

count of 220 birds passing per minute. ⁴¹⁰⁹²⁸⁻¹²¹ ^{would estimate} average per entire day as 150 which for the seven hour period would represent 63,000 individuals in the northward migration. At no time did I observe it to alight upon the water surface. They flew miraculously close to the water with their wings nearly touching the water. Occasionally the bird reflection in the water would touch the bird itself. At times they would disappear from view as they follow wave troughs. Just why these birds fly north in the morning and south in the afternoon, am totally lost to explain. The phenomena was of such magnitude that it held my interest the entire day.

Puffinus creatopus. (?) An occasional whitish bellied bird was observed which could have been this species.

Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus. Several of these ducks fed in one general area in combinations of 3♂ and 1♀. They were associated with the Scoters, red-throated loon, one cormorant and one murrelet. at the zone where waves were just breaking. A most conspicuous form.

Melanitta deglandi. Of the three Scoters present the Surf Scoter was the most common form, the white wing second and the American third. Their identity is easily accounted for if the birds are in close range. They all fed together but, ^{generally} kept species groupings. Fed in pairs, singularly or in groups of 4-5-6. The most common place found was just before the breakers cap and the first few yards after wave broke and before they reached too great an intensity. As a breaker would approach they would automatically evade it by diving underneath the crest and make re-entrance again on other side. Those wave which were not capped they would ride over. Occasionally a capped wave would catch them unaware and a certain degree of confusion would result. Their ability to predict the point a breaker would cap was better than my aptitude in predictions. When viewed from a high cliff the birds were seen to be floating about with legs stretched outward as if it might be most comfortable position. Some of the Scoters were observed to be resting with heads tucked among the feathers of the back.

Melanitta perspicillata. see above under deglandi.

Ordemia americana. - see above under deglandi.

Mergus merganser americana. Occasional bird flying or feeding in pairs.

Haematopus bachmanni. At about 8:45 A.M. 2 oystercatchers flew past from the north in an irregular flight much like a willet, and lit on rock near group of Black Turnstones. They have a striking pattern and manner of flight with a call that is harassing and diagnostic. Dynamic and active bird indeed.

Arenaria melanocephala. Twenty two of these birds