

THE BIRDS OF LAHONTAN VALLEY, NEVADA

By J. R. ALCORN

Notes for the preparation of this check-list of the birds of the Lahontan Valley, Churchill County, Nevada, were started in August, 1940, and continued until May 30, 1945. Most observations were made incidental to other work, while the writer was employed by the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (for a short period), and by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

In addition to the notes taken within the period stated, a few miscellaneous notes taken prior to August, 1940, and published records available for the years 1936 to May, 1945, inclusive, have been used. Records prior to 1936 are covered by Linsdale (1936: 1-145). In most instances, sight records have not been considered substantial evidence for the recording of a species new to the area.

Dr. Alden H. Miller has given valuable assistance in the identification of most of the new or uncommon species collected and Mr. Joe T. Marshall, Jr., identified the song sparrows. Observations made by Mr. Vernon L. Mills, employed during part of this time as Nevada State Game Warden, have been used and they contribute much toward the completeness of information on the occurrence of many species. The nomenclature, both scientific and vernacular, advocated by Grinnell and Miller in their "Distribution of the Birds of California," has been followed, rather than that of the A.O.U. check-list.

The area covered by this report is bounded on the southeast by Carson Lake, on the north by Carson Sink and on the west by the east end of Lahontan Reservoir. Mahala, Soda Lake, Fallon and Stillwater all lie within this area. No observations were made in any of the foothills surrounding the valley. The elevation of the valley ranges from 3875 feet in the Carson Sink to 4162 feet at Lahontan Dam.

Within the past fifteen years, the Carson Sink in dry seasons has contained little or no water; however, in other seasons, water covers much of the area. At the present writing, shallow water covers many square miles of this sink. Epidemics of botulism poisoning occasionally occur in this area (Alcorn, 1944: 300).

The creation of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District and the development of irrigation dams and irrigated farms have contributed considerably toward environmental change in the valley since 1911. Prior to that date, large trees of any kind were uncommon. At the present writing tens of thousands of large cottonwood trees are growing in the valley. In addition, Russian olive, locust and other exotic trees, shrubs and plants are abundant. These changed environmental conditions have probably contributed much toward an increased bird population in the area.

Because no extensive collecting of specimens was undertaken, additions, especially among the smaller birds, may be expected. The specimens that were collected by the writer are, for the most part, in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Most of the specimens taken by Mills were mounted for display purposes and many of these were deposited in the Nevada State Museum at Carson City.

Gavia immer. Common Loon. Infrequent visitant during spring and fall migrations. One was obtained by Mills on April 12, 1942. Others were taken on October 31 and November 3, 1940. A lone individual was seen on October 31, 1940.

Colymbus nigricollis californicus. Eared Grebe. Resident. Sight records are available for all months of the year. Two were obtained on June 18, 1940. These birds were especially abundant on Soda Lake in late summer and three nests containing 4, 4, and 2 eggs, respectively, were seen about 9 miles north-northeast of Fallon on July 3, 1943.

Aechmophorus occidentalis. Western Grebe. Resident. Sight records are available for all seasons of the year. One adult and two small young were taken on August 25, 1940. Widespread on small ponds and lakes in summer. Less numerous in winter, occurring only on larger lakes.

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe. Resident. Sight records are available for all months of the year except June. One was obtained on November 12, 1939. In summer individuals were seen on lakes and reservoirs. More widespread in winter, lone individuals occurring on lakes, ponds, canals, and rivers. A nest containing young was photographed by Mills on July 14, 1942.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. White Pelican. Summer resident. Seen in all months except January and December. These birds were most abundant from March to July, inclusive, of each year. Present from August to November in small flocks on large bodies of water, especially in the Carson Sink area. There is no known nesting colony in this region, the nearest being Pyramid Lake about 50 miles northwest. Examination of 18 pelican stomachs revealed the remains of 6 species of introduced fishes and the remains of one native species (Alcorn, 1943a:34-36).

Pelecanus occidentalis californicus. Brown Pelican. Linsdale (1936: 30) reports that one of these birds was seen in company with White Pelicans about 10 miles north of Stillwater on May 20, 1934. This is the only record of this bird in this area.

Phalacrocorax auritus. Double-crested Cormorant. Summer resident. Seen in all months except February and March. Most abundant and more frequently seen from July to October of each year. Lone individuals or small flocks containing less than five birds were frequently seen in canals and on small ponds. Large flocks containing twenty-five to one hundred birds were seen on larger bodies of water.

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron. Resident. Observed on many occasions in each month of the year. Specimens of *A. h. treganzaei* in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology were taken on August 28 and November 17, 1940. Nests containing young were seen in cottonwood trees 2½ miles north of Stillwater on July 5, 1941.

