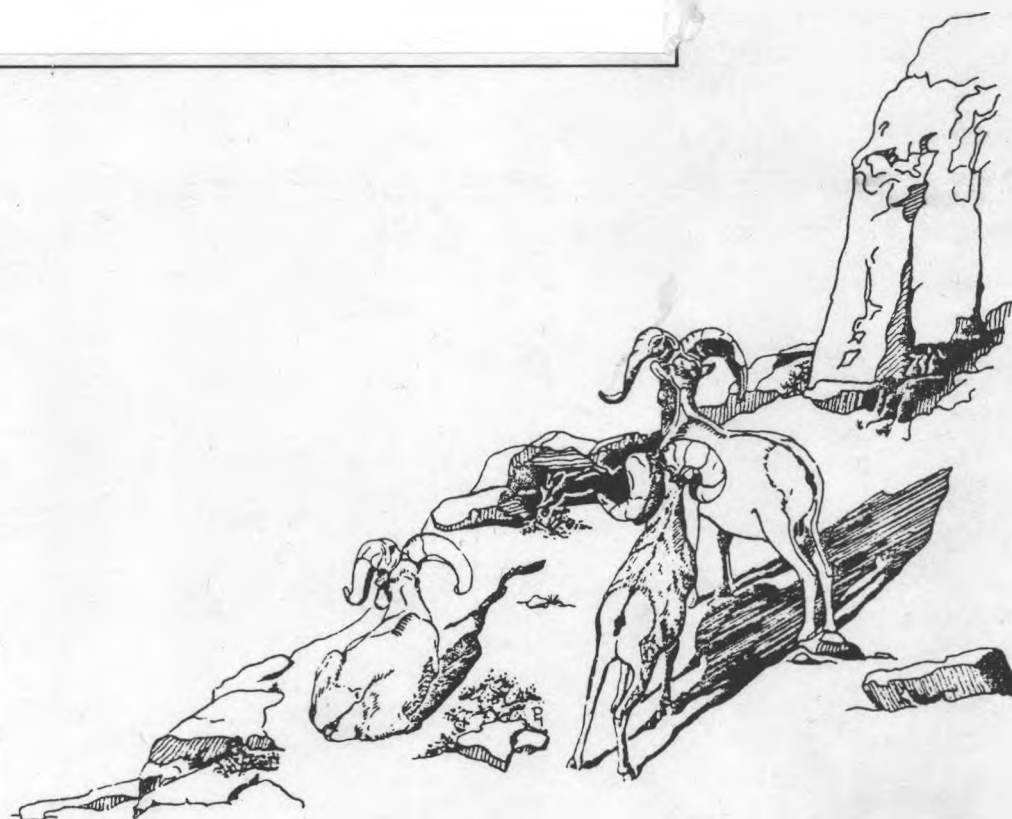


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BIRDS OF THE LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
LAME Technical Report No. 1
November 1978



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Lake Mead Report Series

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BIOTA OF THE LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
Nevada/Arizona

The first major survey of the biological resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area was initiated in 1974 as a joint endeavor between the National Park Service and the University of Nevada/Las Vegas under the auspices of the Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Nevada/Las Vegas. This research program consists of a series of interdisciplinary investigations that deal with the plants and animal life of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area and closely adjoining lands.

Final reports that result from these studies will be reproduced in a LAKE MEAD PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES that will be supplemented by technical papers published as Project Contributions in scientific journals.

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COOPERATIVE NATIONAL PARK RESOURCES STUDIES UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS
Department of Biological Sciences
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154

BIRDS OF THE LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
LAME Technical Report No. 1
November 1978

by
John G. Blake

Charles L. Douglas, Unit Leader
Senior Research Scientist

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE/UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

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BIRDS OF THE LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

NEVADA/ARIZONA

by

John G. Blake¹

LAME Technical Report No. 1

November 1978

Wesley E. Niles²

Charles L. Douglas³

Project Directors

¹Dept. of Ecology, Ethology and Evolution, University of Illinois, Champaign

²Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

³Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit/University of Nevada, Las Vegas

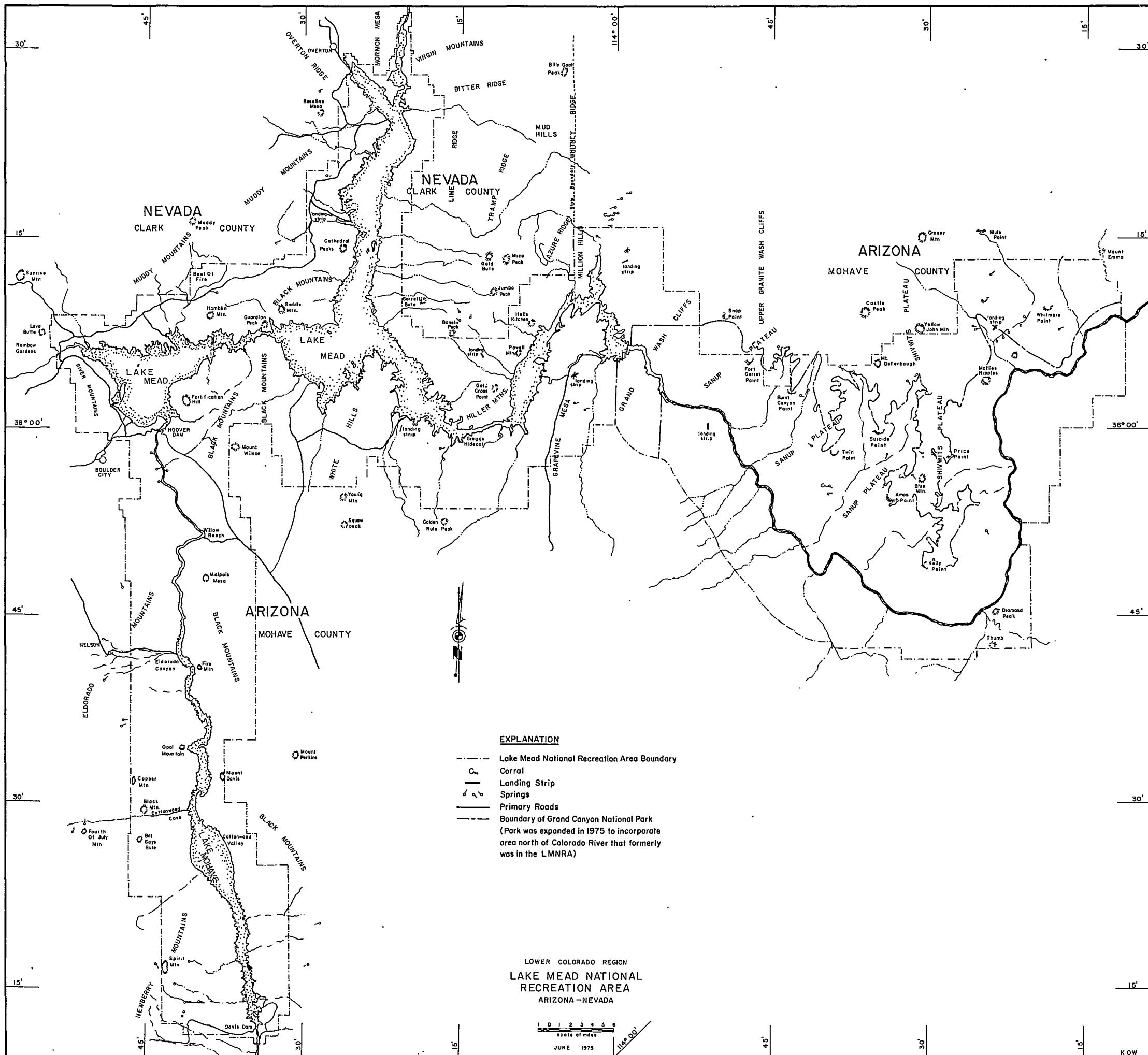


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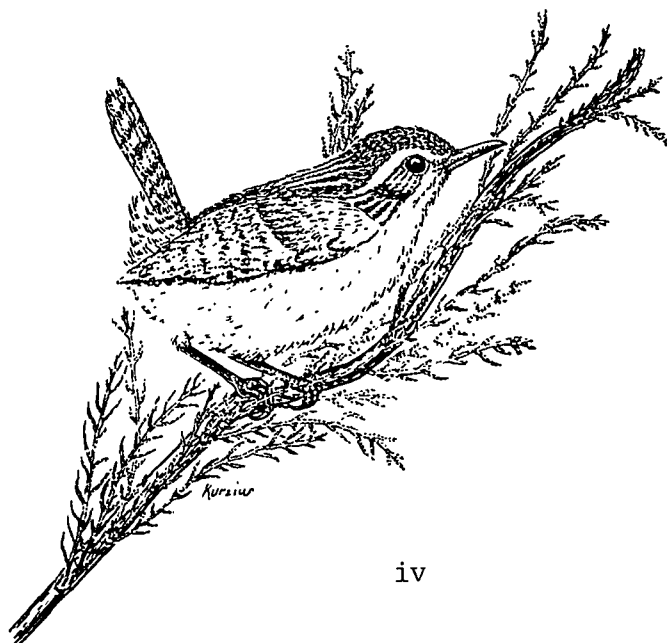
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INTRODUCTION

The Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LMNRA) contains within its boundaries a wide range of habitats, including: lake and riverine areas, marshes, riparian zones, desert scrub and woodland. Such a diversity of habitats, spread over 2500 square miles, supports a large and diverse assemblage of bird species. The number and taxonomic type of birds present varies considerably both between habitats and between seasons. The recreation area provides suitable year-round conditions for some species, while others utilize the area only during the summer or winter. A large number of species and individuals are present on the LMNRA during the spring and/or fall migrations; particularly influential in this respect are the expanded riparian and aquatic areas that resulted from development of the area for production of hydroelectric power and for recreation. Continued visitor use, combined with additional development, may be expected to further influence the bird fauna. Although much of the LMNRA is fairly well known biologically, there still remain areas that are not well studied.

In order to document the occurrence and distribution of the flora and fauna of the LMNRA, the U.S. National Park Service, in cooperation with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, instituted a Resources Basic Inventory. The present report is part of that larger study and includes information on the bird fauna of the recreation area. For each species known to occur, or known to have occurred sometime in the past, on the LMNRA, all known reports (eg. specimens, literature citations, observations) are included, together with the localities in which the bird was reported. Additionally, there is a brief discussion of the general seasonal status and level of abundance of each species.

Following this introduction, prior to the species' accounts, is a short review of past ornithological work within the LMNRA and vicinity, as well as an analysis of the results obtained from the present effort.*

PREVIOUS WORK

Ornithological investigation in what is now the LMNRA began long before the construction of either dam, and it is through comparison with these early reports that some of the effects of more recent developments may be assessed. W. J. Hoffman, who joined the Wheeler Survey in Carlin, Nevada, observed birds from that location to the southernmost part of the state (Hoffman 1881), providing many records from along the Colorado River. A. K. Fisher (1893) published records of explorations and observations made by the Death Valley Expedition of 1891; the report includes many records from the Las Vegas Wash. The Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California at Berkeley, sent many field expeditions to the Colorado River Valley; the bulk of the collections and observations were made at localities south of the present location of Hoover Dam.

Ornithological work in the early days centered at Fort Mohave, which was located on the Arizona shore of the Colorado River, approximately 10 miles south of the present location of Davis Dam. (The location is not shown on the map accompanying this report.) A number of expeditions (Cooper 1861, 1868; Coues 1866, 1878; and others) were headquartered, at least temporarily, at the fort; collections and observations were made to the north and to the south along the Colorado River Valley. Prior to construction of the dams, and the subsequent effects on riparian vegetation, the habitat existing in the vicinity of the fort was undoubtedly similar to that occurring in the southern part of what is now the recreation area. For a number of species, observations and/or collections made at or near Fort Mohave constitute the northernmost records of occurrence. In other cases, species recorded from northern parts of the recreation area are reported in the south only from the fort. Such records, from an area so close to the recreation area, are worth including in this discussion.

The part of the LMNRA that has received the least amount of attention is that which lies to the north of the Colorado River, in the area known as the Arizona Strip. The lack of information from that area (see Phillips et.al. 1964) prompted considerable interest during the present study.

The large expanse of the LMNRA, coupled with the relatively diverse array of habitat contained within its boundaries, promotes the presence of a large number of bird species. The first checklist of birds for the recreation area, produced in 1939 (Grater 1939a) lists 251 species. Supplemental observations and collections made subsequently have added numerous species - including transients, residents, and irregularly appearing visitants and accidentals - to the original list; the present report contains records for 343 species. The changes in the Colorado River system and the addition of new aquatic and riparian habitat brought about by the formation of the lakes and development of recreation areas have had major influences on the composition of the bird fauna. As a consequence, the LMNRA list is not static; new species frequently are observed while known ranges of other species within the recreation area are expanding.

SPECIES COMPOSITION

The vegetational characteristics of the LMNRA are discussed by Holland, Leary and Niles (in press); Bradley and Deacon (1967) reported on the biotic communities of southern Nevada. For the purposes of the present discussion, four general habitat types are recognized: desert scrub, riparian, woodland and aquatic. Species compositions vary considerably between various habitat types; the distribution of species within habitats changes markedly from season to season.

Table 1 lists bird species reported from the LMNRA; seasonal occurrence by habitat is indicated. (For a description of terms used, see under "Species Accounts"). Table 2 summarizes the number of bird species found in different habitats, by season; nonpasserines, passerines and the combined

groups are listed separately. Some species occur in more than one habitat and/or change habitats with the season; accordingly, the summed totals for each habitat and season exceed the number of different species recorded throughout the year. Percentage values are based on the number of different species recorded from the habitat or season in question; percentages of the totals are based on the number of different species recorded from the whole LMNRA.

The distribution of species' numbers within families is shown in Table 3 (nonpasserines) and Table 4 (passerines); species numbers are indicated by seasonal status and habitat. Table 5 lists the distribution of families by habitat.

DESERT SCRUB

The desert scrub is the most widespread terrestrial habitat found on the recreation area. It is characterized by widely spaced, generally low, xerophytic shrubs, of which creosote bush (Larrea divaricata) is the most predominant. In this report, desert scrub is considered to range from the most barren areas, covered only with creosote, to more densely vegetated areas that occur at somewhat higher altitudes (approximately 3000-3500 feet - eg. the Newberry Mountains in the southern part of the LMNRA). The latter area contains, besides numerous low shrubs, scattered yuccas (Yucca) and junipers (Juniperus) of varying height and density, which increase the heterogeneity of the habitat. Also included in the desert scrub habitat are wash areas without permanent water which contain a greater density and diversity of vegetation than does the adjacent desert.

The distribution of birds within the desert scrub tends to be patchy, with the greatest concentrations occurring within the vegetationally more complex higher altitudes, within the more densely vegetated wash areas, and adjacent to riparian situations. Relatively few species are seen commonly in the barren creosote flats. A total of 112 bird species (36 nonpasserines and 76 passerines) were recorded at one time or another from the desert scrub habitat of the LMNRA (Tables 1 and 2). The greatest number of species occur as transients; 67 species were recorded during the fall and/or spring migration periods.

A total of 25 species are considered permanent residents in some part of the desert scrub zone. A number of these species occur in low numbers or in localized situations (eg. Gambel's quail, great horned owl, screech owl, burrowing owl, verdin, bushtit, scrub jay) and may reach greater abundances in other habitats. Some of the most common and widespread inhabitants are: red-tailed hawk, roadrunner, ladder-backed woodpecker, Say's phoebe, horned lark, raven, cactus wren, rock wren, loggerhead shrike, and black-throated sparrow. During the summer the population is augmented to varying degrees by 12 additional species. During the winter, 19 species move into the area; particularly common are the ruby-crowned kinglet, white-crowned sparrow and sage sparrow. Distributions are spotty, with the open creosote desert remaining the most depauperate.

RIPARIAN

Riparian habitat includes terrestrial and semi-aquatic habitat found around desert springs, along major washes which contain water throughout most or all of the year, within marsh areas and on the shorelines of lakes and rivers. Man-made impoundments, such as sewage lagoons, and well watered, cultivated areas, that occur as a result of human activity, also are included. Vegetation varies from very dense thickets of tamarisk, mesquite and willow, to relatively barren areas of lake shore.

The diversity and density of vegetation found in riparian habitat, coupled with the increased availability of water, supports more species of birds than any other habitat within the LMNRA. A total of 297 species (140 nonpasserines and 157 passerines) were recorded from this habitat type (Tables 1 and 2). Of these, 41 species are permanent residents, with an additional 30 species appearing in the summer. Common breeding residents include the pied-billed grebe, American kestrel, Gambel's quail, American coot, killdeer, mourning dove, roadrunner, white-throated swift, ladder-backed woodpecker, western kingbird, ash-throated flycatcher, raven, verdin, long-billed marsh wren, crissal thrasher, red-winged black bird, Abert's towhee and others. Winter residents include some 67 species, split evenly between nonpasserines and passerines (Table 2).

Often situated along major waterways, which serve as corridors for dispersal and migration, the riparian habitat is particularly attractive to transients; 151 species have occurred as transients during the spring and/or fall migrations.

WOODLAND

Woodland habitat occurs on the LMNRA only on the Shivwit's Plateau. There, large expanses of pinyon-juniper woodland are interspersed with belts of ponderosa pine and open fields. Open scrub thickets of oak, manzanita and locust occur on the slopes of Mt. Dellenbaugh and just below the rim of the plateau. (A semi-woodland area is found to a limited extent in the Christmas Tree Pass region of the Newberry Mountains, providing habitat for species rarely found in the southern parts of the LMNRA. For the purposes of this discussion it seemed more advisable to include this area in the desert scrub category; pinyons, junipers and blackbrush occur in relatively small and dispersed areas).

A total of 88 species (20 nonpasserines and 68 passerines) were recorded from this habitat (Tables 1 and 2). Unlike the other three habitat types considered in this report, summer residents comprise the largest category in the woodland areas; 56 species move into this vegetation zone during the summer (64% of the total number of species recorded from the woodland habitat (Table 2)). Particularly common species are: mourning dove, broad-tailed hummingbird, hairy woodpecker, Stellar's jay, scrub jay, pinyon jay, Cassin's kingbird, gray flycatcher, mountain chickadee, plain titmouse, common bushtit, white-breasted nuthatch, Bewick's wren, gray vireo, solitary vireo, Virginia's warbler, black-throated gray warbler, black-headed grosbeak, rufous-sided towhee and others. Fifteen species were recorded as

permanent residents, while only four and 19 species were recorded as winter residents and transients, respectively, the lowest numbers for the various habitat types.

AQUATIC

Aquatic habitat as used in this report includes all open bodies of water, including: ponds, lagoons, lakes and rivers. Species that are found only on the fringe of these open water areas (eg. herons) were not assigned to this category; species are included only if they directly utilize open stretches of water.

