

Prothonotary Warbler and Yellow-shafted Flicker in Nevada.—On May 31, 1962, Hugh Mozingo and I visited the University of Nevada's newly acquired George Whittell Forest and Wildlife Area. This 2500-acre outdoor laboratory is situated in the Carson Range of the Sierra Nevada about 18 miles south of Reno. The central part of the tract, lying at an altitude of 6400 feet, consists of a montane meadow, which is traversed by Franktown Creek and enclosed in a lodgepole-Jeffrey pine forest. On our way across this meadow we found a male Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) under a lone lodgepole pine close to the creek. It appeared to have met a recent accidental death, for although its neck was broken there were no marks or blood on the body and no decomposition. The specimen (Univ. Nev. Mus. Biol. no. 1222) represents the first record of this warbler from Nevada. Identification of the specimen was verified by Ned K. Johnson of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Subsequent field work on the Whittell tract failed to reveal additional individuals.

There are very few far western records for this eastern warbler. The fifth edition of the Check-list of North American Birds (1957:479) lists records for only California and Arizona: a May record from Santa Barbara, California (Condor, 56, 1954:52-53); and May and September records from Arizona (Condor, 50, 1948:134). In addition to being the first record from Nevada, the present specimen extends both the altitudinal and latitudinal occurrence of the Prothonotary Warbler in the West.

Another new record for Nevada concerns a Yellow-shafted Flicker found on November 26, 1958, in Lagomarsino Cañon of the Virginia Range about 5 miles east of Sparks, Nevada. This flicker was obtained when Pat O'Halloran flushed an unidentified hawk from a fresh kill on the canyon road in the sagebrush zone. The specimen (Univ. Nev. Mus. Biol. no. 1165) proved to be a female Yellow-shafted Flicker and subsequently was identified as *Colaptes auratus luteus* by Ned K. Johnson.

In the Far West this eastern race of the Yellow-shafted Flicker has been of accidental occurrence in the winter in Arizona and Oregon (A.O.U., *op. cit.*:312). To date, all of the published specimen records of the Yellow-shafted Flicker in Nevada have been of the northern race, *C. a. borealis*; also these have been fall records and from southern Nevada (see Linsdale, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 23, 1936:69 and Condor, 53, 1951:237; Monson, Audubon Field Notes, 5, 1951:33; and van Rossem, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 24, 1936:27).—FRED A. RYSER, *Biology Department, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, November 23, 1962.*

Two Doves in the Pleistocene of Veracruz, México.—A late Pleistocene deposit at Barranca Seca, 3 kilometers east of Acultzingo, is of interest in that it is the first fossil bird locality in the Mexican state of Veracruz. In July of 1960, Professor Antonio Barges, the discoverer of the site, kindly showed it to Leora Forbes and Linda Dalquest, who collected four species of mammals (Dalquest, Jour. Mammalogy, 42, 1961:408-409) and two birds. The avian material consists of a left coracoid (Midwestern Univ. no. 2214) of the Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) and the proximal portion of a left tibiotarsus (no. 2215) of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*). Except for an extinct species of glyptodon, all the birds and mammals obtained still occur in the state, although *Columba fasciata* and one of the rabbits (*Sylvilagus cunicularis*) are temperate zone species that probably do not now descend to so low an altitude. An apparent slight cooling and a preponderance of living species would suggest that the site is of Wisconsin age.

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Some Recent Records of the Varied Bunting for Texas.—Frequently the knowledge of distributional status of a species at the northern limits of its range leaves much to be desired. A case in point in Texas is that of the Varied Bunting (*Passerina versicolor*). In the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (5th ed., 1957: 553) the breeding range of this species in Texas is briefly indicated as from Marfa to Brownsville, an area roughly corresponding to most of the Rio Grande drainage in this state. It is also stated that the bird is casual north to the vicinity of Kerrville and on the Aransas Refuge. Van Tyne and Sutton (Misc. Publ. 37, Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 1937:99), Phillips and Thornton (Texas Jour. Sci., 1, 1949:126), and Thornton (Texas Jour. Sci., 3, 1951:426) cite records of the Varied Bunting in southwest Texas. These records clearly indicate that this species is not only fairly regular in this part of the state but probably is more common than ornithologists realize.

A number of observations of the Varied Bunting were made in Texas in the summers of 1961