One specimen of *A. h. hyperonca* was obtained 4 miles west of Fallon on November 13, 1939. It is not known what percentage of the blue herons in this valley belong to this race but they are probably in the minority (Alcorn, 1941a:118).

Butorides virescens anthonyi. Green Heron. One was obtained 4 miles west of Fallon in September, 1934 (Alcorn, 1940:169). There are no other records of this species for this area.

Casmerodius albus egretta. Common Egret. Resident. One was obtained on October 14, 1940. Sight records are available for each month of the year except March. Mills reports that in July, 1940, he saw a nesting colony of these egrets about 3 miles north of Stillwater. They reportedly nest there each year.

Leucophoyx thula brewsteri. Snowy Egret. Summer resident. Abundant from April through September of each year. Records of stragglers are available for October, November, and December. A nesting colony was seen about 3 miles north of Stillwater in July, 1940, and nests containing eggs or young were seen in the same locality on July 5, 1941.

Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli. Black-crowned Night Heron. Resident. Numerous sight records are available for all seasons. Most abundant and widespread in August. Nests containing young were seen on July 5, 1941, about 3 miles north of Stillwater.

Ixobrychus exilis hesperis. Least Bittern. One was taken 4 miles west of Fallon in September, 1935 (Alcorn, 1940: 169). No others have been seen.

Botaurus lentiginosus peeti. American Bittern. Resident. Specimens were taken on August 28, 1940, and November 13, 1939. More numerous in summer than winter.

Mycteria americana. Wood Ibis. Summer visitant. Seen in June and July of 1935 and 1936. Also recorded by Linsdale (1936: 33) near Fallon on July 25, 1930.

Plegadis guarauna. White-faced Glossy Ibis. Summer resident. Most abundant from May to August, inclusive. One colony situated about 3 miles north of Stillwater contained nests with eggs and young on June 21, 1940. Again on July 5, 1941, nests with young were seen in this same area. In August, flocks containing 50 to 2000 birds are commonly seen feeding in the alfalfa fields during irrigation.

Cygnus columbianus. Whistling Swan. Winter visitant. Swans were seen in all months from October to March, inclusive. Most abundant in November, December and January when large flocks frequently were seen. One was obtained on November 5, 1940.

Branta canadensis canadensis. Canada Goose. Resident. Frequently seen throughout the year. Specimens were taken on November 21, 1940, and on January 18, 1942. These geese nest in the Carson Sink and Carson Lake areas. Two adults accompanied by five young were seen April 24, 1945.

Branta canadensis occidentalis. One of two geese taken on January 18, 1942, from a flock of about thirty Canada Geese, belonged to this race (Alcorn, 1943b:40). No other records are available for this goose in Nevada.

Branta canadensis leucopareia. Winter visitant. Canada Geese judged to belong to this race were frequently seen from October to February, inclusive. Specimens were taken on November 24 and December 14, 1940, and on January 14 and November 28, 1941.

Branta canadensis minima. Winter transient, but not in large numbers. Hunters report obtaining a few of these each winter. This was partially confirmed by the examination of one (of several killed) that was shot by Mr. Ned Kendrick on December 4, 1943. This specimen was deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (no. 88977).

Anser albifrons albifrons. White-fronted Goose. Transient; but not numerous. Flocks containing less than six birds were seen in March, May, September and December. Specimens were taken in April and December (Alcorn, 1940: 169). Hunters report killing a few of these geese each season (October to December).

Chen hyperborea hyperborea. Snow Goose. Winter visitant. Large flocks, containing thousands of birds, were seen in October and November. Less numerous in other months from September to February. In addition one small flock was seen flying northward on April 12, 1943. Many of these geese are killed each season by hunters.

Dendrocygna bicolor helva. Fulvous Tree-duck. One was shot by a duck hunter (Mr. William Fisher) from a flock of about 20 birds, 14 miles west of Fallon on November 14, 1940. The remains (wings, feet and head) of this bird were salvaged for identification (Alcorn, 1941a:118).

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. Mallard. Resident. Present in large numbers at all seasons. Nests containing eggs were seen in April, May and June.

Anas cyanoptera. Cinnamon Teal. Resident; abundant in summer. Its nests and young were often seen. Less numerous in winter.

Anas discors. Blue-winged Teal. Only one record is available for this teal in Churchill County. On April 1, 1939, Mills saw and obtained a solitary male at Mahala Slough (Alcorn, 1940:169).

Anas carolinensis. Green-winged Teal. Resident; abundant in all seasons except in summer. Present in summer in limited numbers; a few young were captured and raised until fully grown.

Anas acuta iztzihoa. Pintail. Resident; abundant. Many small young and nests with eggs were seen in spring months.

Mareca americana. Baldpate. Resident. Abundant from October to April, inclusive. Less numerous in summer months. No nests or young birds have been seen.

