

## NOTES

### LITERATURE CITED

- Bent, A. C. 1942. Life histories of North American flycatchers, larks, swallows and their allies. U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 179.
- Binford, L. C. 1957. Eastern Phoebes fishing. *Auk* 74:264-265.
- Eisenmann, E. 1955. The species of Middle American birds. Trans. Linnaean Soc. New York 7:65-72.
- McClane, A. J. 1965. McClane's standard fishing encyclopedia and international angling guide. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York City.
- Oberholser, H. C. 1938. The bird life of Louisiana. Louisiana Dept. Conserv. Bull. No. 28. Thomas J. Moran's Sons, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Oberlander, G. 1939. The history of a family of Black Phoebes. *Condor* 41:133-151.
- Schrenkeisen, R. 1938. Field book of fresh water fishes of North America north of Mexico. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.
- Skutch, A. F. 1960. Life histories of Central American birds. Families Vireonidae to Tyrannidae. *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 34.
- Smith, W. J. 1966. Communications and relationships in the genus *Tyrannus*. *Publ. Nuttall Ornithological Club* No. 6.

## A CRAVERI'S MURRELET FROM OREGON

JOSEPH R. JEHL, JR., Natural History Museum, P. O. Box 1390, San Diego, California 92112

On 15 August 1975 I made a brief survey for beached seabirds at Siltcoos State Beach, Lane County, Oregon, in the Oregon Dunes National Monument. In traversing two miles of sandy beach I found the remains of only one bird, a Craveri's Murrelet (*Endomychura craveri*), which I judged to have been dead for about a week. This is the first record for Oregon and extends the post-breeding range of the species northward by some 500 miles. Previously the species had been recorded, irregularly, north to Monterey Bay, California.

The bird, an adult male in worn plumage, showed no evidence of wing molt; body molt, if present, was not detectable due to deterioration. The murrelet's skull had been damaged, presumably by gulls, but the dark face pattern and characteristic long, thin bill were evident. The underwing coverts, which were uniformly dark gray except for a small whitish spot near the axilla, confirmed the identification; the coloration of these coverts matched the darkest extreme shown by the species. (For additional information on morphological variation in *Endomychura* see Jehl and Bond, *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* 18(2): 9-24, 1975). The skin was beyond saving but the entire skeleton was retained (San Diego Natural History Museum No. 39533).

Recent offshore field work has provided several post-breeding records of Xantus' Murrelet (*Endomychura hypoleuca*) for the coasts of Oregon and Washington (e.g., Scott et al., *Condor* 73: 254, 1971; Sanger, *Condor* 75: 253, 1973; Feinstein, *Auk* 75: 90-91, 1958; Cowan and Martin, *Murrelet*, 35: 50, 1954), and it may be that Craveri's Murrelet, too, is not as rare there as we currently believe.