

Distribution.—Great Basin region of the Snake River, north to the South Fork of the Payette River, Idaho; and Warner Valley, southeastern Oregon, possibly extending into southeastern Washington and northern Utah. This race occurs in a region characterized by sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), with major associates of *Atriplex nuttallii*, *Atriplex spinescens* and *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*. The birds were seen along the river bottoms where a deciduous growth of *Populus angustifolia* and *Cercocarpus ledifolius* existed.

Remarks.—This race is intermediate between *hesperis* and *sennetti*. It resembles *sennetti* in the lightness of the underparts and *hesperis* in the darkness of the back. One specimen shows a slight intergradation towards *hesperis*. It may intergrade with *sennetti* in the region of the mixed prairie association to the east.—ROLAND W. HAWKINS, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1948.*

The Whistling Swan in the Upper Pliocene of Idaho.—A fossil humerus of a swan was found by Mr. Cecil Childs two miles west of Hagerman, Idaho, in the summer of 1947. The bone consists of the proximal end, including all the deltoid crest; it is thoroughly mineralized and is well preserved except for an area broken out of the center of the palmar surface and the loss of the surface of the internal tuberosity. The specimen was found as surface float in the Hagerman Lake beds, Blancan age, Upper Pliocene, on the west side of the Snake River, in Twin Falls County. The locality is number V 3818 of the Museum of Paleontology of the University of California and the specimen is number 38306. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, who was collecting with Mr. Childs, states that in view of local topography there is no reasonable chance that the humerus could have washed out from beds of later age.

Howard (Carnegie Inst. Wash., publ. 551, 1946:141-195) in her study of the Pleistocene birds of Fossil Lake, Oregon, gave much attention to the osteology of swans and geese. She concluded that but two species of swan are present in the material from Fossil Lake, the modern Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus buccinator*, and the extinct *Sthenelides paloreganus*. In contrasting the humeri of *Cygnus* and *Sthenelides* (included in *Cygnus* by many authors) she describes six points of difference in the proximal end of this element (pp. 163-164). In my own comparison of modern "*Sthenelides*" *olor* with *Cygnus columbianus*, I am able to verify each of these differences. In every detail the Hagerman fossil corresponds with the genus *Cygnus* in the restricted sense. There seem to be no constant differences in configuration between *C. columbianus* and *C. buccinator*, but there is of course a size differential. Humeri of 16 modern *C. columbianus* average 50.12 mm. in greatest width of head, with extremes of 48.0 and 53.5 and standard deviation of 1.45. An immature female *C. buccinator*, which may be presumed to be a small representative of its species, measures 57.2 mm. The Pliocene fossil measures 53.5 mm., which is within the limits of variability of the species *C. columbianus*. In all respects, then, this fossil agrees with the corresponding part of the modern Whistling Swan, *C. columbianus*, and may be so identified.

It is noteworthy that *Cygnus columbianus* dates back to the Upper Pliocene. Relatively great antiquity of avian species and genera, compared with mammals, has for some time been evident as a generalization. The Whistling Swan affords another significant example of this. It is strange that the Whistling Swan did not appear among the collections from the Pleistocene of Fossil Lake, but it is reported from the Pleistocene of southern California and Florida. Loye Miller (Condor, 46, 1944:25-32) reports swan material, some of it of the approximate size of *columbianus*, from the Owyhee Pliocene of Oregon and from the Pliocene near the Bruneau-Mountain Home bridge, Idaho. The material was too incomplete to permit exact identification, but the presence of two different species of swans was indicated by the sizes of scapular fragments.

I am indebted to Messrs. Childs and Macdonald and to Dr. R. A. Stirton for making the fossil available for study and to Drs. Hildegard Howard and Loye Miller for use of comparative material.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, January 15, 1948.*

Wren-tits in the Roseburg Area, Oregon.—On a field trip into the interior valley of the Umpqua River near Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, on April 19, 1947, I was fortunate to find a small colony of Wren-tits (*Chamaea fasciata*) in the Garden Valley area some five miles northwest of Roseburg, near the confluence of the North and South Umpqua rivers. Two birds were seen in chaparral at very close range and a third was heard in the immediate vicinity. The two birds I observed were somewhat grayer and lighter in color than the Coast Wren-tit, *Chamaea fasciata phaea*, which is so common along the Oregon coastline. These birds undoubtedly represent the Pallid Wren-tit, *Chamaea fasciata henshawi*.