Chaulelasmus streperus. Gadwall. Resident. Abundant at all seasons. These ducks nest in this area in considerable numbers.

Spatula clypeata. Shoveller. Resident. Abundant in winter months, less numerous in summer. Eggs and small young have been seen frequently. This duck is relatively more abundant in the Soda Lake district than elsewhere.

Aix sponsa. Wood Duck. Winter transient, in limited numbers. Sight records are available for the period from September to January, inclusive. Specimens were taken in October, November and December (Alcorn, 1940:169). Those seen were usually in canals west of Fallon.

Nyroca valisineria. Canvasback. Winter visitant and transient. Seen in limited numbers from October to April, inclusive. Also recorded on July 22, 1942.

Nyroca americana. Redhead. Resident. Most abundant in fall. Small young and nests containing eggs were seen.

Nyroca collaris. Ring-necked Duck. Winter transient, but not abundant. Recorded from October to March, inclusive. Specimens were taken in January, March, October and November.

Nyroca marila nearctica. Greater Scaup Duck. One was taken by Mills on November 20, 1938, near Soda Lake (Alcorn 1940: 169). No other records are available.

Nyroca affinis. Lesser Scaup Duck. Winter visitant and transient. Seen in limited numbers each month of the year, except August and September, when none was observed. Most abundant in winter. No nests or young have been seen.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. Common Golden-eye. Regular winter visitant. Recorded in November, December, January and February. Most common in December and January.

Charitonetta albeola. Buffle-head Duck. Winter resident; but not abundant. Seen in all months from October to June, inclusive. Most common in December, January, and February.

Melanitta fusca deglandi. White-winged Scoter. Specimens were obtained on November 3, 1940, November 12, 1940 (Alcorn, 1941a:118-119), and again on November 2, 1941. No others have been seen.

Melanitta perspicillata. Surf Scoter. Two birds were shot by Ward C. Russell on October 19, 1940. Another specimen was obtained on November 12, 1940 (Alcorn, 1941a:119). No others have been seen.

Erismatura jamaicensis rubida. Ruddy Duck. Resident. Abundant in all seasons of the year. Adults accompanied by small young were frequently seen at Mahala.

Lophodytes cucullatus. Hooded Merganser. Winter transient. Not numerous. Individuals were seen in November, January and February. Dead birds were examined in December, January and February.

Mergus merganser americanus. Common Merganser. Winter visitant and summer transient. Abundant from November to February, inclusive. Also seen in October, March, April and June.

Mergus serrator. Red-breasted Merganser. Transient. Specimens were taken in April and November. Birds were seen in November and December. Not abundant.

Cathartes aura teter. Turkey Vulture. Summer resident. Seen each month from March to October, inclusive. Most sight records are for May.

Accipiter gentilis atricapillus. Goshawk. Transient. Lone individuals were seen and obtained in February and March (Alcorn, 1940: 169-170). Other individuals were seen in September and November.

Accipiter cooperii. Cooper Hawk. Winter visitant. Transient in summer. These birds were seen in each month of the year except June and July.

Accipiter striatus velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Common winter visitant. Sight records are available for all months except June and July.

Buteo jamaicensis calurus. Red-tailed Hawk. Resident; most abundant in winter, scarce in summer.

Buteo swainsoni. Swainson Hawk. Summer resident; frequently seen from April to August, inclusive. This hawk nests in cottonwood trees in considerable numbers throughout the valley.

Buteo lagopus s. johannis. Common Rough-legged Hawk. Winter resident; noted each month from November to March.

Buteo regalis. Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk. Winter resident; not abundant. Noted each month from October to March.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. Golden Eagle. Resident; most abundant in winter months. One nest, containing 2 small young, was seen in a cottonwood tree about 2 miles north of Stillwater on May 13, 1936.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus. Bald Eagle. Winter visitant. Small numbers were seen each month from November to February (Alcorn, 1940: 170).

Circus cyaneus hudsonius. Marsh Hawk. Common resident. Numerous records are available.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. Osprey. Summer visitant; not numerous. Individuals were seen in April, May, August, September and October.

Falco mexicanus. Prairie Falcon. Resident. Noted on numerous occasions in each month.

Falco columbarius bendirei. Pigeon Hawk. Winter visitant. Not common. An example of this race was taken on November 12, 1941, and another on April 11, 1944.

A specimen of *F. c. suckleyi* was taken on January 19, 1941 (Alcorn, 1943b:40). No other records are available.

Falco sparverius sparverius. Sparrow Hawk. Common resident; seen on many occasions. A nest containing 4 eggs was seen on May 17, 1942. Three partially grown young were seen perched on a nest box on June 27, 1943.

