

among Heermann Gulls at Dillon Beach. Grinnell and Wythe (*loc. cit.*:42) cite two June records for the San Francisco Bay region.

Larus heermanni. Heermann Gull. These birds usually arrive from their Mexican breeding grounds in June. It may be of interest to record a marked influx of this species into the Dillon Beach region on June 5, prior to which only a few individuals were present. Following that date, approximately 75 individuals remained on the beach that extends from the village of Dillon Beach southwestward to Sand Point (1¼ miles). Heermann Gulls were considerably more numerous than California Gulls (*Larus californicus*).

Calypte anna. Anna Hummingbird. This hummer reaches the northwestern limits of its breeding range in counties bordering San Francisco Bay; to the north of Golden Gate the species is normally confined to bay- and valley-drained slopes with oak woodland or open chaparral. It seems worth while to record a coastal occurrence near the tip of Tomales Point, where a male was seen on June 9. It was seen in a small grove of eucalyptus and cedar trees growing in an east-facing draw, the sides of which were otherwise covered with a low chaparral growth (*Lupinus*), grass, and patches of cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*). This is my only record for the region.

Penthestes rufescens. Chestnut-backed Chickadee. The small grove of isolated trees in which the Anna Hummingbird was noted also harbored a pair of Chestnut-backed Chickadees, which was apparently established there. This is of interest in the matter of habitat relations of the species, since the remainder of Tomales Point is covered with chaparral and grass, the nearest coniferous growth being three-quarters of a mile to the south.—FRANK A. PITEKKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, October 7, 1941.*

An Avifauna from Sub-Recent Deposits at Lower Klamath Lake, California.—A small collection of bird and mammal bones from the Lower Klamath Lake beds just south of the California-Oregon state line were sent for identification to Dr. Chester Stock of the California Institute of Technology by Dr. L. S. Cressman of the University of Oregon. Dr. Stock turned the bird collection over to the writer and suggested that a brief report should be prepared describing the avifauna. I am indebted to Dr. Cressman for information concerning the deposit, and to Drs. L. H. Miller and A. H. Miller for use of the comparative materials in their charge.

The avifauna consists almost entirely of aquatic species, most of which occur today in lakes and marshes along the Pacific coast. Remains of almost all of these birds have also been found in the Pleistocene deposits either at Fossil Lake, Rancho La Brea, or McKittrick.

The collection from Klamath Lake includes the following species of birds:

<i>Colymbus auritus</i> . Horned Grebe.	<i>Nyroca valisineria</i> . Canvas-back.
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> . Western Grebe.	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> . Old-squaw.
Unidentified goose.	<i>Mergus merganser</i> . American Merganser.
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> . Mallard.	Unidentified ducks.
<i>Chaulelasmus streperus</i> (?). Gadwall.	<i>Buteo</i> , sp. Hawk.
<i>Dafila acuta</i> . Pintail.	<i>Fulica americana</i> . American Coot.
<i>Querquedula</i> , sp. Teal.	<i>Larus</i> , sp. Gull.
<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (?). Shoveller.	<i>Asio</i> , sp. Owl.

Perhaps the most interesting find in the collection is a humerus assignable to *Clangula hyemalis*. This duck breeds on the Arctic coasts of both hemispheres, only rarely wintering as far south as California. Flocks of Old-squaws usually feed in the surf near the outer beaches or in bays, but may also be found inland on large rivers and lakes. In spite of its rarity in the region today, the species has been recorded in the fossil avifauna from Silver Lake, Oregon, where it was represented by two ulnae (Shufeldt, R. W., *Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, ser. 2, 9, 1892:406).

No fossil records of the American Merganser have been found in North America, although remains of the smaller Hooded and Red-breasted mergansers have been reported from Fossil Lake (Wetmore, A., *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, 99, 1940:28-29). The coracoid referred to *Mergus merganser* is quite large, being equalled in length only by coracoids of the two largest skeletons of this species in the collections of the University of California. Since the American Merganser is today a fairly common bird on the streams and lakes in the Pacific states, it is not surprising to find remains of it in this assemblage. The other avian species present are also those which one might expect to find on the freshwater lakes in this region. The Mallard, Canvas-back, Pintail, and Coot are the types found to be most abundant.

Remains of every species of bird represented in the collection were found at a locality called The Narrows. Only a few bones of the more abundant forms came from Laird's Bay, a deposit considered by Cressman (*Carnegie Inst. Wash. Year Book No. 39, 1939-40:300-306*) to be the younger of the two. He believes that the crude bone artifacts associated with the bird and mammal remains from The

Narrows represent a stage toward the end of the last Pluvial or Pluvial-Glacial period, somewhat more than 7500 years ago. The horizon at Laird's Bay probably represents the beginning of the Little Pluvial, more than 4000 years ago. Associated mammalian remains in the collection include horses, camel, deer, elk, and large and small carnivores.

According to Cressman (*loc. cit.*), bones from The Narrows were weathered or dug out of blue-gray mounds representing the older layer of peat on the lake bed. Bones from Laird's Bay came from ash deposits or were picked up on the surface. There does not appear to be any difference in the state of preservation of the bird bones from Laird's Bay and The Narrows. Some of them have a dark blue-gray color like the Fossil Lake specimens, but, in general, they do not appear to be petrified to so great a degree. Most of the bones are fairly well preserved, but some are weathered and many are broken.

Since the bones from both localities include species which dive for food in open water as well as those that dabble in the mud, it seems probable that the environmental conditions at the two localities were somewhat similar at the time of deposition of the remains. The avifauna as a whole is representative of a marsh-bordered lake such as existed in the region before 1917, when part of the lake was drained.—IDA S. DEMAY, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, October 10, 1941.*