

(testes, 1×0.5 mm.; weight, 12.8 gm.) and deposited in the collection at Northwest Missouri State College. This seems to be the first specimen of the Pine Warbler for Kansas. Johnston (Directory to the Bird-life of Kansas, Univ. Kans., Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ. No. 23, 1960:52) lists the Pine Warbler as hypothetical because of no known specimen and mentions that it is probably a rare transient in eastern Kansas. This would seem to agree with the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (Fifth ed., 1957:501) which mentions North Dakota, South Dakota, eastern Nebraska and eastern Oklahoma as states where the Pine Warbler is of casual occurrence.

Since the preceding was written, I have learned of a wintering adult Pine Warbler seen daily by numerous observers from November 28 to January 22, 1965, at a bird feeder at the residence of J. H. Biewener, Shawnee Mission, Johnson County, Kansas.

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Richard F. Johnston of the Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, for confirming identification of the specimens, and to Ted Anderson and Jim Rising for aid in obtaining observational data.—DAVID A. EASTERLA, *Department of Biology, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, January 22, 1965.*

A Southern Extension of the Breeding Range of the Vesper Sparrow in California.

—On July 13, 1958, a Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) was observed singing in an area of sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) at the east end of Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, California. At this time no nests or young birds were found. Upon returning to the same area on June 9, 1963, several males were observed singing, and adult birds were feeding fledged young just out of the nest. An adult male (testes 8×10 mm.) and a fledged young male were collected. These specimens are now in the Cardiff Collection at the San Bernardino County Museum (nos. 3461, 3462). The skins were examined by Ned K. Johnson and were found to be of the race *confinis*. Vesper Sparrows have not been found breeding south of eastern Tulare County and the Inyo Mountains in California (A.O.U. Check-list, fifth ed., 1957). Several pairs were observed in the same area on June 13 and 14, 1964, and another breeding area was found a few miles north of Big Bear Lake in Holcomb Valley at an elevation of 7400 feet. Many males were observed while singing in an area of sagebrush very similar to that described in Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:491-492). It is not known whether this species has been overlooked in the past years or if it has moved into this area recently.—EUGENE A. CARDIFF, *San Bernardino County Museum, Bloomington, California, February 3, 1965.*

Bird Records from Southern Nevada.—Collections of the following three species are noteworthy in that they add to the distributional information on Nevada birds. All specimens are deposited in the Biology Museum, University of Nevada at Las Vegas. We thank Ned K. Johnson of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, for confirming our identifications of the sapsucker and thrasher.

Dendrocygna bicolor. Fulvous Tree Duck. Linsdale (Condor, 53, 1951:230) reports this species from northern Nevada but has no records for the southern part of the state. Bob Poole collected one at Dike Lake, in Pahranaagat Valley, Lincoln County, on December 2, 1962. This appears to be the first record of this species for southern Nevada.

Sphyrapicus varius daggetti. Red-breasted Sapsucker. Linsdale (*op. cit.*:237) reports this subspecies as a summer resident in the mountains near Lake Tahoe. Ned K. Johnson (Condor, 67, 1965:103-104) found hybrids which were close to the race *daggetti* breeding in southern Nevada in June of 1963. The authors collected a male at 8500 feet in Lee Canyon, Charleston Mountains, Clark County, on September 16, 1964. This specimen, although nearest *daggetti*, has traces of *nuchalis* characteristics. As this individual was not fat, we consider it a resident.

Toxostoma bendirei. Bendire Thrasher. Linsdale (*op. cit.*:240) gives one record for this species for Nevada, a pair collected in Lincoln County. Gullion, Pulich, and Evenden (Condor, 61, 1959:290) list two additional records: one collected in Lincoln County and five seen in southern Clark County. On June 21, 1961, a juvenal female was collected by Gerald Perske at 8400 feet in Clark Canyon, Charleston Mountains, Clark County. This specimen was collected in a fir-pine forest with an undergrowth of small shrubs and is noteworthy in that the Bendire Thrasher is commonly associated with desert scrub at the lower elevations. This juvenile may

have wandered into the higher elevations after being reared in the lower desert. This is the fourth record for Nevada.—GEORGE T. AUSTIN and W. GLEN BRADLEY, *Biology Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, February 18, 1965.*

An Abundance of White-tailed Kites in Sonoma County, California.—Various recent reports have clearly demonstrated the recovery of the White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) since its near extermination in California some years ago. Further evidence of this was found in Sonoma County during the past fall and winter.

A concentration of kites became evident in the vicinity of Rohnert Park and Cotati in the fall of 1964. Groups of a dozen or more birds were reported by several observers. On September 10, 19 kites were noted in one field just east of Cotati, California. In October a number of kites, as well as Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), were seen just north of Cotati. On October 21, 1964, 14 kites and 16 Red-tailed Hawks were seen by Arnold in an area of about 200 acres. In October a count of 18 kites over one field led Bolander to attempt a more thorough count. He returned to the same area on October 24, when there were 27 individuals. They moved out of the field in a westerly direction as dusk approached. He then moved to a new location in an attempt to intercept the line of flight. At that point, the birds were still moving to the west and 75 individuals were counted as they passed over a roadway toward a roosting area.

On October 25 Bolander and Arnold joined in an effort to count the complete flight. They were in place early enough to note the first kite moving across their sighting line at 4:21 p.m. In the next hour, an additional 20 birds had passed over. Then, in the space of 19 minutes, 134 more were tallied until finally, at 5:43 p.m., the last bird moved across. All 156 proceeded along a northwesterly course. The birds were alone or in small groups and flew in a leisurely manner from 15 to 70 feet above the ground.

The actual roosting spot was located in a walnut orchard on the following day by Bolander and B. D. Parmeter. The birds were perched in loose groups over an area of approximately three acres. No full count was obtained at that time, but eight kites were seen to come into the roost area from the west. It seems likely that they represented individuals not counted on the previous day.

On October 28 a count which was very adversely affected by a cold rain and poor visibility yielded a total of only 85 birds. There has been almost continual stormy weather since that date and no intensive effort has been made to keep track of the birds.

The area is included in the Santa Rosa Christmas count made by the Redwood Region Ornithological Society. They reported 47 kites on December 27. On the count in 1963 they had noted 20 kites.—GORDON L. BOLANDER, *Santa Rosa, California*, and JOHN R. ARNOLD, *Division of Natural Sciences, Sonoma State College, Rohnert Park, California, February 10, 1965.*

Field Feeding of Whistling Swans in Northern Utah.—During the early spring of 1964, Whistling Swans (*Olor columbianus*) were observed feeding in upland areas in two counties in northern Utah on several different occasions. Field feeding of Whistling Swans, while not unknown, is atypical behavior for this species.

Whistling Swans frequenting Utah feed almost exclusively on the vegetative portions and tubers of sago pondweed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*). However, weather during the early spring of 1964 was extremely severe in northern Utah and held marshes icebound into mid-April. Migrating swans returning to Utah found normal supplies of food were inaccessible due to heavy ice cover on open water areas.

Data gathered, during a Whistling Swan trapping and marking program carried on by the Utah State Department of Fish and Game, indicated that many birds sustained a substantial weight loss during this period. Several swans which had apparently died of malnutrition were picked up by department personnel on the Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area, some 12 miles west of Ogden in Weber County.

During this same period flocks of swans on Ogden Bay and the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Box Elder County began to make daily flights to machine-harvested cornfields ad-