Alectoris graeca. Chukar Partridge. Resident; not abundant. Noted frequently in the vicinity of Stillwater and west of Fallon in the cultivated area.

Lophortyx californica. California Quail. Common resident. In 1941 nests containing eggs were seen on April 30, May 31, June 12 and 13, and July 13.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. Ring-necked Pheasant. Common resident. Seen on numerous occasions. Nests containing eggs were seen on July 20, 1941, and on April 10, 1942.

Grus canadensis. Sandhill Crane. Migrant. Frequently seen in March and April, the only months that it was recorded.

Rallus limicola limicola. Virginia Rail. Resident. Seen in March, April, July, October and December.

Porzana carolina. Sora Rail. Resident. One was taken on January 17, 1940; others were seen in July, August, October and November.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. Black Gallinule. Transient. A specimen was taken on October 8, 1940, by Mills. Others were seen on August 29 and 30, 1942.

Fulica americana americana. American Coot. Resident. Abundant at all seasons.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. Specimens were obtained on September 25, 1940, and in October, 1943. Others were seen by Mills on September 27, 1940 (Alcorn, 1941a:119).

Charadrius semipalmatus. Semipalmated Plover. Two specimens were taken by Mills on May 6, 1941. Others were seen on May 7, 1942.

Charadrius nivosus nivosus. Snowy Plover. Obtained on July 26 (Alcorn, 1942a:81) and on August 1, 7, and 8, 1941, and seen by Mills on July 11, 1942.

Oxyechus vociferus vociferus. Killdeer. Resident. More abundant in summer than in winter. Young were seen on July 9 and 18, 1939, and on May 5, 1942. Also one nest containing 4 eggs was seen on May 5, 1942.

Eupoda montana. Mountain Plover. Several specimens were taken from a small flock on November 6, 1940. On November 15, 1940, additional specimens were taken (Alcorn, 1941a:119).

Numenius americanus. Long-billed Curlew. Present in summer in limited numbers. This bird reportedly nests in the vicinity of Carson Lake. Recorded in April, May, June and July. Also there is one sight record for December 10, 1941.

Limosa fedoa. Marbled Godwit. Transient. Specimens were taken, or birds were seen, in April, July, August, September, November and December (Alcorn, 1940: 170).

Totanus flavipes. Lesser Yellow-legs. Transient. Obtained on April 23, 1941, and also taken by Mills on April 24, 1941. Probably more numerous than records indicate.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellow-legs. Resident; not numerous. Seen in all months except February and May.

Tringa solitaria cinnamomea. Solitary Sandpiper. Transient. A specimen was taken by Mills in September, 1940. One was found dead at Soda Lake on July 27, 1941 (Alcorn, 1942a:81). Others were seen on April 25, 1941, and June 25, 1941.

Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper. Summer resident. Frequently seen in all months from April to September, inclusive.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus. Willet. Summer resident; not common. Recorded from April to September, inclusive.

Arenaria interpres morinella. Ruddy Turnstone. One was picked up dead at Soda Lake on July 26, 1941. It apparently died, along with other birds, of botulism poisoning (Alcorn, 1942a:81).

Limnodromus griseus. Dowitcher. Common transient; most abundant from September to December. Recorded each month of the year except March and June. A specimen of the race *scolopaceus* was taken on October 14, 1940.

Capella delicata. Wilson Snipe. Resident. Frequently recorded each month from October through April of each year. Also seen less often in May, August and September. Not seen in June or July.

Crocethia alba. Sanderling. Transient. Specimens were taken on May 10, July 26, and September 22, 1941 (Alcorn, 1941b:294), and on May 18, 1942. Others were seen on September 22 and October 2, 1941.

Ereunetes mauri. Western Sandpiper. Transient. Numerous records are available for May, July, and August.

Erolia minutilla. Least Sandpiper. Transient. Specimens were obtained, or birds were seen, in April, May, August, September, October, November and December.

Erolia alpina pacifica. Red-backed Sandpiper. A lone individual was seen and obtained at Soda Lake on May 2, 1941.

Micropalama himantopus. Stilt Sandpiper. Three were observed by John W. Slipp (1942:62) on July 30, 1939, between Hazen and Mahala. No other records are available.

Himantopus mexicanus. Black-necked Stilt. Summer resident. Recorded frequently from the middle of April through August. One sight record is available for March and one for September.

Recurvirostra americana. American Avocet. Summer resident; abundant. Numerous sight records are available for the period from the middle of March through October. Also seen frequently in the Carson Sink area in November. There is one December record. Five nests containing eggs were seen on May 8, 1941. Another nest containing 4 eggs was seen on May 30, 1941.

Steganopus tricolor. Wilson Phalarope. Summer resident. Seen frequently from April 15 through August.

