

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NEVADA

By JEAN M. LINSDALE

In the Pacific Coast Avifauna fifteen years ago (Linsdale, 1936a) appeared an account of The Birds of Nevada. That work was intended to be a summary of all that was known of the birds in that state—the nature of their occurrence as to locality and time, and brief mention of their natural history. Subsequent reports pertaining to Nevada dealt with a detailed faunal survey of the vertebrates in a single mountain range (Toyabe) where special study was made of environmental responses of each species and with the natural history and adaptations of particular species (Linsdale, 1936b, 1937, 1938):

A new list is being published now because the recent increase in ornithological field work in Nevada has resulted in much new information about the occurrence of birds in the state. Also, the numerous systematic studies of birds published in late years have brought a better understanding of the status of numerous species in the region. There is need to bring both the scientific and vernacular names into better agreement with those used currently in the ornithological journals. In this list the vernacular names are supplied for species, but not for races. I have made use of both published and manuscript records in preparing this supplement, but I have not examined the specimens collected in Nevada since 1936.

In addition to the numerous publications dealing with Nevada birds since 1936, many manuscript records have been made available to me for use in this list. I am grateful to the following observers who have sent me their records directly or by way of some other person: J. Brown, M. B. Cater, H. L. Cogswell, F. C. Evenden, Jr., H. I. Fisher, R. K. Grater, N. K. Johnson, V. K. Johnson, D. Kuser, D. B. Marshall, A. H. Miller, R. G. Miller, F. Richardson, F. S. Ruth, M. Sullivan, G. Treichel, and V. Woodbury.

My expectation is that this list will be useful to any observer in the field in Nevada if it is accompanied by the compilation of 1936. Examination of the two papers together will show the prominent gaps in the evidence needed to define the occurrence of the species. The most profitable studies made in this area are likely to be based on the preservation of specimens obtained on the breeding grounds. There is need, however, for more records of wintering and migrating birds where the identity is verified by specimens. Long periods of year-round study of bird occurrence would be profitable in any locality. The varying sets of bird species from mountain range to mountain range over the state deserve special study. For numerous birds entered in this list the occurrence has not yet been validated by preserved specimens.

The list contains 309 full species; with 87 races additional, there are 396 kinds of birds reported from Nevada.

Gavia immer. Common Loon. Regular but not numerous transient; found on larger lakes in spring and fall. Johnson (1935:286) on April 19, 1935, saw 6 loons on Lake Tahoe. Alcorn (1946:129) reported specimens taken on April 12, 1942, and October 31 and November 3, 1940, at Fallon. Grater (MS) has records for Virgin Basin, April 9, 1938, and Callville Wash, December 6, 1938, both on Lake Mead.

Gavia arctica pacifica. Arctic Loon. Two records: Marshall (1951:157) on April 9, 1950, picked up the remains of an immature bird on the shore of Soda Lake. Wilson and Norr (1951:32) report that B. H. Cater on October 21, 1950, found a freshly killed bird near the Ruby Lake Refuge, Elko County.

Colymbus griseogen holbölli. Red-necked Grebe. A prehistoric record from Lovelock Cave, Humboldt Mountains, was determined by Howard (1939:32) on basis of two bones.

Colymbus auritus. Horned Grebe. Reported from August to November at Pyramid and Franklin lakes. On April 19, 1942, Richardson (MS) saw 2 at Pyramid Lake.

Colymbus caspicus californicus. Eared Grebe. Resident; most numerous in migration, least common in winter. In July, 1950, Cogswell (MS) found at least 25 nests with eggs on Little Washoe Lake.

Aechmophorus occidentalis. Western Grebe. Present at any time of year on lakes.

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe. Resident and transient; recorded from widespread locations in winter.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. White Pelican. Nests at Pyramid Lake; also present at other lakes and on rivers in summer and over most of the state in migrations. Wilson and Norr (1950:212) reported pelicans in 1949 at Pyramid Lake on December 13 and at Stillwater Refuge, Churchill County, on December 15.

Pelecanus occidentalis californicus. Brown Pelican. Accidental: observed once on May 20, 1934, in Churchill County and reported by Baldwin (1947:85) as present in late September, 1946, with white pelicans on the shore of Lake Mead near the Boulder boat dock. Smiley (1937:117) found pelicans on this lake on April 15 and May 31, 1936.

Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus. Double-crested Cormorant. Nests at Pyramid Lake; recorded infrequently elsewhere in migration. Observed by Alcorn (1946:130) near Fallon in all months but February and March. Grater (MS) made records from April to December on Lake Mead.

Fregata magnificens rothschildi. Frigate-bird. Accidental: one reported seen on September 2, 1946, in vicinity of Eldorado Canyon, 35 miles below Boulder Dam, by Baldwin (1947:85).

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron. The race *A. h. treganzai* is found regularly about the larger streams and lakes and, infrequently, elsewhere in the state.

Alcorn (1941:118) reported a specimen of *A. h. hyperonca* obtained on November 13, 1939, 4 miles west of Fallon.

Casmerodius albus egretta. Common Egret. A summer visitant over most of the state. Ned Johnson (MS) has seen several from April to August on the Truckee Meadows. Resident in Lahontan Valley. Alcorn (1946:130) reports a nesting colony 3 miles north of Stillwater.

Leucophox thula brewsteri. Snowy Egret. Summer resident in small numbers in valleys throughout the state. B. H. Cater saw 3 at Ruby Lake on September 20, 1948 (Van den Akker, 1949:24). Reported by Alcorn (1946:130) as abundant from April through September in Lahontan Valley with stragglers as late as December and a nesting colony 3 miles north of Stillwater.

Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis. Tricolored Heron. One record: a bird was seen by Grater (1939:121) on November 21, 1938, along the shore of Lake Mead, near the site of Saint Thomas.

Florida caerulea. Little Blue Heron. An immature bird reported by Baldwin (1944:35) as seen by him and Victor H. Cahalane on Lake Mead, near Overton, November 13, 1943.

Butorides virescens anthonyi. Green Heron. Summer resident in the Colorado River Valley and recorded in late summer in western part of the state. Ned Johnson saw one 5 miles west of Reno on May 1, 1948. Alcorn (1940:169) reported a specimen obtained in September, 1934, 4 miles west of Fallon and 2 on August 24, 1939, from the Carson River, Douglas County. Bond (1940:220) in May, 1939, saw one at Hiko Lake and one in Rose Valley, Lincoln County. Cottam (1947:244) saw 2 on June 30, 1947, at the mouth of Muddy Creek, south of Overton.

Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli. Black-crowned Night Heron. Resident; present in small numbers about the streams, lakes, and marshy areas. Remains through the winter in some localities.

Botaurus lentiginosus peeti. American Bittern. Resident wherever marshes occur.

Ixobrychus exilis hesperis. Least Bittern. Infrequent in summer; reported from Washoe, Elko, Churchill, Esmeralda, and Clark counties. A specimen reported by Alcorn (1946:130) was obtained in September, 1935, at 4 miles west of Fallon. Grater (MS) saw one on August 18, 1938, in Hemenway Wash, and one on September 26, 1938, near Saint Thomas.

Mycteria americana. Wood Ibis. Summer visitant, mainly to southern part of the state. A. B. Howell (MS) saw one in July, 1930, along the Humboldt River, west of Beowawe. Grater (MS) found it as late as October near Saint Thomas. Gabrielson (1949:179) saw several on September 30, 1939, near Overton.

Plegadis mexicana. White-faced Glossy Ibis. Summer resident and transient; frequent about marshy areas, including those formed naturally as well as those resulting from irrigation.

Cygnus columbianus. Whistling Swan. Winter visitant. Alcorn (1946:130) reported these birds

as present from October to March in the Lahontan Valley. Cottam (1936:122) reported 3 at Hiko in December, 1923, and January, 1924. Sullivan (MS) reports a mounted specimen that was found dead in January, 1948, in Las Vegas Wash.

Cygnus buccinator. Trumpeter Swan. Henshaw (1877:1312) reported this swan on Washoe Lake and the sink of the Carson River in the fall. A letter from Baine H. Cater on June 20, 1949, contains information that Trumpeter Swans originally captured in October, 1947, at Red Rock Lakes, Montana, had been held captive at the Ruby Lake Refuge with intention of releasing them in Nevada.

Branta canadensis. Canada Goose. *B. c. moffitti* is resident; most numerous in migrations and least common in winter. Mainly on larger lakes in north and west.

A specimen of *B. c. occidentalis* in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology taken on January 18, 1942, from a flock of about 30 at the south end of Soda Lake was reported by Alcorn (1943:40).

The race *B. c. leucopareia* is winter visitant in western part of state. Alcorn (1946:131) reported specimens taken in November, December, and January in the Lahontan Valley.

As many as 50 geese of the race *B. c. minima* were seen in November, 1943, on Ruby Lake, Elko County, by H. H. Dill (1946:96). Alcorn (1946:131) reported one shot on December 4, 1943, in the Lahontan Valley. At the Sheldon Refuge in 1950 J. E. Schwartz saw 20 on January 19, 300 on February 27, and the last on March 10 (Wilson and Norr, 1950:213).

Branta bernicla nigricans. Black Brant. Two early records are for Pyramid and Washoe lakes. In the autumn of 1947 V. K. Johnson and V. Woodbury identified one on Lake Virginia, Reno. Birds in March and August in Hemenway Wash were reported by Grater (1939:221). Baldwin (1944:207) saw one on January 14, 1944, on Lake Mead; on March 30 and 31 he saw at least 40 on the lake.

Anser albifrons. White-fronted Goose. Transient. Richardson (MS) saw about ten 3 miles east of Fernley in May, 1946. Reported as present from November 11 to 15, 1943, on Ruby Lake in numbers from 14 to 214, by H. H. Dill (1946:96) who gives this bird as a fairly common fall migrant in that area in the early thirties. A specimen was obtained on April 3, 1938, near Soda Lake (Alcorn, 1940:169). Alcorn (1946:131) reports this bird as transient but not numerous in the Lahontan Valley. Records were for March to May and September to December. Cottam (1936:122) saw 6 on January 1, 1925, 8 miles south of Alamo. One was seen on May 6, 1938, on Lake Mead, near the site of Saint Thomas by Grater (1939:30).

Chen hyperborea hyperborea. Snow Goose. Winter visitant, formerly at least, in large flocks. Alcorn (1946:131) reported this goose as present from September to February and abundant in October and November in the Lahontan Valley:

Dendrocygna bicolor helva. Fulvous Tree-duck. Recorded as present in early 1877 on Washoe Lake. Alcorn (1946:131) reported a bird shot on November 14, 1940, at 14 miles west of Fallon. Mrs. Amelia S. Allen (1945:49) reported that she saw one in a barnyard pool near Minden. Friedmann (1947:193) reports this duck as breeding north to central Nevada (Washoe Lake and Carson); not "near Fallon" as cited by Gullion (1951:158).

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. Mallard. Resident; most numerous in migrations, less frequent in winter.

