

tinguished from the other desert thrashers, except the Bendire Thrasher (*Toxostoma bendirei*), by the presence of faint markings on the breast. The fact that the breast markings were diffuse spots rather than distinct streaks, and that the eye was orange rather than yellow, eliminated the possibility that it might be a Bendire Thrasher. The bird spent much of its time feeding under a row of desert thorn (*Lycium* sp.) and palo verde trees (*Cercidium torreyanum*), but occasionally perched in the open on the telephone lines.

This species has occurred previously in California only along the Colorado River about 50 miles to the east of the Salton Sea Refuge. One was collected two miles north of Bard, Imperial County, on December 31, 1916 (Huey, Condor, 22, 1920:73). There are four unpublished records of specimens in the San Diego Natural History Museum from the same location: a male (SDNHM no. 32770) collected on October 29, 1924, by Marvin Jones; a female (SDNHM no. 9707) collected on January 14, 1925, by L. M. Huey; a female (SDNHM no. 9722) collected on January 16, 1925, by L. M. Huey; and a female (SDNHM no. 32769) collected on January 18, 1925, by May Canfield. All have been identified as *T. c. palmeri*. In addition an individual was seen at Black Meadow Wash on the west side of Havasu Lake, San Bernardino County, on December 26, 1952, by Gale Monson (Aud. Field Notes, 7, 1953:229).

The fact that there are now at least six records of the Curve-billed Thrasher along the Colorado River during the winter indicates that it may be somewhat regular there at this time of the year. The bird seen in the Imperial Valley was apparently an individual that had wandered a little farther west than usual.

We are indebted to R. C. Banks for permission to publish the data on the specimens in the San Diego Natural History Museum.—GUY McCASKIE, *San Diego, California*, and ROBERT R. PRATHER, *Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Calipatria, California, February 1, 1965*.

Additional Records for the Stolid Flycatcher on St. John, Virgin Islands.—The Stolid Flycatcher (*Myiarchus stolidus*) has been reported infrequently from the American Virgin Islands and is considered rare there. Seaman (Wilson Bull., 69, 1957:110) has summarized its sparse occurrence on St. Thomas, where it has been known from only one locality, and reports the taking of a specimen on March 5, 1956, near Reef Bay on St. John. In a very thorough survey of the birds of St. John, Robertson (Auk, 79, 1962:60) reported only one record of this species on the island, that of an individual seen on March 7, 1957, not far from the locality reported by Seaman.

On January 31, 1963, I saw several Stolid Flycatchers along the Centerline Road on St. John, between Cruz Bay and Susannaberg, where there was a steep hillside covered with a dense stand of low trees and scrub. Unfortunately I was not aware at the time of the rarity of the species and so did not keep a record of the exact number seen, nor of the exact location. The number seen was between three and six individuals.

On January 29, 1963, I saw two or three of these flycatchers on the hillside overlooking Perseverance Bay on the southwest shore of St. Thomas. The habitat was similar to that on St. John.—GEORGE A. HALL, *Department of Chemistry, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, December 14, 1964*.

The Pine Warbler in Kansas.—Few records exist for the Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*) in Kansas. John M. Porter first mentioned a spring observation, May 20, 1946, of this species at Concordia, Cloud County, Kansas (Kansas Ornith. Soc. Bull., 2, 1951:25). L. B. Carson reports the observation of this species during the spring of 1953 at Topeka (Kansas Ornith. Soc. Bull., 4, 1953:19). Hedges, Myers, and Myers observed one at Camp Towanyak, Johnson County, September 26, 1954 (Burroughs Club Bull. 7, 1955:3). Since then, M. L. Myers has observed the Pine Warbler at this same locality on May 11, 1957, May 22, 1959, and May 4, 1960. Elizabeth Cole observed this species in Johnson County on September 21 and from October 3 to 15, 1964.

