Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus. Farallon Cormorant. More than 20 pairs bred for many years prior to about 1930 in willows bordering Sandborn Slough, near Butte Creek, 7 miles west of Pennington, Sutter County; last found nesting there June 13, 1925. Visits in 1931 (February 26 and May 4) revealed the colony to be deserted, and the keeper of the gun club on whose grounds it was located advised he had for years been systematically shooting the birds, as he liked fishing and considered them competitors.

Another nesting colony, of about 40 pairs on April 11, 1920, located in eucalyptus trees bordering Cut-off Slough, 4 miles south of Suisun, Solano County, has in the past six years been destroyed by fishermen. The great increase in numbers of bass anglers in this locality since 1930 bodes ill for preservation of the fish-eating birds of the marsh.

Phalacrocorax penicillatus. Brandt Cormorant. A rookery estimated to be composed of 300 pairs on March 14, 1937, is situated on Bird Rock, about 1000 feet offshore, a half mile south of Tomales Point, Marin County. The birds were commencing to lay on May 24, 1936, when my wife accompanied me to the rock which she had not visited for 18 years. She immediately remarked upon the great reduction in number of nests present. My own visits date from 1923, since when a steady dwindling in the numbers of nesting birds has been observed. Unfortunately, no exact nest counts were made until July 21, 1938, when 86 occupied nests were found on the main rock, 60 near its top on the ocean side and 26 on a slope to the leeward.

On all visits two colonies have been found similarly located, the smaller one always being on the mainland side. This year, for the first time, 15 nests were noted on a rock immediately south of the main one. The date is seemingly late for eggs, nearly two months after they were found in 1936, and it was clear that only a fraction of the adults present were attending nests in July, 1938. Probably continued depredations had forced the cormorants to abandon attempts at reproduction for the season. Persons frequently landing on the rock during the breeding season to gather abalones are the prime disturbers, men sometimes playfully indulging in egg fights, using cormorant eggs for missiles; but the Western Gulls (*Larus occidentalis occidentalis*), which also breed on the islet, are the more usual, though secondary, offenders. When undisturbed, by sheer force of numbers covering closely placed nests, cormorants are able to protect their eggs and young from the ever vigilant gulls. When humans land on the rock, the shyer cormorants leave their nests while the fearless gulls pillage them. Dr. Clarence Cottam accompanied me on the recent visit when we watched gulls swallowing young cormorants and breaking their eggs while we stood 30 feet distant.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens. Baird Cormorant. On June 1, 1917, Dr. B. W. Evermann took a number of sets of eggs of this species from nests on the steep sides of the Bird Rock mentioned above (specimens in California Academy of Sciences). In nearly annual visits since 1923, I have failed to find the birds nesting on the rock. In June, 1925, about 25 pairs bred on precipitous cliffs of the adjacent mainland, but they were not nesting there June 12, 1927, nor have they since been observed breeding locally, although adults have been in evidence on all trips in summer.—JAMES MOFFITT, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, August 20, 1938.*

Anthony Green Heron in the State of Washington.—During the past twenty years there has been a gradual northward movement of the Anthony Green Heron (*Butorides virescens anthonyi*) west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon. At present it can be regarded as a fairly common summer resident throughout the Willamette Valley, north to the Columbia River. So far as I know, this heron never has been recorded north of the Columbia River.

On May 31, 1938, while a passenger on the Northern Pacific Railway between Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, I saw and identified beyond reasonable doubt one of these birds as it flew low over the willows along the banks of the Columbia River, a few miles south of Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington. *Butorides virescens anthonyi* now may be added to the birds known to occur in the State of Washington.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, September 27, 1938.*

Another Specimen of Sooty Fox Sparrow from Southern California.—In my list of the birds of southwestern California (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933), the Sooty Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca fuliginosa,* was placed in the hypothetical list, although Swarth (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 21, 1920, pp. 151–152) had reported a "non-typical" specimen taken at Bear Flat, San Gabriel Mountains, November 30, 1916. My reason for thus disposing of this form was a disinclination to include it on the strength of a single example, admittedly not typical.

