



Fig. 31. Nest of Franklin Gull at Malheur Refuge, Oregon, June 7, 1948.

adult female with the characteristic bare incubation patch of a nesting bird, was taken on the south part of the Malheur Refuge on May 26, 1947. The nest was built of hardstem bulrush and was floating in about four feet of water. The three eggs were incubated from four to seven days when collected by Dr. Erickson on June 7, 1948. According to Erickson, in 1947 there were 75 to 100 Franklin Gulls living on Malheur Lake, presumably nesting residents. The principal concentration was found in a large, fairly dense stand of hardstem bulrush about one and one-half miles west and north of the trapper's cabin on Cole Island Dike. Very few of these gulls were seen on any other part of the Refuge.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, February 1, 1949*,

Townsend Solitaire in the Coast Range of Oregon.—Gabrielson and Jewett (*Birds of Oregon, 1940:480-481*) record the Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) as a permanent resident that breeds in the Cascade and Blue mountains and note that it straggles more or less regularly to western Oregon after the breeding season. Several fall, winter and early spring records for western Oregon then follow, and mention is also made of manuscript notes in the files of the Biological Survey, which include a record for Wilson River, Tillamook County, on June 27, 28, 1897 (A. K. Fisher). In the light of more recent observations the lateness of this date is significant.

On July 7, 1942, a solitaire was seen by Kenneth M. Walker on Mary's Peak, in Benton County. On July 15, 1944, I collected a female solitaire at 3100 feet elevation on Mount Hebo, Tillamook County, and on June 18, 1945, a male with enlarged gonads was taken at the same place. On a trip to the top of Saddle Mountain, in Clatsop County, on May 3, 1947, a solitaire was seen by Wesley Batterson and myself. On July 8, 1947, Mr. Batterson saw an adult solitaire feeding a spotted young, 7 miles northwest of Jewel, in Clatsop County, and on July 16 he collected a young bird in the spotted plumage on the divide between Wilson River and the north fork of the Trask River, 12 miles east of Tillamook. This bird is now a study skin in my collection. On June 5, 1948, Peter P. Walker, Jr., took me to the nest of a solitaire he had discovered well up on the side of the hill above Wilson River, near the mouth of Cedar Creek, 16 miles northeast of Tillamook, in the desolate Tillamook burn. No green timber of any sort is found in this area, only dead trees, both standing and fallen, nor is there any brush or other low growth. The nest was situated in a slight cavity in the earth left clinging to the upturned roots of a large fallen tree. The loosely made structure of rootlets and grass stems was partly supported by the roots of the tree and contained four eggs, incubation of which was well started. Since the nest was in the direct path of logging operations under way to salvage some of the dead timber and would have been destroyed in a few days, it was photographed and collected. From the foregoing observations we may conclude that the Townsend Solitaire is probably a regular, though uncommon, breeding bird in the Coast Range of western Oregon.—ALEX. WALKER, *Tillamook, Oregon, March 15, 1949*.