

male held the distal primaries at an angle of about 45 degrees (fig. 1A, B, C), a posture which Poulsen describes as being employed during sunning. Also, Poulsen (p. 471) describes the displaying male with his neck bent forward and downward with the bill almost touching his chest, and that in this posture the colored top of the head and back of the neck are demonstrated. The present male, however, displayed with his neck and head bent only slightly forward and not downward; thus at no time was the back of the neck visible to the female (fig. 1A, B, C). According to Koford (p. 80), the California Condor displays the ventral white wing patches to the female, and he speculates that since the white wing patches of the Andean Condor are dorsal, the back of this bird might be displayed to the partner. However, during the present observations the male did not at any time display his back to the female. After copulation the male did not resume his wing-spread display as described by Koford (p. 79-80), but rather resumed nibbling.

It appears that during these observations certain of the behaviors that occurred after the male mounted are those that Poulsen observed to occur before mounting. For example, the receptive posture of the female before the male mounts is described by Poulsen (p. 472) as being flattened with her head lowered, wings opened, and tail lifted; however, this female did not open her wings or lift her tail until after the male had mounted (fig. 1F). Perhaps correlated with this delay in the female's behavior, the male continued to display after he had mounted, a rare occurrence according to Poulsen's observations. Also, the mutual nibbling is reported by Poulsen (p. 471) to occur only before mounting, while here it occurred after mounting and again after copulation.

Both authors describe hissing and guttural clucking sounds produced by the displaying male, while they mention no sounds produced by the female. We heard no sounds from the male, although the female gave a low moaning sound during copulation.

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NEW AND ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF SOME PASSERINE BIRDS IN SOUTHERN NEVADA

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Field work in southern Nevada by the author during the past six years has added to our knowledge of the occurrence and distribution of birds in this area. Records of special interest are reported here. I wish to thank C. G. Hansen, biologist, Desert National Wildlife Range for access to his personal records and for donating specimens to the Biology Museum, Nevada Southern University, where the specimens mentioned are deposited. All records are for Clark County and of single birds unless noted otherwise.

Eastern Kingbird. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Grater (Condor 41:221, 1939) reports the single previous record for southern Nevada. I observed one at Corn Creek, Desert National Wildlife Range on 3 September 1966.

Purple Martin. *Progne subis*. Gullion et al. (Condor 61:288, 1959) lists four records for southern Nevada. I have additional records for 29 April 1967, Davis Dam area; 2 September 1966, Henderson Slough; and five birds on 13 September 1966 at Logandale. Also, the remains of a male were found at Corn Creek in May 1964 by Hansen (B-964).

Varied Thrush. *Ixoreus naevius*. A male (B-543, testes small, no fat) was found dead by Hansen at the mouth of Hidden Forest Canyon, Sheep Mountains, on 4 November 1965. This supplements the record by Cottam (Condor 56:223, 1954) for the same area and the sight record for Boulder City (Monson, Audubon Field Notes 6:209, 1952).

Golden-crowned Kinglet. *Regulus satrapa*. I have records in addition to those of Pulich and Phillips (Condor 53:206, 1951), Monson (Audubon Field Notes 8:35, 1954), and Gullion et al. (op. cit., p. 291) of this rather rare visitant in southern Nevada: Kyle Canyon, 7200 feet, 28 January 1965 (four birds); Lee Canyon, 8500 feet, 6 October 1966 (two birds); Lee Canyon, 8000 feet, 26 October

1966 (three birds, one collected, B-714, male, testes minute, 5.4 g, moderate fat, skull ossified); and Lee Canyon, 8400 feet (two birds) and 8900 feet, 2 November 1966, all in the Spring Mountains.

Northern Shrike. *Lanius excubitor*. This species has not been previously reported for southern Nevada. I collected a female (B-705, ovary 8×2 mm, 66.0 g, light fat, skull incompletely ossified) at Henderson Slough (near Henderson) on 28 October 1966.

Tennessee Warbler. *Vermivora peregrina*. Two specimens (B-873, male, left testis 5×4 mm, moderate fat, skull ossified and B-872, female, ovary 4×1 mm, light fat, skull ossified) were taken at Corn Creek on 26 May 1965. These are the first Nevada records.

Nashville Warbler. *Vermivora ruficapilla*. There appear to be only four records of this species for southern Nevada (Linsdale, Pacific Coast Avifauna 23:106, 1936; Gullion et al., op. cit., p. 291; and Hayward et al., Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull., Biol. Series 3:20, 1963). I have eleven spring records between 16 April and 20 May and six fall records between 16 September and 10 October.

Grace's Warbler. *Dendroica graciae*. A single bird was seen near Deer Creek Canyon, 8000 feet, Spring Mountains on 10 June 1966. This supplements the records of Jaeger (Occ. Papers Riverside Jr. Coll., 2:7, 1927) for the same range and those of Johnson (Condor 67:113-114, 1965) for the Sheep Range.