On November 7, 1938, Miss Gloria Widmann brought me a fox sparrow that had been found dead in her garden in Los Angeles two days previously by her father, Berthold Widmann. The specimen, a female, was preserved as a skin and is now number 19373, Los Angeles Museum. A study of this bird convinces me that it must be referred to *P. i. fuliginosa,* although, like specimens

from various localities in California discussed by Swarth (*op. cit.*, pp. 149–150), it differs from a series of Vancouver Island birds in the L. B. Bishop collection in having a stubbier bill and slightly duller coloration. However, unlike Swarth's specimen, the under parts (including the lower tail-coverts) appear to be as dark as in some examples from Vancouver Island. The color of the back is darker than in any other known fox sparrow, though slightly duller than in Dr. Bishop's birds.—G. WILLETT, *Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, November 16, 1938.*

The Breeding Leucosticte of the Wallowa Mountains, Oregon.—The fauna of the Wallowa Mountains in northeastern Oregon resembles closely that of the Rocky Mountains of Idaho. An exception to this generalization is found, however, in the rosy finches. In central Idaho, the peculiar Black Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte atrata*) occurs, whereas the breeding birds of the isolated Wallowa alpine area are similar to the Gray-crowned Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis*) that breeds no closer than in the Glacier National Park region of northwestern Montana. Jewett (Condor, vol. 26, 1924, p. 79) was the first to report breeding *tephrocotis* from the Wallowa Mountains. On July 23, 1923, when he secured samples of this species, he also took a Black Rosy Finch which was found to have testes that "were not enlarged as in the *tephrocotis* specimens." It would seem clear that this particular Black Leucosticte was not breeding. Some possibility existed, however, that both *L. atrata* and *L. tephrocotis* might nest in these mountains and that the two forms might interbreed.

Considerable attention was given to the leucosticte in the Wallowa Mountains last summer while a party from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology was collecting in that range. A series of 19 breeding birds was obtained by Ward C. Russell, Donald T. Tappe, Frederick H. Test and myself from two alpine localities on Eagle Cap and Elkhorn Peak at the headwaters of the Lostine River. All are of the species *tephrocotis*, and no birds that resembled *atrata* were seen. The breeding *tephrocotis* prove to be different in coloration from *L. t. tephrocotis* of the Canadian Rockies and merit recognition as a distinct race.

Leucosticte tephrocotis wallowa, new subspecies. Wallowa Rosy Finch.

Type.—Adult male, no. 73998, Mus. Vert. Zool.; 18 mi. S, 2 mi. E, Lostine, 8800 feet altitude (north face of Elkhorn Peak), Wallowa Mountains, Wallowa County, Oregon; July 14, 1938; testis 10 mm. in length; collected by Alden H. Miller; original number 3263.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *L. t. tephrocotis*, but cinnamon brown of ventral surface duller and more sooty, the feathers bearing either dusky areas or dusky shaft streaks immediately distal to downy gray basal parts. Black throat area grades less abruptly into breast. Streaks of back somewhat darker and broader and feather margins distinctly more neutral brown, with less yellow and red-brown pigment.

Range.—Known to breed only in the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon. Winter range not as yet determined.

Remarks.—The series of *wallowa* has been compared with specimens of *L. t. tephrocotis* in the United States National Museum that were taken in July in the Jasper Park area of the Canadian Rockies and with birds from the vicinity of Bowron Lake, Cariboo District, British Columbia. The Jasper Park birds are strictly comparable with *wallowa* in point of wear. Differences in average measurements of wing, tail, bill and feet between *wallowa* and *L. t. tephrocotis* are slight and are without statistical significance.

Wallowa differs from *L. t. dawsoni* of the Sierra Nevada of California in slightly sootier underparts, and in much darker, less tawny dorsal surface. Some individuals of *wallowa* are almost indistinguishable from *dawsoni* ventrally, but the dark, broad dorsal stripes of *wallowa* are in no instance closely approximated in *dawsoni*. *Wallowa* differs from *dawsoni*, as does *L. t. tephrocotis*, in greater average depth of bill and in more pointed wing tip.

Since 1913, when Grinnell (Condor, vol. 15, pp. 76–79) named *dawsoni*, additional representatives of that race have come to hand. The color characters which he ascribed to *dawsoni* have been confirmed. But, the size differences between *dawsoni* and *L. t. tephrocotis* have broken down, except for bill depth, as shown in the following table of averages.

			Wing	Tail	Bill length from nostril	Bill depth	Tarsus
L. t. tephrocotis	♂	11	105.7 mm.	69.8 mm.	8.86 mm.	7.45 mm.	19.96 mm.
L. t. wallowa	♂	11	103.7	67.6	8.76	7.31	19.65
L. t. dawsoni	♂	38	105.6	70.0	8.79	6.93	19.15
L. t. tephrocotis	♀	8	100.8	66.9	8.80	7.66	19.29
L. t. wallowa	♀	9	98.9	65.4	8.91	7.23	19.60
L. t. dawsoni	♀	42	99.9	66.2	8.76	7.01	19.11