On October 25, 1964, Dick Anderson and I observed an adult Pine Warbler in pines at Memorial Park Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. At this same area on October 27–28, presumably the same bird was observed with Myrtle Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) by Ted Anderson, Dick Stalling, and me. On October 29, at the above area, I observed an immature bird and also found an injured adult male which was preserved as a study skin

(testes, 1×0.5 mm.; weight, 12.8 gm.) and deposited in the collection at Northwest Missouri State College. This seems to be the first specimen of the Pine Warbler for Kansas. Johnston (Directory to the Bird-life of Kansas, Univ. Kans., Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ. No. 23, 1960:52) lists the Pine Warbler as hypothetical because of no known specimen and mentions that it is probably a rare transient in eastern Kansas. This would seem to agree with the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (Fifth ed., 1957:501) which mentions North Dakota, South Dakota, eastern Nebraska and eastern Oklahoma as states where the Pine Warbler is of casual occurrence.

Since the preceding was written, I have learned of a wintering adult Pine Warbler seen daily by numerous observers from November 28 to January 22, 1965, at a bird feeder at the residence of J. H. Biewener, Shawnee Mission, Johnson County, Kansas.

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Richard F. Johnston of the Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, for confirming identification of the specimens, and to Ted Anderson and Jim Rising for aid in obtaining observational data.—DAVID A. EASTERLA, *Department of Biology, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, January 22, 1965.*

A Southern Extension of the Breeding Range of the Vesper Sparrow in California.

—On July 13, 1958, a Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) was observed singing in an area of sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) at the east end of Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, California. At this time no nests or young birds were found. Upon returning to the same area on June 9, 1963, several males were observed singing, and adult birds were feeding fledged young just out of the nest. An adult male (testes 8×10 mm.) and a fledged young male were collected. These specimens are now in the Cardiff Collection at the San Bernardino County Museum (nos. 3461, 3462). The skins were examined by Ned K. Johnson and were found to be of the race *confinis*. Vesper Sparrows have not been found breeding south of eastern Tulare County and the Inyo Mountains in California (A.O.U. Check-list, fifth ed., 1957). Several pairs were observed in the same area on June 13 and 14, 1964, and another breeding area was found a few miles north of Big Bear Lake in Holcomb Valley at an elevation of 7400 feet. Many males were observed while singing in an area of sagebrush very similar to that described in Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:491-492). It is not known whether this species has been overlooked in the past years or if it has moved into this area recently.—EUGENE A. CARDIFF, *San Bernardino County Museum, Bloomington, California, February 3, 1965.*

Bird Records from Southern Nevada.—Collections of the following three species are noteworthy in that they add to the distributional information on Nevada birds. All specimens are deposited in the Biology Museum, University of Nevada at Las Vegas. We thank Ned K. Johnson of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, for confirming our identifications of the sapsucker and thrasher.

Dendrocygna bicolor. Fulvous Tree Duck. Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:230) reports this species from northern Nevada but has no records for the southern part of the state. Bob Poole collected one at Dike Lake, in Pahranaagat Valley, Lincoln County, on December 2, 1962. This appears to be the first record of this species for southern Nevada.

Sphyrapicus varius daggetti. Red-breasted Sapsucker. Linsdale (*op. cit.*:237) reports this subspecies as a summer resident in the mountains near Lake Tahoe. Ned K. Johnson (Condor, 67, 1965:103-104) found hybrids which were close to the race *daggetti* breeding in southern Nevada in June of 1963. The authors collected a male at 8500 feet in Lee Canyon, Charleston Mountains, Clark County, on September 16, 1964. This specimen, although nearest *daggetti*, has traces of *nuchalis* characteristics. As this individual was not fat, we consider it a resident.

Toxostoma bendirei. Bendire Thrasher. Linsdale (*op. cit.*:240) gives one record for this species for Nevada, a pair collected in Lincoln County. Gullion, Pulich, and Evenden (Condor, 61, 1959:290) list two additional records: one collected in Lincoln County and five seen in southern Clark County. On June 21, 1961, a juvenal female was collected by Gerald Perske at 8400 feet in Clark Canyon, Charleston Mountains, Clark County. This specimen was collected in a fir-pine forest with an undergrowth of small shrubs and is noteworthy in that the Bendire Thrasher is commonly associated with desert scrub at the lower elevations. This juvenile may