried on systematic investigation of the bird and animal life throughout various parts of the state. The work has been carried on in Tillamook County by the writer, assisted at times by O. J. Murie, now of the Carnegie Museum staff, and by Morton E. Peck, of Salem. Alfred Shelton, of the University of Oregon, has done some work at Netarts Bay. For two reasons considerable field work has been done in Tillamook County during parts of every month in the year. First, because this part of the state presents ideal conditions for a study of the wild life in our humid coast belt, and second, because the bays and the diversified coast line make ideal collecting grounds for waterfowl. For notes on the water birds found at Netarts, Tillamook County, Oregon, see CONDOR, xvi, 1914, pp. 107-115.

Oreortyx picta picta. Mountain Quail. One of these quail was heard calling from a thicket of dwarf pine near the beach at Netarts, on April 14, 1914. They are reported as common on the hills along the east side of Tillamook Valley. They are not uncommon along the Nehalem River near Batterson Station.

Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus. Sooty Grouse. Fairly common all over the Tillamook country, even down to the beach, where they are often heard hooting from the spruce trees during the spring and early summer. On May 10, 1913, a nest containing one egg was found in dead ferns in a pasture near Tillamook. When visited again on May 13, the broken shells of three eggs were found where some predatory animal had destroyed the nest. On June 8, 1914, one was heard hooting from a tall spruce in an open pasture near Tillamook.

Bonasa umbellus sabinii. Oregon Ruffed Grouse. This grouse is not uncommon in second growth timber all over Tillamook County. During May, 1913, several were seen along the brushy banks of Wilson River, near Tillamook. On November 27, 1914, one was flushed from an old apple tree that stands near the edge of a heavy thicket on the shore of Netarts Bay. This bird apparently lived in this same locality for some time, because when I again visited the place in February, 1915, I flushed the bird from the same tree several times during the evenings. I hunted this thicket over several times, but never saw but the one bird. On February 9th when passing this tree I found a large area covered with ruffed grouse feathers where something, probably a horned owl or raccoon, had killed the grouse. No others were seen in the locality.

Columba fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. The pigeons arrive in Tillamook County about April 12, and become common in a few days. The latest record I have in the fall is September 10, 1913, when three were seen flying over the woods near the hotel at Netarts. Soon after these birds arrive they are found in large flocks feeding in the oat fields where they pick up the uncovered grain. There are a few complaints from the farmers, but examination of the fields where the pigeons had been feeding, showed good stands of grain. After the oats have all sprouted the pigeons feed on the buds, and later the seeds, of the chittam tree. Elderberries and huckleberries form important items of their diet during the summer. On May 4, 1913, I shot a female that contained a fully developed egg. The average weight of ten birds collected from May 1 to 10 was twelve ounces.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. Turkey Vulture. These vultures are common during the summer months, and often are found feeding on dead sea birds along the coast. During September, 1913, five or six made their headquarters on the Netarts sandspit, where the carcass of a whale had washed up on the ocean beach.

Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. This little hawk is of regular occurrence all over Tillamook County. On February 8, 1915, one was shot in a grove of pine trees on the Netarts sandspit.

Accipiter cooperi. Cooper Hawk. Seen but twice, once May 13, 1913, flying over a field near Tillamook, and again on the Netarts sandspit on February 11, 1915. A. C. Shelton took one near Cape Mears on August 14, 1914.

Buteo borealis calurus. Western Red-tail. These large hawks are common the year around, and sometimes on clear warm days three or four were seen circling around over the fields in search of mice or squirrels. On February 11, 1915, one was disturbed while having a meal on a dead White-winged Scoter that had washed up on the beach.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus. Bald Eagle. These grand birds are of regular occurrence along the coast and bays of Tillamook County. On September 8, 1912, two were seen feeding on the carcass of a sea lion on the beach at Netarts. On April 12, 1914, I had an interesting experience with an adult of this species. I had shot a Farallon Cormorant out over the surf, and while it was coming in with the tide I walked north along the beach about half a mile. I was out of sight about thirty minutes, when, rounding a large rock, I saw an old white-headed eagle standing on the beach tearing away at my cormorant. Upon approaching to within about three hundred yards, the eagle tried to rise with the cormorant in his talons, but it proved too much for him, and after three unsuccessful attempts he flew away, before I could approach within gunshot.

