

**Additional bird records for southern Nevada.**—During recent field work I obtained records of three additions to the breeding avifauna and of three species rare in southern Nevada. All records are for Clark County unless otherwise noted; specimens mentioned are in the Biology Museum, Nevada Southern University:

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*).—This species bred at Tule Springs Park in the Las Vegas Valley northwest of Las Vegas in 1966. Although no nests were found, I saw parents with downy young on several occasions.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*).—I have records for this species from the vicinity of Dike Lake in Pahranaagat Valley, Lincoln County as follows: roadkills found 27 December 1966 (B-788, male, light fat) and 18 February 1967 (B-966, sex undeterminable) and a sight record for 22 January 1968.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).—This species apparently has not been reported in southern Nevada since 1959. I saw an adult at Dike Lake and an immature just south of Hiko, both in Lincoln County, 22 January 1968. The following day Charles G. Hansen, biologist, Desert National Wildlife Range, saw two adults near Dike Lake.

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*).—Downy young and birds in juvenal plumage were observed at Tule Springs Park and Henderson Slough (north of Henderson) during the summers of 1966 and 1967. This species has not been reported previously as breeding in Nevada.

Ground Dove (*Coloumbigallina passerina*).—A female found dead at Corn Creek, Desert National Wildlife Range, 9 June 1967 (B-965, ovary  $10 \times 5$  mm, light fat) is the fourth record for Nevada.

MacGillivray's Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*).—A nest of this species with four eggs found near Little Falls, Kyle Canyon, 8,200 feet, Spring Mountains 10 June 1965 appears to be the first breeding record for southern Nevada.—GEORGE T. AUSTIN, Department of Biological Sciences, Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109.

**Sharp-tailed Sandpiper collected in Florida.**—On 1 October 1967 I collected a conspicuously reddish-brown and buff sandpiper at the edge of a rain pool in a plowed field approximately 16 miles southwest of Homestead, Dade County, Florida, and identified it as a Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, *Erolia acuminata*. The specimen, a female with incompletely ossified skull, weighed 58.5 g. The breast was a warm buff color and almost entirely unstreaked, a characteristic of Sharp-tailed Sandpipers in juvenal plumage (Gabrielson and Lincoln, Birds of Alaska, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Stackpole Co., 1959: 371). Molt was apparently not in progress, and the plumage was unworn. The fresh plumage and heavy body fat (thick layers of fat in the abdominal region and over the furculum) perhaps largely eliminates the possibility that this sandpiper was an escaped captive. The specimen is deposited in the United States National Museum where John W. Aldrich confirmed its identity.

J. B. Crowell, Jr. (pers. comm., 1968) pointed out that Sharp-tailed Sandpipers seen on the Washington coast were associated with Pectoral Sandpipers, *Erolia melanotos*, but the bird I collected was with a mixed flock of larger shorebirds, primarily Lesser Yellowlegs, *Totanus flavipes*. The Florida specimen appears to be the first Sharp-tailed Sandpiper collected in North America away from the Pacific coast.—JOHN C. OGDEN, Everglades National Park, Homestead, Florida 33030.