Lobipes lobatus. Northern Phalarope. Transient; seen frequently in July, August, September and October. Obtained or seen on three occasions by Mills in May, 1942.

Larus delawarensis. Ring-billed Gull. Resident. Recorded in every month except June. Most abundant from October through December. No known nesting colony is situated in this area (Alcorn 1943c:199).

Larus argentatus smithsonianus. Herring Gull. Winter visitant. One was taken on January 13, 1942. Large individual gulls occasionally seen in winter months possibly belonged to this race.

Larus californicus. California Gull. Summer resident. Abundant from April to August, inclusive. Many nest each summer on an island in Lahontan reservoir.

Larus philadelphia. Bonaparte Gull. Transient. Specimens were taken in May, June, August and November (Alcorn, 1940: 170). Others were seen in May, June, July, September, October, November and December.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis. Black Tern. Summer resident. Frequently seen from April 30 through August. They nest in the Carson Lake area each year.

Hydroprogne caspia caspia. Caspian Tern. Summer resident. Frequently seen from April 15 through September. A few nest each year on a small island in the Lahontan reservoir.

Sterna forsteri. Forster Tern. Summer resident. Frequently seen in May, June and July. Other records are for April and August.

Columba fasciata monilis. Band-tailed Pigeon. A lone individual was obtained 4 miles west of Fallon on October 17, 1940 (Alcorn, 1941a:119).

Zenaidura macroura marginella. Mourning Dove. Resident. Most numerous in summer months. Recorded in each month of the year. A nest containing 2 small young doves was seen on July 4, 1941, a nest containing 2 eggs was seen on August 11, 1941, and a nest containing 2 eggs was seen on June 21, 1942.

Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Summer resident; not numerous. Seen each year from May to August, inclusive. Individuals were observed on nine separate occasions in July, 1941.

Tyto alba pratincola. Barn Owl. Resident; occurs in limited numbers. Individuals were seen in February, March, July, August, October and December. Eighty-nine Barn Owl pellets from Soda Lake were examined and were found to contain remains of five species of mammals and three species of birds (Alcorn, 1942b:128-129).

Otus asio inyoensis. Screech Owl. Resident. Common, but not abundant. Specimens were taken in August, September, October and December.

Bubo virginianus occidentalis. Horned Owl. Resident. A nest containing one small young was first seen on April 3, 1942. Food items found in Horned Owl pellets picked up near this young owl consisted of ground squirrels, pocket gophers, meadow mice, cottontail rabbits, California Quail and one Jerusalem cricket (Alcorn, 1942c:284-285).

Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea. Burrowing Owl. Common summer resident. Recorded each month from March to October.

Asio wilsonianus. Long-eared Owl. Resident. Most records are for March, April and May. Nests containing eggs were noted on March 31, 1936, and April 4, 1939.

Asio flammeus flammeus. Short-eared Owl. Winter visitant. Seen frequently from September to February, inclusive. Also seen on July 5, 1941.

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. Saw-whet Owl. Specimens were obtained in January, 1937, and December, 1935 (Alcorn, 1940: 170). One was seen on September 10, 1939, and one on November 27, 1939, by Mills.

Chordeiles minor hesperis. Booming Nighthawk. Summer resident. Abundant from the latter part of May to the middle of September.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii. Poor-will. Summer visitant; not common. One was heard on May 15, 1941. Other individuals were seen in July, August, September and October.

Selasphorus rufus. Rufous Hummingbird. Transient. Not numerous. Two were obtained on August 7, 1939.

Megaceryle alcyon caurina. Belted Kingfisher. Resident. Seen frequently throughout the year.

Colaptes cafer collaris. Red-shafted Flicker. Resident; many records are available for each month.

Asyndesmus lewis. Lewis Woodpecker. Transient; seen in May, August, September and October. Not numerous.

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. One specimen was taken on April 23, 1941. This is the only record for this area.

Dryobates villosus orius. Hairy Woodpecker. One was obtained on November 11, 1939. No other records are available.

Dryobates pubescens. Downy Woodpecker. The race *D. p. leucurus* is a transient. One was obtained on December 25, 1941.

The race *D. p. turati* is resident. Present in limited numbers throughout the year. One was taken on December 12, 1940. An adult judged to belong to this race was seen carrying food to a nest containing young, in June, 1944.

Tyrannus verticalis. Western Kingbird. Summer resident. Seen frequently from the latter part of April through August. Also seen on September 4 and 7, 1943. A nest containing 4 eggs was noted on June 14, 1941.

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher. Summer resident; frequently seen in May, June, July and August.

Sayornis nigricans semiatra. Black Phoebe. One taken on February 11, 1945.

Sayornis saya saya. Say Phoebe. Resident; not abundant, most frequently seen in March. Recorded in all months except October.

