

Notes, 3, 1949:149); 1 male, December 28, 1949, at Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County (*ibid.*, 1950:173); 1 male taken by a hunter, November 16, 1950, near the south end of the Salton Sea, Imperial County (*ibid.*, 1951:227); 1, late December, 1950, at Santa Monica, Los Angeles County (*ibid.*, 1951:227); 1 female, December 26, 1953, at San Diego Bay, San Diego County (*ibid.*, 1954:223); 1, February 7, 1954, at Goleta Slough, Santa Barbara County (*ibid.*, 1954:271); 2 females (AS), December 29, 1955, to January 22, 1956, at Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County, and 1 female there (AS) until at least January 28, 1956 (*ibid.*, 10, 1956:282); 1 male (AS), December 29, 1955, and present for several weeks thereafter at Seal Beach, Orange County (*ibid.*, 1956:282); 1 male, November 24, 1956, at Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County (*ibid.*, 1957:60) until at least December 31, 1956 (AS); 14, January 26, 1958, 6 miles west of Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County (*ibid.*, 1958:306); and 1 male, March 13 to at least March 29, 1958, at Oceano, Santa Barbara County (*ibid.*, 1958:306). The thirteen observations during the 10-year interval of 1948 to 1958 compared with but three observations of this species from November 11, 1938 (Sefton, Condor, 41, 1939:83) to February 22, 1948, probably reflects increased field activity of observers, and this species must still be considered rare and irregular in southern California.—ARNOLD SMALL, *Los Angeles, California, January 13, 1959.*

**Pine Grosbeak and Lawrence Goldfinch in Nevada.**—Recent field work by the authors has resulted in the collection of two species unrecorded by Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:228–249) or by subsequent compilers dealing with the distribution of birds in Nevada.

*Pinicola enucleator.* Pine Grosbeak. At 7800 feet elevation on the West Fork of Gray Creek, one mile west and one and three-fourths miles north of Rose Nob in the Carson Range of Washoe County, three individuals of this species were seen in a mature subalpine forest of white pines and red firs on July 10, 1958. The grosbeaks were apparently attracted to a commotion started by other birds as a result of imitated Pygmy Owl calls. The birds warbled repeatedly from perches in the uppermost boughs of the firs, but remained together and gave no indication of being established on territories. Two grayish individuals were present in addition to the single red male obtained (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 136969). This bird had left testis measurements of  $12 \times 9$  mm. It is typical of the race *californica* which occurs in the main Sierra Nevada to the west and south of the Gray Creek locality. The occurrence of this species in the Carson Range was not wholly expected, regardless of the close proximity of this mountain mass to the Sierra Nevada proper. The break in the hygrogradient at the Sierra Nevada crest is considerable, with the east slope receiving much less precipitation than the west slope and consequently supporting a less luxuriant boreal forest. The forest at the Gray Creek locality is not typical of most subalpine areas in the Carson Range, which are rather arid and cut-over, in that it is as yet unlogged and thus consists of fair-sized trees in moderately close stands. It is of interest to note that two species of subalpine forest birds, the Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) and the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*), listed by Linsdale (*op. cit.*) from the Carson Range, are accorded resident status on doubtful evidence. A third species, the Hammond Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*), is listed as a possible resident in the Carson Range but it has not yet been found there in summer. Although small numbers of these species and of the Pine Grosbeak undoubtedly do breed in the Carson Range, it is believed that their occurrence there is marginal.

*Spinus lawrencei.* Lawrence Goldfinch. Linsdale (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:134) placed this bird on his hypothetical list on the basis of the report of Cooper (Ornith. Calif., 1, 1870:171), who found it during the winter at Fort Mojave, Arizona, a locality on the Colorado River across from southern Nevada. This goldfinch can now be included in the Nevada avifauna as a result of a minor extension of known wintering range. On April 4, 1958, a singing male (left testis  $5 \times 4$  mm.) was taken on the Colorado River flood plain in a thicket of small Fremont cottonwoods, tamarisks, and arrowweed one-half mile west and one-half mile south of the Snyder Ranch, 500 feet elevation, in extreme southern Clark County. The bird (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 136691) weighed 9.2 grams and showed no fat. One-half hour later a second bird was heard singing in dense arrowweed and tamarisk growth near the site of the first collection, but it could not be located. It is notable that Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 12, 1914:166) encountered the species only at Riverside Mountain during his extensive field work in the Colorado Valley in the winter and spring of 1910.—NED K. JOHNSON and RICHARD C. BANKS, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, April 21, 1959.*