On the mountain back of the Cape Mears lighthouse there is an old nest that is said to have been used for several years by a pair of these birds. When visiting it during March, 1913, no eagles were present, but under the nest, which is placed about a hundred feet up in a large Douglas spruce, we found a large assortment of bird bones among which could be identified California Murre, small grebes (*Colymbus*), cormorants, and a few bones of small ducks.

Falco peregrinus anatum. Duck Hawk. Duck Hawks are of regular occurrence

along the beach near Cape Mears and over Netarts Bay. During the winter they secure an abundance of food on Netarts Bay by catching the wounded ducks left by hunters, and in the summer by making raids on the large colonies of sea birds on Three Arch Rocks, a few hundred yards off Cape Mears.

Falco sparverius phalaena. Desert Sparrow Hawk. These little hawks are most common in the agricultural districts around Tillamook and along the Nehalem River. Specimens were secured in the fields above Netarts Bay during May, 1913.

Aluco pratincola. Barn Owl. On September 11, 1912, I saw three live Barn Owls in a cage on a farm near Tillamook, that had been captured nearby when they left their nest in a large hollow fir stump, during the previous July. The man who had them told me he had killed three or four others when he captured the ones he had in captivity. This is the only record I know of the occurrence of this owl in Tillamook County.

Strix occidentalis caurina. Northern Spotted Owl. One of these owls, a male bird, was shot April 12, 1914, in a dense spruce thicket in a deep canyon, about three hundred yards back from the ocean beach at Netarts. It came to within ten feet of me when I was squeaking to attract a pine squirrel. The owl when killed smelled strongly of skunk. It showed no signs of breeding.

Otus asio kennicotti. Kennicott Screech Owl. On December 5, 1913, O. J. Murie caught one of these owls in a trap baited with the skinned bodies of some small birds, set close to the water along Fall Creek at Netarts.

Bubo virginianus saturatus. Dusky Horned Owl. These owls are fairly common in the heavy forests of Tillamook County. During May, 1913, they were often heard hooting in the woods back of the hotel at Netarts. At Cape Lookout, during January, 1915, I saw a pair of wings cut from one that had been killed when raiding the farmer's chicken house. A specimen killed by S. G. Reed on Neahakanie Mountain, October 25, 1914, is now in our collection.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher. Common along the many streams in Tillamook County, and often seen along the wooded shores of the bays. A nest found in a bank along Tillamook River contained large young on May 25, 1913. This species has been recorded in November, December, and March, and is probably a regular resident.

Dryobates villosus harrisi. Harris Woodpecker. This woodpecker is common at all times in the heavy wooded sections all over the county.

Dryobates pubescens gairdneri. Gairdner Woodpecker. For some unaccountable reason this species seems to be uncommon in this section of the state. I have only one record, that of a male shot on December 5, 1913, from an alder tree on the camp ground at Netarts.

Sphyrapicus ruber notkensis. Northern Red-breasted Sapsucker. The well-known marks made by this species on fruit trees can be seen in all old orchards in Tillamook Valley. It has not been found in the immediate vicinity of the ocean beach, but is common enough inland.

Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola. Northern Pileated Woodpecker. This large woodpecker is not as common as would be expected in a country so well timbered. On May 14, 1913, one was shot in the timber back of Netarts Bay. George Russell collected one about four miles south of Tillamook on March 28, 1914. I heard the species calling in the timber on Neahakanie Mountain on August 14, 1914.

Colaptes cafer saturator. Northwestern Flicker. The flickers found in this humid coast belt are referable to this form. They average slightly darker in coloration than those from Portland, and much darker than specimens from the Willamette Valley. This species is common over the entire region and is often found feeding among the drift wood along the ocean beach.