Anas strepera. Gadwall. Resident: a few individuals present on lakes and ponds through the summer, more numerous in migrations, but not common in winter. Gabrielson (1949:180) at the end of May, 1948, saw about 8 pairs in small ponds in Virgin Valley, Humboldt County.

Anas acuta tzitsihoa. Pintail. Resident; common in summer and in migration seasons. Few present in winter and these mainly in the lower valleys and in the southern part of the state. Nests in wet meadows and about marshy ponds and lakes.

Anas carolinensis. Green-winged Teal. Resident; common during migration seasons. Summer records are all in northern part of the state. Not numerous in summer. Likely to be seen about any of the springs, ponds, shallow lakes, or streams.

Anas discors. Blue-winged Teal. Summer resident; rather common about the wet meadows during the nesting season. In migrations likely to occur anywhere in the state.

Anas cyanoptera cyanoptera. Cinnamon Teal. Summer resident and transient; most common of the teals. Present wherever water occurs, even in such small amounts as springs and small temporary pools. This teal was present as early as March 10, in 1949, at Fallon (Van den Akker, 1949:179).

Mareca penelope. European Widgeon. One record: a male collected in November, 1948, in Reno, by Verne Woodbury (Richardson, MS).

Mareca americana. Baldpate. Uncommon summer resident in northern part of state, transient over whole state, and winters in southern part. Wilson and Norr (1950:213) report Baldpates in 1950 as early as January 10 at Reno. In the Indian Lakes area in Lahontan Valley on July 12, 1950, Marshall (1951:157) obtained a downy young from a brood of 8.

Spatula clypeata. Shoveller. Resident and transient; common. Many spend the winter in the Lahontan Valley (Alcorn, 1946:131).

Aix sponsa. Wood Duck. Formerly uncommon in western part of the state. In November, 1943, V. Woodbury collected a male at the north edge of Reno. Alcorn (1946:131) reports several recent records in the Lahontan Valley for the period September to January.

Aythya americana. Redhead. Resident and transient; common about medium-sized lakes and ponds, especially in western part of the state. On October 27, 1948, Cater reported 5000 at Ruby Lake (Van den Akker, 1949:25).

Aythya collaris. Ring-necked Duck. Transient and winter visitant in western part of state; recorded in Lahontan Valley by Alcorn (1946:131) from October to March. On June 27, 1950, G. Treichel saw 4 on Little Washoe Lake.

Aythya valisineria. Canvasback. Winter visitant and transient; common on the lakes and ponds. Alcorn (1946:131) reports this duck from October to April and on July 22, 1942, in the Lahontan Valley.

Aythya marila nearctica. Greater Scaup Duck. A specimen taken on November 20, 1938, near Soda Lake by Vernon L. Mills was reported by Alcorn (1940:169).

Aythya affinis. Lesser Scaup Duck. Transient and winter visitant throughout the state; definite records in Lahontan Valley by Alcorn (1946:131) in every month except August and September.

Bucephala clangula americana. Common Golden-eye. Regular winter visitant; found in small numbers in the lakes and ditches from November to January. At Ruby Lake in the fall of 1948 there were 1000 (Van den Akker, 1949:25).

Bucephala albeola. Buffle-head. Winter visitant; found on the larger lakes from October to July. Marshall (1951:157) found two on July 12, 1950, on one of the Indian Lakes.

Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus. Harlequin Duck. Reported once, about 1900, on Washoe Lake.

Melanitta deglandi. White-winged Scoter. Specimens of this duck shot in the vicinity of Fallon in November, 1940, were reported by Alcorn (1941:119).

Melanitta perspicillata. Surf Scoter. Occurrence in October and November, 1940, at Soda Lake was reported by Alcorn (1941:119). Three specimens were collected.

Oxyura jamaicensis rubida. Ruddy Duck. Present in the state at all seasons, but probably not many remain in the northern part during the winter. Found by Gabrielson (1949:180) at the end of May, 1948, in Virgin Valley.

Lophodytes cucullatus. Hooded Merganser. Present in fall and winter in north and west parts of state; formerly in summer along Truckee and Carson rivers. One specimen from Ruby Lake. In November, 1948, V. Woodbury collected a male at the southwest edge of Reno. Alcorn (1940:169) reported a male taken in December, 1937, from 4 miles southwest of Wadsworth. He also reported (1946:132) the species as present from November to February in Lahontan Valley.

Mergus merganser americanus. Common Merganser. Resident; nests at Pyramid Lake and on other lakes and rivers. Cogswell (MS) reports a brood of seven half-grown young near Zephyr Cove, Lake Tahoe, on July 9, 1950. Grater (MS) found it to be resident on Lake Mead.

Mergus serrator serrator. Red-breasted Merganser. Winter visitant and transient; recorded southerly as late as May.

Cathartes aura teter. Turkey Vulture. Summer resident; common over whole state from March to October. Present in Clark County from April to October (Grater, MS).

Gymnogyps californianus. California Condor. A complete ulna "several centuries old" came from Gypsum Cave, Clark County.

Accipiter gentilis atricapillus. Goshawk. Resident on Snake Mountains, White Pine County. Specimens taken in the fall in Sheep and Charleston mountains. Alcorn (1946:132) reported specimens taken in February and March and individuals observed in September and November in Lahontan Valley. Richardson (MS) reports a specimen from Silver City, Nye County, on October 2, 1948, and records that indicate residence in the mountains between Reno and Lake Tahoe. Bond (1940:100) reported a nest found on May 21, 1939, about 20 miles north of Ursine, in a tributary of Meadow Valley Wash, Lincoln County.

Accipiter striatus velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Occurs throughout the state; common in mountains, less numerous in summer than during migrations.

Accipiter cooperii. Cooper Hawk. Resident; numerous records in summer, mainly in mountains.

Buteo jamaicensis calurus. Red-tailed Hawk. Resident; common throughout the state. An adult and three young were observed on July 26, 1938, in Hemenway Wash (Grater, MS).

Buteo swainsoni. Swainson Hawk. Summer resident; common from April to August through the larger valleys of the state. At the Sheldon Refuge, Humboldt County, this is a fairly common summer and autumn resident (Wilson and Norr, 1950:27). Recorded on April 13, 1938, at Saint Thomas (Grater, 1939:221).

Buteo lagopus s. johannis. Rough-legged Hawk. Winter visitant; reported from northern part of the state from October to March. Collected twice. Gabrielson (1949:181) on October 10, 1932, saw two at Pine Creek Ranch, Nye County.

Buteo regalis. Ferruginous Hawk. Winter visitant; sometimes present in summer. Wilson and Norr (1950:27) report this hawk as fairly common summer and autumn resident at the Sheldon Refuge. Gabrielson (1949:181) reported two on August 18, 1939, in the Ruby Mountains.

Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi. Harris Hawk. One sight record: on March 30, 1949, W. Pulich saw one at Overton (Monson, 1949:180).

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. Golden Eagle. Resident; occurs throughout the state, especially common about the higher mountain ranges.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus. Bald Eagle. Formerly nested at Pyramid Lake; also reported in March, 1891, in Ash Meadows. In December, 1949, Janice Brown shot one 3 miles southwest of Reno. Alcorn (1946:132) reported the species as present in Lahontan Valley in small numbers from November to February. Observed on January 14, 1944, by Baldwin (1944:206) at Lake Mead.

Circus cyaneus hudsonius. Marsh Hawk. Resident: abundant locally in summer, fewer records in winter. Closely restricted to wet meadows and marshy ground.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. Osprey. Infrequent in summer; observed at widely separated localities from January to October. On June 27, 1950, Cogswell (MS) saw one at Little Washoe Lake. On January 1, 1950, W. Pulich saw one at Boulder Beach, Lake Mead (Monson, 1950:215). On April 27, 1950, R. Grater saw an osprey carrying food to a nest in the cliffs below Eldorado Canyon (Monson, 1950:255).

Falco mexicanus. Prairie Falcon. Resident; fairly common and widely distributed; records mostly in summer. Nests on cliffs, but forages over widely diversified areas.

Falco peregrinus anatum. Peregrine Falcon. Reported in May, 1868, at Pyramid Lake and Truckee River and in October, 1931, near Saint Thomas. Wolfe (1937:225) reported a set of eggs taken on April 3, 1910, at Walker Lake, by F. H. Lord.

Falco columbarius. Pigeon Hawk. A specimen of *F. c. suckleyi* reported by Alcorn (1943:40) was taken on January 19, 1941, near Fallon by Vernon L. Mills.

The race *F. c. bendirei* is winter visitant and transient; recorded mostly along western border of the state. Alcorn (1946:132) reported specimens taken in November and April in Lahontan Valley. Records for April, September, and October in Clark County (Grater, MS).

Falco sparverius sparverius. Sparrow Hawk. Resident; most numerous and most widespread of the hawks in summer, occurring from valleys to highest parts of mountains. In winter, probably, limited to the lower valleys.

Dendragapus obscurus. Dusky Grouse. The race *D. o. obscurus* is resident on several mountain ranges in northeastern part of the state. Cater saw 15 on February 28, 1949, at 8500 feet in the Ruby Mountains (Van den Akker, 1949:179). Reported by Bond (1940:220) as present in 1939 on Wilson Peak and 4 miles west of Geyser Ranch, Lincoln County.

The race *D. o. pallidus* is resident in the Toyabe, Toquima, and Monitor mountains.

Dendragapus fuliginosus. Sooty Grouse. *D. f. sierrae* is resident in Sierra Nevada on western border of the state.

Grinnell and Miller (1944:116) include birds from the White Mountains of Esmeralda County in the race *D. f. howardi* although no specimens are yet available.

Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus. Sharp-tailed Grouse. In early days this bird was common in Elko County. LaRivers (1941:66) reports that he has seen the bird once recently in Nevada, but does not give particulars. In a letter under date of August 23, 1949, he wrote that he saw a flock of

6 on July 9, 1939. The birds were in a high aspen grove in the Bull Run Mountains about 2 miles west of the Homer André ranch some 9 miles south-southwest of Mountain City.

Centrocercus urophasianus. Sage Hen. Resident in northern part of the state; formerly more common than now, but still present in considerable numbers. Records all north of 37° N. Observed in May, 1939, by Bond (1940:220) on Table Mountain, 12 to 15 miles west of Pony Spring, Lincoln County.

Lophortyx californica californica. California Quail. Resident; now present at several localities in western Nevada, but whether native or introduced is problematical in each locality.

Lophortyx gambelii gambelii. Gambel Quail. Resident; common in southern part of the state, north to Quinn Canyon Mountains.

Oreortyx picta. Mountain Quail. *O. p. picta* is a sparse resident in the mountains of western part of the state; possibly not native at every place it now occurs.

Specimens from Esmeralda and southern Nye counties have been assigned to *O. p. eremophila* (van Rossem, 1937:22; Miller, 1946:58).

Alectoris graeca. Chukar Partridge. Reported by Alcorn (1946:132) as resident, not abundant, in cultivated areas near Fallon.

