

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Black-and-white Warbler, Dickcissel, and Tree Sparrow in Nevada.—We report here with observations on three species that are rare or little known in the state of Nevada. All observations were made in Clark County in the southern part of the state.

Mniotilta varia. Black-and-white Warbler. On September 30, 1951, Allan R. Phillips found an immature female of this species foraging in a cottonwood tree in Boulder City. Gullion observed a full plumaged bird at his residence on January 21, 1952. This bird was feeding on the ground, foraging on the lawn and among fallen leaves much as Chipping Sparrows do. Pulich watched one of these warblers on February 9, 1952, feeding nervously from the smaller branches and along the main trunk of a cottonwood. The bird fed capably upside down but it did not work up or down the bark of the tree. After feeding at a particular spot it would fly off and return to another spot on the tree trunk. On the following day, February 10, this bird was collected and proved to be an adult male. These records and specimens supplement the previous sight record reported by M. Sullivan for Boulder City (Monson, Audubon Field Notes, 1950:256).

Spiza americana. Dickcissel. Mrs. Nora Poyser first recorded a flock of about six Dickcissels at her residence near the Boulder Boat Dock on the shores of Lake Mead on September 18, 1949. These birds remained around her house for several days. On September 6, 1951, Mrs. Poyser again reported the presence of six Dickcissels at her residence. She had first seen this flock the day before. One bird was trapped and banded and was carefully examined in hand by Pulich. This small flock of birds remained around the banding station until September 8, but unfortunately no others were captured. These two occurrences mark the first report of the Dickcissel in Nevada.

Spizella arborea. Tree Sparrow. Two of these sparrows were seen by Gullion on April 11, 1951, near Sheep Spring at 4000 feet elevation on the northwest side of the Virgin Mountains. On January 24, 1952, Mrs. Poyser reported the presence of a Tree Sparrow at her residence. This sparrow was taken by Pulich on January 27 and proved to be a male of the race *S. a. ochracea*. Subsequently, Mrs. Poyser reported the occurrence of a lone Tree Sparrow from March 19 through April 5, 1952, at Boulder City. These reports of the Tree Sparrow are the first records for Clark County.

We are sincerely grateful to Mrs. Nora Poyser and Allan R. Phillips for making their records available to us.—WARREN M. PULICH and GORDON W. GULLION, *Boulder City, Nevada, July 1, 1952*.

Second Record of the Vermilion Flycatcher in Colorado.—On the morning of October 11, 1952, at Barr Lake, Adams County, an artificial irrigation reservoir situated 20 miles northeast of Denver, Colorado, I saw a small flycatcher that was unfamiliar to me. The bird sat in a good light for several minutes and I was able to identify it as an immature male Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*). The first record of this species in Colorado (Ryder, Condor, 54, 1952:318) was a female collected near Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, on May 16, 1952.

On the following day I returned to the lake with John L. Chapin and Donald M. Thatcher. The bird was again found and observed at close range. On October 13, A. Lang Baily observed the bird at close range. Despite rain and snow, and sub-freezing temperatures on October 15, I again found the bird at the lake on October 18.—JOHN W. FLAVIN, JR., *Denver, Colorado, November 24, 1952*.

Northward Extension of the Range of the California Road-runner in California.—On March 8, 1952, a California Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*) was observed about one-quarter of a mile above Idlewild Resort on the Smith River, Del Norte County (Section 5, Township 17 North, Range 4 East, H B & M). The bird crossed the highway, made a stiff-legged jump to a low bank where it briefly hesitated while raising its tail, and then moved into the brush.

This is a distinct extension of the Road-runner's known range, as the northernmost record stations in the coastal region of California are the Navarro River ten miles from the seacoast and "below" Willets, both in Mendocino County (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:187).

The upper Smith River canyon is steep sided, with little flat area in the bottom and with almost continuous brush and trees. There are a few open rocky slopes but very little grass land with edges of chaparral, which is characteristic road-runner habitat. The main vegetational types were Douglas fir, madroño, poison oak, tan oak, and several species of *Ceanothus*. Although not evident in the