The aquatic habitats on the LMNRA are primarily important to winter residents (29 species) and transients (28 species). Waterfowl make up a large proportion of these species, with 24 occurring as winter residents and/or transients. Particularly common are Canada goose, pintail, green-winged teal, American wigeon and a variety of others. Only five species occur as permanent residents in this habitat: pied-billed grebe, double-crested cormorant, ruddy duck, common gallinule and American coot. Of these, the American coot is by far the most widespread and abundant. In contrast to the woodland areas, no species are considered summer residents of the aquatic habitat found on the LMNRA.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES

Fifty-seven families of birds, represented by 343 species were recorded from the LMNRA. Nonpasserine families (34) accounted for 178 species (Table 3) and passerine families (23) for 165 species (Table 4). The distribution of species numbers within families varies from one (17 different families) to 43 (Fringillidae). Distribution of families within habitats also is uneven (Table 5). In both nonpasserine and passerine species, the greatest percentages of families occur in the riparian habitat (85% of the nonpasserines and 100% of the passerines) at one season or another. Among the nonpasserines, the Ardeidae and Scolopacidae are particularly characteristic of the riparian zone; among the passerines, the Parulidae, Fringillidae and to a lesser extent, Tyrannidae and Icteridae are predominant in this habitat.

The second most important habitat for the nonpasserine families was the aquatic zone; 14 of 34, or 41%, of the nonpasserine families recorded from the LMNRA occurred at one time or another in this habitat; Anatidae, Lariidae and Podicipedidae are particularly prevalent. Passerine families achieve a much greater proportional representation in desert scrub and woodland habitats than do the nonpasserines (Table 5). The high values for the passerines are a reflection of the wide range in habitats utilized by these families; many of the non-passerines are more restricted in habitat preference.

DISCUSSION

NONPASSERINES VS. PASSERINES

The most apparent distributional difference between nonpasserines and passerines occurs in the aquatic areas. Due to the nature of their habitat requirements, a reflection of general morphological considerations, no passerine species directly utilize the lakes, ponds and other open bodies of water to any significant extent. For many species, including a large proportion of the transients, the open water serves as a corridor for migration and dispersal; the adjacent riparian habitats are utilized for foraging areas, roosting sites, etc. For some species, the air space above open water is used as a foraging zone; this is particularly true for many of the swallows.

The influence of aquatic areas on patterns of movement is further evidenced by the relatively large numbers of passerines that were recorded in the adjacent riparian habitat, and represent either visitants (18 species) or accidentals (9 species). By contrast, no passerine species were recorded as accidentals from either the desert scrub or woodland zones; four and eight species, respectively, occurred as visitants to the two areas.

Among the nonpasserines, 68 different species were recorded from the aquatic habitat; major seasonal categories included winter residents and transient species. The influence of the lakes and other open bodies of water on bird distributions is again evident when the number of accidentals and/or visitants is considered. Nine visitants and seven accidental nonpasserine species were recorded from the adjacent riparian zone. As with the passerines, no accidentals were recorded from the desert scrub or woodland areas; three and one species, respectively, were recorded as visitants in the two habitats. Overall, 16 nonpasserine species (9% of the total) and nine (5%) passerine species were recorded as accidentals.

A second relatively major difference between nonpasserines and passerines relates to the proportional representation of summer residents. Thirty-one nonpasserine species (17%) move into either desert scrub, woodland or riparian habitats during this season (Table 2). Among passerines, the numbers are more than twice as large; sixty-seven species (41%) make use of at least one of the three habitats during the summer period (Table 2). If species restricted to the aquatic habitat are excluded, the percentage of nonpasserine summer residents rises to 21%, still only one-half the passerine value.

The distributions of nonpasserines and passerines within various seasonal categories (including visitants and accidentals, but excluding hypothetical and introduced species) were compared by means of a 2x6 contingency table. The results indicated a significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 14.188$; 5 d.f.; p less than 0.025), supporting the conclusions derived from the observed differences (eg. use of aquatic habitats and percentage of summer residents).

TERRESTRIAL HABITATS

The comparative distributions of permanent, summer, combined permanent and summer (breeding) and winter residents within terrestrial habitats are shown in Table 6. Some species are restricted or semi-restricted to one habitat, although the preferred habitat may change with season (eg. many shorebirds, band-tailed pigeon, hairy woodpecker, mountain chickadee, white-breasted nuthatch and others). Other species are more catholic in their preferences and may be found in two or three habitats (eg. many birds of prey, mourning dove, white-throated swift, common flicker, several flycatchers, horned lark, several wrens, loggerhead shrike and others). As expected, the greatest similarity exists between desert scrub and riparian habitats. This similarity holds true through all seasons for both passerine and nonpasserine species, although the percentages of shared species vary. In all cases, the similarity is derived largely from the fact that the majority of species that occur in the desert scrub habitat also occur in the riparian zone; of 37 permanent and summer residents occurring in desert scrub habitats, 31 also occur in the riparian zone. The same relationship also holds true for winter, 17 of 19, or 90%, of species occurring in the desert scrub occur in the riparian habitat as well.

The riparian habitat, however, supports a greater number of species that generally do not occur in desert scrub areas. Of 72 permanent and summer residents, only 31 also are found in the adjacent desert. During the winter, the similarity drops still further, with only 17 of 68 species occurring in the surrounding desert areas.

This apparent similarity is supported to some extent when the overall seasonal distribution of species within desert scrub and riparian areas are compared with contingency table tests. No significant differences were found in the distribution of nonpasserines, passerines or the combined groups within the two habitats (X^2 values greater than 4.847; d.f. 4; p greater than 0.10 in all cases).

The woodland habitat does not show a close relationship with either desert scrub areas or the riparian zone; in almost all cases, a greater number and percentage of species utilize the desert scrub than riparian areas. Of 70 permanent and summer residents in the woodland, 12 also occur in desert scrub and nine in riparian areas; permanent residents as a group are shared proportionately more than are summer residents. Nonpasserine woodland residents utilize other terrestrial habitats to a larger extent than the passerines, particularly the summer residents. Of 15 nonpasserine summer residents, four occur in desert scrub and two in riparian areas; of 41 passerine summer residents, only two occur in desert scrub and two in riparian zones.

Contingency tables were used to test seasonal distributions of passerines and nonpasserines, separately and together, in woodland areas against the seasonal distributions in desert scrub and riparian areas. Highly significant differences were obtained in all cases (X^2 greater than 20 and p much less than 0.001 in all comparisons).

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SPECIES' ACCOUNTS

Following is an annotated list of all species recorded from the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Family and species names follow the A.O.U. 1957 Checklist, and the 32nd and 33rd Supplements. Under each species, a brief description of its status and abundance is given, as well as information on habitat, preferred areas within the LMNRA, etc.

RESIDENTIAL STATUS

Birds are classified as permanent residents, summer residents, winter residents, transients, visitants, accidentals, introduced or hypothetical. Permanent residents may be found on the recreation area, or parts of it, throughout the year. Summer and winter residents move into the recreation area, or parts of it, during the two seasons. In most cases, permanent and summer residents breed in the indicated habitats. However, in a number of cases, there are not sufficient data to confirm this; as a consequence, the term resident as here used includes breeding and non-breeding inhabitants. Visitants are species that are out of their normal range, either geographically or ecologically. In some instances the LMNRA may be on the fringe of the normal range of the species; in other instances, the habitat may not normally be considered suitable for that particular species. Accidentals are species that have been recorded once or at most two to three times, and are well out of their normal range (eg. ancient murrelet, roseate spoonbill). Transients include those species that appear during the spring and/or fall migration periods, generally remaining on the LMNRA for relatively short time periods. In many species, some individuals may remain on the recreation area during the winter or summer while other individuals are transients. Some species are transient in one habitat and resident in another. Introduced species refer to species that have been locally introduced on the LMNRA (eg. ring-necked pheasant, chukar), not to the more widely distributed house sparrow and starling. Hypothetical species have either been recorded from close by the recreation area, but not actually from within the boundaries of the LMNRA or are of such an unusual nature that further verification would be needed to accept the reported occurrence as valid.

ABUNDANCE CLASSIFICATION

Seasonal classifications are modified by qualitative abundance terms: abundant, common, uncommon, rare or very rare. Abundant species generally are widely distributed, occur in large numbers and are observed on most visits to the recreation area. In some cases a species may be restricted in distribution but occur in very large numbers where conditions are suitable. Such a species would be described as locally abundant; overall it might be described as common. Common species are frequently encountered over a relatively wide distribution; overall numbers generally are not very high except in occasional or local circumstances. Uncommon species are those which for a variety of reasons are infrequently encountered. This may be due to low overall numbers; scattered or local distribution, or occurrences

scattered or irregular in time. A rare species is one for which there are generally five or fewer records; if these records are widely scattered in time, or clumped in one or two time periods, a species with several additional records might still be considered rare. A very rare species is one for which there is only one or two records; if more records are known, but are concentrated in one time period, the species may still be considered very rare. Often such a species is on the extreme fringe of its normal range.

DISTRIBUTION RECORDS

Following the brief species account, there is a list of localities within the recreation area from which birds were reported. "Specimens examined" include confirmed specimens contained in various collections or museums, particularly the Lake Mead National Recreation Area collection (LMNRA), the collection at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) and from the University of Nevada Museum of Biology (UNMB) at Reno, Nevada. Under "Additional records" are included recorded occurrences that appear in the literature; also under this category are included specimens reported from collections but not actually examined (eg. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, California (MVZ)). The category "Observations" includes: sight observations made by personnel associated with the Lake Mead Resources Basic Inventory project or by known associates; and sight observations made by visitors to the park and/or by park personnel, which were recorded on observation cards (LMNRA) and deposited at the park headquarters. For rare and unusual species, sight observations, unless backed up with suitable photography, are open to question. This may be particularly true when the observations are made by untrained park visitors (many of those listed on the LMNRA observation cards). Consequently, the reader is advised to keep this in mind when the observations are not substantiated. For the majority of records, additional specimens would have served no beneficial purpose.

Localities mentioned are, with a few exceptions, located within the boundary of the LMNRA; localities from outside the recreation area are marked with an asterisk (*). For localities not shown on the accompanying map, the reader is referred to Nevada Place Names by Carlson or to Arizona Place names by Granger.

In most cases, the localities not within the park boundaries are within a few miles of the border, and birds recorded from such areas (eg. Overton, Logandale, Boulder City) may be expected to occur on the recreation area itself at one time or another. Fort Mohave, discussed earlier, is approximately 10 miles south of the present boundary and does not appear on the map of the LMNRA. The Las Vegas Wash extends for a number of miles outside the recreation area, where it includes a series of tailing ponds, to the head of Las Vegas Bay. A variety of birds, particularly shorebirds, occur in the ponds and marsh areas outside the recreation area and usually do not extend into the recreation area proper. For such records, the Las Vegas Wash is marked with an asterisk. Additionally, if a species is recorded as simply from the Las Vegas Wash, and if it cannot be determined whether or not the bird was actually within the LMNRA, it also was marked with an asterisk.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Numerous individuals aided this project in a variety of ways. Many observations were made by a number of people, especially G.T. Austin and C.S. Lawson, as well as L. Stevens, D. Leslie, S. Prange, V. Mowbray, P. Long, N. Poyser, B. Fiero, N. Reigle, E. Scovill, R. Horsely, V. Remsen, R. Grater, and R. Stallcup. To all of these I express my heartiest thanks. I especially thank C.S. Lawson, not only for his meticulous field efforts, but for his time in ferreting out significant sightings from his voluminous records of Clark County birds.

The present study was conducted from June 1974 through August 1977. Funds for this study were provided by the National Park Service through Contract Numbers CX 8000-4-0031 and CX 8000-6-0034, with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.



Table 1. Seasonal distribution, by habitat, of birds found within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. DS - desert scrub, R - riparian, W - woodland, A - aquatic, O - miscellaneous (see species account); PR - permanent resident, SR - summer resident, WR - winter resident, T - transient, V - visitant, A - accidental, H - hypothetical, I - introduced.

