

years or more a bird in the Provincial Museum at Victoria has constituted the only record for this species for British Columbia. This is said to have been taken many years ago in Similkameen valley by Mr. R. U. Griffin, but has never had any label to my knowledge.

I am glad to be able to now record the capture of a fine adult female by Mr. James Munro near Okanagan Landing on December 20 last.

Selasphorus alleni. ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD.— I wish now to recall my former tentative record of this species in British Columbia. After examining a series of undoubted *alleni* in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoölogy at Berkeley, I have come to the conclusion that I have never seen this species in the Province.

Zonotrichia querula. HARRIS' SPARROW.— An adult taken by myself April 30, and a juvenile taken by Mr. James Munro December 1, both at Okanagan Landing constitute two fresh records for B. C. It is curious that five out of the six records for the Province were made in the winter months.

Ammodramus s. bimaculatus. WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.— After a considerable interval during which I have lost sight of this little sparrow I was last year able to re-locate the species in the hills back of Okanagan Landing and took adult and young in first plumage as well as a nest with four eggs. They are rare now in the locality where I first found the species in 1898.

Melospiza c. rufina. SOOTY SONG SPARROW.— Although Okanagan is in the semi-arid belt its Song Sparrows seem to be closest to this subspecies. In my collection I have both breeding birds and others taken in midwinter which cannot be distinguished from specimens taken on Queen Charlotte Islands and at Quatsino Sound (N. W. coast of Vancouver Id.).

The lightest British Columbian skins I have in my series are from Chilliwack, but taken as a whole the Song Sparrows of B. C. are remarkably uniform, and for my part I would be very glad to see the subspecies *morphna* dropped altogether.— ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

Eastern Oregon Notes.— In 'The Auk' for April, 1911, was published a note extending the range of *Oreortyx*, to all intents, to the Idaho boundary, the exact limit being 15 miles west of the Snake river, at Vale, Oregon.

Since this article appeared further data on this species lead me to think that this partridge is gradually extending its range eastward.

They were found rather common and nesting 15 miles above Vale along Bully Creek, a tributary of the Malheur river, also they were reported rather common at Skull Springs some 50 miles southwest of Vale. A covey of young was seen at Willow Creek a few miles above Ironside at the base of the Burnt River Mts.

Reports of the presence of the species have been received from several of the tributaries of the Malheur River proving that the bird is more or less generally distributed over a considerable extent of the eastern part of the state.

Following a rumor that the "California Quail" had been introduced I made inquiry of several of the settlers but found nothing to confirm such report.

The Partridge seems first to have appeared on Upper Willow Creek about 10 or 12 years ago and gradually became somewhat common. The hard winter of 1905-06, drove many flocks to the barnyards for food, where it would seem they met with almost universal destruction at the hands of settlers.

For several years they were not seen at all, but are again becoming somewhat common. No specimens have been examined, I am therefore unable to state how the species compares with those from the Cascades and Coast Mts.

The past May a small colony of two or three pairs of Bobolinks were found nesting in a meadow at Ironside, the first record I think for the state, and extending the known range of the species considerably to the westward.—A. W. ANTHONY, *Portland, Ore.*

Additions to Birds of Kerrville, Texas.—In my paper on the Birds of Kerrville, published in 'The Auk' 1911, pp. 200-219, I accidentally omitted the following species.

Charitonetta albeola. BUFFLE-HEAD.—Occasional on the Guadalupe river. A female was shot last December in the neighborhood of Kerrville.

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.—Formerly very numerous during migration in the more open parts of the country, but rapidly becoming scarcer.

Aquila chrysaëtos. GOLDEN EAGLE.—A young bird taken from a nest near the head waters of the Guadalupe, was kept for several years as a pet in a saloon at Kerrville. Have seen the bird two or three times on Turtle Creek. One was shot near the head of the Guadalupe river some time during last winter and the stuffed skin is in Kerrville.

Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus. BALD EAGLE.—Formerly not uncommon and used to breed on bluffs along the Guadalupe, Frio and Medina rivers. Both of these Eagles are occasionally troublesome to the ranch owners, killing young lambs and kids.

Last year I also added two species to my list of birds of the neighborhood of Kerrville.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. WHITE PELICAN.—On April 23, a flock of about eighty were seen along the river about three miles from Kerrville, and one of them was killed and I saw the remains.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. PILEOLATED WARBLER.—One male at the ranch on Turtle Creek May 11, 1911.—HOWARD LACEY, *Kerrville, Texas.*

Recent Records from the Valley of the Lower Rio Grande.—Two examples of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) ♀ Jan.



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