Phasianus colchicus. Ring-necked Pheasant. Common resident in some cultivated valleys. Reported by Alcorn (1946:132) as established in Lahontan Valley. Observed in 1939 at several localities in Lincoln County by Bond (1940:220).

Grus canadensis. Sandhill Crane. *G. c. canadensis* is transient; reported (1891) at Ash Meadows, Nye County.

The race *G. c. tabida* is transient and summer resident at a few favorable localities; nesting records in northeastern part of the state. In 1949 at the Sheldon Refuge there were 46 on November 30 (Wilson and Norr, 1950:28). Alcorn (1946:132) reports this species as frequently seen in March and April in Lahontan Valley. Cottam (1936:122) saw 15 in November, 1924, 10 miles south of Alamo.

Rallus limicola limicola. Virginia Rail. Summer resident; restricted to wet meadows and marshes. Recorded from March to December. In 1949 E. C. D. Marriage found this bird nesting along the Carson River (Wilson and Norr, 1950:27).

Porzana carolina. Sora Rail. Summer resident; common on small marshes and wet meadows; present in winter in southern end of the state. Nesting records are in northern and eastern parts. In 1949 E. C. D. Marriage found this rail nesting along the Carson River (Wilson and Norr, 1950:27).

Coturnicops noveboracensis noveboracensis. Yellow Rail. One record for May 19, 1932, in Smoky Valley, Nye County.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. Common Gallinule. A specimen obtained on July 15, 1928, by Vernon L. Mills near Soda Lake was reported by Alcorn (1940:170). Another taken on October 8, 1940, and sight records for August 29 and 30, 1942, were from Lahontan Valley (Alcorn, 1946:132). On November 29, 1949, one was trapped near Hot Springs (Wilson and Norr, 1950:28). A sight record is for winter in southern Clark County.

Fulica americana americana. American Coot. Resident and transient; present on nearly every pool of water, whether small or large, but most numerous where there is aquatic vegetation.

Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus. Snowy Plover. Transient. Richardson (MS) saw one on April 19, 1942, at the mouth of the Truckee River, Pyramid Lake. One picked up dead at Soda Lake on July 26, 1941, was preserved as a specimen by Alcorn (1942:81). He reported others in July and August (1946:132). Marshall (1951:157) reports large numbers in recent summers in the Carson Sink area. Bond (1940:221) on May 16, 1939, found one dead in the road 7 miles south of Maynard Lake, Lincoln County. One was seen on June 20, 1938, and one collected on June 10, 1939, near Saint Thomas (Grater, 1939:221).

Charadrius hiaticula semipalmatus. Semipalmated Plover. A recent record is for Truckee Meadows on May 5, 1940, by Christensen and Trelease (1941:156). On April 27, 1948, Ned Johnson (MS) saw two about a mile east of Reno. In Lahontan Valley Alcorn (1946:132) reported specimens on May 6, and Marshall (1951:157) has records between August 22 and September 13. At Lake Mead on May 7, 1938, reported by Grater (1939:221).

Charadrius vociferus vociferus. Killdeer. Resident; numerous in summer, but not many remain in northern part of state through the winter. Most widespread kind of shorebird in the state, occurring in all the valleys and in meadows in the mountains up to about 7000 feet.

Eupoda montana. Mountain Plover. Alcorn (1941:119) reported 3 specimens taken in early November, 1940, from Carson Lake pasture, 12 miles south-southeast of Fallon. At least 50 birds were present in the flock.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. Transient. On July 26, 1950, Cogswell (MS) saw one at Little Washoe Lake. Alcorn (1941:119) reported a specimen taken on September 25, 1940, and others observed two days later at Soda Lake. He recorded (1946:132) another specimen obtained in October, 1943, in the same area, and Marshall (1951:157) recorded flocks there on April 10, April 18, and May 16. Grater (1939:121) on May 6, 1938, saw 10 along the shore of Lake Mead, near the site of Saint Thomas.

Arenaria interpres morinella. Ruddy Turnstone. One dead from botulism at Soda Lake was picked up on July 26, 1941, and preserved as a specimen by Alcorn (1942:81).

Capella gallinago delicata. Common Snipe. Present at all seasons; most numerous in fall and least numerous in winter. Present in summer south at least to 39° in Smoky Valley.

Numenius americanus. Long-billed Curlew. Present in summer in small numbers, mostly north of 39° N. Alcorn (1946:133) found this bird from April to July and on December 10, 1941, in Lahontan Valley. On May 7, 1938, Grater (1939:221) saw 11 at Saint Thomas.

Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper. Transient and summer resident; common throughout the state from April to September.

Tringa solitaria cinnamomea. Solitary Sandpiper. Transient and present irregularly in summer from April to September.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus. Willet. Present regularly as a transient and possibly as a breeder; many records in the Humboldt Valley. At Little Washoe Lake on July 26, 1950, Cogswell (MS) saw one in breeding plumage. Alcorn (1946:133) reported presence in Lahontan Valley from April to September.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellow-legs. Transient; winter visitant to southern end of state. Alcorn (1946:133) found the species in all months but February and May in Lahontan Valley.

Totanus flavipes. Lesser Yellow-legs. Transient: records from Ruby Lake in 1927. Alcorn (1946:133) recorded specimens taken in late April in Lahontan Valley. Marshall (1951:158) has a specimen taken on July 29, 1949, at Indian Lakes, Churchill County. Observed at Lake Mead, near Overton, on November 13, 1943 (Baldwin, 1944:35).

Calidrus canutus. Red Knot. One record: Marshall (1951:158) collected one of two birds at the northeast edge of the Nutgrass Area, Carson Sink, on May 16, 1950.

Erolia bairdii. Baird Sandpiper. Transient; recorded in May and August.

Erolia minutilla. Least Sandpiper. Transient; collected in May, July, and September. Marshall (1951:158) on July 13, 1949, collected a female in the Stillwater marshes. Reported by Grater (1939:221) in Clark County in April and May and August to December.

Erolia alpina pacifica. Red-backed Sandpiper. Transient; four records, 3 of them in May. A specimen from Smoke Creek, Washoe County and sight record at Pyramid Lake. R. G. Miller shot one in 1947 on Washoe Lake (Richardson, MS). Alcorn (1946:133) took a specimen on May 2, 1941, at Soda Lake.

Limnodromus scolopaceus. Long-billed Dowitcher. Transient; observed twice in May in Churchill and Douglas counties. Alcorn (1946:133) found dowitchers in every month except March and June with greatest numbers from September to December in Lahontan Valley. He took a specimen on October 14, 1940.

Micropalama himantopus. Stilt Sandpiper. Transient; recorded once by Slipp (1942:62) as observed on July 30, 1939, between Hazen and Mahala.

Ereunetes mauri. Western Sandpiper. Transient; recorded in May, July, August, and November.

Limosa fedoa. Marbled Godwit. Transient; a specimen from near Midas, Elko County, was taken on July 27, 1935. On May 8, 1948, H. I. Fisher, N. Johnson, and V. K. Johnson saw one 2 miles southeast of Reno (Richardson, MS). Records for Lahontan Valley are from April and July to December (Alcorn, 1946:133). Reported by Grater (1939:221) as present, but rare, in June and October, 1938, at Saint Thomas.

Crocethia alba. Sanderling. Transient. One was collected on May 10, 1941, at Soda Lake by Alcorn (1941:294). He (1946:133) took additional specimens on July 26 and September 22, 1941, and May 18, 1942, and observed the species on October 2, 1941.

Recurvirostra americana. Avocet. Summer resident; more abundant in migration; recorded from March to December. On July 26, 1950, Cogswell (MS) saw two at Little Washoe Lake. On December 1, 1948, one was on the Nevada side of the Colorado River, several miles below Davis Dam (Monson, 1949:180).

Himantopus mexicanus. Black-necked Stilt. Summer resident; limited to borders of alkali pools and present at least from March to September.

Steganopus tricolor. Wilson Phalarope. Summer resident and transient; common in wet hay meadows. Recorded from mid-April to late September.

Lobipes lobatus. Northern Phalarope. Transient; reported from May to October. Grater (1939:221) on October 20, 1938, saw 6 at Saint Thomas and several in May, 1939.

Larus occidentalis. Western Gull. A bone found in the prehistoric Lovelock Cave, Humboldt Mountains, agreed in size with this species (Howard, 1939:32).

Larus argentatus smithsonianus. Herring Gull. A specimen was collected on November 13, 1939, by Earl J. Alcorn at the north end of Walker Lake (Alcorn, 1940:170). Another was taken on January 13, 1942, by Alcorn (1946:133) in Lahontan Valley.

Larus californicus. California Gull. Nests at Pyramid Lake; occurs in small numbers in other parts of the state. Reported by Alcorn (1946:133) as nesting at Lahontan Reservoir. Marshall (1951:158) reported nesting at Stillwater Point Reservoir in 1950. Grater (MS) reports this gull as common from March to August at Saint Thomas.

Larus delawarensis. Ring-billed Gull. Transient and winter visitant; recorded in every month. Grater (MS) saw this gull in May and November at Saint Thomas.

Larus pipixcan. Franklin Gull. A bone found in the prehistoric Lovelock Cave, Humboldt Mountains, agreed in size with this species (Howard, 1939:32).

Larus philadelphia. Bonaparte Gull. Transient. Alcorn (1940:170) reported numerous observations of this species and specimens collected at Soda Lake. Dates were in May, September, October, and November, from 1931 to 1939. One was seen on May 7, 1938, on Lake Mead near the site of Saint Thomas (Grater, 1939:30).

Sterna forsteri. Forster Tern. Summer resident; common about larger rivers and lakes, from April to August.

Sterna antillarum. Least Tern. Transient; reported by Grater (1939:30) in 1938, on May 7 near site of Saint Thomas and June 6 at Hemenway Wash, both on Lake Mead.

Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern. Reported in May, July, and September at Pyramid Lake, Washoe Lake, and Humboldt Marshes. Marshall (1951:158) reported a nesting colony in 1949 and 1950 on an island in Stillwater Point Reservoir. Grater (MS) saw 12 on June 12, 1939, and on subsequent days along the shore of Lake Mead in Hemenway Wash.

Chlidonias niger surinamensis. Black Tern. Present in summer from April to September.

Columba fasciata monilis. Band-tailed Pigeon. Rare transient. Alcorn (1941:119) reported one taken October 17, 1940, at 4 miles west of Fallon.

Zenaidura macroura marginella. Mourning Dove. Resident: abundant and widespread throughout the state in summer; restricted to southern portion in winter. In 1949 most of the flocks had departed from the Sheldon Refuge by September 15 (Wilson and Norr, 1950:28).

Ectopistes migratorius. Passenger Pigeon. One record of this extinct species: a bird collected in 1867 by Ridgway in the West Humboldt Mountains.

