

Anderson. The specimen was preserved and is now number 2352. This is the first record for the Salton Sea area.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii. Poor-will. This race of the Poor-will has been found by Bruce E. Cardiff and me on two occasions: one, a female no. 539, was flushed in daylight in an open weedy field north of Westmorland near the Alamo River on October 23, 1947. Another female, number 679, was taken in arrow-weeds along a roadside northeast of Westmorland on October 3, 1948.

Asyndesmus lewis. Lewis Woodpecker. Observed on several occasions between October 1 and April 16 in a group of several dead cottonwood and eucalyptus trees north of Westmorland. Two specimens were taken: a male, number 565, April 24, 1948, and another male, number 673, October 1, 1948. This species has not previously been reported from the Imperial Valley.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. Yellow-headed Blackbird. A small breeding colony was found in cattails bordering a small pond near Calipatria on May 15, 1952. About a dozen nests were found, some with young and others with fresh eggs. Two nests and sets of eggs, numbers 1577 and 1578, were taken. This species was also observed and heard singing in a large cattail marsh near the edge of the Salton Sea west of Niland, but no nests were found. This species has been reported as a migrant and winter visitant in the Colorado Desert (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944), but this is the first breeding record.

Spinus tristis. American Goldfinch. A flock of four was observed by me feeding on buds in the top of a cottonwood tree northwest of Westmorland on February 5, 1955. The birds were observed at close range, and there was no question as to their identity. I could find no previous records for the Imperial Valley.

Pipilo maculatus megalonyx. Spotted Towhee. On October 8, 1949, an adult male, number 1153, was collected from a growth of arrow-weeds and salt brush along the New River northwest of Westmorland. The specimen was examined by Alden H. Miller and was found to be of this race rather than *curtatus* which has been recorded on different occasions along the Lower Colorado River.

Junco hyemalis cismontanus. Slate-colored Junco. Observed and taken from flocks of juncos on four occasions: A male and female, numbers 2357 and 2358, were taken from a flock of juncos in a group of tamerisk and mesquite trees north of Westmorland on February 5, 1955; several were observed and two males and one female, numbers 2495, 2496, and 2497, were taken in the same locality November 5 and 6, 1955; and one male, number 2520, was taken in the same locality November 26, 1955.

Junco oreganus mearnsi. Oregon Junco. Two typical male specimens of the pink-sided race *mearnsi* were taken and others observed with flocks of juncos in tamerisks and cottonfields northwest of Westmorland. Number 2426 was taken on October 31, 1954, and number 2516 on November 25, 1955. Others have been observed by Edward O'Neil and William Anderson from early fall through early spring.

Junco caniceps. Gray-headed Junco. Three specimens were taken and others observed northwest of Westmorland. A male, number 2494, and a female, number 2493, were taken on November 5 and 6, 1955, in tamerisk trees along the edge of a cottonfield, and a male, number 2519, was taken on November 26, 1955, in the same area and probably from the same flock of juncos. Two of the specimens are typical *caniceps*, and one is an *oreganus* and *caniceps* hybrid, but mostly like *caniceps* except for pink sides.

Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow. A female of the race *schistacea*, number 1914, was taken along the edge of a fresh water marsh near the east edge of the Salton Sea west of Niland on October 5, 1952. This is the first record for *schistacea* on the Colorado Desert. A female of the race *megarhynchus*, number 338, was taken from a group of tamerisk trees near the southeast edge of the Salton Sea north of Westmorland on October 24, 1947. This likewise is the only record for this race on the Colorado Desert. Both Fox Sparrows were identified by Alden H. Miller.—EUGENE A. CARDIFF, *University of California, Riverside, California, March 12, 1956.*

Off-season, Southern Occurrence of the Black Scoter on the Pacific Coast.—In a recent number of the Condor (57, 1955:121-122) I reported two observations of the Black or American Scoter (*Oidemia nigra*) from the northern coast of Baja California—the first records for México. The

one seen in August was thought to be a non-migrating individual. These observations and this inference have now been confirmed.

