

April 21, many were noted in willows bordering irrigation canals, near Virden, Hidalgo County. On both occasions the birds were quite tame, allowing one to approach to within a few feet and at times making use of binoculars unnecessary.

*Dendroica graciae*. Grace Warbler. A single male was taken during a snowfall about four miles south of Tijeras, Bernalillo County, on April 10. This date is several days earlier than previous spring records for the Albuquerque region.—KARL W. HALLER, *Killeen Base, Killeen, Texas, December 15, 1950*.

**Recent Bird Records from Mount Rainier National Park.**—Since the spring of 1947, a considerable number of records that warrant publication have been obtained at Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. For the most part they are of bird species previously unreported in the area, although some merely furnish data of an unusual nature on species known to visit the park.

Five Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) were observed by the writer at Reflection Lake, elevation 4860 feet, on July 24, 1947. This is the first record for the park.

Mr. Terence O. Clark of Seattle reported seeing seven Shoveller Ducks (*Spatula clypeata*) on Frying Pan Creek, elevation 3700 feet, on May 27, 1948. On August 26 of the same year, Gordon Gullion observed sixteen over Yakima Park. This species had not previously been seen in the park.

While in the Carbon River area on July 14, 1948, I found a group of four juvenal American Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*) with their mother along Chenius Creek, elevation 2200 feet. This constitutes the first known breeding record for the park.

Merlin Potts and Gordon Gullion recorded two American Rough-legged Hawks (*Buteo lagopus*) at Yakima Park, elevation 6400 feet, in August, 1947. Potts reported the birds first on August 26, while Gullion saw them several times after that date. These constitute the first records of this species from the park.

Several California Quail (*Lophortyx californica*) were flushed near the Tahoma Creek road bridge, elevation 2100 feet, on May 19, 1948, by Robert Jeffrey. This is the first record of this bird from the Nisqually River drainage since 1924 and the fourth record for the entire park. It is interesting to note that by the summer of 1949 a pair had drifted on up the river as far as Longmire.

On August 29, 1947, Gordon Gullion saw two Killdeers (*Charadrius vociferus*) at Yakima Park, elevation 6400 feet. On July 22, 1948, Gordon Patterson observed one at Paradise Valley, elevation 5500 feet. There have been only three previous records from the park, the last in 1937.

On August 18, 1948, a Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) was observed at Yakima Park by Gordon Gullion. This is the first record for the park.

A Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) was seen at Yakima Park by Gordon Gullion on July 10 and 11, 1948. This is the first record for the park.

Throughout the month of May, 1947, I saw Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*) around Longmire in bands ranging up to approximately 100. These bands were the largest reported in years.

Several Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) were reported at Yakima Park on August 16, 1948, by Gordon Gullion. These constitute the first record for the park.

On July 31, 1947, I observed a Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) at Longmire, elevation 2760 feet. This was a lone bird and likely a straggler in the area. It was not seen again. This is the third record from the park, both others coming in early August, 1937 and 1939.

An extensive migration of Nashville Warblers (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) was seen at Yakima Park on August 28, 1947, by Gordon Gullion. This species is new to the park records.

On May 21, 1948, I watched a large number of Black-throated Gray Warblers (*Dendroica nigrescens*) at Longmire. They stayed only a few hours before drifting out of the area. This species had never before been recorded from the park.

On May 16, 1947, a large number of Hermit Warblers (*Dendroica occidentalis*) visited Longmire and the upper Nisqually River Valley, elevation 3900 feet. This constitutes the first record of this warbler from the park. The birds were observed by Gordon Gullion, Merlin Potts and myself. In May, 1948, another band came into the Longmire area and stayed for several days.

On July 31, 1947, a Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) was seen at an elevation of 2700 feet in Stevens Canyon by Merlin Potts. This is the third record for the park, with previous records in 1919 and 1940.

Another first record for the park came on October 6, 1947, when my wife and I observed several American Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*) at Longmire. The birds stayed about for two days.

A White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) was observed at Yakima Park by Gordon Gullion on August 3, 1948. This is a rare bird in the park, with previous records only from Longmire and Indian Henry Hunting Ground.