Empidonax traillii brewsteri. Traill Flycatcher. Migrant. One specimen was taken on August 26, 1940. No other definite records are available.

Empidonax hammondii. Hammond Flycatcher. Linsdale (1936:77) reports examining a specimen in the United States National Museum that was taken 4 miles west of Fallon on May 13, 1925.

Empidonax wrightii. Wright Flycatcher. One was obtained on August 11, 1941, and another on May 30, 1942.

Empidonax griseus. Gray Flycatcher. One was taken on May 2, 1942.

Myiochanes richardsonii richardsonii. Western Wood Pewee. Summer resident. Specimens were taken on May 30, 1942, and on August 19, 1941.

Nuttallornis borealis. Olive-sided Flycatcher. One specimen was taken by Mills on May 30, 1942.

Otocoris alpestris. Horned Lark. *O. a. utahensis* is a winter visitant. Three specimens were taken on January 3, 1942. Behle (1942: 241) examined 18 specimens of this race that were taken 10 miles south of Fallon.

The race *O. a. lamprochroma* is resident. Linsdale (1936:80) reports specimens and eggs taken 7 miles north of Stillwater on May 20, 1934. Also two were taken 10 miles south of Fallon on September 30, 1934.

Tachycineta thalassina lepida. Violet-green Swallow. Possibly summer resident; seen frequently in April and May. Recorded on one occasion in June and a lone individual was seen in November.

Iridoprocne bicolor. Tree Swallow. Summer resident. Recorded in February, March, April, May and August.

Riparia riparia riparia. Bank Swallow. Summer resident. Frequently seen in May, June, July and August. They regularly nest at the north end of Soda Lake.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow. Possibly summer resident. Frequently seen in April and May. Also recorded twice in June and on March 28, 1941.

Hirundo rustica erythrogaster. Barn Swallow. Summer resident; seen frequently in all months from April to September, inclusive. Also recorded in October on two occasions and twice in March. Linsdale (1936: 82) reports that a nest containing 5 eggs was taken 10 miles north of Stillwater on May 20, 1934.

Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons. Cliff Swallow. Summer resident. Two taken at Soda Lake on April 28, 1942, belonged to this race. Birds belonging to this species were frequently seen each month from the latter part of April through July. Also recorded on September 3, 1941. These birds regularly nest at Lahontan Dam.

Aphelocoma californica woodhouseii. California Jay. Winter visitant; not abundant. Individuals were seen in each month from September 30 through April.

Pica pica hudsonia. Black-billed Magpie. Resident; common and widespread over the whole area. Nineteen nests containing eggs or young birds were seen on May 12, 1936.

Corvus corax sinuatus. Holarctic Raven. Resident; recorded frequently. A nest, located in a cottonwood tree, and containing 4 young, was seen on May 18, 1939.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. American Crow. Resident. A nest containing 6 eggs was seen on April 4, 1939, and another nest containing 3 young birds was seen on May 24, 1939.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus. Piñon Jay. Transient; not common. Observed in flight in May, September and October. Those seen were usually in small flocks.

Parus gambeli. Mountain Chickadee. Recorded in each month from October to March, inclusive. Two specimens, collected on October 31, 1940, and April 16, 1945, respectively, proved to belong to the race *abbreviatus*.

Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus. Bush-tit. Resident; not abundant. Seen most often in April and May. This bird may nest along the Carson River north of Fallon. Recorded less often in January, February, June, October, November and December. One was obtained on January 1, 1941.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Transient. Individuals were seen on August 18, 1942, on September 5 and 27, 1942, and on June 1, 1943. One was obtained on August 25, 1942.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor. American Dipper. One was obtained by Mills on November 26, 1939. No others have been seen.

Troglodytes aëdon parkmanii. House Wren. Linsdale (1936: 91) records this wren at Stillwater. No others have been detected.

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus. Winter Wren. A solitary bird was taken 4 miles west of Fallon on April 5, 1939 (Alcorn 1940: 170).

Thryomanes bewickii atrestus. Bewick Wren. Resident; not abundant. Recorded in all months of the year except January and May. Specimens were taken on March 3, June 3 and June 22 (Miller, 1941: 250-251).

Telmatodytes palustris plesius. Long-billed Marsh Wren. Resident; abundant in marshy areas. Recorded in all months except February and September.

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus. Rock Wren. Linsdale (1936: 93) recorded this wren at Stillwater. Although common in the foothills surrounding this area, none was seen in the valley by Alcorn or Mills.

Mimus polyglottos leucopterus. Mockingbird. Resident. Present in limited numbers. Individual birds recorded from August through May.

Oreoscoptes montanus. Sage Thrasher. Summer resident; not common. Seen in each month, except August, from March to October, inclusive.