Chordeiles virginianus hesperis. Pacific Nighthawk. Between August 13 and 16, 1914, several of these nighthawks were seen during the evenings flying about over the fields at Tillamook and Netarts.

Chaetura vauxi. Vaux Swift. This swift is a very common summer resident in the valleys of Tillamook County. I found the birds common at Batterson on the Nehalem River on August 31, 1912; during May, 1913, and June, 1914, they were common near Tillamook.

Selasphorus rufus. Rufus Hummingbird. The arrival of these hummingbirds in the spring is coincident with the blooming of the wild currant and salmon-berry bushes, usually about the middle of March. On March 10, 1913, the first one of the season was

seen. A few days later they became common. During the month of May, 1913, nine nests were found, all in spruce trees, ranging from eighteen inches to five feet from the ground. The first young to hatch was on the 5th. Fresh eggs were found as late as the 20th. Between April 10 and 17, 1914, several were seen gathering nesting material about the buildings at Netarts.

Nuttallornis borealis. Olive-sided Flycatcher. This large flycatcher is a very common resident on the hills about Netarts Bay. During May, 1914, several were seen each day. A few were seen and others heard at Tillamook during June, 1914.

Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni. Western Wood Pewee. These birds are common in the alder groves along Wilson and Tillamook rivers during the summer. One was seen at Netarts August 31, 1912.

Empidonax difficilis difficilis. Western Flycatcher. Common in alder and willow groves throughout the entire district. One was collected on the Netarts sandspit on September 10, 1912.

Empidonax traillii traillii. Traill Flycatcher. Common in brushy pasture land during May and June.

Otocoris alpestris strigata. Streaked Horned Lark. On February 7, 1915, three of these birds were found and two collected on a small grassy field on the Netarts sandspit. The following day the third one was taken. This is the only record we have of the occurrence of this species on the coast.

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea. Coast Jay. These jays are very common all over the wooded section of the country. They are very conspicuous during the fall and winter, but as the nesting season approaches they become more retiring and are not often seen during June and July.

Perisoreus obscurus obscurus. Oregon Jay. Two of these birds were collected at Netarts on September 10, 1912. On December 27, 1912, and January 9, 1913, they were common in the heavy timber between Netarts and Tillamook, and a few days later several were seen near Batterson on the Nehalem River.

Corvus corax sinuatus. Raven. Ravens are of regular occurrence all over the country. They were usually found along the Netarts sandspit in winter and were common in Tillamook Valley during May, 1913.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. Western Crow. Crows are abundant in the agricultural districts through the county. During the winter months large flocks congregated on the mud flats during low tide in Tillamook, Nehalem, and Netarts bays.

Sturnella neglecta. Western Meadowlark. This beautiful songster is found the year around in the agricultural districts. Two were seen at the north end of the Netarts sandspit several times during February, 1915.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Brewer Blackbird. Common at all times. A nest found May 15, 1913, was five feet up in a small spruce in a pasture and contained four newly hatched young.

Carpodacus purpureus californicus. California Purple Finch. Very common summer resident in the more open woods wherever I have been. They are especially noticeable during May and June when the males are in full song. On January 8, 1913, one was seen perched on the topmost twig of a small spruce on the camp ground at Netarts.

Loxia curvirostra minor. Crossbill. Crossbills are common residents in the spruce forests of Tillamook County. During September, 1912, immature birds were collected where they were feeding amongst the seaweeds along the shore of Netarts Bay. During the winter months large flocks of these birds congregate in the dwarf lodgepole pines growing on the Netarts sandspit. On July 6, 1914, several were seen at Bayocean. As a usual thing these birds are very tame and will allow one to approach within a few feet of them when they are feeding in the pines.

Astragalinus tristis salicamans. Willow Goldfinch. I found this species common in the cultivated areas around Tillamook during May, 1913, and Murie records them as common on the Netarts sandspit between September 6 and 10, 1913.

