

to invade the valley about Keddie, so residents informed me. Otherwise they keep pretty well to the spruce above 4000 feet. Yet a single bird was flushed from a log near my cabin, altitude 3200 feet, September 22.

The Canada Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) was the only nuthatch recorded, and it was everywhere present in the coniferous growth from Keddie upward.

Final dates for some other species are: Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*), September 11; Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*), September 11; Western Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*), September 27; Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), September 15; Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), September 9—all at about 3200 feet altitude.—AUSTIN PAUL SMITH, *Houston, Texas, December 5, 1917.*

The Status of the White-rumped Petrels of the California Coast.—In a careful review of the Leach Petrel and its races, Oberholser (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 54, October 19, 1917, pp. 165-172) concludes that three subspecies of *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* should be recognized from the North Pacific: *O. l. leucorhoa* (Vieillot) from the vicinity of the Kuril and Aleutian Islands; *O. l. beali* Emerson, from southeastern Alaska south to Oregon, and migrating "south to the coast of California"; and *O. l. kaedingi*, from the coast and islands of Lower California and southward, and "north probably also to southern California". The *O. bealini* of Emerson, described from the coast of Oregon, is placed as a synonym of *beali*. Access to adequate material representative of *kaedingi* has enabled Oberholser to properly characterize that form and to establish its membership in the *leucorhoa* series. Undoubtedly Oberholser's decisions in regard to the names in the group will stand. And since all specimens of *kaedingi* actually examined come from south of the Mexican line, that name must, for the present anyway, be removed from the California list, no matter what the probabilities may be.

Oberholser apparently had no white-rumped petrels at all from the coast of California. The present writer is fortunate in being able to offer some supplementary data which show conclusively that it is the race *beali* that breeds on the coast of California, at least to the northward. There are in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology ten white-rumped petrels from the coast of California. Five of these are skins of adults and are listed with measurements in the following table.

Mus. no.	Sex	Locality	Date	Collector	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus	Forking of tail
7090	♂	Pigeon Pt. Light, San Mateo Co.	May 7, 1899	C. Littlejohn	145.7	78.0	14.8	22.9	16.9
21426	♀	Double Rocks, Humboldt Co.	July 4, 1911	C. I. Clay	154.6	79.4	14.8	23.4	15.1
21427	♀	Double Rocks, Humboldt Co.	July 4, 1911	C. I. Clay	154.7	80.3	14.9	23.7	18.7
21428	♀	near Trinidad, Humboldt Co.	July 16, 1911	C. I. Clay	149.5	81.1	15.2	23.7	16.5
21429	♀	near Trinidad, Humboldt Co.	July 16, 1911	C. I. Clay	156.0	79.2	15.8	23.1	18.4

It will be seen from the above measurements, if used in comparison with Oberholser's tables, that California birds in so far as specimens are available are distinctly of the race *beali*, rather than of the much smaller race *kaedingi*. The bird from the coast of San Mateo County, of date May 7, indicates strongly that the white-rumped petrel known to have bred on the Farallones is *beali* also. I know of no specimens from the Farallones now extant in any Museum. Three young with more or less down in their plumage are in this Museum (nos. 16718-16720) taken near Trinidad, Humboldt County, September 4, 1910, by Joseph Dixon, and also one downy young (no. 25526) taken near Eureka, Humboldt County, August 24, 1915, by Franklin J. Smith. The four adults listed in the table as from Humboldt County were breeding birds, as was another (no. 17033) of which only the skeleton was saved.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California.*