Turdus migratorius propinquus. Robin. Resident; abundant in summer, less numerous in winter. Nests containing eggs were seen on April 26 and May 16, 1942.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides. Varied Thrush. Seen in October and November. Specimens were taken on November 3, 1940, and on December 29, 1940 (Alcorn, 1941a:119).

Hylocichla guttata nanus. Hermit Thrush. One was taken by Mills on January 6, 1943. No others have been seen.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis. Mexican Bluebird. Resident; not abundant. Seen in all months except June, July and November.

Sialia currucoides. Mountain Bluebird. Winter visitant. Repeatedly seen in November, December and January. Less often recorded in February and March.

Myadestes townsendi townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. Winter visitant. Recorded in January, February, September, October and November.

Poliophtila caerulea amoenissima. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. One was obtained on April 27, 1942. No others have been seen.

Regulus calendula cineraceus. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Winter resident. Seen or obtained in each month except June, July and August.

Anthus spinoletta pacificus. Water Pipit. Winter resident. Recorded frequently from October to April, inclusive.

Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps. Bohemian Waxwing. A small flock was seen and one individual was taken on January 29, 1942.

Bombycilla cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing. Irregular visitant. Seen most frequently in September, October, November and December. Less often recorded in January, May and June.

Phainopepla nitens lepida. Phainopepla. A lone individual was seen in August, 1943. One was shot on October 11, 1943, by Mills 3½ miles west-southwest of Fallon.

Lanius excubitor invictus. Boreal Shrike. Winter visitant in limited numbers. Seen in December and January. One was taken on January 13, 1941.

Lanius ludovicianus. Loggerhead Shrike. The race *gambeli* is a winter visitant. Specimens were taken in October and November.

The race *L. l. nevadensis* is resident and has been recorded frequently. Specimens were taken in October and November.

Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo. One lone individual of the race *leucopolius* was taken on May 21, 1942.

The race *V. g. swainsonii* is possibly a summer resident. One was taken on September 14, 1942. Other vireos, lone individuals, were seen in summer months.

Vermivora celata. Orange-crowned Warbler. The race *V. c. celata* is a scarce winter visitant. Specimens were taken in September and on November 29, 1940.

An example of the race *V. c. orestera* was taken on September 6, 1942.

Dendroica aestiva morcomi. Yellow Warbler. Summer resident; common. One was taken on July 28, 1941. Seen frequently from May to August, inclusive.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Winter visitant. Recorded in each month except February, June, July and August. Most numerous in winter months.

Seiurus aurocapillus. Oven-bird. On June 12, 1941, one of these birds was found dead 4 miles west of Fallon (Alcorn, 1941b:294).

Oporornis tolmiei. Tolmie Warbler. Transient. Specimens were obtained on May 21 and on May 25, 1942. Also seen on three occasions in August, 1941.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Yellow-throat. Summer resident. Numerous records available from April 28 through August.

Icteria virens auricollis. Chat. Summer resident. Seen frequently from May to August, inclusive.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. Pileolated Warbler. Several were seen and one was taken on May 30, 1942.

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. Resident; abundant. Recorded frequently.

Sturnella neglecta. Western Meadowlark. Resident. Less widespread in winter than in summer. Recorded on more than ten days of each month. Nests containing eggs were seen on May 11, 1941, and on April 27, 1942.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. Yellow-headed Blackbird. Summer resident and transient. Widespread and abundant. Recorded each year from April to August, inclusive. Occasionally seen in all other months except February.

Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis. Red-winged Blackbird. Resident; small groups scattered in

summer over much of the area; in winter large flocks seen only in favored localities. Recorded in each month, most frequent in spring and summer. A nest containing 3 small young was seen on June 1, 1941.

Icterus bullockii. Bullock Oriole. Summer resident. Seen repeatedly each month from April 24 to August 19.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Brewer Blackbird. Resident; most widely distributed in spring and summer months. In winter seen most frequently in large flocks.

Quiscalus quiscula. Purple Crackle. One was found dead 4 miles west of Fallon on April 14, 1938. It had apparently been killed with strychnine poisoned rolled oats that were distributed in the area for ground squirrels (Alcorn, 1940: 170). No others have been seen.

Molothrus ater artemisiae. Brown-headed Cowbird. Summer resident. Seen frequently in April, May, June and July of each year.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. Summer resident. Seen in each month from May to September, inclusive.

Hedymeles melanocephalus melanocephalus. Black-headed Grosbeak. Summer resident. Seen in May, June, July and August. One was taken on May 29, 1941. An adult was seen to fly from a nest containing 4 eggs on May 30, 1945.

Passerina amoena. Lazuli Bunting. Summer resident. Recorded in June, July and September. One was taken on September 4, 1941.