Zenaida asiatica mearnsi. White-winged Dove. Present in summer along the Colorado River in extreme southern end of the state. A sight record in May; no specimen.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Summer resident, sparse. Observed in 1867 on the Lower Truckee River and in 1924 near Sutcliffe. Alcorn (1946:134) reports occurrence each year from May to August in Lahontan Valley. Observed on August 28, 1940, at Alamo by Cottam (1941:160). Grater (1939:221) found this bird on June 27, 1939, at Kaolin Reservoir.

Geococcyx californianus. Road-runner. Resident in portions of Lincoln, Clark, and Esmeralda counties.

Tyto alba pratincola. Barn Owl. Scarce in vicinity of Carson City; E. C. D. Marriage saw one on April 4, 1950 (Wilson and Norr, 1950:255). Richardson (MS) reports this owl as winter resident on the Truckee Meadows. Alcorn (1946:134) found it to be resident in Lahontan Valley. Resident in eastern and southern parts of the state, records from Steptoe Valley and Ash Spring, Pahranaagat Valley. Grater (MS) reports it as resident at Saint Thomas.

Otus asio. Screech Owl. An adult of *O. a. macfarlanei* was obtained on June 10, 1936, by D. C. Smiley on Smoke Creek (see Linsdale, 1938:36). This is near the southern limit of the range of this bird.

The race *O. a. cineraceus* is resident in small numbers in the southeastern part of the state; specimens from Ash Spring, Pahrnagat Valley and skins from the Grapevine Mountains, Nye County, and Potosi Mountain, Clark County, in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

A screech owl from Fallon was identified by Hall (1938:259) as belonging to the race *O. a. inyoensis*. Alcorn (1946:134) reported additional specimens. Richardson (MS) found it at Reno.

The race *O. a. yumanensis* is resident in the Colorado River Valley, at least in the extreme southern tip of the state; 3 specimens in winter (see Miller and Miller, 1951:172).

Otus flammeolus flammeolus. Flammulated Owl. One record: a female collected in May, 1930, at the east base of the Toyabe Mountains, northern Nye County.

Bubo virginianus. Horned Owl. The race *B. v. occidentalis* is resident over most of the state, except extreme southern and west-central portions.

Gabrielson (1949:182) reports that a specimen of *B. v. lagophonus* obtained by him on October 9, 1932, on the Pine Creek Ranch near Potts Post Office, Nye County, is identical with birds from northeastern Oregon and southeastern Washington.

The race *B. v. pacificus* is resident along the central part of the western border of the state in the vicinity of the Sierra Nevada.

In southern Nevada *B. v. pallescens* is resident on Charleston Mountains and along the Colorado River.

Nyctea scandiaca. Snowy Owl. One record: specimen obtained in December, 1929, at Indian Springs, Clark County.

Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea. Burrowing Owl. Resident; widespread but not especially common over most of the state.

Asio otus wilsonianus. Long-eared Owl. Resident; common where there are tall shrubs and trees. Probably the most numerous kind of owl in the state.

Asio flammeus flammeus. Short-eared Owl. Resident in vicinity of Ruby Lake and reported in March, 1891, at Ash Meadows. Near Carson City E. Pieretti saw one on April 29, 1950 (Wilson and Norr, 1950:255). Alcorn (1946:134) found this owl frequently from September to February and on July 5, 1941, in Lahontan Valley. Richardson (MS) reports many winter records on Truckee Meadows.

Aegolius acadicus acadicus. Saw-whet Owl. Specimens represent 5 localities: Grapevine Mountains, Nye County and Thousand Spring Valley and Kyle Canyon, Charleston Mountains; Alcorn (1946:134) reported observations and specimens from September to January in Lahontan Valley. He (1940:170) discovered another in December, 1938, near Eastgate.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii. Poor-will. Summer resident; common over most of the state, even to the extreme southern part.

Chordeiles minor hesperis. Common Nighthawk. Summer resident; most numerous in the high valleys and flats in the northern part of the state from May to September.

Chordeiles acutipennis texensis. Lesser Nighthawk. Summer resident in southern part of state, north to Fish Lake, Esmeralda County. W. Pulich found this species on April 18, 1949, at Boulder City (Monson, 1949:219).

Nephoecetes niger borealis. Black Swift. Recorded from three localities in western Nevada: Truckee Reservation, Pyramid Lake, and Carson River Valley, 7 miles above Fort Churchill, and Grapevine Mountains.

Chaetura vauxi vauxi. Vaux Swift. Transient; recorded several times in May and June. Localities in Washoe, Eureka, Nye, and Clark counties. Richardson (MS) reports that in the vicinity of Reno N. and V. K. Johnson found this bird in 1948 in April, at Mayberry Ranch on May 1, and on Hunter Creek on September 25 (about 75 birds). Grater (MS) reported 2 on October 8 and 17 in Hemenway Wash.

Aëronautes saxatalis saxatalis. White-throated Swift. Summer resident and transient; common. Records are from May to September.

Archilochus alexandri. Black-chinned Hummingbird. Summer resident; at least three definite stations in western Nevada: Pyramid Lake, Fish Lake Valley, Esmeralda County, and opposite Fort Mojave. Wilson and Norr (1949:247) report young raised successfully in a nest in Minden in 1949.

Calypte costae. Costa Hummingbird. Present in summer in southern half of the state. Possibly stays through the winter in Colorado River Valley.

Selasphorus platycercus platycercus. Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Summer resident; mainly along streams in the mountains. Has been found in most of the ranges where field work has been done except the Sierra Nevada.

Selasphorus rufus. Rufous Hummingbird. Transient; records mainly in fall or late summer, June 29 to September 8. Reported by Cottam (1936:122) as present each spring in late April or early May at Alamo.

Stellula calliope. Calliope Hummingbird. Summer resident and transient. Found in summer about meadows in the higher mountain ranges; season from May 20 to September 7. On July 9, 1948, Cogswell (MS) saw a female on a nest at Galena Creek Camp, 6400 feet. Young were being fed in the nest on July 29.

Megaceryle alcyon caurina. Belted Kingfisher. Resident; found near the larger streams and, as a straggler, at other places in the state.

Colaptes auratus borealis. Yellow-shafted Flicker. One record: a transient obtained in late September at north end of Belted Range. Grater (MS) reported remains of one on November 29, 1938, at Boulder City (identified by F. H. Test). W. Pulich saw one on October 19, 1950, at the same place (Monson, 1951:33).

Colaptes cafer collaris. Red-shafted Flicker. Resident; most abundant and most widely distributed woodpecker in the state.

Centurus uropygialis albescens. Gila Woodpecker. In the description of this race van Rossem (1942:22) ascribed it to extreme southern Nevada in the riparian cottonwood, willow, and mesquite.

Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi. Acorn Woodpecker. One record; specimen on September 18, 1930, from Hidden Forest, Sheep Mountains.

Asyndesmus lewis. Lewis Woodpecker. Resident, but not regular in occurrence; more common in northern part of the state. Near Steamboat Springs Cogswell (MS) saw two on July 9, 1948, and one on July 29. In 1949 this woodpecker was a common nester near Carson City (Wilson and Norr, 1949:247). Grater (MS) reported one collected on September 24, 1938, at Boulder City. W. Pulich saw one there on October 10, 1948 (Monson, 1949:29) and two on September 22, 1950 (Monson, 1951:33).

Sphyrapicus varius. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. The race *S. v. nuchalis* is resident in small numbers in summer on the higher mountains and in winter in the lower valleys.

In the mountains near Lake Tahoe, *S. v. daggetti* is resident, at least in summer.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. *S. t. thyroideus* is resident of the pine-covered eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada along the western margin of the state.

On higher peaks of southern part of the state *S. t. nataliae* is resident. Specimens from Silver Canyon, Sheep, and Charleston mountains.

Dendrocopos villosus. Hairy Woodpecker. *D. v. orius* is resident on the mountain ranges and along wooded streams in northwestern part of the state, south and east as far at least as Monitor Mountains.

In the northeastern corner of the state, in Elko County, *D. v. monticola* is resident.

In the southern part of the state, where restricted to the higher mountain ranges, *D. v. leucotho-rectis* is resident.

Dendrocopos pubescens. Downy Woodpecker. *D. p. leucurus* is resident in northern parts of the state. Alcorn (1946:134) collected a transient on December 25, 1941, in Lahontan Valley.

In central-western part of the state, *D. p. turati* is resident in small numbers along the Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers.

Dendrocopos scalaris cactophilus. Ladder-backed Woodpecker. Resident in extreme southern end of the state, north to vicinity of Charleston Peak.

Dendrocopos albolarvatus albolarvatus. White-headed Woodpecker. Resident in small numbers in the Sierra Nevada along the western margin of the state.

Picoides arcticus. Black-backed Woodpecker. Resident in Sierra Nevada near Lake Tahoe; also recorded in pines near Carson City.

Picoides tridactylus dorsalis. Three-toed Woodpecker. Resident in the coniferous forest on the Snake Mountains, White Pine County.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Eastern Kingbird. An infrequent summer resident in the northern part of the state; transient elsewhere. Cottam (1936:122) saw one repeatedly in early May, 1925, near Alamo.

Grater (1939:221) reported a transient individual at Saint Thomas on April 13, 1938.

Tyrannus verticalis. Western Kingbird. Summer resident; occurs mainly in the valleys and lower parts of the mountains. Recorded from March to September. An early record was of one on March 14, 1950, at Boulder Beach, Lake Mead (Monson, 1950:215).

Tyrannus vociferans vociferans. Cassin Kingbird. Grater (1939:221) reported two individuals present on June 20, 1938, at Saint Thomas.

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher. Summer resident; common in southern part of the state, north to Pyramid Lake and the Ruby Mountains, but less frequent in the higher northern areas. Also present in winter along the Colorado River.

Sayornis nigricans semiatra. Black Phoebe. Present at least in winter along the Colorado River; recorded from Charleston Mountains in August and September. Cottam (1936:122) saw one repeatedly in May, 1924 and 1925, in Alamo. Alcorn (1946:134) took one on February 11, 1945, in Lahontan Valley.

Sayornis saya. Say Phoebe. *S. s. saya* is summer resident; present in most of the valleys and on lower slopes of the mountains throughout the state. Winters in the extreme southern end. Records in the north from March 25 to September 8; present in the south in December. In Lahontan Valley Alcorn (1946:134) found this bird in all months except October. Gabrielson (1949:183) saw one on October 7, 1932, at Walker Lake.

The race *S. s. quiescens* is present in winter along Colorado River in southern tip of state.

Empidonax traillii. Traill Flycatcher. *E. t. brewsteri* is summer resident; occurs mainly in the willow thickets bordering the larger streams and in lower portions of the mountains.

The race *E. t. adustus* is ascribed to Nevada as a breeding bird on the basis of a specimen from Glenbrook obtained on May 30 (Phillips, 1948:510).

Phillips (1948:513) extended the breeding range of *E. t. extimus* northward into Nevada on the basis of material from Indian Springs, Clark County.

Empidonax hammondi. Hammond Flycatcher. Transient over whole state and possibly a summer resident on high mountains along western border. Records are in May, August, and September.