On July 15, 1948, I found a dead Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) on the highway at Sunrise Point, elevation 6200 feet. This is the first actual record for the park, although Taylor and Shaw (Mammals and Birds of Mount Rainier National Park, 1919) stated that it had been reported from the area but had no records to verify the report.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreational Area, Boulder City, Nevada, November 8, 1950.*

**New Bird Records for Western Nevada.**—Alcorn (Condor, 48, 1946:129-138), Gabrielson (Condor, 51, 1949:179-187), and Linsdale (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936) have published ornithological records from the Lahontan Valley and Carson Sink area of western Nevada. To supplement the work of these writers, the records to follow here seem worthy of note. All but that of the Arctic Loon were made on the 205,000-acre Stillwater Wildlife Management Area, which lies to the north and east of the town of Fallon, Churchill County. The loon skin is in my personal collection; all other specimens are in the United States National Museum.

*Gavia arctica pacifica*. Arctic Loon. The remains of an immature of this subspecies was picked up on April 9, 1950, from the shore of Soda Lake, approximately five miles northwest of Fallon, and sent to Mr. Jewett, who confirmed this identification. This bird had probably been dead for a month or more. This is, to the best of my knowledge, the first record of this loon in Nevada.

*Mareca americana*. Baldpate. Alcorn lists this species as a year-round resident in the Lahontan Valley, but reports that "no nests or young birds have been seen." On July 12, 1950, I collected from a brood of eight a young Baldpate which was passing from the downy to feathered stage. This brood, along with four other Baldpate broods, was in the Indian Lakes area.

*Anas discors*. Blue-winged Teal. Alcorn cites but one record of this species in the Lahontan Valley, a male taken on April 1, 1939, by Vernon Mills of Fallon. Since that time this bird has apparently become more numerous in this part of Nevada. Periodic sight records of male Blue-winged Teal, often accompanied by female teal, were made between May 16 and June 15 in 1949 and 1950 by LeRoy W. Giles, Vernon and Laura Mills, and the writer. As many as three males have been seen in a single day. Undoubtedly this species breeds here, although it is by no means abundant.

*Bucephala albeola*. Bufflehead. On one of the Indian Lakes, two Buffleheads extended their 1949-50 winter stay through May and June and up until July 12, 1950, when one of the birds was collected. After this the bird's partner disappeared. The Bufflehead collected turned out to be a male in the eclipse plumage and was consequently flightless. Alcorn lists the Bufflehead as a "winter resident. Seen in all months from October to June, inclusive." Linsdale does not record any summer records for the species in the state.

*Charadrius alexandrinus*. Snowy Plover. Linsdale says this species is "probably a regular summer resident in small numbers" in Nevada. My own observations show that it occurs in larger numbers and more frequently than supposed. On the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area it is seen in the Pelican Island Marsh, along the Big Water, and Stillwater Point Reservoir. These locations offer similar habitat—open alkaline lakes with a shoreline practically void of vegetation. My notes contain numerous sight records between July 7 and August 31, inclusive, in 1949 and 1950. On July 20, 1950, a flock of 50 was seen on the Big Water and on August 8, 1950, the four-mile long east shore of the Big Water had from one to several Snowy Plovers at intervals of 100 to 200 feet, making a total of several hundred birds. One plover was collected from the Big Water on July 15, 1949.

*Charadrius hiaticula*. Semipalmated Plover. One of this species was seen at the Big Water on August 22, 1949. On May 8, 1950, one from a flock of six was taken in the Indian Lakes. On September 9, 1950, a female, one of several, was collected from the Big Water; and on September 13, 1950, four were seen at the Big Water. So far as I can determine, the bird taken on September 9, 1950, is the first taken in the fall in the state. This species appears to be to a regular migrant in small numbers in the Lahontan Valley.

*Squatarola squatarola*. Black-bellied Plover. Linsdale fails to list this species, but Alcorn lists several fall records. My notes contain some spring records. On April 10, 1950, in the Stillwater Marshes I collected a male from a flock of twenty-eight. On April 18, 1950, at the same location I observed a flock of twelve, and on May 16, 1950, ten were seen at the Big Water.