Painted Redstart. *Setophaga picta*. In addition to the records given by Johnson (op. cit., p. 114) and Austin (Great Basin Naturalist 26:41-42, 1966), I have a sight record for 4 September 1966, 1.5 miles west of Logandale. This is the first fall record for Nevada.

Summer Tanager. *Piranga rubra*. This species breeds along the Colorado River in the southern part of Clark County (Linsdale, Condor 53:244, 1951; Gullion et al., op. cit., p. 293). In addition, I have a record for Pine Creek Canyon, at the eastern base of the Spring Mountains about 20 miles west of Las Vegas (B-536, male, left testis 11×9 mm, 35.5 g, light fat). Especially noteworthy is one seen in my backyard in Las Vegas on 4 December 1966.

Indigo Bunting. *Passerina cyanea*. I have additional records of this rare visitant for 25 May 1965,

Corn Creek (B-877, male, left testis 8×4 mm, moderate fat, skull ossified) and 21 June 1966, Pine Creek Canyon (B-537, male, left testis 9×6 mm, light fat).

Tree Sparrow. *Spizella arborea*. This species has been reported in southern Nevada by Fisher (North Amer. Fauna, no. 7:90, 1893), Pulich and Gullion (Condor 55:215, 1953), and Gullion et al. (op. cit., p. 294). I have additional records for Tule Springs Park (13 miles northwest of Las Vegas), 26 March, 5 and 18 April 1967, and 20 September 1966, and Corn Creek, 20 October 1960 (B-659, female, light fat, skull incompletely ossified, found by Hansen).

Harris' Sparrow. *Zonotrichia querula*. Gabrielson (Murrelet 16:41, 1935) reports the single previous record for southern Nevada. A male (B-722, testes small, 29.8 g, light fat, skull incompletely ossified) was collected near Hiko, Lincoln County, on 12 November 1966.

Golden-crowned Sparrow. *Zonotrichia atricapilla*.

Gullion et al. (op. cit., p. 295), E. Austin (Audubon Field Notes 16:271), Hayward et al. (op. cit., p. 26), and Wauer and Russell (Condor 69:423, 1967) report the previous records for southern Nevada. Additional records for 11 January 1962, Las Vegas (two birds); 22 April 1966, Kyle Canyon, 7100 feet; 14 October 1964, Sheep Spring, Sheep Mountains (Hansen); 17 October 1966, Kyle Canyon, 5800 feet (immature dead on road); and 9 November 1966, Kyle Canyon, 7100 feet suggest that this species is a regular visitant in southern Nevada.

White-throated Sparrow. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. I have records for Las Vegas, 17 December 1967 and 7 and 9 January 1968 (immature in backyard); Tule Springs Park, 22 April 1966; Las Vegas, 2 May 1967; Lee Canyon, 8000 feet, 12 October 1966; and Corn Creek, 17-21 October 1960 (Hansen). These supplement the records of Gullion (Condor 55:160, 1953) and Gullion et al. (op. cit., p. 295).

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AVIAN REMAINS FROM THE KANGIGUKSUK SITE, NORTHERN ALASKA

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The importance of the avifauna in the historic Eskimo culture of northern Alaska has been documented by the extensive research of Irving (1960). Relatively little is known about the exploitation of various bird species during prehistoric times in this area, mostly because complete analyses of the faunal material found in archaeological sites are rare. One notable exception is the work of Friedmann (1941)

on material excavated at Cape Prince of Wales. An example of the kinds of information available from archaeological sites and some of the conclusions that can be made on the basis of such data is best illustrated by considering a single site.

The site is Kangiguksuk, located at the confluence of Kangiguksuk Creek and the Noatak River ($67^{\circ} 57' N$, $161^{\circ} 50' W$), in the Brooks Range of northern Alaska. This site was excavated between 1963 and 1965. An analysis of the cultural and faunal remains recovered by completely excavating the site indicates that the single house was inhabited by an Eskimo family for about four years around A.D. 1578. The date of occupation was determined by dendrochronological analysis of one of the house posts. All of the faunal remains found in the house and surrounding midden deposit were preserved. Analysis of this material, and the many artifacts also found, allowed

TABLE 1. Avian species represented in Kangiguksuk faunal remains.

Species	Skeletal part identified	Minimum number of individuals	Remarks
Red-throated Loon <i>Gavia stellata</i> :	rostrum and lower jaw	1	None.
Arctic Loon <i>Gavia arctica</i> :	rostrum	1	None.
Whistling Swan <i>Olor columbianus</i> :	humerus	1	Humerus cut off at both ends.
Rough-legged Hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i> :	left tarso-metatarsus	1	None.
Falcon <i>Falco</i> sp.:	femur	1	Either <i>F. peregrinus</i> or <i>F. rusticolus</i> .
Willow Ptarmigan <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> :	humerus	250	250 left humeri, many other skeletal parts present. Some may be <i>L. mutus</i> , Rock Ptarmigan.
Common Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> :	humerus	2	Left coracoid, radius, ulna, femur, carpo-metacarpus and tibiotarsi also present.
Gull or tern	humerus	1	None.