Empidonax wrightii. Wright Flycatcher. Summer resident in most of the mountain ranges of the state. Transient in the valleys. Extreme dates: April 21 and September 22.

Empidonax griseus. Gray Flycatcher. Summer resident; restricted to sage brush covered areas during time of nesting, but wanders more widely in migration. Extreme dates: April 26 and September 11.

Empidonax difficilis difficilis. Western Flycatcher. Summer resident in small numbers; restricted to canyons at middle altitudes on the mountain ranges. Records range from May 30 to September 23.

Contopus virens richardsonii. Wood Pewee. Summer resident; occurs wherever there are trees, especially in the northern part of the state.

Nuttallornis borealis. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Summer resident; present in small numbers on upper parts of some of the higher mountain ranges.

Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus. Vermilion Flycatcher. Resident in the southern end of the state; recorded north to Ash Meadows and Pahrump Ranch. Cottam (1936:122) reported a pair that remained through the winter of 1924-25 south of Alamo.

Eremophila alpestris. Horned Lark. *E. a. lamprochroma* is summer resident in the western half of the state, south to Fish Lake Valley, Esmeralda County. In other seasons present farther east and south. This and other races of Horned Lark in Nevada are treated fully by Behle (1942:205-316).

The race *E. a. utahensis* is resident in eastern Nevada from Elko and White Pine counties south to Smoky Valley in Nye County. Present in other seasons farther south and west.

In the southwestern part of the state *E. a. ammodendri* is resident; recorded from 19½ miles southeast of Goldfield and Smith Ranch, Charleston Mountains.

In extreme southwestern Nevada *E. a. leucansiptila* is resident; a specimen from Arden reported by Behle (1942:277).

Tachycineta thalassina lepida. Violet-green Swallow. Summer resident; numerous throughout the mountains, and often seen in the valleys.

Iridoprocne bicolor. Tree Swallow. Transient and summer resident. Recorded as early as February 10 near Colorado River.

Riparia riparia riparia. Bank Swallow. Present in summer, but more numerous in migrations.

Nesting reported at Washoe Lake and Soda Lake. In late June, 1950, at 2 miles west of Reno more than 200 pairs were nesting in a bank (Cogswell, MS). Recorded in Clark County as early as March 10. Gabrielson (1949:183) saw 2 on August 20, 1933, at the head of Humboldt River.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow. Summer resident at a few localities; transient over most of the state. Recorded from March 10 to September 15.

Hirundo rustica erythrogaster. Barn Swallow. Summer resident and transient; present regularly in the valleys. Reported from March 19 into October.

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota. Cliff Swallow. Alcorn (1946:135) reports taking 2 specimens of *P. p. albifrons* on April 28, 1942, at Soda Lake.

The race *P. p. hypopolia* is summer resident and transient; most abundant member of its family. Records from May to September 13.

Progne subis subis. Purple Martin. Reported at Carson City and Virginia City more than 80 years ago.

Cyanocitta stelleri. Steller Jay. The race *C. s. frontalis* is resident in the higher mountains along the western border of the state, from near Reno south at least to the White Mountains.

On the Snake Mountains in eastern White Pine County *C. s. maculophya* is resident.

The race *C. s. percontatrix* is resident in Sheep and Charleston mountains.

Aphelocoma coerulescens. Scrub Jay. The race *A. c. superciliosa* is resident in the lower mountains of western Nevada.

The race *A. c. nevadae* is resident on mountain ranges except along the western border in the north; moves into Colorado River Valley in winter. This subspecies has been separated from *A. c. woodhouseii* (Pitelka, 1945:24) on basis of lighter color and longer bill.

Pica pica hudsonia. Black-billed Magpie. Resident: common and characteristic over the whole state except the extreme southern part, south of latitude 37°.

Corvus corax sinuatus. Raven. Resident; widespread over state but not numerous.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. Crow. Resident; not numerous. Probably more present in winter than at any other season. Transient over most of the state. Gabrielson (1949:183) saw several hundred on August 19, 1938, at the head of the Humboldt River, Elko County, and about 500 on August 20, 1933, eating buffalo berries in Paradise Valley.

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus. Piñon Jay. Resident; common on the lower parts of mountains wherever piñons and junipers occur. On November 22, 1934, Gabrielson (1949:184) saw several thousand in a loose aggregation of flocks on Silver Peak, Esmeralda County.

Nucifraga columbiana. Clark Nutcracker. Resident; lives on upper parts of higher mountain ranges. Moves down over lower slopes after nesting in early spring.

Parus atricapillus nevadensis. Black-capped Chickadee. Resident along streams in the Snake River drainage in northeastern part of the state. The type specimen came from Salmon River at Shoshone Creek, 5000 feet, Elko County (Linsdale, 1938b:37).

Parus gambeli. Mountain Chickadee. The race *P. g. abbreviatus* is resident in the mountains of northwestern Nevada, south to Carson City. Alcorn (1946:135) reports the capture on October 31, 1940, and April 16, 1945, of specimens in Lahontan Valley and observations from October to March.

The race *P. g. inyoensis* is resident in most of the mountain ranges except in the northwestern part of the state.

Parus inornatus. Plain Titmouse. *P. i. zaleptus* is resident in western Nevada south at least to Reno.

On the piñon covered mountains in eastern Nevada *P. i. ridgwayi* is resident.

Auriparus flaviceps acaciarum. Verdin. Resident near the southern border of the state in the valleys of the Virgin and Colorado rivers.

Psaltriparus minimus. Bush-tit. The race *P. m. plumbeus* is resident; common on lower parts of mountain ranges, except on Charleston Mountains. Usually present in the thickets close to streams, but also occurs in tall-shrub vegetation on the ridges.

Bush-tits from the Charleston Mountains and the Grapevine Mountains have been assigned to the race *P. m. providentialis* (Arvey, 1941:74; Miller, 1946:58).

Sitta carolinensis. White-breasted Nuthatch. *S. c. nelsoni* is resident on the Snake and Silver Canyon mountains in eastern Nevada. W. Pulich saw a White-breasted Nuthatch on September 13, 1950, at Boulder City (Monson, 1951:34).

On several mountain ranges in western and central Nevada, *S. c. tenuissima* is resident. Range extends northward along the western border to Washoe County.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Resident in small numbers in northern half of the state and transient or winter visitant elsewhere. Pulich saw one at Boulder City between September 2 and October 17, 1950 (Monson, 1951:34).

Sitta pygmaea. Pigmy Nuthatch. *S. p. melanotis* is resident in mountains in extreme western and eastern parts of the state: Sierra Nevada in Washoe and Douglas counties and the Snake Mountains in White Pine County.

The race *S. p. canescens* is resident on and probably restricted to Charleston and Sheep mountains.

Certhia familiaris. Brown Creeper. *C. f. montana* is present, and probably resident, on Jarbidge, Ruby, and Snake mountains in the northeastern part of the state. W. Pulich saw a Brown Creeper on October 20, 1948, at Boulder City (Monson 1949a:28).

In the Sheep and Charleston mountains *C. f. leucosticta* is resident.

In the Sierra Nevada along the western border of the state *C. f. zelotes* is resident.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor. Dipper. Resident; present along permanent streams on several of the mountain ranges. Observed as transient in January, 1938, in Hemenway Wash (Grater, MS).

Troglodytes aëdon parkmanii. House Wren. Summer resident; widely distributed wherever there are trees. A few spend the winter within the state.

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus. Winter Wren. Winter visitant; recorded in the Truckee Bottoms, near Pyramid Lake and in the Cottonwood Range. A third specimen was taken on April 5, 1939, 4 miles west of Fallon by Alcorn (1940:170).

Thryomanes bewickii. Bewick Wren. *T. b. atrestus* is resident at a few localities in the northwest part of the state in Lyon and Churchill counties. Recently assembled specimens have been reported on by Miller (1941a:250).

The race *T. b. eremophilus* is resident in southern part of the state, northward through Esmeralda County.

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi. Cactus Wren. Reported from a few localities in the southern end of the state: Muddy Mountains, Vegas Valley, Vegas Wash, and Dead Mountains.

Telmatodytes palustris. Long-billed Marsh Wren. *T. p. plesius* is resident; numerous in marshy places about springs, lakes, and streams over most of northern Nevada, south to about 38° N. Present in winter in at least a few localities.

The race *T. p. aestuarinus* is resident in southern Nevada; abundant along the Colorado River in southern Clark County. Possibly the same race is present in Pahranaagat Valley.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Canyon Wren. Resident; records mostly from southern part of the state. On July 23, 1948, F. Ruth (MS) saw one at Cave Rock, east shore of Lake Tahoe, Douglas County. Found by Gabrielson (1949:184) in Elko and Humboldt counties.

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus. Rock Wren. Summer resident; found nearly everywhere in the state, for the rocky ground such as it inhabits occurs almost universally. Present in winter in southern Nevada. Recorded in Mineral County as late as November 18 (Gabrielson, 1949:184).

Mimus polyglottos leucopterus. Mockingbird. Summer resident over most of the state; found throughout the year in the southern end. North at least to above the 41st parallel, in Washoe County.

Dumetella carolinensis. Catbird. Straggler, represented by one specimen; a female taken June 18, 1928, at Cave Spring. Cottam (1936:123) saw one on May 1, 1924, at Alamo.

Toxostoma bendirei. Bendire Thrasher. One record: Jewett (1940a:126) reported that on May 16, 1939, he collected one of a pair of this species about 3 miles north of Delmar, Lincoln County.

Toxostoma lecontei lecontei. Leconte Thrasher. Resident; reported in summer from several localities south of parallel 37°.

Toxostoma dorsale dorsale. Crissal Thrasher. Resident in southern end of the state, in Clark County, north to the Charleston Mountains.

Oreoscoptes montanus. Sage Thrasher. Summer resident throughout the area of tall sage brush which covers a major portion of the state, both on high and low ground. Present in winter in the southern end of the state.

Turdus migratorius propinquus. Robin. Summer resident in the higher valleys and mountains over most of the state; winter visitant to the lower valleys and the southern part of the state.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides. Varied Thrush. Winter visitant; irregular near central-western bor-

der. Reported from October to March. Alcorn (1941a:119) reported the taking of specimens on November 3 and December 29, 1940, near Fallon.

Hylocichla guttata. Hermit Thrush. *H. g. guttata* is transient; present in winter in the southern part of the state.

The race *H. g. nanus* has been recorded in winter on the Colorado River in the southern tip of the state. Alcorn (1946:136) reported a specimen taken on January 6, 1943, in Lahontan Valley.

The race *H. g. sequoiensis* is summer resident in Sierra Nevada and near-by ranges along the western border of the state.

The race *H. g. polionota* is summer resident on the Great Basin ranges over most of the state. Inhabits middle and upper slopes of mountains, nesting in groves of aspens and mountain mahoganies.