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi. Evening Grosbeak. One was taken on November 26, 1944.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. House Finch. Resident; recorded on numerous occasions.

Spinus tristis pallidus. American Goldfinch. Specimens were taken on November 22, 1939, November 5, 1940, December 26, 1940, and May 17, 1942. Goldfinches of this species were recorded frequently from October to June, inclusive. Also seen twice in August. Most frequently recorded in April. They were seen on eleven different days in April, 1941.

Spinus psaltria hesperophilus. Arkansas Goldfinch. One was taken on February 5, 1944.

Loxia curvirostra bendirei. Red Crossbill. Linsdale (1936: 121) reported that these birds were seen and specimens taken by Anna Bailey Mills on July 18, 1919. No other records are available.

Pipilo maculatus curtatus. Spotted Towhee. Resident; not numerous. Seen in each month of the year. One was taken on June 20, 1940.

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis. Savannah Sparrow. Resident. Specimens were taken on November 2, 1940, and on January 23, 1941. Seen in February, March, May, June and July.

Chondestes grammacus strigatus. Lark Sparrow. One of two seen was taken on May 3, 1941. No other records are available.

Amphispiza bilineata deserticola. Black-throated Sparrow. Summer resident. One was obtained on April 20, 1942. Recorded by Linsdale (1936: 125) from Stillwater. Seen by Mills on May 24 and June 7, 1942.

Amphispiza belli nevadensis. Bell Sparrow. Resident. Specimens were taken on October 30, 1940, and on January 2, 1942. Others were seen in February, April, October, November and December.

Junco hyemalis cismontanus. Slate-colored Junco. One was taken on December 26, 1940. No others have been recognized.

Junco oreganus. Oregon Junco. Two *J. o. montanus* were taken on November 20, 1942.

An example of *J. o. shufeldti* was obtained on March 16, 1945.

Juncos (of all races) were seen frequently each month from September to April, inclusive.

Spizella arborea ochracea. Tree Sparrow. One was taken on November 25, 1939 (Alcorn, 1940: 170). No others have been seen.

Spizella passerina arizonae. Chipping Sparrow. Specimens were obtained on July 30 and September 21, 1941. No others have been recognized.

Spizella breweri breweri. Brewer Sparrow. Specimens were taken on August 22 and September 4, 1941. Recorded by Linsdale (1936: 129) from Old River, near Carson Sink and from Stillwater and Fallon.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii. White-crowned Sparrow. Winter visitant; abundant. Seen frequently in all winter months from September to April, inclusive. Also seen on two occasions in May. Specimens were taken on September 30, 1939.

Zonotrichia coronata. Golden-crowned Sparrow. A lone individual was obtained on April 30, 1936 (Alcorn, 1940: 170).

Passerella iliaca schistacea. Fox Sparrow. One was taken on April 23, 1941. Fox Sparrows of undetermined race were seen by Mills on March 29, 1942.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni. Lincoln Sparrow. Specimens were obtained on March 25 and September 4, 1941, and on September 12, 1942. No others have been recognized.

Melospiza melodia. Song Sparrow. The race *M. m. montana* is a winter visitant. Specimens were taken on September 30, November 14, 22, 25, December 6, 1939, and on October 22, 1940.

The race *M. m. fisherella* is resident. Specimens were taken on November 22 and December 14, 1939, and on March 2, 1941. Numerous song sparrows, judged to be breeding birds, were seen in spring and summer months north of Stillwater.

The race *M. m. merrilli* is a transient. Specimens were obtained on November 14, 1939, and March 2, 1941.

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.

1942a. Birds affected by botulism at Soda Lake, Nevada. *Condor*, 44:80-81.

1942b. Food of the barn owl at Soda Lake, Nevada. *Condor*, 44:128-129.

1942c. Notes on the food of the horned owl near Fallon, Nevada. *Condor*, 44:284-285.

1943a. Observations on the white pelican in western Nevada. *Condor*, 45:34-36.

1943b. Additions to the list of Nevada birds. *Condor*, 45:40.

1943c. Flight-feeding of the ring-billed gull. *Condor*, 45:199-200.

1944. Botulism in the Carson Sink, Nevada. *Condor*, 46:300.

Behle, W. H.

1942. Distribution and variation of the horned larks (*Otocoris alpestris*) of western North America. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 46:205-316.

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

1944. The distribution of the birds of California. *Pac. Coast Avif. No.* 27:1-608.

Linsdale, J. M.

1936. The birds of Nevada. *Pac. Coast Avif. No.* 23:1-145.

Miller, A. H.

1941. Racial determination of Bewick wrens in the western Great Basin region. *Condor*, 43:250-251.

Slipp, J. W.

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

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Fallon, Nevada, November 20, 1945.