County and did not once record this species although I do not doubt that it does occur sparingly there.

The comments of Weydemeyer (Condor, 35, 1933:121), cited by Porter, concerning the breeding of the American Rough-legged Hawk in northwestern Montana are not verified by specimens nor do they sound convincing to me (identification of two "young" birds on the wing on August 8, 1922). It would seem to me that Swainson Hawks are probably referred to (I have seen them myself in similar situations in northern Idaho). There is no real evidence to extend the breeding range of the American Rough-leg into northern Idaho or northwestern Montana.—MALCOLM JOLLIE, *University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, January 12, 1952.*

Song in Hand-reared Birds.—The present writer has twice written on the subject of song in hand-reared birds, although the statements have been brief. In 1921 (Condor, 23:43) the call note and the first song or tribal song of the House Finch or Linnet (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) were both considered to be inherited and free from the influence of associated sounds. That the more finished performance of the adult male might be modified by association was conceded to be possible or even probable.

Some years later I became acquainted with a hand-reared male Linnet in Los Angeles which was so very aberrant in its song as to lead me to comment as follows (Condor, 31, 1929:221): "He was struggling with a voluble performance that was all his own! It was not like any other bird song I ever heard, and was apparently not imitated." This bird was a great pet that had only human associates who fed him any and everything that he could be induced to take from the hand or from the table. It was known to the indulgent household as "Tweetie."

Since publication of this second note my attention has been more carefully directed to the subject of the linnet's notes in the field with the result that one wild male was heard at El Segundo, California, who had in his song a tone quality that duplicated the tone, as registered by the ear, which characterized "Tweetie's" vocal efforts. It is the only wild linnet that I have ever heard produce such a tone. The song pattern, however, was that of the average wild bird.

"Tweetie" did not live to a ripe old age on his highly artificial diet and was sent to me to be converted into a specimen showing the yellow plumage induced by cage conditions. The body was found to be markedly pathologic, with nodular masses of fatty tissue unevenly distributed beneath the skin and among the viscera. Unfortunately a microdissection of the syrinx was not made.

After the passing of "Tweetie," a hand-reared linnet was presented to me by a student. This bird, "Ricardo," was of course in yellow plumage but seemed to be in quite normal health although perhaps slightly less than normal in size. Ricardo was fed only on commercial bird seed with addition of fresh lettuce, dandelion, and fruits. His song was voluble and it almost perfectly duplicated that of wild birds. It was carefully noted by myself and by one of my equally critical colleagues in ornithology but we could see no greater aberration than is evident in shifting from one local population to another in southern California. Unfortunately I have no subsequent history of this bird since he died in my absence from Los Angeles. It had, however, been under observation for a number of months.

W. E. D. Scott (Science, n.s., 14, 1901:524-526) indicates that hand-reared Baltimore Orioles did not sing the oriole's song. Mrs. M. M. Nice informs me that her hand-reared meadowlarks do not sing the normal song of the species. I would suggest that both orioles and meadowlarks are perhaps more difficult to handle in dietary matters than is the fairly strictly vegetarian linnet or of course the long domesticated "canaries" of the pet trade. I am strongly tempted therefore to postulate that the aberrant vocalizations of certain cage bred individuals of native species are possibly due to malformations resulting from our inability to duplicate the normal diet and the tireless devotion of normal parents in their upbringing. The "miracle" is that we sometimes achieve so nearly natural results in that delicately balanced, anatomic, physiologic, and psychologic complex that blossoms into the bird's natural song.—LOYE MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, June 5, 1951.*

Current Status of the Starling in North-central Colorado.—While the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) continues to expand its range into the Pacific Coast states, it appears to have settled permanently in Colorado. The first record of the species in this state was in 1938, the first positive breeding

report in 1943. The following information on its status in Boulder and Larimer counties is probably indicative of its success throughout eastern Colorado.

I reported the first breeding record from Boulder County (1948) in a plains cottonwood river bottom (Condor, 51, 1949:97). In censusing this same area in the spring of 1951, seven nesting pairs were observed, although the original nest cavity was unoccupied. On St. Vrain Creek, twelve miles north of the Boulder site, another active nest was observed in 1951 in a cottonwood grove.

The history of the bird's establishment in Larimer County is more complete. In the Fort Collins region in the Christmas period of 1947 no Starlings were reported. In 1948 flocks arriving on December 23 totaled 483 individuals. In 1949 around Fort Collins 243 were counted on December 29, while 42 were seen on December 29, 1950. Breeding records show a similar trend. At a cottonwood river bottom three miles southeast of Fort Collins, no Starlings were observed in the spring of 1949. In 1950 Starlings were seen in this area on six out of seventeen spring field trips, but there were no nesting records. The following spring, however, four nesting pairs were established in the same area. Another active nest was noted in a cottonwood grove at the entrance to Spring Canyon, four miles southwest of Fort Collins, in 1951.

In most cases nest cavities occupied were known to have been used in past years by either Red-shafted Flickers or Red-headed Woodpeckers.—R. G. BEIDLEMAN, *Department of Zoology, Colorado A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado, November 19, 1951.*

Additional Bird Records for Nevada.—In the years 1948 through 1951 many field observations of birds were made by the author in the northern half of Nevada. The few presented below are the more unusual of these observations, and they provide additions to the cumulative knowledge of occurrence of Nevada birds as represented in papers by Linsdale (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936), Alcorn (Condor, 48, 1946:129-138), Gabrielson (Condor, 51, 1949:179-187), Marshall (Condor, 53, 1951:157-158) and Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:228-249).

Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon. On June 23, 1949, a nest was found in a 200-foot cliff along the North Fork of the Humboldt River in Elko County. Both adults remained in the vicinity of the nest.

Charadrius alexandrinus. Snowy Plover. Since Linsdale (*op. cit.*, 1951:233) still lists the Snowy Plover as a "transient," it should be of interest that one downy young was seen with a flock of 35 or 40 adults on mud flats at the edge of Fernley Sink in Lyon County on August 30, 1949. In Pershing County, on this same date, a flock of about 300 adults was seen in Toulon Sink. Observation of this downy young provides the first evidence of the breeding of this species in Nevada. Marshall (*op. cit.*, 1951:157) reported large numbers in the Carson Sink in recent summers, and recent correspondence with him revealed that he has nesting records for that area for 1951 which he has not yet published.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. A pair with a nest hole at a height of about 28 feet on the north side of a tall alder was found near Twin Bridges on the South Fork of the Humboldt River, Elko County, on June 21, 1949.

Cyanocitta stelleri. Steller Jay. Two were seen on the east slope of the Desatoya Mountains, Lander County, on June 24, 1949.

Parus atricapillus. Black-capped Chickadee. At noon on October 10, 1950, several of these chickadees were watched at close range about picnic tables in the municipal park at Fallon, Churchill County. Since I was then unaware of the unusualness of this observation, no attempt was made to count them.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California, May 25, 1951.*

The Types of Lambrecht's Fossil Bird Genera.—In his Handbuch der Palaeornithologie (1933) the late Kálmán Lambrecht erected 29 new generic names for fossil birds. With few exceptions designation of the type species was omitted, although the publication appeared after December 31, 1930, the date from which the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature require such designation. The genera for which Lambrecht designated the types are as follows:

Parascaniornis, p. 335, fig. 116. Type *Parascaniornis stensiöi* Lambrecht, 1933, designated on p. 338.

Rallicrex, p. 463. Type *Rallicrex kolozsvárensis* Lambrecht under the new genus—new species convention (see Opinion 7, International Rules).