Poocetes gramineus affinis. Oregon Vesper Sparrow. A few were seen along the roadsides near Tillamook during May, 1913.

Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin. Common resident over the entire county. On April 10, 1914, they were common between Tillamook and Netarts. During September, 1912, they were common around Netarts, where they were feeding on the seeds of the Scotch thistle. On August 16, 1914, they were found in flocks along the Nehalem Beach road.

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis. Snow Bunting. A single record. One collected by O. J. Murie on the ocean beach near Netarts on December 31, 1912. (See CONDOR, xv, 1913, p. 226.)

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus. Western Savannah Sparrow. So far as I am aware there is no record of Savannah Sparrows breeding in Tillamook County, but during both fall and spring migration the species is fairly common on the salt grass flats around the bays. On April 15, 1914, one was shot where it was feeding amongst the mussels and barnacles on the rocks at Cape Mears. It was extremely fat. During the first week of September, 1912, they were common on the tide lands at the south end of Netarts Bay. I record this species under the name of "*alaudinus*" merely as a matter of convenience. The specimens from Netarts are larger than breeding birds taken in the Willamette Valley, but not large enough for *sandwichensis* which is supposed to migrate this far south. After comparison with specimens from the Sitkan district of Alaska, Mr. Grinnell says they possibly represent this race, which Swarth (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 7, 1911, p. 85) provisionally refers to *savanna*.

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli. Nuttall Sparrow. These sparrows are very common summer residents. They were common at Netarts from September 1 to 10, 1912, and during April and May, 1913. Several nests were found during May. A nest located in a small thimble-berry bush near the ground contained four fresh eggs on May 16. Another, four feet up in a spruce, contained five eggs on May 19.

Zonotrichia coronata. Golden-crowned Sparrow. The Golden-crowned Sparrow is a common winter resident in brushy pasture land. On May 20, 1913, a female was shot that showed no signs of breeding. On February 1, 1915, several were seen in a goose-berry thicket on the Netarts sandspit.

Spizella socialis arizonae. Western Chipping Sparrow. This little sparrow is evidently not very common. During several days in the field around Tillamook, in May, 1913, only a very few were seen.

Junco hyemalis oregonus. Oregon Junco. These Juncos are very common winter residents in the cultivated areas, feeding in flocks about the vacant lots in towns, and in gardens and dooryards throughout the country. No specimens have been taken during the breeding season, although Juncos are known to be common near Tillamook in summer. A nest found near Tillamook by O. J. Murie contained four eggs on May 10, 1913.

Melospiza melodia morphna. Rusty Song Sparrow. This sparrow is one of the most common species of Tillamook County. They are abundant in the salal thickets facing the ocean near Netarts, and during the winter months are very plentiful on the ocean beach, feeding amongst the drift wood. Several nests found during May, 1913, were placed in small spruces a few feet from the ground, and contained fresh eggs about the 10th of the month.

Melospiza melodia caurina. Yakutat Song Sparrow. On April 14, 1914, A. C. Shelton collected one of these sparrows on the rocky beach near Cape Mears, and on the following day I collected another at the same place. (See CONDOR, xvii, 1915, p. 60.)

Passerella iliaca townsendi. Townsend Fox Sparrow. A specimen taken at Netarts April 12, 1914, is referable to this form. They are fairly common in the thickets of salal and salmonberry bushes along the coast during the winter months, but none remain to breed.

Passerella iliaca sinuosa. Valdez Fox Sparrow. During the early part of January, 1913, this sparrow was very common in the underbrush around Netarts Bay. Specimens taken at Netarts on January 6 are referable to this form.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. Oregon Towhee. This towhee is very common in the brushy pasture land about Netarts during the winter, but apparently the birds move inland during the nesting season. During May, 1913, I found them common near Tillamook, but in January, 1915, they were very scarce here, while common in the salal brush near the ocean.