Species	Habitat				
	DR	R	Woodland	A	O
<u>Gavia immer</u> (common loon)				WR	
<u>Gavia arctica</u> (arctic loon)				WR	
<u>Gavia stellata</u> (red-throated loon)				WR	
<u>Podiceps grisegena</u> (red-necked grebe)				A	
<u>Podiceps auritus</u> (horned grebe)				WR	
<u>Podiceps nigricollis</u> (eared grebe)				WR	
<u>Aechmophorus occidentalis</u> (western grebe)				WR	
<u>Podilymbus podiceps</u> (pied-billed grebe)		PR		PR	
<u>Halocryptena microsoma</u> (least storm-petrel)				A	
<u>Pelecanus erythrorhynchus</u> (white pelican)		T		T	
<u>Pelecanus occidentalis</u> (brown pelican)				V	
<u>Sula nebouxii</u> (blue-footed booby)				A	
<u>Sula leucogaster</u> (brown booby)				A	
<u>Phalacrocorax auritus</u> (double-crested cormorant)		PR		PR	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Fregata magnificens</u> (magnificent frigatebird)				V	
<u>Ardea herodias</u> (great blue heron)		PR			
<u>Butorides virescens</u> (green heron)		SR			
<u>Florida caerulea</u> (little blue heron)		V			
<u>Bubulcus ibis</u> (cattle egret)		A			
<u>Casmerodius alba</u> (common egret)		T			
<u>Egretta thula</u> (snowy egret)		T			
<u>Hydranassa tricolor</u> (Louisiana heron)		H			
<u>Nycticorax nycticorax</u> (black-crowned night heron)		PR			
<u>Ixobrychus exilis</u> (least bittern)		T			
<u>Botaurus lentiginosus</u> (American bittern)		T			
<u>Mycteria americana</u> (wood stork)		T			
<u>Plegadis chihi</u> (white-faced ibis)		T			
<u>Phoenicopterus ruber</u> (American flamingo)		H			
<u>Ajaia ajaja</u> (roseate spoonbill)		A			
<u>Olor columbianus</u> (whistling swan)		WR		WR	
<u>Branta canadensis</u> (Canada goose)		WR		WR	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Branta bernicla</u> (black brant)		H		H	
<u>Anser albifrons</u> (white-fronted goose)		T		T	
<u>Chen caerulescens</u> (snow goose)		T-WR		T-WR	
<u>Chen rossii</u> (Ross' goose)		A			
<u>Anas platyrhynchos</u> (mallard)		WR		WR	
<u>Anas rubripes</u> (black duck)		H			
<u>Anas strepera</u> (gadwall)		T-WR		T-WR	
<u>Anas acuta</u> (pintail)		T-WR		T-WR	
<u>Anas crecca</u> (green-winged teal)		T-WR		T-WR	
<u>Anas discors</u> (blue-winged teal)		T		T	
<u>Anas cyanoptera</u> (cinnamon teal)		T-SR		T	
<u>Anas americana</u> (American wigeon)		WR		WR	
<u>Anas clypeata</u> (northern shoveler)		T-WR		T-WR	
<u>Aix sponsa</u> (wood duck)		WR			
<u>Aythya americana</u> (redhead)				T-WR	
<u>Aythya collaris</u> (ring-necked duck)				T-WR	
<u>Aythya valisineria</u> (canvasback)				T-WR	
<u>Aythya marila</u> (greater scaup)				T-WR	
<u>Aythya affinis</u> (lesser scaup)				T-WR	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Bucephala clangula</u> (common goldeneye)				WR	
<u>Bucephala islandica</u> (Barrow's goldeneye)				V-WR	
<u>Bucephala albeola</u> (bufflehead)				T-WR	
<u>Clangula hyemalis</u> (oldsquaw)				V	
<u>Melanitta deglandi</u> (white-winged scoter)				V	
<u>Melanitta perspicillata</u> (surf scoter)				V	
<u>Oxyura jamaicensis</u> (ruddy duck)		T-PR		T-PR	
<u>Lophodytes cucullatus</u> (hooded merganser)		T		T	
<u>Mergus merganser</u> (common merganser)				WR	
<u>Mergus serrator</u> (red-breasted merganser)				WR	
<u>Cathartes aura</u> (turkey vulture)	SR	T	SR		
<u>Gymnogyps californianus</u> (California condor)	H				
<u>Accipiter gentilis</u> (goshawk)	V				
<u>Accipiter striatus</u> (sharp-shinned hawk)	T-WR	T-WR	SR		
<u>Accipiter cooperii</u> (Cooper's hawk)	T-WR	T-WR	SR?		
<u>Buteo jamaicensis</u> (red-tailed hawk)	PR	PR	PR		
<u>Buteo swainsoni</u> (Swainson's hawk)	T	T			
<u>Buteo lagopus</u> (rough-legged hawk)	T	T-WR?			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Buteo regalis</u> (ferruginous hawk)	WR	WR			
<u>Parabuteo unicinctus</u> (Harris' hawk)		H			
<u>Aquila chrysaetos</u> (golden eagle)	WR	PR	PR		
<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle)		WR			
<u>Circus cyaneus</u> (marsh hawk)	T	WR			
<u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey)	T	T			
<u>Falco mexicanus</u> (prairie falcon)	PR	PR			
<u>Falco peregrinus</u> (peregrine falcon)	T	T-WR			
<u>Falco columbarius</u> (merlin)		T-WR			
<u>Falco sparverius</u> (American kestrel)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Lophortyx gambelii</u> (Gambel's quail)	PR	PR	T-SR		
<u>Phasianus colchicus</u> (ring-necked pheasant)		I			
<u>Alectoris graeca</u> (chukar)	I	I			
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)		V			
<u>Grus canadensis</u> (sandhill crane)		T			
<u>Rallus limicola</u> (Virginia rail)		T-WR			
<u>Porzana carolina</u> (sora)		T-WR			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Gallinulus chloropus</u> (common gallinule)		PR		PR	
<u>Fulica americana</u> (American coot)		PR		PR	
<u>Charadrius semipalmatus</u> (semipalmated plover)		T			
<u>Charadrius alexandrinus</u> (snowy plover)		T			
<u>Charadrius vociferus</u> (killdeer)		PR			
<u>Charadrius montanus</u> (mountain plover)		H			
<u>Pluvialis dominica</u> (American golden plover)		T			
<u>Pluvialis squatarola</u> (black-bellied plover)		T			
<u>Arenaria interpres</u> (ruddy turnstone)		H			
<u>Capella gallinago</u> (common snipe)		T-WR			
<u>Numenius americanus</u> (long-billed curlew)		T-WR?			
<u>Numenius phaeopus</u> (whimbrel)		V			
<u>Bartramia longicauda</u> (upland plover)		H			
<u>Actitis macularia</u> (spotted sandpiper)		T-SR			
<u>Tringa solitaria</u> (solitary sandpiper)		T			
<u>Tringa totanus</u> (spotted redshank)		A			
<u>Tringa melanoleucus</u> (greater yellowlegs)		T-WR			
<u>Tringa flavipes</u> (lesser yellowlegs)		T			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</u> (willet)		T-SR?			
<u>Calidris canutus</u> (red knot)		V			
<u>Calidris melanotos</u> (pectoral sandpiper)		T			
<u>Calidris bairdii</u> (Baird's sandpiper)		T-WR?			
<u>Calidris minutilla</u> (least sandpiper)		T-WR			
<u>Calidris alpina</u> (dunlin)		T			
<u>Calidris pusillus</u> (semipalmated sandpiper)		A			
<u>Calidris mauri</u> (western sandpiper)		T			
<u>Calidris alba</u> (sanderling)		T			
<u>Limnodromus griseus</u> (short-billed dowitcher)		T			
<u>Limnodromus scolopaceus</u> (long-billed dowitcher)		T			
<u>Micropalama himantopus</u> (stilt sandpiper)		H			
<u>Limosa fedoa</u> (marbled godwit)		T			
<u>Limosa haemastica</u> (hudsonian godwit)		A			
<u>Recurvirostra americana</u> (American avocet)		T		T	
<u>Himantopus mexicanus</u> (black-necked stilt)		T			
<u>Phalaropus fulicarius</u> (red phalarope)		T		T	
<u>Steganopus tricolor</u> (Wilson's phalarope)		T		T	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Lobipes lobatus</u> (northern phalarope)		T		T	
<u>Stercorarius parasiticus</u> (parasitic jaeger)		A		A	
<u>Larus hyperboreus</u> (glaucous gull)				A	
<u>Larus glaucescens</u> (glaucous-winged gull)				V	
<u>Larus argentatus</u> (herring gull)		WR		WR	
<u>Larus thayeri</u> (Thayer's gull)		WR		WR	
<u>Larus californicus</u> (California gull)		WR		WR	
<u>Larus delawarensis</u> (ring-billed gull)		WR		WR	
<u>Larus canus</u> (mew gull)				V	
<u>Larus pipixcan</u> (Franklin's gull)		T		T	
<u>Larus philadelphia</u> (Bonaparte's gull)		T		T	
<u>Larus heermanni</u> (Heermann's gull)				A	
<u>Rissa tridactyla</u> (black-legged kittiwake)				A	
<u>Xema sabini</u> (Sabine's gull)		T		T	
<u>Sterna forsteri</u> (Forster's tern)		T		T	
<u>Sterna hirundo</u> (common tern)		T		T	
<u>Sterna albifrons</u> (least tern)		V		V	
<u>Hydroprogne caspia</u> (Caspian tern)		T		T	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Chilonias niger</u> (black tern)		T		T	
<u>Synthliboramphus antiquum</u> (ancient murrelet)				A	
<u>Columba fasciata</u> (band-tailed pigeon)		T	SR		
<u>Zenaida asiatica</u> (white-winged dove)	T	SR			
<u>Zenaida macroura</u> (mourning dove)	T-SR	SR	SR		
<u>Columbina passerina</u> (ground dove)		V			
<u>Scardafella inca</u> (Inca dove)					V
<u>Coccyzus americanus</u> (yellow-billed cuckoo)		T			
<u>Geococcyx californianus</u> (roadrunner)	PR	PR			
<u>Crotophaga sulcirostris</u> (groove-billed ani)		H			
<u>Tyto alba</u> (barn owl)	T	T			
<u>Otus asio</u> (screech owl)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Otus flammeolus</u> (flamulated owl)			SR		
<u>Bubo virginianus</u> (great horned owl)	PR	PR	SR-PR?		
<u>Nyctea scandiaca</u> (snowy owl)					H
<u>Micrathene whitneyi</u> (elf owl)		SR			
<u>Speotyto cunicularia</u> (burrowing owl)	PR	PR			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Asio otus</u> (long-eared owl)	T	T-WR?			
<u>Asio flammeus</u> (short-eared owl)		T			
<u>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</u> (poor-will)	SR	T	SR		
<u>Chordeiles minor</u> (common nighthawk)	T	T	SR?		
<u>Chordeiles acutipennis</u> (lesser nighthawk)	SR	SR			
<u>Chaetura vauxi</u> (Vaux's swift)	T	T			
<u>Chaetura saxatalis</u> (white-throated swift)	SR	PR	SR		
<u>Archilochus alexandri</u> (black-chinned hummingbird)		T-SR?			
✓ <u>Calypte costae</u> (Costa's hummingbird)	T-SR	T-SR			
<u>Selasphorus platycercus</u> (broad-tailed hummingbird)	T	T	SR		
<u>Selasphorus rufus</u> (rufous hummingbird)	T	T			
<u>Stellula calliope</u> (calliope hummingbird)		T			
✓ <u>Megaceryle alcyon</u> (belted kingfisher)		T-WR			
✓ <u>Colaptes auratus</u> (common flicker)	V-WR	WR	SR		
<u>Centurus uropygialis</u> (gila woodpecker)	T-WR	WR			
<u>Melanerpes formicivorus</u> (acorn woodpecker)	V		V		
<u>Asyndesmus lewis</u> (Lewis' woodpecker)		T			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
✓ <u>Sphyrapicus varius</u> (yellow-bellied sapsucker)		T-WR			
<u>Sphyrapicus thryoideus</u> (Williamson's sapsucker)		V	T		
<u>Dendrocopos villosus</u> (hairy woodpecker)		T	PR		
<u>Dendrocopos pubescens</u> (downy woodpecker)					H
✓ <u>Dendrocopos scalaris</u> (ladder-backed woodpecker)	PR	PR			
<u>Tyrannus tyrannus</u> (eastern kingbird)		V			
<u>Tyrannus verticalis</u> (western kingbird)	T	SR	V		
<u>Tyrannus vociferans</u> (Cassin's kingbird)	T	T	SR		
<u>Muscivora forficata</u> (scissor-tailed flycatcher)		H			
<u>Myiarchus tyrannulus</u> (Wied's crested flycatcher)		V-SR?			
<u>Myiarchus cinerescens</u> (ash-throated flycatcher)	SR	SR	V-SR		
<u>Sayornis nigricans</u> (black phoebe)	T	PR	V-SR?		
<u>Sayornis saya</u> (Say's phoebe)	PR	PR	V-SR?		
<u>Empidonax traillii</u> (willow flycatcher)		T			
<u>Empidonax minimus</u> (least flycatcher)		H			
<u>Empidonax hammondi</u> (Hammond's flycatcher)		T			
<u>Empidonax oberholseri</u> (dusky flycatcher)		T	SR?		
<u>Empidonax wrightii</u> (gray flycatcher)	T	T	SR		
<u>Empidonax difficilis</u> (western flycatcher)		T			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Contopus sordidulus</u> (western wood pewee)	T	T	SR		
<u>Nuttallornis borealis</u> (olive-sided flycatcher)		T			
<u>Pyrocephalus rubinus</u> (vermillion flycatcher)	T	SR			
<u>Eremophila alpestris</u> (horned lark)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Tachycineta thalassina</u> (violet-green swallow)	T	T	SR		
<u>Iridoprocne bicolor</u> (tree swallow)	T	T			
<u>Riparia riparia</u> (bank swallow)		T			
<u>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</u> (rough-winged swallow)	T	SR	V		
<u>Hirundo rustica</u> (barn swallow)	T	T			
<u>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</u> (cliff swallow)	T	SR			
<u>Progne subis</u> (purple martin)		T			
<u>Cyanocitta stelleri</u> (Steller's jay)		V	PR		
<u>Aphelocoma coerulescens</u> (scrub jay)	WR-PR	WR	PR		
<u>Pica pica</u> (black-billed magpie)		V			
<u>Corvus corax</u> (common raven)	PR	PR	PR		
<u>Corvus brachyrhynchos</u> (common crow)	T-WR	T-WR			
<u>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</u> (pinon jay)	V-WR	V	PR		
<u>Nucifraga columbiana</u> (Clark's nutcracker)		V			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Parus gambeli</u> (mountain chickadee)	V	V	PR		
<u>Parus inornatus</u> (plain titmouse)	V		PR		
<u>Auriparus flavipes</u> (verdin)	PR	PR			
<u>Psaltiriparus minimus</u> (common bushtit)	WR-PR	WR	PR		
<u>Sitta carolinensis</u> (white-breasted nuthatch)		V	PR		
<u>Sitta canadensis</u> (red-breasted nuthatch)		T	T-WR?		
<u>Sitta pygmaea</u> (pygmy nuthatch)		V	PR		
<u>Certhia familiaris</u> (brown creeper)		T	T		
<u>Cinclus mexicanus</u> (dipper)		V			
<u>Troglodytes aedon</u> (house wren)	T	WR	V-SR?		
<u>Troglodytes troglodytes</u> (winter wren)		WR			
<u>Thryomanes bewickii</u> (Bewick's wren)	PR	PR	PR?		
<u>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</u> (cactus wren)	PR	PR	T		
<u>Telmatodytes palustris</u> (long-billed marsh wren)		PR			
<u>Catherpes mexicanus</u> (canyon wren)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Salpinctes obsoletus</u> (rock wren)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Mimus polyglottos</u> (mockingbird)	SR	SR-PR?	V		

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Dumetella carolinensis</u> (gray catbird)					H
<u>Toxostoma rufum</u> (brown thrasher)		H			
<u>Toxostoma bendirei</u> (Bendire's thrasher)	V	V			
<u>Toxostoma curvirostre</u> (curve-billed thrasher)		H			
<u>Toxostoma lecontei</u> (Le Conte's thrasher)	SR	SR-PR?			
<u>Toxostoma dorsale</u> (crissal thrasher)	PR	PR			
<u>Oreoscoptes montanus</u> (sage thrasher)	T	T	T-SR?		
<u>Turdus migratorius</u> (American robin)	T	T-WR	SR		
<u>Ixoreus naevius</u> (varied thrush)		V			
<u>Catharus guttata</u> (hermit thrush)	T	T			
<u>Catharus ustulata</u> (Swainson's thrush)		T			
<u>Sialia mexicana</u> (western bluebird)	T-WR	WR	SR-PR?		
<u>Sialia currocoides</u> (mountain bluebird)	T-WR	WR	SR		
<u>Myadestes townsendi</u> (Townsend's solitaire)	T	T-WR	T-SR?		
<u>Polioptila caerulea</u> (blue-gray gnatcatcher)	PR	WR-PR	SR		
<u>Polioptila melanura</u> (black-tailed gnatcatcher)	T	PR			
<u>Regulus satrapa</u> (golden-crowned kinglet)		V			
<u>Regulus calendula</u> (ruby-crowned kinglet)	WR	WR	T-WR?		

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Anthus spinoletta</u> (water pipit)	WR	WR	V		
<u>Bombycilla garrulus</u> (Bohemian waxwing)	T	T			
<u>Bombycilla cedrorum</u> (cedar waxwing)	T	T-WR?			
<u>Phainopepla nitens</u> (phainopepla)	T-WR-SR	T-WR-SR			
<u>Lanius excubitor</u> (northern shrike)		H			
<u>Lanius ludovicianus</u> (loggerhead shrike)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Sturnus vulgaris</u> (starling)	T	PR			
<u>Vireo huttoni</u> (Hutton's vireo)		T			
<u>Vireo bellii</u> (Bell's vireo)		SR			
<u>Vireo vicinior</u> (gray vireo)	T		SR		
<u>Vireo solitarius</u> (solitary vireo)	T	T	SR		
<u>Vireo olivaceus</u> (red-eyed vireo)		H			
<u>Vireo gilvus</u> (warbling vireo)	T	T	T		
<u>Mniotilta varia</u> (black-and-white warbler)		T			WR?
<u>Protonotaria citrea</u> (prothonotary warbler)		A			
<u>Helminthos vermivorus</u> (worm-eating warbler)					H

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Vermivora peregrina</u> (Tennessee warbler)		A			
<u>Vermivora celata</u> (orange-crowned warbler)	T	T-WR			
<u>Vermivora ruficapilla</u> (Nashville warbler)		T			
<u>Vermivora virginiae</u> (Virginia's warbler)		T	SR		
<u>Vermivora luciae</u> (Lucy's warbler)	T-SR	SR			
<u>Dendroica petechia</u> (yellow warbler)		T-SR			
<u>Dendroica magnolia</u> (magnolia warbler)		A			
<u>Dendroica caerulescens</u> (black-throated blue warbler)		T			
<u>Dendroica coronata</u> (yellow-rumped warbler)	T	T-WR	T-SR?		
<u>Dendroica nigrescens</u> (black-throated gray warbler)	T	T	SR		
<u>Dendroica townsendi</u> (Townsend's warbler)	T	T			
<u>Dendroica occidentalis</u> (hermit warbler)		T			
<u>Dendroica cerulea</u> (cerulean warbler)		A			
<u>Dendroica graciae</u> (Grace's warbler)		T	SR		
<u>Dendroica pensylvanica</u> (chestnut-sided warbler)		A			
<u>Dendroica palmarum</u> (palm warbler)		A			
<u>Seiurus aurocapillus</u> (ovenbird)					H
<u>Seiurus noveboracensis</u> (northern waterthrush)		T			
<u>Oporornis tolmiei</u> (MacGillivray's warbler)	T	T			

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Geothlypis trichas</u> (yellowthroat)		T-SR			
<u>Icteria virens</u> (yellow-breasted chat)		SR			
<u>Wilsonia citrina</u> (hooded warbler)		T			
<u>Wilsonia pusilla</u> (Wilson's warbler)	T	T	T		
<u>Wilsonia canadensis</u> (Canada warbler)		T			
<u>Setophaga ruticilla</u> (American redstart)	T	T			
<u>Setophaga picta</u> (painted redstart)		V			
<u>Passer domesticus</u> (house sparrow)		T			PR
<u>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</u> (bobolink)		T			
<u>Sturnella neglecta</u> (western meadowlark)	T	T-PR	T		
<u>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</u> (yellow-headed blackbird)		T-SR			
<u>Agelaius phoeniceus</u> (red-winged blackbird)		PR			
<u>Icterus cucullatus</u> (hooded oriole)		SR			
<u>Icterus parisorum</u> (Scott's oriole)	SR	T	SR?		
<u>Icterus galbula</u> (northern oriole)		SR	SR		
<u>Euphagus cyanocephalus</u> (Brewer's blackbird)		WR	T		
<u>Quiscalus mexicanus</u> (great-tailed grackle)		V-SR			
<u>Molothrus ater</u> (brown-headed cowbird)	T-PR	PR	SR		

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Piranga ludoviciana</u> (western tanager)	T	T	T		
<u>Piranga flava</u> (hepatic tanager)			SR		
<u>Piranga rubra</u> (summer tanager)		V-SR			
<u>Cardinalis cardinalis</u> (cardinal)		A			
<u>Pheucticus ludovicianus</u> (rose-breasted grosbeak)		V			
<u>Pheucticus melanocephalus</u> (black-headed grosbeak)	T	T	SR		
<u>Guiraca caerulea</u> (blue grosbeak)		T-SR			
<u>Passerina cyanea</u> (indigo bunting)		A			
<u>Passerina amoena</u> (lazuli bunting)		T			
<u>Passerina ciris</u> (painted bunting)		H			
<u>Siza americana</u> (dickcissel)		A			
<u>Hesperiphona vespertina</u> (evening grosbeak)		T	SR?		
<u>Carpodacus cassinii</u> (Cassin's finch)		T	T-WR?		
<u>Carpodacus mexicanus</u> (house finch)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Carduelis pinus</u> (pine siskin)		T-WR	T		
<u>Carduelis tristis</u> (American goldfinch)		T-WR			
<u>Carduelis psaltria</u> (lesser goldfinch)	T	PR	SR		
<u>Carduelis lawrencei</u> (Lawrence's goldfinch)					H

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Loxia curvirostra</u> (red crossbill)		T			
<u>Pipilo chlorura</u> (green-tailed towhee)	T	T	SR		
<u>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</u> (rufous-sided towhee)	T-WR	T-WR	SR		
<u>Pipilo fuscus</u> (brown towhee)		V			
<u>Pipilo aberti</u> (Abert's towhee)		PR			
<u>Calamospiza melanocorys</u> (lark bunting)	T	T-WR			
<u>Passerculus sandwichensis</u> (savannah sparrow)	T	T-WR	T		
<u>Ammodramus savannarum</u> (grasshopper sparrow)		T			
<u>Poocetes gramineus</u> (vesper sparrow)		T-WR	T		
<u>Chondestes grammacus</u> (lark sparrow)		T	SR		
<u>Amphispiza bilineata</u> (black-throated sparrow)	PR	PR	SR		
<u>Amphispiza belli</u> (sage sparrow)	WR	WR			
<u>Junco hyemalis</u> (dark-eyed junco)	T	T-WR	SR-WR?		
<u>Spizella arborea</u> (tree sparrow)		T-WR			
<u>Spizella passerina</u> (chipping sparrow)	T-WR	T-WR	SR		
<u>Spizella breweri</u> (Brewer's sparrow)	T	T-WR?	SR?		
<u>Spizella atrogularis</u> (black-chinned sparrow)	T		SR		
<u>Zonotrichia querula</u> (Harris' sparrow)		V-WR?			
<u>Zonotrichia leucophrys</u> (white-crowned sparrow)	T-WR	T-WR	T		

Table 1. (continued)

Species	DS	R	W	A	O
<u>Zonotrichia atricapilla</u> (golden-crowned sparrow)		T-WR?			
<u>Zonotrichia albicollis</u> (white-throated sparrow)		H			
<u>Passerella iliaca</u> (fox sparrow)		T-WR			
<u>Melospiza lincolni</u> (Lincoln's sparrow)	T	WR			
<u>Melospiza georgiana</u> (swamp sparrow)		T			
<u>Melospiza melodia</u> (song sparrow)		PR			
<u>Calcarius ornatus</u> (chestnut-collared longspur)		H			
<u>Calcarius lapponicus</u> (Lapland longspur)		H			

Table 2. Seasonal distribution of avifauna by habitat. Numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of totals (see text). Symbols as in Table 1, except: NPAS-nonpasserine, PAS-passerine, COMB-combined total.

		PR	SR	WR	T	V	A	O	TOTAL
NPAS	DS	9 (25)	6 (17)	6 (17)	17 (47)	3 (8)		2 (6)	36 (20)
	R	19 (14)	10 (7)	34 (24)	77 (55)	7 (5)	7 (5)	12 (9)	140 (79)
	W	4 (20)	15 (75)		2 (10)	1 (5)			20 (11)
	A	5 (7)		29 (43)	28 (41)	9 (13)	9 (13)		68 (38)
	TOTAL	37 (21)	31 (17)	69 (39)	124 (70)	20 (11)	16 (19)	14 (8)	
PAS	DS	16 (21)	6 (8)	13 (17)	50 (66)	4 (5)			76 (46)
	R	25 (16)	20 (13)	33 (21)	74 (47)	18 (12)	9 (6)	10 (6)	157 (95)
	W	11 (16)	41 (60)	4 (6)	17 (25)	8 (12)			68 (41)
	TOTAL	52 (32)	67 (41)	50 (30)	141 (85)	30 (18)	9 (5)	10 (6)	
COMB	DS	25 (22)	12 (11)	19 (17)	67 (60)	7 (6)		2 (2)	112 (33)
	R	44 (15)	30 (10)	67 (23)	151 (51)	25 (8)	16 (5)	22 (7)	297 (87)
	W	15 (17)	56 (64)	4 (4)	19 (22)	9 (10)			88 (26)
	A	5 (7)		29 (43)	28 (41)	9 (13)	9 (13)		68 (20)
	TOTAL	89 (26)	98 (29)	119 (35)	265 (77)	50 (15)	25 (7)	24 (7)	

Table 3. Distribution of nonpasserine families occurring on the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, according to seasonal status and habitat. Individual species may occur in more than one habitat in more than one season. SP-number of species per family; PR-permanent resident, SR-summer resident, WR-winter resident, T-transient, V-visitant, A-accidental, O-hypothetical or introduced locally; DS-desert scrub, R-riparian, W-woodland, A-aquatic, N-nonclassified (see species account).

