

length, 112.3 mm.; width of proximal end, 29.4 mm.; width of distal end, 31.9 mm.; smallest transverse diameter of shaft, 13.0 mm.

In addition to the femur there are two phalanges that are referable to this species. These are the basal phalanx of the 2nd digit (inner toe), U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21857, and the basal phalanx of the 3rd digit (middle toe), U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21858. They are both of the left foot and have been carefully compared with articulated and disarticulated skeletons. There are no data as to whether or not these toe bones were associated with the femur but the circumstantial evidence points to this conclusion.

Aechmophorus occidentalis. Complete right tarsometatarsus, U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21859. This bone was compared with a series of six tarsometatarsi of the present day Western Grebe and was found to be identical with these bones and near the average of their sizes. The length from intercotylar tuberosity to middle cotyla is 71.8 mm.

Indeterminate: Phalanx, U. C. Mus. Paleo., no. 21856. This toe bone is from a young individual and is so badly worn that I am unable to identify it. It is long and relatively slender, and apparently a basal phalanx. Length, 44.2 mm.

It is interesting to observe that both the White Pelican and the Western Grebe have been found in the Pleistocene lake deposits of Fossil Lake, Oregon. The Manix Beds offer a worthwhile opportunity for further collecting which might produce sufficient material for a comparison of the avifaunas of these two prehistoric lakes.

Comparative material was loaned through the courtesy of Dr. J. Grinnell of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California. The drawings were made by Mr. Owen Poe.—LAWRENCE V. COMPTON, *Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, March 1, 1934.*

Some Shore-birds in the Humboldt Bay Region of California.—Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*). An immature female was taken on September 10, 1933, at a small pond near the mouth of Clark's Slough, within the town limits of Eureka. Dr. J. Grinnell writes of the above capture: "There is not even a hint, that I know of, in the literature to date, of the presence of the Stilt Sandpiper on our California coast."

American Knot (*Calidris canutus rufus*). On September 14, 1924, three knots in winter plumage were scattered among a large flock of Long-billed Dowitchers on a small island in Humboldt Bay. On May 8, 1927, two knots were seen flying over the surf across the bay from town, and a female was taken. On September 8, 1929, a lone knot was found on the ocean beach. On August 27, 1932, twelve knots were found in a large flock of dowitchers on the ocean beach across the bay from Eureka.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*). On October 18, 1931, three pectorals were found in a small pond of stagnant water within the town limits. November 7, 1931, there was one bird. September 18, 1932, there were five pectorals, and on September 23, the same year, six. In 1933, on October 8 there were seven pectorals, on October 15, ten, and on October 22, five.

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*). On August 17, 1924, seven of these birds were found in a pond on Indian Island in Humboldt Bay; a male was taken. In 1932, five birds were found in Eureka limits on August 16; on August 28 there were four birds, on August 31, four, and on September 4, three birds. In 1933, on August 26 there were three birds, on September 3, six, and on October 15, four birds. All the birds within the town limits of Eureka were found in the same pond, near Clark's Slough.

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*). On August 8, 1925, nine of these curlews were found on a small island in Humboldt Bay. On August 15, 1924, there were four on the same island. Weekly, from January 3, 1926, to April 10, 1927, I saw a Long-billed Curlew either on the ocean beach, or the Bay shore near the mouth of Elk River.

Specimens of the above birds were identified for me by Dr. J. Grinnell at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California.—JOHN M. DAVIS, *Eureka, California, January 14, 1934.*

Costa Hummers Wintering in the California Deserts.—During several midwinter collecting trips to the Colorado River above Potholes (December, 1924, December, 1925), some species of small hummer was repeatedly seen among the desert scrub

near California's one sparse sahuaro grove. They eluded capture on all occasions, since no blossoming shrubs were evident, and they shifted rapidly, presumably in search of insects. Specific identity remained a question. On December 27, 1932, hummers were again found in bleak desert six miles northeast of Amboy. Here there were a few shrubs in bloom (*Isomeris*), and individuals had a tendency to return to one spot though exceedingly shy. One bird was collected and others seen, all of them females. The bird collected was a Costa Hummer (*Calypte costae*).

On February 11 and 12, 1934, the region near Clement Well in the Orocoopia Mountains yielded a number of Costa Hummers of both sexes. Males were in nuptial flight and of course may have represented a vernal influx from the south though the date is earlier than is customary for the species. Although the Potholes birds could not be positively identified, the probability is that they were *C. costae*. The Amboy and the Clement Well birds were positively determined. Grinnell (Condor, 6, 1904, p. 42; same, 14, 1912, p. 154) records the species from Palm Springs in limited numbers during winter months. His 1904 record was at the New Year's season, and proves beyond doubt the winter sojourn. His 1912 records are for February 11 to 13, which coincide with my own Clement Well records, and may represent early summer arrivals. My earliest date for the species in Los Angeles is February 20 (1921), but it is fairly abundant by the middle of March.

Grinnell speaks of Palm Springs quite rightly as having the mildest of winter climates, and implies that this fact may have a bearing on the presence of Costa Hummers as winter birds. The Amboy locality is on high, exposed terrain, and was sharply cold at the time of our visit. Snow lay at the base of the mountains at but slightly greater altitude. The Potholes area is very cold in winter and exposed to severe winds. I am inclined to think that the birds were influenced less by external factors than by some internal physiological condition. At any rate, these widely separated desert localities would suggest that Costa Hummers may occur in winter in limited numbers over a large part of southeastern California.—LOYE MILLER, *University of California at Los Angeles, February 19, 1934.*

Additional Records for the Barrow Region, Arctic Alaska.—Since the publishing of the list of birds of the Barrow Region, Arctic Alaska, for the Program of Activities (4, no. 2, 1933) of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, additional specimens have been received at the Academy and by L. B. Bishop from Mr. Charles D. Brower and Mrs. Henry Greist. Included in the shipment were six species not heretofore included among the birds of the area, as follows:

Cyclorhynchus psittacula, young female (L. B. B., no. 49393), Barrow, Alaska, October 3, 1932.

Passerella iliaca unalaschensis, adult male (L. B. B., no. 49401), Barrow, July 1, 1933.

Phaeopus hudsonicus, [adult female] (L. B. B., no. 49403), Cape Halkett, Alaska, June, 1933.

Phaeopus hudsonicus, unsexed (C. A. S., no. 6302), Colville River, Alaska, June, 1933.

Phaeopus hudsonicus, unsexed (C. A. S., no. 6303), Colville River, Alaska, June, 1933.

Buteo lagopus s.johannis, breeding adult (C. A. S., no. 6298) Colville River, Alaska, July, 1933.

Buteo lagopus s.johannis, female (C. A. S., no. 6299), Colville River, Alaska, July, 1933.

Larus delawarensis, female (C. A. S., no. 6300), 2nd year, Barrow, Alaska, July, 1933.

Hylocichla guttata guttata, female (C. A. S., no. 6293), May 25, 1933.

The specimens in the Bishop collection were secured by Mr. Brower, and those in the Academy by Mrs. Greist. The birds from the Colville River were taken approximately sixty miles from the mouth. In addition, Mrs. Greist sent two pairs of breeding duck hawks, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, from the Colville River (C. A. S., no. 6294). They were beautiful adult birds, the first in high plumage which we have received from that area.—A. M. BAILEY, *Chicago, Illinois*, and L. B. BISHOP, *Pasadena, California, February 14, 1934.*