

the still incubating bird was frightened from the nest, it returned with food in its bill. On July 18, the day after a bad storm, the two eggs were found on the ground below the thorny bush which held the nest, and the nest was deserted.—ERNEST P. EDWARDS, *Amherst, Virginia, October 1, 1956.*

Miscellaneous Bird Records from Northeastern Nevada.—A number of noteworthy records have been obtained in northeastern Nevada in the past three years which supplement the recent lists by Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:228-249) and others.

Buteo lagopus. American Rough-leg. Johnson (Condor, 54, 1952:65) states that this hawk occurs "in Nevada as a widespread winter visitant," but cites only one record for northeastern Nevada. Actually this species is the common wintering *Buteo* in this part of the state. To cite individual records would require listing all parts of Elko, White Pine and Eureka counties visited from November to March. The earliest date of fall arrival recorded in this area is November 4, 1955, while the latest spring records were obtained on April 20, in 1954 and 1956. Throughout the winter months Rough-legs are common scavengers along the major highways, competing with Ravens (*Corvus corax*) and Black-billed Magpies (*Pica pica*) for the remains of road-killed rabbits and other animals. These hawks are somewhat more sluggish than their corvid rivals, and a substantial number is killed by fast-moving automobiles.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. On July 28, 1955, a small group was encountered in a stand of limber pines (*Pinus flexilis*) and subalpine firs (*Abies lasiocarpa*) at 9000 feet elevation on the southeast slope of Divide Peak, in the Jarbidge Mountains of northern Elko County. This is the second record for this species in northeastern Nevada; Evenden (Condor, 54, 1952:174) has reported it previously from about 15 miles south of Elko, Elko County.

Parus atricapillus. Black-capped Chickadee. A single bird was seen foraging in the willows and lower branches of cottonwoods along the south fork of the Humboldt River, 16 miles south of Elko, on April 11, 1954. This species has been recorded once previously in eastern Nevada, from the Shoshone Creek area, 106 miles northeast of this south fork area (Linsdale, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:87).

Troglodytes troglodytes. Winter Wren. On September 13, 1953, a single bird of this species was found living among the moss-covered stone ruins of the Hamilton water-pumping station, at 7600 feet elevation in Harris Canyon, 3 miles east of Hamilton, White Pine County. This seems to be the fourth record for this species in Nevada and the first for the eastern part of the state (Linsdale, Condor, 53, 1951:240).

Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher. On March 10, 1956, a single bird was taken in a trap set at the Bill Hollan residence near Eureka, 6600 feet elevation, Eureka County. This bird was giving the Hollans much enjoyment and was not collected. It was banded with a Fish and Wildlife Service band and released. The Hollans said that this bird arrived in Eureka with the first winter storm in mid-November, 1955, and remained in the vicinity through the winter, feeding almost daily on commercial dried dog food. The thrasher survived the winter in good condition and still remained in this same locality as late as April 29, 1956. This is apparently the first record of the occurrence of this species in Nevada.

Bombycilla garrulus. Bohemian Waxwing. A flock numbering as high as 28 birds was present in and around Elko, 5200 feet elevation, from about January 3 to March 5, 1955. At least six of these waxwings were in the Elko area from March 5 to 7, 1956. While in the Elko area, these waxwings fed on the berries of ornamental shrubs around residences, especially on the fruit of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*). Linsdale (*op. cit.*: 241) lists five earlier records from the state, but none from this area.

Hesperiphona vespertina. Evening Grosbeak. Linsdale (*op. cit.*: 244) cites one record for northeastern Nevada (from Gabrielson, Condor, 51, 1949:186). This species seems to be a common and regular fall and spring visitant in the Elko area. Dates of occurrence are: April 8 to May 14 and November 18 to 28, 1954; January 23 and April 9 to May 17 and October 13 to November 4, 1955; and January 1 to May 8, 1956.

Other scattered records for northern Nevada include: Elko County—8 to 10 birds in the juniper forest (*Juniperus osteosperma*) on the Elko Hills, about 8 miles south of Elko, April 10, 1954; a flock in The Granites area, east of Contact, October 20, 1955; about one dozen birds seen over Pole

Creek canyon, south of Elk Mountain, O'Neil Basin, November 5, 1955; three at Eureka, Eureka County, March 9, 1956; and at least one bird in Winnemucca, Humboldt County, March 27, 1956.

Leucosticte atrata. Black Rosy Finch. On February 12, 1954, a flock of 100 to 150 rosy finches was watched feeding on the shoulders of the highway east of Dutch John Mountain, about 36 miles north of Pioche, Lincoln County. These finches had apparently found a preferred food since they returned to feed at the same site immediately following the passage of each of five automobiles. The very dark bodies, gray head pattern, and the contrasting pink on wings and rump that characterizes the Black Rosy Finch (*L. atrata*) was readily discernible on many of the birds. Whether or not members of the other forms of *Leucosticte* were present could not be determined. This record supplements the recent Nevada breeding record for this species by Miller (Condor, 57, 1955:306-307).

Leucosticte tephrocotis. Gray-crowned Rosy Finch. A single individual of this species was observed in Overland Canyon, about 6500 feet elevation, on the west slope of the Diamond Mountains, 28 miles north-northeast of Eureka, Eureka County, on March 10, 1956. This bird was feeding among cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) litter in a sheltered site. The distinctive gray cheek patches, black face and brown back of the race *L. t. littoralis* were noted. On March 16, 1956, Leonard W. Hoskins saw a flock of about 75 to 100 Rosy Finches foraging among the junipers in Carlin Canyon, 5400 feet elevation, 14 miles southwest of Elko, which he believed were also *L. t. littoralis*, on the basis of the conspicuous gray cheek patch.

Acanthis flammea. Common Redpoll. On November 16, 1955, one of a pair was taken at 7000 feet on Sun Creek, in the O'Neil Basin, 46 miles north of Wells, Elko County. This specimen proved to be a fat, adult female (now no. 133836 Mus. Vert. Zool.). Both birds were feeding on the seeds of a big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) close to willow-aspen association in the stream bottom. Ellis (Condor, 37, 1935:87) took a pair near Ruby Lake in northern White Pine County on November 2, 1929, some 114 miles south of the present record.

Spinus tristis. American Goldfinch. Linsdale (*op. cit.*: 244) records this species as a summer resident in Nevada, but cites late fall records by Gabrielson (*op. cit.*: 186) for east-central Nye County and southern Clark County. On November 18, 1955, a flock of about 20 to 30 goldfinches was observed at the mouth of Bishop Creek Canyon, 9 miles north of Wells, Elko County. These finches were part of a mixed flock of 200 to 300 birds foraging in a livestock winter feed-yard.

Loxia curvirostra. Red Crossbill. Linsdale (*op. cit.*: 244-245) cites one record from northeastern Nevada in 1868. A more recent record is one of a flock seen in the subalpine firs at 7500 feet elevation on the east side of Merritt Mountain, east of Mountain City, Elko County, on July 26, 1955.

Zonotrichia querula. Harris Sparrow. An adult female was collected at the Cottonwood Ranch, 6000 feet elevation, in the O'Neil Basin, 19 miles west of Contact, Elko County, on November 5, 1955 (now no. 133837 Mus. Vert. Zool.). This constitutes the first record for this species in northeastern Nevada and the third for the state.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Nevada Fish and Game Commission, Austin, Nevada, May 13, 1956.*