Family	SP	Seasonal Status								Habitat				
		PR	SR	WR	T	V	A	O		DS	R	W	A	N
Gaviidae	3			3									3	
Podicipedidae	5	1		3			1				1		5	
Hydrobatidae	1						1						1	
Pelecanidae	2				1	1					1		2	
Sulidae	2						2						2	
Phalacrocoracidae	1	1									1		1	
Fregatidae	1					1							1	
Ardeidae	10	2	1		4	1	1	1			10			
Ciconiidae	1				1						1			
Threskiornithidae	3				1		1	1			3			
Anatidae	31	1	1	20	16	4	1	2			18		28	
Cathartidae	2		1		1			1		1	1	1		
Accipitridae	11	2	2	7	5	1		1		9	10	4		
Pandionidae	1				1					1	1			
Falconidae	4	2	1	2	2					3	4	1		
Phasiandiae	3	1	1		1			2		2	3	1		
Meleagrididae	1					1					1			
Gruidae	5	2		2	3						5		2	

Charadriidae	7		1		4		2		7				
Scolopacidae	23			2	5	16	2	3	2		23		
Recurvirostridae	2					2					2		1
Phalaropodidae	3					3					3		3
Stercorariidae	1							1			1		1
Laridae	17				4	7	3	3			12		17
Alcidae	1							1					1
Columbidae	5			3		3	2			2	4	2	1
Cuculidae	3		1			1			1	1	3		
Tytonidae	1					1				1	1		
Strigidae	8		3	4	1	2		1		4	6	3	1
Caprimulgidae	3			3		2				3	3	2	
Apodidae	2		1	1		1				2	2	1	
Trochilidae	5			3		5				3	5	1	
Alcedinidae	1				1	1					1		
Picidae	9		2	1	3	4	3		1	4	7	4	1
TOTALS	178									36	140	20	68

Table 4. Distribution of passerine families occurring on the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, according to seasonal status and habitat. Individual species may occur in more than one habitat in more than one season. Symbols used are the same as those in Table 3.

Family	SP	Seasonal Status								Habitat				
		PR	SR	WR	T	V	A	O		DS	R	W	A	N
Tyrannidae	17	2	10		11	6		2		8	17	8		
Alaudidae	1	1	1							1	1	1		
Hirundinidae	7		3		7	1				5	7	2		
Corvidae	7	4		3	1	4				4	7	4		
Paridae	4	4		1		2				4	3	3		
Sittidae	3	2		1	1	2					3	3		
Certhiidae	1				1						1	1		
Cinclidae	1					1					1			
Troglodytidae	7	5	3	2	2	1				5	7	5		
Mimidae	8	3	3		1	2		3		5	7	2		1
Turdidae	7	1	4	4	6	1				5	7	4		
Sylviidae	4	2	1	2	2	1				3	4	2		
Motacillidae	1			1		1				1	1	1		
Bombycillidae	2			1	2					2	2			
Ptilogonatidae	1		1	1	1					1	1			
Laniidae	2	1	1					1		1	2			
Sturnidae	1	1			1					1	1			1
Vireonidae	6		3		4			1		3	5	3		
Parulidae	29		8	3	19	9	6	2		8	27	5		3
Ploceidae	1	1									1			1
Icteridae	10	3	6	1	6	1				3	10	5		
Thraupidae	3		2		1	1				1	2	2		
Fringillidae	42	5	13	17	26	3	3	5		15	40	17		1
TOTALS	165									76	157	68		7

Table 5. Distribution of families by habitat. Figures in parentheses indicate percentages of totals. Symbols as in Tables 1 and 2.

	DS	R	W	A	TOTAL
NPAS	13 (38)	29 (85)	10 (29)	14 (41)	34 (60)
PAS	19 (83)	23 (100)	17 (74)	—	23 (40)
TOTAL	32 (56)	52 (91)	27 (47)	14 (25)	57

Table 6. Seasonal distribution of permanent (PR), summer (SR), permanent and summer combined (PR-SR), and winter (W) residents of terrestrial habitats within the LMNRA. DS - desert scrub, R - riparian, W - woodland. Numbers in parentheses indicate percentage values.

Seasonal Status	Habitat	No. Species in Habitat	No. Species Shared with Other Habitats		
			DS	R	W
PR	DS	25	—	21 (84)	6 (24)
	R	42	21 (50)	—	5 (12)
	W	15	6 (40)	5 (33)	—
SR	DS	12	—	9 (25)	6 (50)
	R	31	9 (29)	—	4 (13)
	W	56	6 (11)	4 (7)	—
PR-SR	DS	37	—	31 (84)	12 (32)
	R	72	31 (43)	—	9 (12)
	W	70	12 (17)	9 (13)	—
WR	DS	19	—	17 (90)	1 (5)
	R	68	17 (25)	—	2 (3)
	W	4	1 (25)	2 (50)	—

GAVIIDAE

Gavia immer (common loon)

Uncommon winter resident, widespread over Lakes Mead and Mohave. The common loon is a solitary bird, and the overall population on the recreation area is never great.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972, Mowbray 1975); Callville Wash (Grater 1939a); Lake Mohave, near Cottonwood Cove (Deming 1953); Virgin Basin (Grater 1939a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Echo Bay, Lake Mohave - from Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam (Blake); Boulder Basin, Las Vegas Bay, Lake Mohave - 9 miles south of Willow Beach, Virgin Basin, Gregg Basin, Callville Wash, Cottonwood Basin, St. Thomas, Callville Bay, Overton Arm of Lake Mead (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Echo Bay, Overton Beach (Austin).

Gavia arctica (arctic loon)

Rare winter resident; records are for Lakes Mead and Mohave from October through March.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Locality unknown (LMNRA #189).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray 1975).

OBSERVATIONS: Lake Mead (LMNRA, Mowbray); Cottonwood Basin (LMNRA); Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Blake, Lawson); Lake Mohave (Lawson, Mowbray, Prange).

Gavia stellata (red-throated loon)

Rare winter resident, occurring less often than the above species.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead (Snider 1970b, Kingery 1976a); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Fort Mohave* (Phillips et al. 1964).

OBSERVATIONS: Katherine Landing, Lake Mead (LMNRA);
Las Vegas Bay, Boulder Beach (Lawson).

PODICIPEDIDAE

Podiceps grisegena (red-necked grebe)

Accidental winter visitant - reported from Lake Mead (Mowbray 1974).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead (Mowbray 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Podiceps auritus (horned grebe)

Uncommon winter resident; the low number of records may, in part, be a reflection of the difficulties associated with distinguishing this species from the more numerous eared grebe, particularly while the birds are in winter plumage. As a corollary, unverified sight records must be viewed with some caution. It apparently occurs regularly, although in small numbers, in the Las Vegas Wash - Las Vegas Bay area of Lake Mead.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Locality unknown (LMNRA #190).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1973, 1974, 1975); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977a); Lake Mead (Snider 1969c).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Davis Dam, Lake Mohave below Willow Beach, upper Overton Arm, Finger Cove - first cove north of Callville Bay (LMNRA); Las Vegas Bay, Las Vegas Wash*, Callville Bay, Boulder Beach (Lawson); Lake Mohave (Lawson, Prange).

Podiceps nigricollis (eared grebe)

Common to locally abundant winter resident. Early records, particularly from the late 1930's and early 1940's, indicate that some number of individuals may sometimes remain in the area throughout the summer. There is a sight record from June 1938, by R. K. Grater, of an adult with five young. Additionally one specimen in breeding plumage (LMNRA #198) was collected in June on Lake Mead. The eared grebe is widespread over Lakes Mead and Mohave, occasionally forming rafts of several hundred to over 1000 individuals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 1 mile north of Overton* (UNLV B5); Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B316); Boulder City* (LMNRA #151); lower basin, Lake Mead (LMNRA #197, 198).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Grater 1939a, 1939e; Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939e); St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Lake Mead (Wauer 1969; Snider 1970a, 1970b; Monson 1973a; Kingery 1975a, 1975b, 1976a); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a); Cottonwood Cove (Kingery 1976c).

OBSERVATIONS: Pierce Ferry, Kaolin, Gregg Basin, St. Thomas, Las Vegas Bay, Emory Falls, Hoover Dam, The Campanile, Boulder City*, Saddle Island Harbor, Boulder Basin, Willow Beach, Temple Bar, Iceberg Canyon, 5 miles north of Katherine Landing, Katherine Harbor, Overton Arm of Lake Mead, Virgin Canyon, Opal Basin (LMNRA); Echo Bay, Hemenway Wash, Las Vegas Wash, Overton area*, Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Austin); Hemenway Harbor, Cottonwood Basin (LMNRA, Blake); Swallow Cove (Austin); Grapevine Canyon - at Lake Mohave; Lake Mohave - from Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Aechmophorus occidentalis (western grebe)

Abundant winter resident, widespread throughout Lakes Mead and Mohave. Although there is no evidence of breeding, sight records indicate that a small number of individuals may remain on the lake throughout the year.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Arm of Lake Mead (UNLV B313 and B314); Boulder City* (LMNRA #15); Hemenway Wash Road (LMNRA #16).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Monson 1972c; Mowbray 1974, 1975; Kingery 1975b); Virgin and Muddy River arms of Lake Mead (Deming 1953); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959; Zimmerman 1962; Snider 1970a, 1970b, 1971a; Monson 1973a; Kingery 1975a, 1976a, 1977a); Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959; Kingery 1977a); Overton area* (Parker 1973); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River - Mile 262.5, 272, 274 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Basin, Iceberg Canyon, Black Island, Saddle Island, Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Virgin and Muddy River arms of Lake Mead, Boulder Canyon, Virgin Canyon, Sand Island, Opal Basin, Rogers Bay, Kaolin area, 2 miles north of Katherine Landing, Lake Mead - South Cove to Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Sandy Point, Pierce Ferry, Virgin Basin, Overton Beach, Katherine Landing, Overton Arm, Cottonwood Basin, Government Wash Bay (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Boulder Beach, Overton area*, Echo Bay (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Blake); Stewart Point (Austin, Blake); below Davis Dam (Austin); Boulder Harbor, Davis Dam, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Podilymbus podiceps (pied-billed grebe)

A common, widespread permanent resident. The pied-billed grebe may be found both in deep water and along the shores. It frequently occurs in sewage ponds and other small bodies of water. Unlike the western and eared grebes, the pied-billed grebe is never observed in large numbers in any one area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B887, B927); Callville Wash (LMNRA #71).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mohave (Deming 1953); Callville Wash (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Callville Wash, St. Thomas, Overton Arm, Boulder Canyon, Opal Basin, Kaolin, Willow Beach, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Hemenway Wash, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Bay,

Katherine Harbor, Davis Dam (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach, Stewart Point (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Callville Bay, Echo Bay, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Lake Mohave - from Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam (Blake).

HYDROBATIDAE

Halocryptena microsoma (least storm-petrel)

Accidental, the only records from 12-17 September 1976 follow a tropical storm which moved into southern Nevada from Baja California.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead, Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Davis Dam (Lawson); Cottonwood Cove (Prange); Saddle Island (Johnson).

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos (white pelican)

Uncommon to sometimes common transient, seen most often during the spring. The white pelican has been recorded during all months of the year, indicating that small numbers may occasionally summer and/or winter on the lake. The pelicans follow the Colorado River on their migrations between northern breeding grounds and the southern wintering areas and as a consequence, flocks of up to 500 individuals have been observed in the eastern section of Lake Mead and throughout the Overton Arm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lower basin of Lake Mead (LMNRA #3645).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder Beach (Baldwin 1947); Overton* (Deming 1953; Parker 1973); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Snider 1966d; Anonymous 1974); Lake Mead (Baldwin 1944b); Colorado River, below Davis Dam (Gullion et al. 1959); opposite Fort Mohave* (Hoffman 1881).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Las Vegas Wash Harbor, Las Vegas Bay, Virgin Basin, Katherine Landing, mouth of the Virgin River, Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Sentinel Island, Echo Bay, Fish Island, Gull Island, Stewart Point, Rogers Spring, Eldorado Canyon, Cottonwood Beach, Cottonwood Basin, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Willow Beach, north of Owl Point on Lake Mohave, Temple Bar, Detrital Wash, Pierce Ferry, upriver from Temple Bar, Hualapai Wash, Grand Wash, Overton Beach, Overton Arm, God's Pocket, Black Island, Sheep Trail Canyon, Boulder Basin, Kingmans Wash (LMNRA), Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Pelecanus occidentalis (brown pelican)

Occasional late summer visitant. The majority of sightings are of immature birds, probably post-breeding wanderers from the Gulf of California.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (UNLV B1166).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972, 1973a; Kingery 1976a); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937); Boulder Beach (Baldwin 1947); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave - Mile 19, Davis Dam, Cottonwood Basin, Boulder Beach, 2 miles north of Cottonwood Cove, Willow Beach, Katherine Landing, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Hemenway Wash (Poyser); Las Vegas Bay, Davis Dam (LMNRA, Lawson); Lake Mohave, Mile 22 (Bordelon); Government Wash (Peters); 2 miles north of Cottonwood Cove (Reigle); Lake Mohave (Scovill).

SULIDAE

Sula nebouxii (blue-footed booby)

Accidental visitant. Three individuals, two immatures and one probable second year bird, were observed in the Las Vegas Bay area from late August 1971 to late January 1972, the first recorded instance of this species from Nevada. Another was present near Davis Dam in September 1977.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972, 1973a; Monson 1972a, 1972b).

OBSERVATIONS: Above Davis Dam on Lake Mohave (Lawson).

Sula leucogaster (brown booby)

Accidental visitant. Two individuals, one immature and one mature, were observed periodically in the Las Vegas Bay area from late August 1971 to early December 1971, the first recorded instance of this species from Nevada.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Monson 1972a; Lawson 1973a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax auritus (double-crested cormorant)

Common permanent resident on Lakes Mead and Mohave. These birds are frequently seen in and around marinas and harbors, sitting on pilings, rocks, buoys, etc.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B1153, B1168).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Smiley 1937); Lake Mohave (Deming 1953; Phillips et al. 1964); Overton area* (Snider 1966d); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937; Grater 1939e; Phillips et al. 1964; Kingery 1977a); Colorado River near Searchlight (Gabrielson 1949); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Basin, Lake Mohave - Willow Beach to Davis Dam, Black Canyon, Boulder Beach, Boulder Island, Black Island, Saddle Island, Iceberg Canyon, St. Thomas, Boulder Canyon, Kaolin, Grand Wash, Temple Bar, Willow Beach, Virgin Basin, Chalk Cliffs area, Pierce Ferry, Gregg Basin, Boulder Basin (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton area*, Hemenway Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Basin, Swallow Cove (Austin); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Boulder Harbor, Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam; Overton Wildlife Management Area, Stewart Point, Tyro Wash area (Blake); Colorado River - Mile 252-280 (Stevens).

FREGATIDAE

Fregata magnificens (magnificent frigatebird)

Very rare to rare fall visitant to Lake Mohave; not yet recorded as far north as Lake Mead.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Eldorado Canyon area (Baldwin 1947); Davis Dam (Lawson 1973a; Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: 2 miles south of Willow Beach, west shore of Lake Mohave near Pyramid Cove (LMNRA); Davis Dam (Lawson).

ARDEIDAE

Ardea herodias (great blue heron)

Common permanent resident throughout the aquatic parts of the recreation area. Commonly a solitary bird, the great blue heron is seen frequently along the shores of the lakes, particularly in coves, inlets, etc. It may occasionally occur at small ponds such as cattle tanks and sewage ponds where vegetation is present around the shore.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B315).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead, near Overton (Baldwin 1944a); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937; Baldwin 1944b); Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Colorado River, up to the Hoover Dam region (Phillips et al. 1964); Colorado River, southern tip of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64059 and #64060); Colorado River - Mile 255, 263, 266 and 272 (Carothers et al. 1974); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Sandy Island, Saddle Island, Hamblin Bay, Boulder Beach, 7-10 miles north of Eldorado, St. Thomas Wash, 5 miles north of Cottonwood Cove, Boulder Canyon, Bighorn Island, Eldorado Canyon, Hemenway Wash, Katherine Landing, Boundary Point, Kaolin, St. Thomas, Surprise Canyon, 5 miles north of Katherine, Willow Beach to Hoover Dam, Pierce Ferry to Badger Cove, Sandy Point, Detrital Wash, Temple Bar, Temple Bar to Bat Cave, Virgin Basin, Hualapai Wash, Gregg Basin, Chuckwalla Cove, Grand Wash Bay, Bradley Bay, Cottonwood Cove, Virgin and Muddy River sections of Lake Mead, God's Pocket, Shivwit's Plateau - cattle tank near fire station (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Bay, Overton Wildlife Management Area (LMNRA, Blake); Echo Bay (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); below Davis Dam (Austin); Colorado River, Mile 186-276 (Stevens); Boulder Harbor, Callville Bay, Davis Dam, Lake Mohave, Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam, Rogers Wash, Tyro Wash area (Blake).

Butorides virescens (green heron)

Uncommon summer resident, most often seen around ponds or protected waters with plentiful vegetation. A solitary bird, it is probably frequently missed due to its somewhat secretive habits.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); mouth of the Muddy River (Cottam 1947); St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64639 and #64640); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Muddy River at Overton*, St. Thomas, Overton area*, Cottonwood Basin, Rogers Spring, Kaolin, Quartermaster Canyon (LMNRA); Boulder Beach leach fields, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Florida caerulea (little blue heron)

Rare visitant, considered doubtful by Phillips et al. (1964). The few sight records require specimen substantiation for complete confirmation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead, near Overton (Baldwin 1944a); Las Vegas Wash on Lake Mead (Monson 1973a); Las Vegas Wash* (Austin and Bradley 1966; Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Stop Sign Cove, Lake Mohave near Davis Dam (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Bubulcus ibis (cattle egret)

Accidental visitant. Given the recent history of the cattle egret - its rapid spread following introduction to this continent - the species may be expected to become more common.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Kingery 1975a, 1976c); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Kingery 1975b).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Horsely); Cottonwood Cove (Prange).