On May 27, 1956, I clearly identified a lone drake of this species that was diving in the surf just north of Punta San Jacinto, Baja California, at approximately latitude 30° 50' N. This record extends the range of the species about 24 miles and provides a date intermediate between those of the previous observations in México (April 10 and August 8).

On July 4, 1956, between Cardiff and Solano Beach, San Diego County, California, I saw another lone drake of this species. Like the May bird, it appeared to be in good condition. One peculiarity was that the conspicuous protuberance on the basal half of its bill above was unusually light (whitish-yellow, instead of orange-yellow). It was first seen on the wet beach in company with one Hudsonian Curlew and one Marbled Godwit. Presently it flapped into what may be called the marginal flat-water, just within the surf, where it seemed to feed, presumably on sandcrabs (*Emerita*). Later it flew into the surf and then swam outside.

This July bird was almost surely a non-migrant. The records for May, July, and August tend to bridge over the interval between the known overwintering records (November to April) for California summarized by Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:90-91). It now seems almost certain that on the Pacific Coast, as on the Atlantic, individual Black Scoters occasionally remain south through the summer.

It may well be that the Black Scoter is more prone to this over-summering than the other scoters, for I have not recognized this species during the winter about San Diego and in Baja California, when Surf Scoters swarm and when White-winged Scoters are fairly common. And these last two species are very scarce in summer. Perhaps the summering Black Scoters wander about and thus reach points south of their normal wintering range.—CARL L. HUBBS, *Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, July 5, 1956.*

Recent Bird Records for Nevada.—This note contains new information on the distribution or on the breeding status of thirteen species of birds in Nevada. Specimens mentioned are preserved in the University of Nevada Museum of Biology. Unless otherwise stated the collections and observations were made by the author. Subspecific determinations were made at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology by Drs. Alden H. Miller, Frank A. Pitelka, and Robert K. Selander. The author is indebted to these individuals for identifying a considerable amount of material submitted from Nevada during recent years. I wish to express my appreciation to Drs. Ira La Rivers and Fred A. Ryser of the University of Nevada for many favors extended the author while in the field and laboratory. Thanks are also due Mr. John S. Spencer of Reno, whose assistance in the field made available the data here presented on the Pigmy Owl and rosy finches, and to Mr. Russell K. Grater, who submitted information on the Lucy Warbler.

Parabuteo unicinctus. Harris Hawk. The only mention by Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:232) of this species in Nevada is a sight record by W. Pulich of one at Overton, Clark County, on March 30, 1949. On April 17, 1954, I watched a Harris Hawk at close range as it flew from a cottonwood tree in the dense deciduous growth and soared overhead at the Colorado River floodplain, 500 feet elevation, one-half mile north of the California line in extreme southern Clark County. This species should be expected more commonly as a vagrant along the Colorado River to at least as far north as the area where the present record was made. The environment is essentially the same there as that of the lower Colorado River Valley of southeastern California where the species is "locally common" (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:104).

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus. Willet. On May 14, 1954, at the north end of Washoe Lake, 5000 feet, Washoe County, Dr. Fred A. Ryser, John S. Spencer and the author saw an adult Willet fly from a nest containing two eggs which was built on a grassy knoll near the lake. To my knowledge this is the first report of a nest of this shorebird in Nevada.

Glaucidium gnoma californicum. Pigmy Owl. Considerable field work in the lower montane forest near Lake Tahoe during 1953 and 1954 by John S. Spencer and the author resulted in the detection of this species at the following localities on the west slope of the Carson Range between 6400 and 7500 feet on dates from July 24 to September 19: Zephyr Cove, Glenbrook, and Sand Harbor on Lake Tahoe, Daggett's Pass, Douglas County, and Marlette Creek, Washoe County.