The race *H. g. auduboni* is summer resident in mountains near eastern border of the state. Specimens are from the Snake Mountains in eastern White Pine County. In Lincoln County Bond (1940b:221) reported this thrush common and a specimen taken on May 25, 1939, on Wilson Peak and present on Table Mountain.

Hylocichla ustulata. Swainson Thrush. *H. u. swainsoni* is transient; two skins taken in September, 1868, in the East Humboldt Mountains.

The race *H. u. almae* is summer resident in small numbers on some mountain ranges in the northern half of the state, south to Toyabe Mountains.

Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola. Veery. Summer resident in northeastern Nevada; reported once in June from Mountain City.

Sialia mexicana. Mexican Bluebird. *S. m. bairdi* is winter visitant; numerous in southern part of the state. Present in summer in Charleston Mountains and on Potosi Mountain, Clark County (Miller, 1945:130).

The race *S. m. occidentalis* is resident; present, in summer at least, in western and central parts of the state.

Sialia currucoides. Mountain Bluebird. Resident; most closely restricted to mountains in southern part of the state. Heavy winter snows in the mountains force the birds to the valleys.

Myadestes townsendi townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. Summer resident on the higher mountains; present in the winter in southern part of the state. Alcorn (1946:136) reported occurrence from September to February in Lahontan Valley. Recorded near Lake Mead from October to February (Grater, MS; Sullivan, MS). Also Sullivan saw a late one on April 22, 1950, at Boulder Beach (Monson, 1950:256). Monson (1951:34) reports the species on September 29 and November 23, 1950, at Boulder City.

Polioptila caerulea amoenissima. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Summer resident, at least as far north as the Toyabe Mountains. Found in winter in the extreme southern end of the state. Alcorn (1946:136) reported a specimen taken on April 27, 1942, at Lahontan Valley.

Polioptila melanura lucida. Black-tailed Gnatcatcher. Resident in Clark County. Grater (MS) reports the species from July to October.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Golden-crowned Kinglet. Resident on some of the mountain ranges in eastern part of the state.

Regulus calendula cineraceus. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Summer resident on the higher mountain ranges; elsewhere transient and winter visitant.

Anthus spinoletta pacificus. Water Pipit. Winter visitant and transient. Present from October to April.

Bombycilla garrulus pallidiceps. Greater Waxwing. Winter visitant, rare. Recorded in November, 1890, on Reese River, 30 miles south of Austin. May 30, 1949, is a late date for Carson City (Van den Akker and Wilson, 1949:218). Alcorn (1946:136) recorded the capture of a specimen on January 29, 1942, from a flock in Lahontan Valley. Cottam (1936:123) on April 23, 1924, saw a flock of about 20 at Alamo. Grater (1939d:221) collected one from a flock on the shore of Lake Mead on April 30, 1938.

Bombycilla cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing. Winter visitant; sometimes remains in summer at least as late as June.

Phainopepla nitens lepida. Phainopepla. Resident in the southern end of the state north to Esmeralda County. In the vicinity of Fallon, Alcorn (1946:136) recorded the observation of one in August, 1943, and the taking of a specimen on October 11, 1943. Cottam (1936:123) observed this species each summer from May to September in Alamo.

Lanius excubitor invictus. Northern Shrike. Winter visitant; reported from October to February and from Washoe, Ormsby, Churchill, and Lander counties.

Lanius ludovicianus. Loggerhead Shrike. *L. l. gambeli* is transient; probably occurs over most of the state.

The race *L. l. nevadensis* is resident; most common in the valleys. Probably fewer present in winter than in summer; winter birds may be migrants from northern areas.

• In the Colorado River Valley *L. l. sonoriensis* is resident.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. Starling. Appearance of this bird on August 12, 1938, at Las Vegas, Clark County, was reported by Cottam (1941b:293). On authority of Dryden Kuser, the Nevada State Journal of January 23, 1949, reported a specimen belonging to G. H. Brooks, of the Reno Sporting Goods Store. The bird was shot on December 27, 1948, out of a flock of 11 by H. C. Block near his ranch at Spanish Springs, 7 miles north of Reno. Sullivan (MS) in December, 1948, and January and February, 1949, saw 5 in Boulder City and he collected one specimen. W. Pulich saw one on February 7, 1949, at Overton (Monson, 1949b:181).

Vireo bellii. Bell Vireo. *V. b. arizonae* is summer resident along the Colorado River in southern Clark County.

The race *V. b. pusillus* is presumably summer resident at Ash Meadows, Nye County; one record.

Vireo vicinior. Gray Vireo. Summer resident in southern part of the state. Records for May and June in Nye County.

Vireo flavifrons. Yellow-throated Vireo. Straggler; one record at the end of May, 1932, in Pahranaagat Valley.

Vireo solitarius. Solitary Vireo. *V. s. plumbeus* is summer resident in mountains of northeastern Nevada. Reported in summer on Ruby and East Humboldt mountains and as a transient in Mormon Mountains, Lincoln County.

The race *V. s. cassinii* is summer resident in mountains in western part of the state; transient over whole state, more common in fall than in spring. A male in breeding condition was obtained in mid-June, 1940, on Potosi Mountain, Clark County (Miller, 1945:131).

Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo. *V. g. leucopolius* is summer resident; common where deciduous trees or shrubs are present east of Sierra Nevada.

The race *V. g. swainsonii* is resident in the Sierra Nevada in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe. Alcorn (1946:136) took a specimen on September 14, 1942, in Lahontan Valley.

Mniotilta varia. Black-and-white Warbler. One record: about May 15, 1950, M. Sullivan saw one feeding on the trunks of athel trees at Boulder City (Monson, 1950b:256).

Vermivora celata. Orange-crowned Warbler. *V. c. celata* is transient and winter visitant; recorded from September to February.

The race *V. c. orestera* is summer resident on upper parts of several of the higher mountain ranges; transient in other parts of the state, and winter visitant to extreme southern part.

The race *V. c. lutescens* is summer resident on eastern slope of Sierra Nevada in central part of western border of the state; transient elsewhere in Nevada.

Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi. Nashville Warbler. Summer resident in vicinity of Lake Tahoe, in Washoe County. Transient elsewhere in the state; records in May and September.

Vermivora virginiae. Virginia Warbler. Summer resident; numerous in piñon-juniper covered lower slopes of the mountains. Grater (MS) reports transient specimens taken on September 13, 1938, in Hemenway Wash.

Vermivora luciae. Lucy Warbler. Summer resident along the Colorado River, April to September.

Dendroica aestiva. Yellow Warbler. *D. a. rubiginosa* is transient; a specimen collected in May, 1939, at Carp, Lincoln County, was reported by Bond (1940b:221). Aldrich (1942:447) considers all forms of the Yellow Warbler to be races of *D. petechia*.

The race *D. a. morcomi* is summer resident; common near streams and in brushy thickets over most of the state, except extreme southern and northwestern portions.

The race *D. a. brewsteri* is summer resident in northwestern part of the state, eastward to Humboldt County and south to vicinity of Walker Lake. Grater (1939b:221) took a specimen on September 19, 1938, in Hemenway Wash.

Along the Colorado River in southern Clark County, *D. a. sonorana* is summer resident.

Dendroica magnolia. Magnolia Warbler. Straggler: one specimen taken in Grapevine Mountains, Nye County, June 7, 1940 (Miller, 1946:59).

Dendroica coronata. Myrtle Warbler. Transient; specimens in May from Humboldt, Nye, and Esmeralda counties.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Summer resident on the higher mountain ranges; numerous throughout state in migrations; present in the valleys through the winter.

Dendroica nigrescens. Black-throated Gray Warbler. Summer resident; present on most of the mountain ranges in the state. Inhabits mainly the piñon-covered ridges on the lower mountain slopes; reported from May 12 to September 6 in central part of the state.

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler. Transient; probably not very numerous over the state. Records in May and September.

Dendroica occidentalis. Hermit Warbler. Transient; available records only in fall, but doubtless occurs in spring and along central western border as a summer resident. Grater (1939d:221) took a specimen on September 13, 1938, in Hemenway Wash.

Seiurus aurocapillus cinereus. Oven-bird. Accidental; a dead bird was picked up on June 12, 1941, 4 miles west of Fallon by W. H. Alcorn (Alcorn, 1941b:294).

Oporornis tolmiei. Tolmie Warbler. Summer resident; abundant about moist ground at springs and streams in the valleys, and in meadows and along streams in the mountains. Recorded from May to September. The Nevada birds are included within the range of the race *O. t. monticola* described by Phillips (1947:297).

Geothlypis trichas. Yellow-throat. *G. t. occidentalis* is summer resident; occupies the low parts of valleys south to the center of the state. Records from April to September.

In southern half of the state *G. t. scirpicola* is summer resident. Recorded from April to October.

Icteria virens auricollis. Chat. Summer resident; most numerous in moist brushy areas close to bases of mountain ranges.

Wilsonia pusilla. Pileolated Warbler. A specimen of *W. p. pusilla* collected on September 20, 1941, at the McCuiston Ranch, east of Montello was assigned to this race by Cottam (1942b:127).

The race *W. p. pileolata* is summer resident, present but not numerous in higher valleys and mountains over most of the state; transient over the whole state. Recorded from May 7 to September 20.

The race *W. p. chryseola* is summer resident on eastern slope of Sierra Nevada; found most often about willow thickets in the high meadows. Transient elsewhere in the state.

Setophaga ruticilla. Redstart. Transient; four records, specimen from Fish Lake, 4800 feet, Esmeralda County, and sight records on May 21, 1942, from 9 miles northeast of Las Vegas (Broadbooks, 1946:141) and August 25 and 29, 1939, from Boulder City (Grater, MS). W. Pulich saw Redstarts at Boulder City on September 19 and October 21, 1950 (Monson, 1951:34).

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. Resident, now widespread, about towns and ranches.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink. Transient; possibly present in summer at a few places in northern Nevada.

Sturnella neglecta. Western Meadowlark. Resident; mostly in the lower valleys, more common in summer than in winter.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. Yellow-headed Blackbird. Resident and transient; restricted in summer to marshes, but likely to occur at any place in the state at some time of the year.

Agelaius phoeniceus. Red-winged Blackbird. Two specimens of the winter visitant *A. p. fortis* were collected in January, at Overton by Baldwin (MS) and identified by F. H. Test.

The race *A. p. nevadensis* is resident; in summer, present wherever there are marshy areas and scattered in small colonies; in winter large flocks forage over the lower valleys and about the ranches. Along the Colorado River, *A. p. sonoriensis* is resident.

Icterus cucullatus californicus. Hooded Oriole. One specimen, June 12, 1929, at Pahrump.

Icterus parisorum. Scott Oriole. Summer resident in southern part of the state. Recorded from as far north as 10 miles east of Stillwater, northeast of Carson Lake.

Icterus bullockii bullockii. Bullock Oriole. Summer resident; present mainly in tall trees along streams and about ranches in the valleys and in lower parts of mountains.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Brewer Blackbird. Resident; most numerous and most widely distributed of the blackbirds. In summer near streams in the higher valleys and mountain meadows; in winter frequents the lower valleys.