Casmerodius albus (common egret)

Uncommon transient; most frequently seen from early April to late October, excepting late June and July. There is one sight record for July (Grater), indicating the possibility that individuals may remain throughout the summer, although rarely.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Gabrielson 1949); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River, near the southern tip of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936); Lake Mead (Grater 1939a); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4492).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Beach, Virgin Basin, Las Vegas Wash, St. Thomas, Boulder Beach, Eldorado Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon, 1.5 mile south of Willow Beach on the Nevada side, Boulder Basin near Saddle Island, Kaolin, Sand Island, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, 4 miles south of Willow Beach on the Arizona side, 2 miles north of Eldorado Canyon on the Arizona side, 1 mile north of Katherine, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); below Davis Dam (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Egretta thula (snowy egret)

Uncommon to sometimes common, usually seen during April-May and August-October, although individuals have been reported throughout the year. More common than the common egret, the snowy egret may be seen singly or in small flocks of up to 30-40 individuals. The birds occur relatively frequently in the Overton area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Fish Hatchery (LMNRA #136).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Lake Mead, near Overton (Baldwin 1944a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Bay, Black Island, northern part of Lake Mohave, 5 miles north of Eldorado Canyon, Hemenway Wash, St. Thomas, Boulder Canyon, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder Beach, Muddy River*, Opal Basin, Twin Canyon, Kaolin, Monkey Hole, Willow Beach, Temple Bar, 1-3 miles south of Willow Beach, Ringbolt Rapids, Burro Point, Bradley Bay, Sand Wash (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Overton area*, Davis Dam (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Hydranassa tricolor (Louisiana heron)

Hypothetical. The single report of this species came from St. Thomas in 1938 (Grater 1939a, 1939e). Such an occurrence, unseasonal and highly unlikely, would require specimen documentation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939a, 1939e).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Nycticorax nycticorax (black-crowned night heron)

Uncommon to locally common permanent resident. The black-crowned heron, although most commonly seen singly, nests in colonies and migrates in small flocks. The birds roost during the day in trees and/or heavy vegetation near the waters edge, becoming active at dusk. Seen throughout the recreation area, the birds are somewhat more common in the Overton area. They have been found nesting in Black Canyon, above Hoover Dam.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #44); Black Canyon, above Hoover Dam (LMNRA #122 (now missing), #123).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California-Nevada line* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64061); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4496); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, Island 13, Hemenway Wash, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Landing, Callville Bay, Opal Basin, Boulder City*, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Arm, St. Thomas, Black Canyon, 3 miles south of Willow Beach, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton area* (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Ixobrychus exilis (least bittern)

Rare transient. A secretive bird of marshy areas, the bird is difficult to observe and may occur more frequently than records indicate.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a, 1939e); Overton* (Deming 1953); Boulder Beach (Monson 1954c); St. Thomas (Grater 1939a, 1939e).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin (LMNRA).

Botaurus lentiginosus (American bittern)

Uncommon to rare transient. Like the least bittern, the American bittern spends most of its time in dense vegetation along the shoreline, and is consequently difficult to observe. Although probably more common than the former species, the American bittern never occurs in large numbers.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Deming 1953); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Cottonwood Cove, Black Island, Kaolin, Willow Beach, 6 miles south of Willow Beach, 3 miles north of Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

CICONIIDAE

Mycteria americana (wood stork)

Rare transient during the spring and late summer to early fall. The wood stork is somewhat more common in the northern part of the Overton Arm of Lake Mead, often occurring in small flocks.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Gabrielson 1949); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936; Grater 1939a); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Hoffman 1881); Las Vegas Wash on Lake Mead (Monson 1972d); Fort Mohave* (Coues 1866a).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson).

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Plegadis chihi (white-faced ibis)

Uncommon to rare transient during the spring and mid-summer to early fall. The white-faced ibis is seen in small flocks at various points in the recreation area. As with the wood stork, white-faced ibises are recorded somewhat more frequently from the northern part of the Overton Arm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); St. Thomas (Grater 1939a, 1939e); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton*, Las Vegas Wash, St. Thomas, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake).

Phoenicopterus ruber (American flamingo)

Hypothetical. The one record, from Lake Mead near Overton, is undoubtedly of an escaped individual (Austin and Bradley 1968).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead near Overton (Austin and Bradley 1968).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Ajaia ajaja (roseate spoonbill)

Accidental. A specimen was obtained by C. S. Lawson in Moapa Valley on 28 June 1977. Several other birds were present in southern Nevada in the same year.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNMB).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Colorado River, Nevada shore, Hardyville Crossing (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Horsely); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

ANATIDAE

Olor columbianus (whistling swan)

Uncommon winter resident. This species has been recorded from widely scattered localities on Lakes Mead and Mohave, both singly and in small flocks. The Overton Wildlife Management Area is a favored locality.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B186, B187 and B886); lower basin of Lake Mead (LMNRA #3179).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton* (Deming 1953; Snider 1969a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974); Lake Mead (Zimmerman 1963); Fort Mohave* (Coues 1866a; Cooper 1870a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Boulder Beach, Kaolin area, Bonelli Bay, Katherine Landing, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton area* (Austin).

Branta canadensis (Canada goose)

Common winter resident on Lake Mead and Lake Mohave, Flocks of several dozen to several hundred are frequently seen. On the Overton Wildlife Management Area, the goose is particularly abundant during certain periods, with over 800 individuals recorded on a single day in January. The birds were observed both on the lake and grazing on agricultural fields.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B188).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Lake Mead (Baldwin 1944b).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, mouth of Muddy Creek, Cottonwood Basin, Hemenway Wash, 6 miles north of Eldorado Canyon on Lake Mohave, lower end of Iceberg Canyon, Las Vegas Wash, Nevada Bay, Crane's Nest Rapids, 5 miles south of Hoover Dam, Rogers Spring, Swallow Cove, Stewart's Point, Fish Island, Virgin Basin, Pierce Ferry, Katherine Landing, Gregg's Hideout, God's Pocket, Willow Beach, Arizona shore across from Eldorado Canyon, Temple Bar, Temple Bay, Campanile Cove, Monkey Cove, 1 mile north of Willow Beach, Detrital Wash, Bonelli Cove, Napoleon's Tomb, Grand Wash Bay, Colorado River between Hoover Dam and Willow Beach, Twin Coves, 1 mile upstream from Bat Cave, Columbine Falls, Pierce Ferry to Iceberg Canyon, Gypsum Reef area, Kaolin (LMNRA), Overton area*, Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake); Surprise Canyon, Colorado River - Mile 252-276 (Stevens).

Branta bernicla (black brant)

Hypothetical transient. Phillips et al. (1964) consider the sight records of this species from the recreation area as "unlikely and unsubstantiated."

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939e); Virgin Basin (Baldwin 1944b).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Lake Mohave (LMNRA).

Anser albifrons (white-fronted goose)

Rare transient during late winter to early spring, and less often in the fall; formerly a common fall transient in the Colorado Valley (Phillips et al. 1964).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974); Nevada shore, across from Bullhead City* (Deming 1953); St. Thomas (Grater 1939b).

OBSERVATIONS: Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Overton area* (Austin).

Chen caerulescens (snow goose)

Uncommon winter resident, and/or transient. The snow goose is seen singly, in small flocks and in flocks up to 200 individuals. A certain number of individuals probably overwinter in the area, although larger numbers are present only on a temporary basis.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B1170).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); below Hoover Dam (Grater 1939a); Overton area* (Deming 1953, Snider 1969a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974); St. Thomas (Deming 1953).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Bay, below Hoover Dam, lower basin of Lake Mead, Lake Mohave - Mile 5.5, Boulder City*, Virgin Basin, Temple Bar, Katherine Landing, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); below Davis Dam (Mowbray).

Chen rossii (Ross' goose)

Accidental. The Ross' goose has been recorded only from the Overton Wildlife Management Area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B1100).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Snider 1969a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)

Common winter resident. Domesticated mallards, some with the normal, wild type plumage may be found year round at various marinas, harbors, etc. Usually seen in small flocks, wild mallards are occasionally found in flocks up to 150. They are particularly common on the Overton Wildlife Management Area and, in general, in the Overton Arm section of Lake Mead.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash (Smiley 1937); Las Vegas Wash* and Bay (Lawson 1972); Lake Mohave (Deming 1953); mouth of the Muddy River (Cottam 1947); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Davis Dam, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Cottonwood Basin (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach (Austin); Echo Bay, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Anas rubripes (black duck)

Hypothetical. The single sight record from the Overton area* (Saffell 1965) is considered highly unlikely; there are no Nevada or Arizona records (Linsdale 1936; Phillips et al. 1964).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Saffell 1965).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Anas strepera (gadwall)

Uncommon to common transient, particularly in the fall; winters here in somewhat smaller numbers. As with most waterfowl, the Overton Arm harbors a substantial portion of the gadwall population.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV Bill).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959); Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Beach, Boulder Beach, Saddle Island, Hemenway Harbor, Las Vegas Bay, Black Island, Kaolin, St. Thomas, from Willow Beach south on Lake Mohave, 5 miles north of Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Echo Bay (Austin).

Anas acuta (pintail)

Abundant to common winter resident and transient. The pintail is particularly abundant in the waters near the Overton Wildlife Management Area and in the Las Vegas Bay - Wash area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937); Overton Wildlife

Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin Reservoir, Bighorn Island, Cottonwood Basin, Kaolin, St. Thomas, Willow Beach to Eldorado Canyon, Pierce Ferry, Quartermaster Canyon area, Temple Bar, upriver from Temple Bar (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder City* (Austin); Colorado River - Mile 209-238 (Stevens); Davis Dam, Lake Mohave - from Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Anas crecca (green-winged teal)

Common to sometimes abundant transient and winter resident. This small duck occurs both on the open waters of the lakes, although usually in relatively protected locations, and on small ponds - the one record from the Shivwits Plateau is from a cattle tank. The teal is especially abundant in the Las Vegas Wash - Bay area and in the northern portion of the Overton Arm of Lake Mead.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B83); Boulder City* (LMNRA #112).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash (Grater 1939a); Las Vegas Wash* and Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin Reservoir, Grand Wash, Rogers Spring, Saddle Island, Kaolin, St. Thomas, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Echo Bay (Austin); Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Lake Mohave - from Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Shivwits Plateau - Twin Springs Point area (Blake).

Anas discors (blue-winged teal)

Uncommon to sometimes common transient visitant. The blue-winged teal may breed in the area in small numbers; Lawson (1972) reports pairs of blue-winged teal in the tailing ponds of the Las Vegas Wash, close to but not actually on the recreation area. The female and eclipse plumages of this species are very difficult to distinguish from that of the cinnamon teal, rendering the fall status uncertain. Teals in general prefer relatively protected waters, along lake margins and in ponds and small bays. The Las Vegas Wash - Bay and Overton Wildlife Management Area, with its numerous ponds and irrigation channels, are favored locations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #35).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area. (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Black Island, Saddle Island, Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area, Virgin Basin (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray).

Anas cyanoptera (cinnamon teal)

Common transient; Lawson (1972) considers it a permanent resident, at least in the Las Vegas Wash area, where adults were observed with young in 1971 and 1972. The Overton Wildlife Management Area also might be expected to harbor certain numbers of breeding individuals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Muddy River, near Overton* (LMNRA #65).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Overton area* (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974); mouth of the Muddy River (Cottam 1947).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton area*, Overton Beach, Lake Mead marina, Eldorado Canyon area, Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas, 2-4 miles north of Katherine Landing, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Colorado River below Davis Dam (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Anas americana (American wigeon)

Common winter resident. The wigeon is frequently seen in relatively small flocks on the open waters of the lakes, particularly in the northern portion of the Overton Arm of Lake Mead and on Lake Mohave below Willow Beach; it also occurs on small ponds and bays.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937); Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Beach, Eldorado Canyon area, Hemenway Harbor, Las Vegas Bay, Black Island, Saddle Island, Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas, Cottonwood Basin, Pierce Ferry, Gregg Basin, Willow Beach, Lake Mohave below Willow Beach, Virgin Basin (LMNRA); Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake, Leslie); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Anas clypeata (northern shoveler)

Common transient and winter resident. Commonly seen in flocks of five to twenty, the shoveler also occurs in flocks of up to about 100 individuals. They are especially common in the Las Vegas Wash - Bay and Overton areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Kaolin area (Smiley 1937); mouth of the Muddy River (Cottam 1947); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Bay, Cottonwood Basin, Saddle Island, Lake Mohave, Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas (LMNRA); Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Colorado River - Mile 240-252 (Stevens); Boulder Beach leach fields, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Aix sponsa (wood duck)

Rare winter resident. The wood duck prefers areas with marsh vegetation, such as lake edges and small ponds. The Las Vegas Wash area and the Overton Wildlife Management Area both fill these requirements and may harbor this species.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead (Deming 1953); Muddy River, below Overton (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Temple Bar (LMNRA).

Aythya americana (redhead)

Common to sometimes uncommon transient and winter resident. Unlike the previous ducks, commonly known as puddle or dabbling ducks, the redhead and following species are known as diving ducks. They commonly inhabit more open, deeper waters and are consequently not as confined in their distribution, although the northern section of the Overton Arm and the Las Vegas Bay area are still attractive localities for these ducks. The general vicinity of Willow Beach on Lake Mohave also is favored.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B196, B787, B941 and B942); Black Canyon, near Hoover Dam (LMNRA #113).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton* (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Opal Basin, Las Vegas Wash, Las Vegas Bay, Ringbolt Rapids, 2 miles south of Hoover Dam, Saddle Island, Black Island, Cottonwood Basin, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Pierce Ferry, Katherine Landing, 4 miles north of Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Overton area*, Willow Beach (LMNRA, Austin); Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam, Boulder Beach, Hemenway Wash (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake).

Aythya collaris (ring-necked duck)

Uncommon to sometimes common transient and winter resident. The ring-necked duck is another duck of open waters, particularly common on Lake Mohave between Cottonwood Basin and Willow Beach.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton area* (Deming 1953); Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas, Willow Beach, Katherine Landing, Cottonwood Basin, Lake Mohave below Willow Beach, Opal Basin (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Hemenway Wash (Austin); Colorado River - Mile 252 (Stevens); Cottonwood Cove, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Aythya valisineria (canvasback)

Uncommon transient and winter resident. The canvasback is found on both Lake Mead and Lake Mohave, usually in open water areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B197).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959; Snider 1966c); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Lake Mohave - from Eldorado Canyon to Katherine Landing, Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Arm, St. Thomas, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton*, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin).

Aythya marila (greater scaup)

Rare transient and winter resident. The difficulties associated with detecting greater scaup from among the more common lesser scaup suggest that the greater scaup may occur in somewhat larger

numbers than have been recorded. The northern section of the Overton Arm has been the site of the majority of records.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B1096, B1097, B1098).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b).

OBSERVATIONS: Davis Dam area, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson).

Aythya affinis (lesser scaup)

Common transient and winter resident. Probably the most common diving duck, the lesser scaup may be seen singly, in small groups or in flocks of 50 to 75 on the open waters of both lakes.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Lake Mead near Overton (Baldwin 1944a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Eldorado Canyon, Hamblin Bay, Saddle Island, Las Vegas Bay, Sand Island, Kaolin, St. Thomas, Lake Mead near Overton, Overton Beach, Lake Mohave below Willow Beach, Cottonwood Basin, Overton Arm, Willow Beach, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Overton area*, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash, Hemenway Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake).

Bucephala clangula (common goldeneye)

Uncommon to common transient and winter resident; sometimes locally abundant. The goldeneye is found on both lakes, in small groups to large flocks; over 1000 individuals were observed on one occasion on the Colorado River below Davis Dam.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Saddle Island, Burro Point, Las Vegas Bay, Willow Beach, Black Island, Lake Mohave below Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder Beach, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Davis Dam area (Austin, Blake).

Bucephala islandica (Barrow's goldeneye)

Rare winter resident - visitant. Recently, the Barrow's goldeneye has occurred in some number in the Davis Dam area, where flocks of up to 300 have been recorded. Early reports indicated its occurrence near Overton and on Lake Mohave.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Deming 1953); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975a, 1975b, 1976a, 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Davis Dam (Austin, Lawson, Mowbray, Remsen); Cottonwood Basin, Lake Mohave below Willow Beach (LMNRA).

Bucephala albeola (bufflehead)

Uncommon transient and winter resident. Buffleheads are usually observed in small groups, usually less than 10 individuals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B708); Boulder City* (LMNRA #14).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Overton area* (Snider 1966c); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin Reservoir, Overton*, Lake Mead near Overton, Aztec Wash, Overton Arm, Black Island, St. Thomas, Gregg Basin, Eldorado Canyon, Virgin Basin, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach and south on Lake Mohave, 1 mile north of Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder Beach (Austin); Colorado River - Mile 209-252 (Stevens); Davis Dam, Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Clangula hyemalis (oldsquaw)

Rare winter visitant; one July record. The oldsquaw has recently been recorded from Lake Mohave and the Davis Dam area; one earlier sight record, from 1961, reported oldsquaws from the Las Vegas Wash. The single specimen comes from tailing ponds off the recreation area within the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash tailing ponds* (UNLV B1157).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b, 1977a); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1975c); Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1975d, 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash boat harbor (LMNRA); Davis Dam (Blake, Lawson, Mowbray); Laughlin* (Ramsen); Lake Mohave (Prange); north end of Boulder Beach (Mowbray).

Melanitta deglandi (white-winged scoter)

Very rare visitant. White-winged scoters were observed in the tailing ponds of the Las Vegas Wash, February 1969, and two years later in Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); two individuals were seen on both of these occasions. An additional single bird was at Davis Dam in November 1975.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Lake Mead (Kingery 1974b); Davis Dam (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash*, Davis Dam (Lawson); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson, Mowbray).

Melanitta perspicillata (surf scoter)

Very rare visitant. Both scoters winter primarily on the seacoast and come inland only occasionally and irregularly.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B1101, wing only).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin 1970c; Anonymous 1974); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975a, 1975b, 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Arm (LMNRA); Davis Dam (Lawson).

Oxyura jamaicensis (ruddy duck)

Common transient and winter resident; smaller numbers remain on the recreation area all year. The ruddy duck, the only stiff-tailed duck found here, occurs in small flocks and occasionally in groups of up to 100. The ducks may be found on open water but show a preference for more protected bays, ponds, etc. The single record for the Shivwits Plateau is of an individual in a cattle tank near Mt. Dellenbaugh.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Black Canyon, above Hoover Dam (LMNRA #120); Hoover Dam power station (LMNRA #196).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, Eldorado Canyon area, mouth of the Muddy River, Willow Beach area, Overton Arm, Las Vegas Bay, Rogers Bay, Virgin Basin, Lake Mohave below Willow Beach, Telephone Cove (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder Beach (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Lake Mohave - Cottonwood Cove to Davis Dam, Shivwits Plateau near Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

Lophodytes cucullatus (hooded merganser)

Rare transient. The hooded merganser is the smallest and rarest of the three species of mergansers that occur on the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B1099, wing only).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Lake Mohave below Hoover Dam (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Temple Bar (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson); Davis Dam (Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Mergus merganser (common merganser)

Common winter resident. Records from the late 1930's indicate that small numbers may have remained year round - adults with young were reported during May, June and July. The common merganser and the red-breasted merganser (below) both prefer large, open bodies of water, where they are usually observed in relatively small flocks.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937; Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893).

OBSERVATIONS: Eldorado Canyon area, 1-2 miles south of Hoover Dam, Copper Basin, Cottonwood Basin, Saddle Island, Virgin Basin, Willow Beach, beach below Hoover Dam, Pierce Ferry, Davis Dam, Virgin Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon, upriver from Temple Bar, Lake Mohave - Willow Beach to Eldorado Canyon, Monkey Hole, 6 and 10 miles south of Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Lake Mohave - from Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam, Katherine Landing, Echo Bay, Boulder Harbor (Blake); Colorado River - Mile 186-209 and 276-280 (Stevens).