Zamelodia melanocephala. Black-headed Grosbeak. A few were seen in the thick underbrush around Tillamook between May 22 and 26, 1913.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. This tanager became very plentiful in the spruce woods near Tillamook about May 23, 1913. They were often seen catching insects in the air, flycatcher fashion.

Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons. Cliff Swallow. When I first went to Netarts on August 30, 1912, I saw several of these birds skimming about over the ocean beach, and

later found three old nests under the eaves of the hotel and outbuildings. During the summer of 1914 they were common all along the coast.

Hirundo erythrogastra. Barn Swallow. This species is equally as common as the last. During the summer of 1912 several pairs had their nests stuck to the wall under the porches on the hotel at Netarts. On June 8, 1914, I saw a nest placed well up to the peak against the gable end of a house in Garibaldi.

Iridoprocne bicolor. Tree Swallow. On April 10, 1914, a fair-sized flock was seen on the Tillamook River bridge on the Netarts road. On the 16th of April several were seen fluttering about cavities in dead spruce trees in an old barn near Netarts.

Tachycineta thalassina lepida. Northern Violet-green Swallow. Very common around buildings in Tillamook during May, 1913. The first ones arrived at Netarts on March 10, 1913, and soon after that date they became common.

Bombycilla cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing. O. J. Murie reports a small flock of these birds on the camp ground at Netarts during the first week of September, 1913. On August 14, 1914, I saw several catching flies over a small lake near Nehalem.

Vireosylva gilva swainsoni. Western Warbling Vireo. This species is not as common as might be expected. One was taken in a second growth spruce thicket at Netarts on May 17, 1913, and another was seen in the alders along Tillamook River on May 25.

Lanivireo solitarius cassini. Cassin Vireo. This species is fairly common in the timbered sections of the county. On June 8, 1914, several were seen on the hills back of Garibaldi. They were common near Tillamook during May, 1913.

Vireo huttoni obscurus. Anthony Vireo. The only records we have of this species are of specimens taken during the winter or early spring months. Two were secured in the spruce woods back of Netarts on March 12, 1913. One was secured in the timber on Cape Lookout on February 9, 1915.

Vermivora celata lutescens. Lutescent Warbler. This is one of the characteristic summer birds of the brushy creek banks and sparsely wooded pasture lands. They are usually found in deciduous woods, but sometimes are seen feeding high up in spruce trees. Two nests were located. One, May 11, 1913, at Tillamook, was on the ground in a heavy growth of moss, and contained four incubated eggs when found. A nest containing four fresh eggs was found, well concealed by a mass of dead ferns, in a rather open pasture at Netarts on May 14. On April 10, 1914, I found these warblers common in the alder and willow thickets near Netarts.

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri. California Yellow Warbler. A few were seen in the alders and willows along Trask and Wilson rivers during May, 1913.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. Audubon Warbler. A common species during the early spring and summer. They frequent the spruce and pine woods near the ocean beach in great numbers during the month of May. A specimen was taken and others seen near Netarts on January 4, 1914.

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler. During May, 1913, this species was often heard singing high up in the spruce trees near Tillamook. An adult male was seen in a spruce tree at Tillamook on May 10. Two more were seen in the spruce forest at Netarts on May 17.

Dendroica occidentalis. Hermit Warbler. I found this species not uncommon in the spruce forests near Tillamook, during May, 1913. They were first seen on May 10, and later became common. On May 24 a male and female were seen in a grove of tall, second-growth spruces. This pair showed every evidence of breeding. A single individual of this species was seen at Nehalem on August 16, 1914.

Oporornis tolmiei. Macgillivray Warbler. A few were seen in the thick undergrowth along the streams near Tillamook during May, 1913.

Geothlypis trichas arizela. Pacific Yellowthroat. Fairly common in all suitable places throughout the county. A pair seen in a small marsh near Tillamook on May 17, 1913, were evidently nesting at the time.