Quiscalus quiscula versicolor. Bronzed Grackle. Straggler; one specimen taken in May, 1932, in

Pahranagat Valley. A grackle was found dead but was not preserved on April 14, 1938, 4 miles west of Fallon (Alcorn, 1940:170).

Molothrus ater. Common Cowbird. The summer resident *M. a. artemisiae* occurs over most of the state, except the Colorado River Valley.

Along the Colorado River, *M. a. obscurus* is summer resident.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. Summer resident; most characteristically present on Nevada mountain ranges in the belt of mountain mahogany. Present from May to September.

Piranga rubra cooperi. Summer Tanager. Summer resident in cottonwoods along Colorado River in extreme southern tip of Clark County.

Pheucticus ludovicianus. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Grater (1939c:191) reports one observed on June 20, 1938, at Saint Thomas.

Pheucticus melanocephalus melanocephalus. Black-headed Grosbeak. Summer resident; common in shrubby vegetation bordering streams in the mountains. Sometimes occurs in mountain mahogany. Grater (MS) saw one on August 29, 1938, at Boulder City.

Guiraca caerulea. Blue Grosbeak. *G. c. interfusa* is summer resident along Colorado River in southern Clark County. One record: a male in May.

The race *G. c. salicarius* is summer resident in southern end of the state, except in Colorado River. Occurs northward through Esmeralda County.

Passerina cyanea. Indigo Bunting. Straggler: one specimen taken in Grapevine Mountains, Nye County, June 2, 1940 (Miller, 1946:59).

Passerina amoena. Lazuli Bunting. Summer resident; fairly common over most of the state, especially in the neighborhood of streams.

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi. Evening Grosbeak. Resident, at least on the higher slopes of the mountains along the western border of the state. Gabrielson (1949:186) saw two on June 1, 1932, north of Tuscarora. Alcorn (1946:137) took one on November 26, 1944, in Lahontan Valley. On March 15, 1925, Cottam (1936:123) saw a flock of 30 or more at a spring 15 miles east of Alamo. Reported by Grater (MS) on June 4, 1936, at Saint Thomas and November 20, 1938, at Boulder City.

Carpodacus cassinii. Cassin Finch. Resident; nests on nearly all the higher mountain ranges; probably of regular occurrence in the valleys in winter. Grater (MS) reports it in November and December at Boulder City.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. House Finch. Resident; generally distributed through a wide range of conditions. Occurs in flocks, sometimes of great numbers, for a large part of the year. The house finches of Nevada have been separated as a race, *C. m. solitudinis*, by Moore (1939:107) with the type from Fallon.

Leucosticte tephrocotis. Rosy Finch. Specimens of the winter visitant race *L. t. littoralis* were obtained in January from Washoe and Storey counties. On March 4, 1950, N. Johnson collected 5 from a flock on Peavine Mountain (Richardson, MS).

The race *L. t. tephrocotis* also is winter visitant; specimens are from near Reno in early January. On March 4, 1950, N. Johnson collected one from a flock on Peavine Mountain (Richardson, MS).

A specimen of *L. t. wallowa* in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology was taken by Alcorn (1943:40) on November 15, 1941, from a flock of over fifty near Ramsey, Lyon County.

Acanthis flammea flammea. Common Redpoll. Winter visitant, at least to the northern part of the state. Specimens came from Ruby Lake in early November, 1929.

Spinus pinus pinus. Pine Siskin. Summer resident; recorded from May to September, usually high in the mountains. Probably present in winter also. Gabrielson (1949:186) saw two on the Virgin River on November 20, 1934.

Spinus tristis pallidus. American Goldfinch. Summer resident. The small number of records indicates a small population which stays close to the valleys. On May 5, 1949, near Carson City, Marriage found small flocks (Van den Akker and Wilson, 1949:218). Gabrielson (1949:186) reported three occurrences in November in Nye and Clark counties.

Spinus psaltria hesperophilus. Lesser Goldfinch. Summer resident; widespread but not numerous in the state. Records are from April to November. On July 2, 1948, Cogswell (MS) saw one at Verdi. Alcorn (1946:137) took one on February 5, 1944, in Lahontan Valley. Gabrielson (1949:186) reports two on November 19, 1934, at Searchlight Ferry.

Loxia curvirostra. Red Crossbill. The race *L. c. bendirei* is irregular; four records, as follows:

East Humboldt Mountains, August 29, 1868; Shell Creek Range, August 4, 1930; Quinn Canyon Mountains, Nye County, July 27, 1933; Fallon, July 27, 1919.

Specimens of *L. c. grinnelli* from the Shell Creek Range, Quinn Canyon Mountains, and Charleston Mountains were assigned to this race by Griscom (1937:133) and this race was found breeding in the Grapevine Mountains (Miller, 1946:56, 58).

The race *L. c. bentii* was present in November, 1938, on shores of Lake Mead (Grater, MS). Specimen identified by F. H. Test came from Arizona side on November 14.

The race *L. c. stricklandi* is an irregular resident; many apparently nesting in September, 1934, were among the conifers on Wheeler Peak, in the Snake Mountains.

Chlorura chlorura. Green-tailed Towhee. Summer resident; common over most of the mountain ranges in the state. Found in April, May, and September near Colorado River (Grater, MS).

Pipilo maculatus. Spotted Towhee. *P. m. curtatus* is resident in the mountains and higher valleys except in the eastern and southern parts of the state. An appreciable movement takes place in winter to lower valleys and more southern localities in the state.

The race *P. m. montanus* is resident, at least in summer, in the mountains and higher valleys in the eastern part of the state, in White Pine and Lincoln counties. Probably remains in part of this area through the winter. Grinnell and Miller (1944:470) assign to this race birds from the population that occurs in Esmeralda County.

Pipilo aberti dumeticolus. Abert Towhee. The range of this race (van Rossem, 1946:81) extends up the Colorado River Valley across southern Nevada and including the Virgin River Valley.

Calamospiza melanocorys. Lark Bunting. Irregular winter visitant; recorded in April and May, from Humboldt, White Pine, and Clark counties. Jewett (1940:307) found this bird common in southern Clark County in early February, 1940. On December 25, 1948, W. Pulich saw about 40 in a flock on the shore of Lake Mead (Monson, 1949:181).

Passerculus sandwichensis. Savannah Sparrow. The winter visitant and transient *P. s. alaudinus* has been recorded in May from Humboldt County and in January from Clark County.

The resident *P. s. nevadensis* probably stays through the winter in many parts of the state. Inhabits grassy marshes, moist meadows, and similar types of open ground in the valleys and lower canyons.

Ammodramus savannarum pratensis. Grasshopper Sparrow. Summer resident in small numbers in northeastern part of the state: Elko and Eureka counties. A transient was taken on May 7, 1934, on the Colorado River in the southern tip of Clark County.

Pooecetes gramineus confinis. Vesper Sparrow. Summer resident and transient; possibly present in winter in the southern part of the state. In summer only in the mountains and in northern part.

Chondestes grammacus strigatus. Lark Sparrow. Summer resident; occurs over most of the state, but not continuously distributed; lingers late in the fall, and possibly remains through the winter in some sections.

Aimophila cassinii. Cassin Sparrow. One record: in May, 1891, in Timpahute Valley.

Amphispiza bilineata deserticola. Black-throated Sparrow. Summer resident; occurs generally over lower valleys, but not recorded above 5000 feet in northern part. Reported from April 20 to November 19. Present in vicinity of Lake Mead as late as December (Grater, MS). Gabrielson (1949:186) collected specimens in November at Nelson, Clark County.

Amphispiza belli. Sage Sparrow. *A. b. nevadensis* is resident in the valleys and flats over most of the state. Gathers into flocks in the fall and wanders over same type of ground inhabited in summer.

The race *A. b. canescens* is summer resident, at least in western Esmeralda and Nye counties, and is transient in southern Nevada. Gabrielson (1949:186) reports a specimen taken on October 9, 1932, at Coaldale, Esmeralda County.

Junco hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. A specimen of *J. h. hyemalis* collected on October 6, 1915, at 8500 feet, Silver Peak Mountains, was reported by Cottam (1942:185). At Reno, N. Johnson saw one many times between January 19 and February 13, 1949 (Richardson, MS).

The race *J. h. cismontanus* is transient and probable winter visitant; recorded in September on Salmon River, in Elko County. Alcorn (1946:137) records a specimen taken on December 26, 1940, in Lahontan Valley.

Junco oregonus. Oregon Junco. *J. o. mearnsi* is transient; recorded once in May in Snake Mountains, White Pine County.

The race *J. o. montanus* is a winter visitant; specimens taken on November 20, 1942, in Lahontan Valley were reported by Alcorn (1946:137).

The race *J. o. shufeldti* is a winter visitant; recorded from September 6 to April 24 and on June 8.

In the mountains of western Nevada, *J. o. thurberi* is summer resident. Specimens represent dates from May 1 to October 22. A transient on April 30 was in the Toyabe Mountains, Nye County.

Hybrids of *J. o. thurberi* and *J. c. caniceps* were described as *J. o. mutabilis* and are resident on the Charleston and Sheep mountains.

Junco caniceps caniceps. Gray-headed Junco. Summer resident in desert ranges in central and eastern Nevada; possibly also present in winter. Dates of specimens range from April 24 to September 23. Recorded by Miller (1945:130; 1946:59) as present in summer on Grapevine Mountains, Nye County, and Potosi Mountain, Clark County.

Spizella arborea ochracea. Tree Sparrow. Winter visitant; probably of more regular occurrence than the few records indicate. A specimen was taken on November 25, 1939, near Fallon (Alcorn, 1940:170). Cottam (1936:123) reported Tree Sparrows as regularly present in winter at Alamo.

Spizella passerina arizonae. Chipping Sparrow. Summer resident; common on middle slopes of most of the mountain ranges in the state. Present in winter in the Colorado Valley.

Spizella breweri breweri. Brewer Sparrow. Summer resident; one of the most abundant birds in the state; lives in sagebrush at all altitudes both in the valleys and on the mountains. Dates are between March 17 and November 19. Gabrielson (1949:187) shot one on November 19, 1934, at Nelson, Clark County.

Spizella atrogularis evura. Black-chinned Sparrow. Summer resident in southern part of the state; specimens from Grapevine Mountains, Nye County, and Trout Creek, near Williams Ranch, Clark County.

Zonotrichia querula. Harris Sparrow. Winter visitant; rare, recorded from Washoe and Clark counties, the latter on November 19, 1934. On May 5, 1948, N. Johnson saw one on the Truckee River just east of Reno (Richardson, MS).

Zonotrichia leucophrys. White-crowned Sparrow. *Z. l. gambelii* is transient; common over the whole state, winter visitant in the lower valleys. Present from September to May.

On the tops of several of the higher mountain ranges, *Z. l. oriantha* is summer resident. Numerous over most of the state in migration.