Mergus serrator (red-breasted merganser)

Common winter resident, occurring in somewhat lesser numbers than the common merganser. The red-breasted merganser also is normally found in small flocks, often comprised of only a few individuals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972, Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Kaolin Reservoir, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder City*, Cathedral Cove, Las Vegas Bay, Black Island, Saddle Island, Virgin Basin (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Echo Bay (LMNRA, Austin); Stewart Point (Austin); Boulder Harbor (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Tyro Wash area, Katherine Landing, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

CATHARTIDAE

Cathartes aura (turkey vulture)

Common summer resident throughout the recreation area. Although the vulture is present in the area from March through September, the breeding status of the bird is not clear.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Hoover Dam (UNLV B890).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959); Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River Valley, north from Fort Mohave (Hoffman 1881); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Cottonwood Basin, Stewart Point, upper Overton Arm, Colorado River below Hoover Dam, Lake Mohave below Eldorado Canyon, Boulder

City, St. Thomas, Overton*, Shivwits Plateau fire camp, Surprise Canyon, Willow Beach, near rim of Quartermaster Canyon, Pierce Ferry, Temple Bar, Virgin Canyon, Boulder Canyon, Kingman Wash (LMNRA); Overton area*, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Christmas Tree Pass, Dripping Springs, Echo Bay, Grapevine Canyon, Hiko Wash, Katherine Landing, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Overton Wildlife Management Area, South Cove, Tyro Wash, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Gymnogyps californianus (California condor)

Accidental. One early sight record, from Pierce Ferry (Brown 1899), and fossil remains, indicate the former occurrence of this bird within the present borders of the recreation area (DeSaussure 1956).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Pierce Ferry (Brown 1899).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Accipiter gentilis (goshawk)

Very rare visitant. The goshawk is a permanent resident of montane forests in Clark County (Austin and Bradley 1971), and only rarely reaches the low elevations of the recreation area. Phillips et al. (1964) state that the goshawk occurs irregularly on the desert during the winter season. A resident of the Kaibab Plateau (Phillips et al. 1964), the goshawk may occur on the Shivwits Plateau, although there are, at present, no records to substantiate this.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Accipiter striatus (sharp-shinned hawk)

Uncommon transient and winter resident over most of the recreation area; summer resident and possible breeding species on the Shivwit's Plateau. The sharp-shinned hawk feeds primarily on small birds, and consequently frequents relatively open country, clearings, wood edges, hedgerows, riparian situations, shore lines and other areas where migrating and wintering birds are available.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #91); Boulder City* (LMNRA #98).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4380).

OBSERVATIONS: Black Canyon, St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Overton*, Boulder Beach, Katherine (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Valley of Fire Wash, Overton Beach, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Christmas Tree Pass, Davis Dam, Green Springs Canyon, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

Accipiter cooperii (Cooper's hawk)

Uncommon transient and winter resident over most of the recreation area; possible summer resident of the Shivwit's Plateau region (based on one summer and several fall records). The Cooper's hawk is a larger edition of the sharp-shinned hawk, and consumes correspondingly larger birds.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder City*, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4378).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Las Vegas Wash, Rogers Spring, Price Point (LMNRA); Overton area*, (LMNRA, Austin); Stewart Point, Grapevine Canyon (Austin); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Shivwits Plateau -

near Mt. Dellenbaugh, Twin Springs Point, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Buteo jamaicensis (red-tailed hawk)

Common permanent resident throughout the recreation area, nesting from low elevations (Bridge Canyon) to high (Shivwit's Plateau). The red-tailed hawk population is undoubtedly augmented by wintering residents; breeding hawks from the higher elevations probably move to lower areas during the fall and winter. The red-tailed hawk is undoubtedly the most common buteo in the area, usually seen singly or in pairs.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #142).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4372 and 4373); Colorado River - Mile 224.5, 225.5, 237, and 238.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Hoover Dam, Boulder Canyon, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Rogers Spring, Cottonwood Basin, North Shore Road - Mile 18.5, Green Springs area, Twin Springs Point, Pierce Ferry, rim over Quartermaster Canyon, Willow Beach access road, Willow Beach, 3 miles east of Salt Spring Wash, Gregg Basin, Virgin Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon, 7 miles south of Willow Beach, Granite Wash (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton area*, Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 252-276 (Stevens); Boulder Beach leach fields, Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Dripping Springs, Grapevine Canyon, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Mt. Dellenbaugh, White Rock Canyon, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Buteo swainsoni (Swainson's hawk)

Uncommon transient. Phillips et al. (1964) and Austin and Bradley (1971) consider incorrect the statement by Gullion et al. (1959)

that the Swainson's hawk is a "common migrant."

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Eldorado Mountains* (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b) and north (Hoffman 1881).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, Surprise Canyon, Kaolin, Rogers Spring (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin).

Buteo lagopus (rough-legged hawk)

Rare winter visitant; Lawson (1972) considers it a rare winter resident of the Las Vegas Wash area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Austin and Bradley 1968); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Grapevine Canyon, Joshua Tree forest above Pierce Ferry*, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin).

Buteo regalis (ferruginous hawk)

Rare transient visitant and winter resident; few summer records. Phillips et al. (1964) suggest that it might breed above Pierce Ferry.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); Hoover Dam region (Phillips et al. 1964); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, St. Thomas, Overton Beach, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Lakeview Point, Joshua Tree forest north of Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); 4.5 miles south of Davis Dam* (Austin).

Parabuteo unicinctus (Harris' hawk)

Hypothetical on the recreation area. The Harris' hawk is a resident, locally, along the Colorado River north to Topock.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Monson 1949b); extreme southern tip of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Aquila chrysaetos (golden eagle)

Uncommon to rare permanent resident throughout the recreation area; rare during the summer months. The largest bird of prey on the recreation area, the golden eagle is usually observed singly or in pairs. The eagle normally nests on cliffs or other high, inaccessible locations that have good views; golden eagles have been reported nesting on Bill Gay's Butte in the Cottonwood Cove area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Locality unknown (LMNRA #170); Mohave Co: 3 miles south on the Willow Beach turnoff (UNLV B74).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Lake Mead near Overton (Baldwin 1944a); Colorado River near the southern tip of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936); Virgin Basin (Grater 1939a).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Canyon, Las Vegas Wash, St. Thomas, Cottonwood Cove, Overton area*, Echo Bay, Swallow Cove, Delmar Butte, Virgin Canyon at Rocky Point, below Hoover Dam, North Shore Road - Mile 14 and 39, Lake Mohave - Mile 19, 21, 26, and 31, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area, Katherine Landing, Temple Bar, 5 miles south of Temple Bar, Black Mountain, 3 miles south of Willow Beach, Bill Gay's Butte, near LMNRA boundary on old E. Temple Bar Road between Mica Mine and Salt Springs (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Empire Wash, Christmas Tree Pass (LMNRA, Blake); Cottonwood Valley, Shivwits Plateau (Blake).

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (bald eagle)

Rare to uncommon winter resident; very few sightings from March through October. The bald eagle depends primarily on fish for its diet, and is consequently seen most often around the lakes.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead (Baldwin 1944b; Snider 1969b); Temple Bar (Monson 1973a).

OBSERVATIONS: Eldorado Canyon area, Gregg Basin, Sand Island, Las Vegas Wash, Burro Bay, Iceberg Canyon, Driftwood Cove, Devil's Cove, Boundary Point, Callville Wash, Hatstacks, Boathouse Cove, Callville Bay, Black Point, Black Island, Hoover Dam, Swallow Cove, Boulder Wash, Beacon Island, Napoleon's Tomb area, Las Vegas Bay, Echo Bay, Driftwood Island, Hualapai Point, 3 miles west of Pierce Ferry, Virgin Basin, Sawtooth Bay, upriver from Temple Bar, 5 miles south of Willow Beach, Hualapai Wash, East Point, God's Pocket, Sandy Point, Iceberg Reef, Twin Springs Wash, Paint Pots, Lake Mohave - Mile 30, Nine Mile Cove, Virgin Canyon, Bonelli Bay, Cathedral Cove (LMNRA); Overton Beach (Blake); Boulder Canyon (LMNRA, Lawson); Davis Dam (Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mead (Lane); Rampart Cave, Paint Pots (Reigle); Lake Mohave (Prange, Reigle).

Circus cyaneus (marsh hawk)

Uncommon to locally common winter resident; the marsh hawk is absent throughout most of the recreation area during the summer months, although it has been recorded from the Overton Wildlife Management Area during July. The marsh hawk feeds primarily on rodents and small birds which it hunts over well vegetated, relatively open terrain. As a consequence, the Overton Wildlife Management Area is particularly favored by these birds.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Overton*, Cottonwood Basin, Boulder City*, 2 miles south of Echo Bay, Rogers Spring, Las Vegas Wash, Pierce Ferry Road, Katherine Landing, Willow Beach Road, 2.5 miles south of LMNRA boundary on Temple Bar Road, Callville Bay (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Boulder Harbor, Cottonwood Valley, Rogers Bay, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Colorado River - Mile 252-276 (Stevens); Eldorado Canyon, Davis Dam (Austin).

PANDIONIDAE

Pandion haliaetus (osprey)

Uncommon transient, primarily during the summer. The osprey may have bred in Eldorado Canyon in 1950 (Monson 1950b). The osprey, or fish hawk, subsists primarily on fish and is seldom encountered very far from water.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Smiley 1937; Monson 1954c); Eldorado Canyon (Monson 1950b); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Davis Dam (Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Lake Mohave (Phillips et al. 1964); Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Black Canyon (Gullion et al. 1959); Boulder Beach (Monson 1950a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton area*, Hemenway Wash, Lakeview Point, 2 miles south of Eldorado Canyon, 3 miles north of Eldorado Canyon, Ringbolt Rapids, Boulder Harbor, Lake Mohave - Mile 5, 1 mile south of Hoover Dam, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Temple Bar, 1-3 miles south of Willow Beach, Katherine Landing, Hualapai Wash, Bradley Bay, between Whitmore Canyon and Diamond Creek, Katherine Mine, Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson, Mowbray); Las Vegas Wash* (LMNRA, Lawson, Mowbray); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Lawson, Long); Virgin Basin (LMNRA, Peters); Little Gyps (Lake Mead); Lake Mohave (Prange).

FALCONIDAE

Falco mexicanus (prairie falcon)

Uncommon permanent resident. The prairie falcon is approximately the same size as a Cooper's hawk, feeding primarily on rodents and birds. Never common, the falcon is usually seen singly or in pairs. Found practically throughout the lower elevations of the recreation area, the prairie falcon is somewhat more numerous around Lake Mohave. The bird may nest in the Spirit Mountain region of the Newberry Mountains.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Las Vegas Wash* (Deming 1953; Lawson 1972); Colorado River, below Hoover Dam (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, mouth of Black Canyon, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder City*, Joshua Tree forest above Pierce Ferry*, Willow Beach, Columbine Falls, 4 miles east of Temple Bar, 1/2 mile south of Davis Camp*, Katherine Landing, Pipe Springs Canyon area, Spirit Mountain, Lake Mohave - Mile 27, Davis Dam (LMNRA); Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass (Blake).

Falco peregrinus (peregrine falcon)

Rare transient and winter resident. The peregrine, found nowhere in any great numbers, is a more powerful version of the prairie falcon. Unlike the latter falcon, the peregrine subsists entirely on birds, often waterfowl - hence the name "duck hawk." The large number of waterfowl present on the recreation area during the winter present a plentiful food supply for this bird.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton* (Snider 1971a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Chloride* (Snider 1969a).

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OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Canyon, Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Muddy River near Kaolin, Boulder Beach, Eldorado Canyon, Pierce Ferry, rim of Quartermaster Canyon, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Shivwit's Plateau (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson, Mowbray); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray); 3 miles above Willow Beach (Grater).

Falco columbarius (merlin)

Uncommon transient and winter resident. Only slightly larger than the sparrow hawk, the pigeon hawk is a much stronger flyer, subsisting primarily on small birds; consequently it may be expected primarily in brushy and/or riparian situations and around habitations where the numbers of wintering birds is great.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Railroad Pass* (LMNRA #11).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861; Linsdale 1936; MVZ #4388).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Overton*, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson); Cottonwood Cove (Clark).

Falco sparverius (American kestrel)

Common permanent resident throughout the lower elevations of the recreation area; summer resident in the higher elevations; locally abundant during migration. The sparrow hawk is the smallest and most common hawk in the region. It is seen practically everywhere, around residences, on wires, fences, poles, etc. Their diet is primarily grasshoppers and other insects, although they occasionally take small birds, mice, etc. They are often especially common around ponds, over fields, etc. and less common over the more barren sections of the creosote community.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #169; UNLV B680): locality unknown (LMNRA #184).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Overton area* (Deming 1953); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4390);

Colorado River - Mile 188 and 193 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Canyon, Boulder City*, Lost City area, St. Thomas, Hoover Dam, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Cottonwood Basin, Rogers Spring, Surprise Canyon, Price Point, Pierce Ferry, Joshua Tree forest above Pierce Ferry*, Temple Bar, 8 miles south of Hoover Dam, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Blake); Overton* (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 276-280 (Stevens); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Christmas Tree Pass, Echo Bay, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Twin Springs Point, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

PHASIANIDAE

Lophortyx gambelii (Gambel's quail)

Abundant permanent resident, except in most barren desert areas and in higher elevational areas. The Gambel's quail occurs in coveys up to 50-75; during the breeding season the flocks break up and solitary and paired quail are common. While very common near water sources, such as tanks, ponds, guzzlers, etc., the quail are not limited to these areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #69); locality unknown (LMNRA #68).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Overton area* (Gabrielson 1949); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Colorado River east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936); Great Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4446 - 4449).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, St. Thomas, Mud Well, Kaolin area, Boulder Beach, Copper Mountain,

Surprise Canyon, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach,
Quartermaster Canyon area, Katherine Landing,
Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton area*, Boulder City*
(LMNRA, Austin); Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring
(LMNRA, Blake); Las Vegas Wash, Davis Dam (LMNRA,
Austin, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area,
Grapevine Canyon (Austin, Blake); Blue Point
Spring, Boulder Harbor, Bridge Canyon, Callville
Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*,
Meadview, Stewart Point, Tyro Wash, Whitmore Canyon
(Blake).

Phasianus colchicus (ring-necked pheasant)

Introduced. Common on the Overton Wildlife Management Area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Virgin River Valley* (Deming 1953;
Gullion and Christensen 1957); Overton Wildlife
Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Overton (LMNRA); Overton
Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Alectoris graeca (chukar)

Introduced; relatively unsuccessful.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Callville Wash (Christensen 1954).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring (LMNRA).

MELEAGRIDIDAE

Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)

Very rare visitant. There is only one record from the recreation area - Colorado River - Mile 192.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River - Mile 192.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

GRUIDAE

Grus canadensis (sandhill crane)

Formerly a common migrant along the Colorado River Valley (Phillips et al. 1964), the sandhill crane is now an uncommon transient. The only true crane in this region, the sandhill crane has been observed in flocks of up to about 300 individuals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River above Black Canyon (Hoffman 1881); Lake Mead, Overton area* (Deming 1953); Boulder Beach (Monson 1953a); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Boulder Basin (LMNRA); River Mountains (Leslie); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Eldorado Canyon (Lawson).

RALLIDAE

Rallus limicola (Virginia rail)

Common transient and winter resident, locally abundant. The Virginia rail is a rather secretive marsh bird, and total numbers are often hard to determine. Areas of particular abundance are the Las Vegas Wash area and to a lesser degree, the Overton Wildlife Management Area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B235, B730).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Porzana carolina (sora)

Common transient and winter resident, locally abundant. Another marsh bird, the sora is somewhat more noticeable than the Virginia rail. The sora achieves its greatest abundance in the Las Vegas Wash area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Hoover Dam (LMNRA #135).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas area, Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a); Great Bend of the Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California-Nevada boundary* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas area, Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (Austin).

Gallinula chloropus (common gallinule)

Locally common permanent resident of cattail marshes; considered by Lawson (1972) as abundant in the Las Vegas Wash area. Intermediate in behavior between rails and coots, the gallinule commonly swims in open patches of water, but never ventures far from the marsh vegetation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (UNLV B663).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River Valley, near the southern tip of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Austin and Bradley 1966; Austin 1968b).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Arm (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin).

Fulica americana (American coot)

Abundant permanent resident on Lakes Mead and Mohave. Virtually every cove, inlet, bay, marsh, etc. contain some number of these birds; less commonly the coot is found on the open waters of the lakes.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 1 mile north of Overton* (UNLV B6-9); Boulder City* (LMNRA #52, #150).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin area (Linsdale 1936; Smiley 1937); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River - Mile 195.5, 266 and 279 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, Lost City area, St. Thomas, Bighorn Island, Gregg Basin, Overton Arm, Lake Mohave, Rogers Spring, Black Island, Saddle Island, Middle Point to Echo Bay, Boulder Island, Virgin Basin, Salt Spring Bay, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Cottonwood Basin (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton area* (Austin); Las Vegas Bay, Cottonwood Cove, Lake Mohave - Willow Beach to Davis Dam, Katherine Landing, Temple Bar (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach, Echo Bay, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 252-280 (Stevens); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Callville Bay, Grapevine Canyon at Lake Mohave, Overton Beach, Hemenway Harbor, Rogers Bay, Stewart Point, Tyro Wash (Blake).

CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius semipalmatus (semipalmated plover)

Uncommon spring and fall transient. Mudflats, wet fields, non-rocky shorelines are favored by these shorebirds, and consequently areas such as the Overton Wildlife Management Area and the Las Vegas Wash system may harbor this and other similar species more often than other locations. The Las Vegas Wash system, much of which is outside the recreation area, is an especially good location for shorebirds of many types. Many species that are recorded there may be likely to be found on the recreation area at least for brief periods of time.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B626, B655, B743, B1003).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Austin 1968a, Lawson 1972); Lake Mead (Grater 1939e); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Boulder City* (Snider 1971a).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash* (Austin, Lawson, Mowbray); Railroad Valley, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson).

Charadrius alexandrinus (snowy plover)

Occasional spring and fall transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lake Mead, near St. Thomas (LMNRA #96); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B627).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Overton* (Snider 1966b); Las Vegas Wash* (Austin 1968a, Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Overton Beach, Hemenway Wash (LMNRA); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray).

Charadrius vociferus (killdeer)

Common permanent resident; sometimes locally abundant, especially during winter and during migration; summer resident at higher elevations. This, the most common plover in the region, may be found virtually

everywhere that water is present; killdeer frequent lake shores, ponds, leach fields, springs, irrigated pastures, etc. They are not uncommon on well watered lawns.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: St. Thomas area (LMNRA #20); locality unknown (LMNRA #181).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Las Vegas Bay, Las Vegas Wash (Lawson 1972); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California-Nevada boundary* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64068); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Grand Wash (LMNRA); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Callville Bay, Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 209-238 (Stevens).

Charadrius montanus (mountain plover)

Hypothetical. There are two records of the mountain plover from the Las Vegas Wash system on 19 September 1970 and 2 October 1973. There are presently no records actually from the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson, Mowbray).

Pluvialis dominica (American golden plover)

Very rare transient on the recreation area; recorded only from the Logandale - Overton area and the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Logandale* (Wauer 1969); Overton* (Kingery 1975c).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson, O'Connell); Las Vegas Wash* (Koch, Lawson, Mowbray).

Pluvialis squatarola (black-bellied plover)

Rare transient visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); St. Thomas (Grater 1939c); Las Vegas Wash on Lake Mead (Monson 1973c); Overton* (Snider 1971a).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Lake Mohave - Mile 33 (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson, Remson); Las Vegas Wash (Lawson, Mowbray); Cottonwood Cove (Prange).