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola. Golden Pileolated Warbler. These warblers are very common summer residents all over the county. On September 1, 1912, they were very common at Netarts, but they had all migrated by the 10th. I found them plentiful at Tillamook during May, 1913, and at Garibaldi in June, 1914.

Anthus rubescens. Pipit. A specimen was secured by O. J. Murie during a snowstorm on January 6, 1913, at Netarts. I found a small flock wintering on the Netarts sandspit during January and February, 1915.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor. Dipper. Common resident on all the larger streams in the county. A specimen was secured on Short Beach Creek, near the ocean beach, on December 6, 1913.

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus. Rock Wren. A specimen was collected by O. J. Murie on December 27, 1912. It was on some drift logs on the beach near Netarts. (See CONDOR, xv, 1913, p. 226.)

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus. Seattle Wren. This wren is a common resident in open woods and brushy pasture land all over the county.

Nannus hiemalis pacificus. Western Winter Wren. Ever present in the heavy forests, where the cheery song of the birds can be heard at all times of the year. During January, 1913, this species was found commonly feeding amongst the driftwood along the ocean beach.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch. I found this species common in the dwarf lodgepole pine thickets on the Netarts sandspit during January and February, 1915. They travel in flocks, usually in company with chickadees and kinglets.

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis. Oregon Chickadee. This species is common in the mixed woods about Tillamook and farther inland. It has not been found in the immediate vicinity of the coast line.

Penthestes rufescens rufescens. Chestnut-backed Chickadee. This chickadee is one of the most common birds found in the heavy woods along the coast. Found in large flocks during the winter months.

Chamaea fasciata phaea. Coast Wren-tit. This species frequents the immediate vicinity of the coast, and is never found far inland. The birds are very common on the hills fronting the ocean beach, where they live in the impenetrable tangle of salal, huckleberry, and salmon-berry bushes.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. This is a very common resident all over the timbered sections of the county. During the winter the birds congregate in large flocks, and feed mostly in spruce and pine woods. A nest was found in a large spruce tree on May 17, 1913, by watching the birds carrying nesting material to it. The nest was well hidden in the drooping twigs near the end of a large limb, about twenty feet from the trunk of the tree, and about twenty-two feet from the ground. On May 20, the nest contained one egg. The outer walls of the nest were made of green moss, closely matted together and interwoven with fine spruce twigs. The interior was lined with fine downy materials.

Regulus calendula grinnelli. Sitka Kinglet. This kinglet is a common winter visitor, but unlike the Golden-crowned, feeds more in deciduous trees and shrubs, and does not congregate in flocks, although two or three are often found with flocks of chickadees, Golden-crowned Kinglets, and nuthatches. They were found common from December to March, less common in April, and not seen during May or later in the summer.

Hylocichia ustulata ustulata. Russet-backed Thrush. A specimen in fresh fall plumage was taken at Netarts on September 7, 1912. They were found common at Tillamook during May, 1913. Several were seen at Garibaldi on June 8, 1914.

Hylocichia guttata guttata. Alaska Hermit Thrush. A very common winter resident along the coast. They were found plentiful at Netarts during December, 1912. Several were taken near Cape Lookout during the first week of February, 1915. None have been seen between the months of April and September.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin. Robins are plentiful all over the cultivated areas. During May, 1913, several nests were found near Tillamook. On May 17 the first young out of the nest were seen. On January 5, 1913, several were seen feeding in the fields near Netarts. On February 12, 1915, they were common near Netarts and at Tillamook.

Ixoreus naevius naevius. Varied Thrush. This species is a very common winter resident, and a few remain throughout the year. I saw several in the heavy timber back of Bar View beach on May 22, 1913, and several were heard singing near Garibaldi during the early morning of June 8, 1914. They were common at Netarts on September 10, 1913, and again on April 16, 1914.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis. Western Bluebird. A common summer resident, and a few are found during the winter. A pair was taken near Cape Lookout on January 30, 1915. Several were seen in a burned over forest area near Netarts on April 12, 1914.

Portland, Oregon, November 25, 1915.