Zonotrichia coronata. Golden-crowned Sparrow. Winter visitant; recorded from West Humboldt Mountains and Lake Tahoe, both in October. A specimen was taken on April 30, 1936, near Fallon (Alcorn, 1940:170).

Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated Sparrow. Straggler; one record, in July, from Mount Grant.

Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow. Gabrielson (1949:187) reported a specimen of *P. i. fulva* taken on August 18, 1933, at Secret Pass.

In mountains of northern part of the state *P. i. schistacea* is summer resident; transient farther south.

A transient obtained on August 18 in the Ruby Mountains was assigned by Aldrich (1943:164) to the race he described as *P. i. olivacea*.

In the Sierra Nevada in the region of Lake Tahoe, *P. i. megarhynchus* is summer resident.

The race *P. i. monoensis* is summer resident at least on the Walker River Range in Mineral County. Gabrielson (1949:187) reported a specimen taken on August 12, 1933, west of Carson City.

The race *P. i. canescens* is summer resident in central part of the state from Esmeralda County to White Pine County.

Passerella lincolni. Lincoln Sparrow. *P. l. lincolni* is transient over most of the state; winter visitant in southern part. W. Pulich saw one at Boulder City on May 14, 1950 (Monson, 1950b:257).

The race *P. i. alticola* is summer resident in vicinity of Mount Rose. On July 15, 1951, A. H. Miller (MS) collected a breeding bird there on Galena Creek at 8500 feet.

Passerella georgiana ericrypta. Swamp Sparrow. Rare winter visitant; one specimen from Ruby Lake, December 17, 1927.

Passerella melodia. Song Sparrow. *P. m. montana* is summer resident; common from the Toyabe Mountains eastward and northward. Occurs farther south in the state during migrations and in winter.

The race *P. m. fallax* is resident in southeastern part of state. Marshall and Behle (1942:122)

assign to this subspecies the breeding Song Sparrows of Pahrangat Valley and some winter specimens from southern Clark County. They report intergradation toward *P. m. montana* in a specimen from Lehman Creek, 7500 feet, and one from Greenmonster Canyon, Monitor Range. See also Marshall (1942:233).

The race *P. m. fisherella* is summer resident; common in brushy thickets bordering streams and in the valleys in western part of the state.

The race *P. m. merrilli* is transient and winter visitant; recorded in September from Kawich Range and in October from Coyote Spring. Alcorn (1946:138) obtained specimens on November 14, 1939, and March 2, 1941, in Lahontan Valley.

In southern end of the state along Colorado River, *P. m. saltonis* is resident.

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis. Lapland Longspur. Winter visitant; reported as present around Carson City in winter of 1867.

LITERATURE CITED

- Alcorn, J. R.
 1940. New and noteworthy records of birds for the state of Nevada. *Condor*, 42:169-170.
 1941a. New and additional Nevada bird records. *Condor*, 43:118-119.
 1941b. Two new records for Nevada. *Condor*, 43:294.
 1942. Birds affected by botulism at Soda Lake, Nevada. *Condor*, 44:80-81.
 1943. Additions to the list of Nevada birds. *Condor*, 45:40.
 1946. The birds of Lahontan Valley, Nevada. *Condor*, 48:129-138.
- Aldrich, J. W.
 1942. Specific relationships of the golden and yellow warblers. *Auk*, 59:447-449.
 1943. A new fox sparrow from the northwestern United States. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 50:163-166.
- Allen, A. S.
 1945. Chasing wrens (Berkeley, Gillick Press), pp. 1-69.
- Arvey, M. D.
 1941. A new race of bush-tit from southeastern California. *Condor*, 43:74-75.
- Baldwin, G. C.
 1944a. Uncommon birds from the Boulder Dam area. *Condor*, 46:35.
 1944b. Unusual records of birds from the Boulder Dam area, Nevada. *Condor*, 46:206-207.
 1947. New records for the Boulder Dam area, Nevada. *Condor*, 49:85.
- Behle, W. H.
 1942. Distribution and variation of the horned larks (*Otocoris alpestris*) of western North America. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 46:205-316.
- Bond, R. M.
 1940a. A goshawk nest in the Upper Sonoran life-zone. *Condor*, 42:100-103.
 1940b. New bird records for Lincoln County, Nevada. *Condor*, 42:220-222.
- Broadbooks, H. E.
 1946. The American redstart in southern Nevada. *Condor*, 48:141-142.
- Christensen, G., and Trelease, T.
 1941. A new record of the semipalmated plover in Nevada. *Condor*, 43:156.
- Cottam, C. C.
 1936. Notes on the birds of Nevada. *Condor*, 38:122-123.
 1941a. California cuckoo in southeastern Nevada. *Condor*, 43:160.
 1941b. European starling in Nevada. *Condor*, 43:293-294.
 1942a. Slate-colored junco in Nevada. *Condor*, 44:185.
 1942b. Records from extreme northeastern Nevada. *Condor*, 44:127-128.
 1947. Some bird records for southern Nevada. *Condor*, 49:244.
- Dill, H. H.
 1946. Unusual visitors at the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada. *Condor*, 48:96-97.
- Friedmann, H.
 1947. Geographic variations of the black-bellied, fulvous, and white-faced tree-ducks. *Condor*, 49:189-195.
- Gabrielson, I. N.
 1949. Bird notes from Nevada. *Condor*, 51:179-187.

Grater, R. K.

- 1939a. New bird records for Nevada. Condor, 41:30.
1939b. New bird records for Nevada. Condor, 41:121.
1939c. Rose-breasted grosbeak in Nevada. Auk, 56:191.
1939d. New bird records for Clark County, Nevada. Condor, 41:220-221.

Grinnell, J., and Miller, A. H.

1944. The distribution of the birds of California. Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27:1-608, frontispiece, 56 maps.

Griscom, L. G.

1937. A monographic study of the red crossbill. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41:77-209.

Gullion, G. W.

1951. The fulvous tree-duck in northeastern California. Condor, 53:158.

Hall, E. R.

1938. Inyo screech owl at Fallon, Nevada. Condor, 40:259.

Henshaw, H. W.

1877. Report on the ornithology of portions of Nevada and California in Ann. Rep. Geog. Surv. West 100th Mer. by George M. Wheeler. App. N. N. of the Ann. Rep. Chief of Engineers for 1877; pp. 1303-1322.

Howard, H.

1939. A prehistoric record of Holboell grebe in Nevada. Condor, 41:32.

Jewett, S. G.

- 1940a. Bendire thrasher in Lincoln County, Nevada. Condor, 42:126.
1940b. The lark bunting in southern Nevada. Condor, 42:307.

Johnson, A.

1935. The common loon in Nevada. Condor, 37:286.

La Rivers, I.

1941. The Mormon cricket as food for birds. Condor, 43:65-69.

Linsdale, J. M.

- 1936a. The birds of Nevada. Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 23:1-145, 1 map.
1936b. Coloration of downy young birds and of nest linings. Condor, 38:111-117.
1937. The natural history of magpies. Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 25:1-234, frontispiece, 20 figs. in text, 8 pls.
1938a. Environmental responses of vertebrates in the Great Basin. Amer. Midland Nat., 19:1-216, 12 figs. in text.
1938b. Geographic variation in some birds in Nevada. Condor, 40:36-38.
1938c. Bird life in Nevada with reference to modifications in structure and behavior. Condor, 40:173-180.

Marshall, D. B.

1951. New bird records for western Nevada. Condor, 53:157-158.

Marshall, J. T., Jr.

1942. *Melospiza melodia virginis* a synonym of *Melospiza melodia fallax*. Condor, 44:233.

Marshall, J. T., Jr., and Behle, W. H.

1942. The song sparrows of the Virgin River Valley, Utah. Condor, 44:122-124.

Miller, A. H.

- 1941a. Racial determination of Bewick wrens in the western Great Basin region. Condor, 43:250-251.
1941b. A review of centers of differentiation for birds in the western Great Basin Region. Condor, 43:257-267.
1945. Birds of the yellow pine association of Potosi Mountain, southern Nevada. Condor, 47:130-131.
1946. Vertebrate inhabitants of the piñon association in the Death Valley region. Ecology, 27:54-60.

Miller, A. H., and Miller, L.

1951. Geographic variation of the screech owls of the deserts of western North America. Condor, 53:161-177.

Monson, G.

- 1949a. Fall migration. August 1 to November 30, 1948. Southwest Region. Audubon Field Notes, 3:26-28.
- 1949b. Winter season. December 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949. Southwest Region. Audubon Field Notes, 3:180-181.
- 1949c. Spring migration. April 1 to May 31, 1949. Southwest Region. Audubon Field Notes, 3:218-220.
- 1950a. Winter season. December 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950. Southwest Region. Audubon Field Notes, 4:214-216.
- 1950b. Spring migration. April 1 to May 31, 1950. Southwest Region. Audubon Field Notes, 4:255-257.
1951. Fall migration. August 15 to November 30, 1950. Southwest Region. Audubon Field Notes, 5:32-35.

Moore, R. T.

1939. Two new races of *Carpodacus mexicanus*. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52:105-112.

Phillips, A. R.

1947. The races of MacGillivray's warbler. Auk, 64:296-300.
1948. Geographic variation in *Empidonax traillii*. Auk, 65:507-514.

Pitelka, F. A.

1945. Differentiation of the scrub jay, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*, in the Great Basin and Arizona. Condor, 47:23-26.

Slipp, J. W.

1942. Notes on the stilt sandpiper in Washington and Nevada. Murrelet, 22:61-62.

Smiley, D. C.

1937. Water birds of the Boulder Dam region. Condor, 39:115-119.

Van den Akker, J. B.

- 1949a. Fall migration. August 1 to November 30, 1948. Great Basin, Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 3:23-26.
- 1949b. Winter season. December 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949. Great Basin, Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 3:178-180.

Van den Akker, J. B., and Wilson, V. T.

1949. Spring migration. April 1 to May 31, 1949. Great Basin, Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 3:217-218.

van Rossem, A. J.

1936. Birds of the Charleston Mountains, Nevada. Pac. Coast Avifauna No. 24:1-65.
1937. A review of the races of the mountain quail. Condor, 39:20-24.
1942. Four new woodpeckers from western United States and Mexico. Condor, 44:22-26.
1946. Two new races of birds from the Lower Colorado River Valley. Condor, 48:80-82.

Wilson, V. T., and Norr, R. H.

1949. Nesting season. June 1 to August 15, 1949. Great Basin—Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 3:246-247.
- 1950a. Fall migration. August 16 to November 30, 1949. Great Basin—Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 4:26-28.
- 1950b. Winter season. December 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950. Great Basin—Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 4:212-214.
- 1950c. Spring migration. April 1 to May 31, 1950. Great Basin—Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 4:253-255.
1951. Fall migration. August 15 to November 30, 1950. Great Basin—Central Rocky Mountain Region. Audubon Field Notes, 5:30-32.

Wolfe, L. R.

1937. The duck hawk breeding in Nevada. Condor, 39:25.

Hastings Natural History Reservation, Robles del Rio, California, March 15, 1951.