Arenaria interpres (ruddy turnstone)

Hypothetical on the recreation area; recorded from the Logandale - Overton area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Logandale* (UNLV B665).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Logandale* (Austin 1968a); Overton* (Kingery 1975c).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton* (Lawson).

SCOLOPACIDAE

Capella gallinago (common snipe)

Common transient and less common winter resident. Seen most commonly probing in mud around ponds, irrigation ditches, marsh edges and, less commonly, in yards. The common snipe is primarily solitary, very rarely in pairs.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Las Vegas Wash near base of Sunrise Mountain* (UNLV B88).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, below Hoover Dam, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Wash, Pierce Ferry, Temple Bar, Willow Beach, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake).

Numenius americanus (long-billed curlew)

Rare to uncommon transient in the spring and fall. The curlew is usually seen in small groups, generally less than 10 individuals, along the lake edge or on open fields. It has been recorded in winter from the bottom of the Grand Canyon (Phillips et al. 1964).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Hemenway Beach, Grand Wash - north of Tassi and south of Pagoon, 1 mile south of the power line crossing on Lake Mohave, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Horsely, Lawson, Mowbray); Las Vegas Wash*, Davis Dam (Lawson); Boulder Beach (Mowbray); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Numenius phaeopus (whimbrel)

Very rare visitant. The whimbrel is primarily a marine species, and is not commonly seen inland.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area, Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson); Boulder Beach (Scovill); Hemenway Wash (Mowbray).

Bartramia longicauda (upland plover)

Hypothetical in the recreation area; needs further verification. A single individual was seen in the lower tailing ponds of the Las Vegas Wash system on 19 April 1970.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Actitis macularia (spotted sandpiper)

Common transient and summer resident, in both low and high elevations. The spotted sandpiper is usually seen along the lake edge and around small ponds. This sandpiper is rarely recorded during the winter.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B742).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937; Grater 1939a); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Great Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, below Hoover Dam (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River - Mile 184.6, 190.7, 194.6, 206.4, 223, 229, 235, and 235.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, below Hoover Dam, St. Thomas, Gregg Basin, Las Vegas Wash, Hemenway Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder Beach, Boulder Harbor, Saddle Island, Willow Beach, Pierce Ferry, Surprise Canyon (LMNRA); Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake); Davis Dam, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Las Vegas Wash, Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

Tringa solitaria (solitary sandpiper)

Occasional spring and fall transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Willow Beach water tank 3 miles back of Quartermaster Canyon, Pierce Ferry, Separation Canyon (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson, Stallcup); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mohave (Prange); Sewage ponds above Lake Mead Marina (Mowbray).

Tringa totanus (spotted red shank)

Accidental, one was observed carefully in Las Vegas Wash on 16-20 August 1975.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Tringa melanoleucus (greater yellowlegs)

Uncommon transient and winter resident; locally common.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B706).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Overton* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California-Nevada line (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64069); mouth of the Muddy River (Cottam 1947); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, Overton Arm (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin).

Tringa flavipes (lesser yellowlegs)

Uncommon to rare transient visitant, occurring less commonly than the greater yellowlegs; Lawson (1972) considers both the greater and lesser yellowlegs common in the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B182).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Lake Mead near Overton (Baldwin 1944a).

OBSERVATIONS: Twin Canyon, Overton area* (LMNRA);
Las Vegas Wash* (Austin).

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus (willet)

Uncommon transient; records indicate that some individuals are present on the lake throughout the summer. Phillips et al. (1964) state that the willet occasionally occurs in flocks along the Colorado River during June. The willet is normally seen in fairly open situations along the lakes and rivers.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B181).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975d).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Hoover Dam, Boulder City*, Opal Basin, Echo Bay Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Stewart Point (Blake).

Calidris canutus (red knot)

Very rare visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Wash on Lake Mead (Monson 1973a); Overton* (Kingery 1975c, 1976c); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam area (Lawson); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson, Mowbray).

Calidris melanotos (pectoral sandpiper)

Rare transient. The pectoral sandpiper is the largest of the gregarious sandpipers (peeps) commonly seen on shorelines.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (UNLV B1154, UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Snider 1971a); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton Beach (Austin and Bradley 1968); Logandale* (Wauer 1969); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Davis Dam area (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam area (Lawson); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson, Mowbray).

Calidris bairdii (Baird's sandpiper)

Uncommon to rare transient; considered by Lawson (1972) as an occasional transient visitant and winter resident in the Las Vegas Wash system. Austin and Bradley (1971) suggest that it may be more common than normally recorded.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Logandale* (UNLV B666); Las Vegas Wash* (UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Logandale* (Austin 1968a); Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1975b).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Las Vegas Bay, Railroad Valley*, Davis Dam area (Lawson); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Calidris minutilla (least sandpiper)

Common transient and winter resident; most common in the fall, from August through November. The least sandpiper, usually seen in small flocks, is the smallest of the "peeps".

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Hemenway Wash (LMNRA #26); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B183, B323, B747, B757, B758, B848, B868, B919, B937); Mohave Co: Hualapai Wash (LMNRA #11-13).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939e); Lake Mead (Grater 1939e); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1975b); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Davis Dam, opposite Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, below Hoover Dam, St. Thomas, Hemenway Wash, Eldorado Canyon, Boulder Beach, Overton Arm, Hualapai Wash, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Grand Wash (LMNRA); Overton*; Overton Beach, Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam, Eldorado Canyon, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Temple Bar (Austin); Katherine Landing (Austin, Blake).

Calidris alpina (dunlin)

Rare transient; most records are in the Las Vegas Wash area. The dunlin is the middle-sized "peep".

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton* (Snider 1966b).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam area (Lawson); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson, Mowbray).

Calidris pusillus (semipalmated sandpiper)

Accidental; possibly regular but rare visitant overlooked among the other sandpipers (Lawson 1972).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Callville area (Hoffman 1881).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson).

Calidris mauri (western sandpiper)

Common transient, particularly in fall; rarely winters in the area. The western sandpiper is frequently seen in small flocks near the waters' edge.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B662, B682, B921, B1137, B1138); 16.3 miles south of Davis Dam* (UNLV B1024).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939a); Overton* (Deming 1953); Callville Wash (Grater 1939a); mouth of the Muddy River (Fisher 1893; Cottam 1947); Colorado River below Callville (Hoffman 1881); Lake Mohave (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); opposite Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, St. Thomas, Boulder Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton*, Davis Dam, Temple Bar (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Calidris alba (sanderling)

Rare transient; it is only reported as sight records but those are sufficient in number to consider the species as regular but rare.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Overton*, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Las Vegas Bay, Davis Dam area (Lawson); Las Vegas Wash (Lawson, Mowbray, Stallcup); Katherine Landing (Austin); Boulder Beach (Austin, Mowbray); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Limnodromus griseus (short-billed dowitcher)

Rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin (LMNRA): Overton Wildlife Management Area (Mowbray).

Limnodromus scolopaceus (long-billed dowitcher)

Uncommon transient visitant; considered abundant in the Las Vegas Wash system by Lawson (1972). In Arizona, Phillips et al. (1964) consider the long-billed dowitcher as a common migrant statewide, rare in late June and early July; it was recorded from the Shivwits Plateau on 27 June 1975 and 17 May 1976 at a cattle tank near Mt. Dellenbaugh.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B912, B913, B1002).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Davis Dam (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Muddy River*, Kaolin (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Overton area (Austin); Katherine Landing, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Las Vegas Wash*, below Davis Dam (Mowbray).

Micropalama himantopus (stilt sandpiper)

Hypothetical on the recreation area. The only recorded sightings are from the lower tailing ponds of the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Las Vegas Wash (UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash (Lawson, Mowbray).

Limosa fedoa (marbled godwit)

Rare to uncommon transient, more common in the fall than spring.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B234, B854).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Overton (Snider 1971a).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Echo Bay, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin).

Limosa haemastica (hudsonian godwit)

Accidental; up to 5 birds were present in Las Vegas Wash from 15-24 May 1976.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Las Vegas Wash* (UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash (Lawson, Mowbray).

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Recurvirostra americana (American avocet)

Common to sometimes abundant transient; somewhat more common during the fall migration. Normally seen standing and foraging in shallow water, the avocet is occasionally seen swimming in slightly deeper water. The thin upturned bill is a unique characteristic among the birds of this region.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lake Mead "near new beach" (LMNRA #25); Lower Colorado River (UNLV B307); Mohave Co: Kingman Wash (LMNRA #134).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); 3 miles west of Callville (Hoffman 1881); Davis Dam (Monson 1949b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Snider 1966d; Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, Hemenway Wash, St. Thomas, Boulder Beach, Sandy Cove, north and south of powerline over Lake Mohave, 7 miles north of Cottonwood Cove, 5 miles south of Eldorado Canyon, Overton Arm, mouth of the Virgin River, Las Vegas Bay, Hualapai Wash, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Katherine Wash, Telephone Cove (LMNRA); Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash, Temple Bar (LMNRA, Austin); Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Stewart Point, Cottonwood Cove (Blake).

Himantopus mexicanus (black-necked stilt)

Common transient over much of the recreation area. The stilt is often seen at cattle tanks and other small ponds, as well as in shallow waters near the lake shore. Lawson (1972) reported a pair with three chicks on 26 July 1970 in the lower tailing ponds of the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lake Mead near Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #106, #107); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B635, B984).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Colorado River below Black Canyon (Hoffman 1881); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Snider 1966d; Anonymous 1974); Lake Mead (Grater 1939a).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas, Hemenway Wash, Overton*, Cottonwood Cove, Echo Bay, Las Vegas Wash, Temple Bar, Telephone Cove, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (cattle tank) (Austin, Blake).

PHALAROPODIDAE

Phalaropus fulicarius (red phalarope)

Very rare; recorded from the lower tailing ponds of the Las Vegas Wash system and at Callville Bay.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Las Vegas Wash* (UNMB #1748 fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972, 1973b; Kingery 1974c); Lake Mead (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Callville Bay (Lawson); Las Vegas Wash (Lawson, Mowbray, O'Connell).

Steganopus tricolor (Wilson's phalarope)

Uncommon to sometimes common transient. Usually seen in small groups, the Wilson's phalarope is sometimes seen in relatively large flocks. Phalaropes are commonly seen out in ponds, sheltered coves, etc. where they swim in circles, stirring up food.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B534, B922).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, St. Thomas, Katherine Landing, Boulder City*, Las Vegas Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (cattle tank), Las Vegas Wash* (Austin).

Lobipes lobatus (northern phalarope)

Uncommon transient, principally in the fall. The majority of records for this phalarope are from the Overton Arm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #45, #46); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B628, B660, B661, B759, B871).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Lake Mohave (Deming 1953; Kingery 1977a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Overton*, Bighorn Island, Boulder Basin, St. Thomas, Cottonwood Cove, Cottonwood Cove sewage treatment pond (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (Austin, LMNRA); Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake).

STERCORARIIDAE

Stercorarius parasiticus (parasitic jaeger)

Accidental. Sight records from Las Vegas Wash and Burro Point (LMNRA) are verified by later records and photographs by Lawson.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead (Kingery 1976a, 1977a); Davis Dam (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Burro Point (LMNRA); Las Vegas Bay, Boulder Beach, Davis Dam (Lawson); Lake Mead (Mowbray).

LARIDAE

Larus hyperboreus (glaucous gull)

Accidental. One juvenile was seen and photographed, 30 November 1972, at Boulder Beach.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Lawson 1973b).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Larus glaucescens (glaucous-winged gull)

Rare visitant. The first records for this species were made during the winter 1971-1972; several individuals, all immatures, were recorded.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972, 1973b; Mowbray 1973); Lake Mead (Kingery 1975a, 1977a); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Bay, Lake Mohave - Mile 38 (LMNRA); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mohave, Davis Dam (Lawson); Lake Mead (Mowbray).

Larus argentatus (herring gull)

The most widely distributed seagull of the Northern Hemisphere, the herring gull is an uncommon winter resident in the recreation area, considered a common winter resident in the Las Vegas Wash system (Lawson 1972). As with most of the gulls, the herring gull is usually observed near marinas, harbors, and other areas of human activity.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Overton area* (Austin and Bradley 1968); Lake Mead (Snider 1970b; Kingery 1975a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Overton area* (Austin).

Larus thayeri (Thayer's gull)

Very rare winter resident. At times considered a subspecies of L. argentatus, the Thayer's gull is now regarded as a separate species. The Thayer's gull was first observed on 30 October 1971 at the Las Vegas Wash Marina; photographs were taken (Lawson 1973b). There are several subsequent records.

SPECIMENS RECORDED: Clark Co: Silver State Disposal Company garbage dump, 10 miles east of Las Vegas* (UNMB #1746).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972, 1973b; Mowbray 1975); Lake Mead (Kingery 1975a, 1975b, 1977a); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b); Overton (Kingery 1976c).

OBSERVATIONS: Lake Mohave - Mile 38 (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Las Vegas Bay, Boulder Beach, Lake Mohave, Davis Dam (Lawson); Lake Mead (Mowbray).

Larus californicus (California gull)

Very common winter resident throughout the recreation area, with centers of abundance around harbors; particularly common in the Las Vegas Bay area; rare summer visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Lake Mohave (Deming 1953); Lake Mead (Snider 1971a).

OBSERVATIONS: Bighorn Island, St. Thomas, Hemenway Wash, Kaolin Reservoir, Cottonwood Basin, Eldorado Canyon, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Lake Mohave - Katherine Landing to Eldorado Canyon, Temple Bar, Grand Wash (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton Beach, Callville Bay, Cottonwood Cove (Austin).

Larus delawarensis (ring-billed gull)

Abundant winter resident on both lakes; rare summer visitant. This, the most common gull in the area, is usually seen in flocks, some

very large, around harbors, bays, etc. as well as over the open waters of the lakes.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lake Mead near St. Thomas (LMNRA #94).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Lake Mead, Lake Mohave (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Pierce Ferry, Colorado River - Mile 262.5, 275.5, and 279 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Overton Arm, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Boulder Harbor, Cottonwood Cove, Temple Bar, Hemenway Harbor, Overton Beach (LMNRA, Blake); Stewart Point, Echo Bay, Boulder Beach, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam, Las Vegas Bay (Blake).

Larus canus (mew gull)

Very rare winter visitant. The mew gull was first observed and photographed on 9 January 1972, when an immature was seen at the Las Vegas Wash Marina. Additional birds were observed subsequently.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972, 1973b); Boulder Beach (Lawson 1973b); Lake Mead (Kingery 1975b).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson, Mowbray); Hemenway Wash (Mowbray).

Larus pipixcan (Franklin's gull)

Rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Temple Bar, Hemenway Harbor (LMNRA);
Overton Wildlife Management Area (Horsaly, Lawson,
Rensen); Callville Bay, Davis Dam area (Lawson);
Las Vegas Bay (Lawson, O'Connell); Las Vegas Wash
(Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mead (Mowbray).

Larus philadelphia (Bonaparte's gull)

Uncommon transient. The record for Mt. Dellenbaugh is from a cattle
tank, where it was observed 10 May 1976.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lake Mead (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas area (Grater 1939b); Lake Mead
(Snider 1970b, 1971a); Las Vegas Wash* (Austin 1969b;
Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Davis Dam
(Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous
1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Lake Mohave - Mile 27, St. Thomas area,
Overton Beach, Overton Arm, Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA);
Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Lawson, Mowbray); Las Vegas
Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam (Austin, Lawson,
Mowbray, Pulich); Katherine Landing, Mt. Dellenbaugh
(Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake,
Lawson); Boulder Beach (Lawson); Lake Mohave
(Prange).

Larus heermanni (Heermann's gull)

Accidental; records are for Lake Mohave on 12 October 1975 and
Davis Dam on 17 September 1976.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a); Davis Dam
(Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Rissa tridactyla (black-legged kittiwake)

Accidental. The black-legged kittiwake has been observed at Lake Mead and Lake Mohave and photographed at Davis Dam during the winters of 1975 and 1976.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: near Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b).

OBSERVATIONS: Lake Mohave - Mile 38 (LMNRA); Lake Mohave (Lawson); Davis Dam (Lawson, Mowbray); Boulder Beach (Mowbray).

Xema sabini (Sabine's gull)

Very rare transient recorded in the falls of 1975 and 1976. Photographs were obtained in 1976.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead (Kingery 1976a); Lake Mohave, Davis Dam, Logandale* (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Rensen); Las Vegas Bay, Lake Mohave; Davis Dam (Lawson).

Sterna forsteri (Forster's tern)

Common to uncommon transient visitant, particularly in spring; rare in summer and fall. The Forster's tern is commonly seen in relatively small groups, occasionally reaching 40-50 individuals.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lake Mead near the Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #109); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B783).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas area (Grater 1939a, 1939b); Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder Basin, Overton Bay (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Snider 1966d; Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Gregg Basin, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Bay, Virgin Basin, Willow Beach,

Katherine Landing, Black Canyon (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Overton* (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Sterna hirundo (common tern)

Uncommon transient. The common tern may occur more often than is recorded, due to the difficulty in distinguishing it from the more common Forster's tern.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNMB #1749).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Monson 1972c); Iceberg Canyon, Lake Mohave - Mile 19-20 (Lawson 1973b); Lake Mohave (Monson 1972a); Lake Mead (Monson 1972a, 1972c; Kingery 1976a); opposite Fort Mohave (Kingery 1976d).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mead, Davis Dam area (Lawson); Lake Mohave (Lawson, Prange, Scovill); Iceberg Canyon (Scovill); Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Lawson, Mowbray).

Sterna albifrons (least tern)

Very rare visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas area, Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939b); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Kaolin (LMNRA).

Hydroprogne caspia (Caspian tern)

Uncommon transient; one record for July. The Caspian tern is a large, gull-sized tern, seen singly or in small flocks.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Linsdale 1951); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Bay (Deming 1953); Overton* (Kingery 1975c); Lake Mead (Snider 1969c).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Kaolin, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Bay, mouth of the Virgin River, Overton Arm, Virgin Basin, Colorado River below Davis Dam (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Horsaly, Lawson, Mowbray); Las Vegas Wash* (LMNRA, Lawson); Boulder Beach, Davis Dam area (Mowbray); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Chlidonias niger (black tern)

Uncommon transient during the spring and fall. Slightly larger than the least tern, the black tern differs from other terns found in this region by its dark plumage.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lake Mead near the Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #102); Las Vegas Wash (UNLV B535).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Kaolin Reservoir (Smiley 1937); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin Reservoir, Gregg Basin, Hemenway Wash, St. Thomas, Overton*, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Basin, Saddle Island, mouth of the Virgin River (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

ALCIDAE

Synthliboramphus antiquum (ancient murrelet)

Accidental. One individual was observed and photographed on 23-24 March 1974 at the Las Vegas Marina.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Marina (Kingery 1974b).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

COLUMBIDAE

Columba fasciata (band-tailed pigeon)

Uncommon summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau; rare transient elsewhere. Phillips et al. (1964) consider it a casual transient in the desert. The band-tailed pigeon depends, to a large extent, on acorns as a food source. Consequently, it is restricted in its distribution to those areas where breaks in the forest cover permit concentrations of oak trees.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Green Springs Canyon (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Zenaida asiatica (white-winged dove)

An "abundant summer resident in southern and central Arizona, and along the Colorado River below Davis Dam" (Phillips et al. 1964:41), the white-winged dove is expanding its range northward; it now breeds in the Las Vegas Valley (Austin 1970b). Within the recreation area, the white-winged dove is an uncommon visitant and a rare summer resident, primarily in the southern section. (For a more complete discussion of the dove and its nesting requirements, see Phillips et al. (1964:41-42).)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Lower Colorado River (UNLV B271).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, near the southern tip of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936); Davis Dam area (Deming 1953; Monson and Phillips 1964; Phillips et al. 1964); Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959; Wauer 1969; Parker 1973); opposite Fort Mohave* (Phillips et al. 1964; Kingery 1976d); Fort Mohave* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959; Phillips et al. 1964); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Boulder City*, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Davis Dam area (Austin); Diamond Bar Ranch*, Christmas Tree Pass (Blake).

Zenaida macroura (mourning dove)

Very common to sometimes abundant transient and summer resident. The mourning dove occurs from the low desert areas, to the high, open regions on the Shivwit's Plateau; except in passing, the dove avoids the most barren desert sections and the heavily forested areas. The Overton Wildlife Management Area provides especially good habitat for this species, as does the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Locality unknown (LMNRA #17); Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #155, #164); Mohave Co: Pakoon Springs Ranch* (UNLV B265).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a); Colorado River - Mile 188, 198.4, 210.4, 215.5, 234.1, 238.5, 252.5, and 280 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove, Overton Arm, Lost City area, Hemenway Wash, Surprise Canyon, Twin Canyon, Shivwits Plateau, rim of Quartermaster Canyon, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Price Point, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Petroglyph Wash (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash, Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton*, Grapevine Canyon (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Christmas Tree Pass, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Echo Bay, Green Springs, Meadview (Blake).

Columbina passerina (ground dove)

Rare visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Snider 1966d; Wauer 1969); Boulder City* (Gullion 1953; Monson 1954a); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Boulder City*, Katherine Landing, Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Scardafella inca (Inca dove)

Very rare fall visitant in residential areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1953a, 1973b);
Logandale* (Gullion 1953).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson, Long).

CUCULIDAE

Coccyzus americanus (yellow-billed cuckoo)

Rare summer visitant. The yellow-billed cuckoo generally nests in willow-cottonwood associations or in areas of dense mesquite in much of Arizona, particularly in the southern and central parts.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder Beach (LMNRA #141).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Kaolin Reservoir (Grater 1939e); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson).

Geococcyx californianus (roadrunner)

Common permanent resident. The roadrunner is common not only in the desert, in areas with significant amounts of vegetative cover, but also in urban areas and around farmlands. The Overton Wildlife Management Area, with its combination of mesquite groves and farmlands is especially suitable for this species.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #3636).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Bend of the Colorado River

(Fisher 1893); Colorado River, extreme southern portion of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Willow Beach (Phillips et al. 1964); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; Hoffman 1881; MVZ #4369); Colorado River - Mile 210.4 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Kaolin Reservoir, Hemenway Wash, Boulder Beach, Eldorado Canyon, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Lake Mohave - Nevada shore across from Willow Beach, Willow Beach, Virgin Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon area, Temple Bar, Crosscurrent Rapids, Hidden Cove (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Callville Bay, Davis Dam (Austin); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Harbor, Christmas Tree Pass, Palo Verde Canyon (Blake).

Crotophaga sulcirostris (groove-billed ani)

Hypothetical. Two sight records from outside the recreation area require documentation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Long and Poyser 1965); Logandale* (Kingery 1975a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

TYTONIDAE

Tyto alba (barn owl)

Rare to uncommon transient. The barn owl is known to roost in old mines, wells, large cottonwoods and willows, and in buildings.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas (Deming 1953); head of Empire Wash* (Gullion et al. 1959); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Valley, Gregg Basin, Willow Beach, Kaolin (LMNRA); Logandale*, 8 miles southeast of Searchlight, Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

STRIGIDAE

Otus asio (screech owl)

Uncommon permanent resident; probably more common, but goes unrecorded except when calling. The screech owl is an insectivorous bird inhabiting open woodland areas from the lowest elevations along the Colorado River, where it inhabits the mesquites, to mid-elevational areas where it occurs in pinyon-juniper habitat. It is frequently found in riparian situations where the vegetation is at least relatively open.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3.5 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B1103).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870b); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #4395, #64070 and #62618); southern tip of Clark Co.* (Linsdale 1951).

OBSERVATIONS: Sacatone Canyon, Surprise Canyon (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Tyro Wash, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); below Davis Dam (Austin).

Otus flammeolus (flamulated owl)

Rare to very rare summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. According to Phillips et al. (1964), the flamulated owl does not occur in stands of pure ponderosa pine; it apparently requires some undergrowth and/or stands of oaks. The Shivwit's Plateau, with its combination of pinyon-juniper stands, ponderosa pine areas, oak filled canyons, and brushy mountain slopes provides the only suitable habitat for this species on the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Fire camp at Mt. Dellenbaugh (LMNRA);
Green Springs (Blake).

Bubo virginianus (great horned owl)

Rare to uncommon permanent resident in the lower elevations of the recreation area; summer resident and/or permanent resident in the higher elevations. The great horned owl, the largest owl found in the region, feeds primarily on rabbits and rodents. The great horned owl commonly roosts in relatively tall, well vegetated trees or on rocky cliff ledges.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Black Canyon above Hoover Dam (LMNRA #121, #130); Hoover Dam area (LMNRA #191).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, 13 miles east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64071 and #64072); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62653); St. Thomas (van Rossem 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Overton Arm, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Nine Mile Cove, Pierce Ferry, Grand Wash, Quartermaster Canyon area, Hoover Dam, Lake Mohave - Mile 31, 3 miles south of Willow Beach, Horse Thief Canyon, Kingman Wash (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Nyctea scandiaca (snowy owl)

Hypothetical. A sight record of an individual flying over Boulder City on 6 November 1959 (LMNRA) needs further verification.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City (LMNRA).

Micrathene whitneyi (elf owl)

Rare in the Colorado Valley south of Davis Dam, the elf owl was originally reported from Fort Mohave by Cooper.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Davis Dam area (UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River Valley south of Davis Dam* (Phillips et al. 1964); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870a, 1870b); opposite Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1975d).

OBSERVATIONS: Davis Dam area (Lawson, Mowbray, Rensen).

Speotyto cunicularia (burrowing owl)

Rare to uncommon permanent resident. The burrowing owl occurs most frequently in the southern portion of the recreation area, particularly in the vicinity of Katherine Landing. The Las Vegas Wash system is apparently also a favorable area for this species. Unlike other owls, the burrowing owl may be seen during the day, perched on dirt mounds, fence posts, telephone poles, etc.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Deming 1953); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Echo Bay, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Prange).

Asio otus (long-eared owl)

Rare transient, possible winter resident.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California - Nevada boundary* (Linsdale 1936); Travertine Canyon (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Davis Dam, River Mountains, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Bridge Canyon, Grapevine Canyon (Blake).

Asio flammeus (short-eared owl)

Very rare transient. An inhabitant of open grasslands, marshes and wet fields, the short-eared owl has been observed in the Las Vegas Wash system off the recreation area on 5 March 1964 and 19 December 1976. Two individuals were observed over the marshy area of Rogers Wash where it meets the Overton Arm the evening of 5 March 1977.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Austin and Bradley 1968).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Wash (Blake); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii (poor-will)

Uncommon to possibly common transient and summer resident. The poor-will is usually found on hills and rocky slopes of the desert. It may occasionally be found in open areas of the higher elevations. Due to its nocturnal nature, the poor-will may be more common than is apparent.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Joshua Tree forest above
Pierce Ferry* (LMNRA #7); Clark Co: Boulder City*
(LMNRA #114).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969);
Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936);
Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, St. Thomas, Boulder City*,
Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Quartermaster Canyon
area, Cottonwood Valley, Bowl of Fire area (LMNRA);
Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Austin); Diamond Bar Ranch*,
Christmas Tree Pass (Austin, Blake); Grapevine Canyon,
Shivwit's Plateau (Austin).

Chordeiles minor (common nighthawk)

Uncommon transient in the lower elevations; possible summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. Lawson (1972) considered it a common transient visitor in the Las Vegas Wash area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: 4 miles south of Mt. Dellenbaugh turnoff (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Harbor, Overton* (LMNRA); Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake); Shivwit's Plateau (Austin).

Chordeiles acutipennis (lesser nighthawk)

Common transient and summer resident over the lower portions of the recreation area. The lesser nighthawk is particularly common near water and around residence areas where it is frequently seen catching insects attracted by lights.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 1 mile south of Davis Dam (UNLV B636, B780); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA #132); road between Overton and Lake Mead (LMNRA #137); Boulder City* (LMNRA #193).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Monson 1949c; Gullion et al. 1959); Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870a, 1870b; Hollister 1908; MVZ #4185 and #4186); Colorado River - Mile 280 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Kaolin area, Rogers Spring, Cottonwood Cove, Katherine (LMNRA); Overton area (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

APODIDAE

Chaetura vauxi (Vaux's swift)

Uncommon transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 1.2 mile south of Davis Dam (UNLV B1004-1006).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a); Davis Dam area, Overton* (Austin 1968a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Harbor (LMNRA); Davis Dam (Austin).

Chaetura saxatalis (white-throated swift)

Common transient and summer resident throughout the recreation area. It is also known to winter, especially in the Overton area. The white-throated swift nests on cliffs and, consequently, is especially common in canyons and around mesas. The swift has been recorded from the lowest elevations of the recreation area, on the Colorado River, to the highest, on the top of Mt. Dellenbaugh on the Shivwit's Plateau.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Black Canyon (LMNRA #119).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959; Snider 1971b); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); upper portion of Black Canyon (Hoffman 1881); Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b); Colorado River - Mile 188 and 225.5 (Carothers et al. 1974); below Lake Mead (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Boulder Canyon, Hemenway Wash, rim of Quartermaster Canyon, Diamond Creek, Katherine Landing, Pierce Ferry, Petroglyph Canyon (LMNRA); Overton, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Rogers Spring, Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder Beach (Austin); Hoover Dam, Twin Springs Point (LMNRA, Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Green

Springs, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Lake
Mohave - Mile 23-24 (Blake).

TROCHILIDAE

Archilochus alexandri (black-chinned hummingbird)

Uncommon to rare transient and possible summer resident. The black-chinned hummingbird is primarily a bird of deciduous associations such as are found along rivers and in towns; it is not generally found in the desert. Linsdale (1936) reports that the species was a summer resident opposite Fort Mohave along the Colorado River. Other reports of breeding on or near the recreation area are based on sight records from Quartermaster Canyon, Emory Falls and Boulder Beach. As incubation is performed by the female alone, and as field identification of female hummingbirds is difficult, such sight records may be suspect.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; Gullion et al. 1959); Davis Dam (Kingery 1975c, 1977b); Colorado River, to the northern border of the state (Swarth 1914); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Colorado River - Mile 194 and 196 (Carothers et al. 1974); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Emory Falls, Willow Beach, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon, Boulder City*, Boulder Beach (LMNRA).

Calypte costae (Costa's hummingbird)

Common to sometimes uncommon transient and summer resident. The Costa's hummingbird is the most common hummingbird of the desert, preferring much drier situations than the foregoing species.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 7.9 miles south of Davis Dam* (UNLV B906).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California - Nevada boundary*

(Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64075); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; Swarth 1914); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Katherine Landing, Willow Beach, God's Pocket (LMNRA); Davis Dam area, Overton* (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields, Bridge Canyon, Grapevine Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Lake Mohave - Mile 23-24, Tyro Wash (Blake).

Selasphorus platycercus (broad-tailed hummingbird)

Rare transient in the low desert elevations; uncommon to locally common summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. The distinctive shrill whistle made by the wings of the adult male quickly draw attention to this high mountain species.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Boulder City*, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

Selasphorus rufus (rufous hummingbird)

Rare transient in the fall.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1975c).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Boulder City*, Emory Falls, Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

Stellula calliope (calliope hummingbird)

Very rare transient, one record for Lake Mead Marina on 6 April 1975.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Lake Mead Marina (Mowbray).

ALCEDINIDAE

Megaceryle alcyon (belted kingfisher)

Uncommon transient visitant and winter resident. The kingfisher is a solitary bird, usually seen along the shores of the lakes, particularly in small coves and other protected areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Twin Canyon (LMNRA #100).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Lake Mead (Smiley 1937); Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959); Vegas Wash, near the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Canyon, Kaolin, Cottonwood Basin, Katherine Landing, Boulder City*, Overton Arm, Boulder Beach, Eldorado Canyon, Twin Canyon, Pierce Ferry, Davis Dam area, Temple Bar, Willow Beach, 5 miles above Quartermaster Canyon (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Overton*, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Las Vegas Bay (LMNRA, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 276-280 (Stevens).

PICIDAE

Colaptes auratus (common flicker)

Common to locally abundant transient and winter resident in the lower elevations; common transient and summer resident in the higher elevations; rare summer visitant in the desert. Formerly, the common flicker was considered as several separate species, including the "red-shafted", "yellow-shafted", and "gilded" forms. Of these three types, the red-shafted is the most common, both during the winter and during the summer. The yellow-shafted is an irregular and rare visitant. The gilded form has been observed in the southern portion of the recreation area, in the Christmas Tree Pass region, during the summers of 1975 and 1976. Flickers, although feeding primarily on ants and other ground insects, as opposed to woodpeckers that drill for their prey, are usually found in open, wooded areas or in areas with a significant amount of vertical stratification in the vegetation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #38, #153).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1951, 1952a; LMNRA #138 (missing); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray 1975); Colorado River, 13 miles east of Searchlight, St. Thomas, Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California-Nevada boundary (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Overton* (Snider 1966a); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870a, 1870b; Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4325, #4328 and #4329).

OBSERVATIONS: Stewart Point, Bootleg Canyon, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, Overton Arm, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton area*, Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Palo Verde Canyon, Twin Springs Point (Blake).

Centurus uropygialis (gila woodpecker)

Rare transient and winter resident locally. The gila woodpecker is a common resident throughout the desert of southern and western Arizona, reaching to the very southern tip of Nevada. During the winter, the birds may move into adjacent areas and have been found in the southern portion of the recreation area and locally in the Joshua Tree forest near Pierce Ferry.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B629); Davis Dam area (UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Nevada shore, Fort Mohave area* (Hollister 1908; Linsdale 1936; MVZ #4330-4334, #62619 and #64082-64092); Davis Dam area (Deming 1953); Fort Mohave* (Coues 1866a; Cooper 1870a, 1870b; Fisher 1893); Pierce Ferry area (Phillips et al. 1964); opposite Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1975d, 1976d).

OBSERVATIONS: Joshua Tree forest above Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Davis Dam area (Austin, Lawson).

Melanerpes formicivorus (acorn woodpecker)

Very rare and irregular visitant. The acorn woodpecker is a common species of the mountains of Arizona where oak trees occur. Within the recreation area, the acorn woodpecker may occur with a greater frequency on the Shivwit's Plateau than has been observed to date.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: 1 mile south of Mt. Dellenbaugh (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Dead Mountains* (Phillips et al. 1964 reported a specimen from the LMNRA collection); Boulder City* (Monson 1972a).

OBSERVATIONS: Willow Beach (LMNRA); Shivwit's Plateau (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass (Blake); Boulder City* (LMNRA).

Asyndesmus lewis (Lewis' woodpecker)

Rare transient, seen most often in the fall.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #34).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Grater 1939a; Monson 1949a, 1951; Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton*, Las Vegas Wash, Boulder Beach (LMNRA); Boulder City (LMNRA, Lawson, Long); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson).

Sphyrapicus varius (yellow-bellied sapsucker)

Uncommon fall transient and rare winter resident, particularly in areas where cottonwoods are present.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton Wildlife Management Area (UNLV B1070); Boulder City* (LMNRA #66, #156); Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #75); Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #47); locality unknown (LMNRA #188).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, 13 miles east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64093 and #64094); 1/2 mile north of the California - Nevada boundary* (MVZ #64095); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870a, 1870b; MVZ #4312); Boulder City* (Deming 1953); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Willow Beach, Spencer Canyon, Emory Falls, Kaolin Reservoir, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Bitter Spring, Las Vegas Wash, Grapevine Canyon (Blake).

Sphyrapicus thyroideus (Williamson's sapsucker)

Very rare transient; may be more common on the Shivwit's Plateau than records indicate.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870a).

OBSERVATIONS: Pinyon forest behind the rim of Quartermaster Canyon (LMNRA); Green Springs (Blake).

Dendrocopos villosus (hairy woodpecker)

Rare transient in the lower elevations; common resident on the Shivwit's Plateau.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1973a).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Price Point, Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson); Green Springs, Twin Springs Point (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Dendrocopos pubescens (downy woodpecker)

Hypothetical on the recreation area; one record for Boulder City on 18-21 October 1967.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (Poyser).

Dendrocopos scalaris (ladder-backer woodpecker)

Common widespread permanent resident of the desert, except over the most barren areas. The ladder-backed woodpecker is the most commonly seen woodpecker on the recreation area, seen especially in areas where Yucca and cactus are plentiful.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA #72).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, 13 miles east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936) to 1/2 mile north of the California - Nevada boundary (MVZ #64096-64101); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62620); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Fisher 1893; Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4315-4320); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder City*, Rogers Spring, Joshua Tree forest near Pierce Ferry*, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Hualapai Wash, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); 8 miles southeast

of Searchlight, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam area (Austin); Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

TYRANNIDAE

Tyrannus tyrannus (eastern kingbird)

Very rare visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Logandale* (Parker 1973); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Colorado River - Mile 191.8 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson); Davis Dam (Stallcup); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Tyrannus verticalis (western kingbird)

Common transient and summer resident throughout lower elevations of the recreation area. The kingbird is commonly found in riparian situations, around ponds and over farming areas. It occurs only rarely and transiently in the dry, barren portions of the desert.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B914).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Monson 1950a); Lake Mead (Gullion et al. 1959); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4295).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City, St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Quartermaster Canyon, Temple Bar, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Overton area*, Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Austin); Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam area, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach

fields, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*,
Overton Wildlife Management Area, Stewart Point
(Blake).

Tyrannus vociferans (Cassin's kingbird)

Uncommon transient in the lower elevations of the recreation area;
common to locally abundant summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau.
The many openings within the forests of the Shivwit's Plateau, some
extremely large, provide a very suitable habitat for this flycatcher.
They are particularly abundant in the area near Mt. Dellenbaugh.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Shivwit's Fire Camp (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939e); Las Vegas
Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Quartermaster
Viewpoint (LMNRA); Mt. Dellenbaugh, Green Springs
(Austin, Blake).

Muscivora forficata (scissor-tailed flycatcher)

Hypothetical on the recreation area. The scissor-tailed flycatcher
has been reported from the Las Vegas Wash* and Fort Mohave* (possibly).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Fort
Mohave* (possibly) (Cooper 1870a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Myiarchus tyrannulus (Wied's crested flycatcher)

Very rare visitant and possible summer resident in the very southern
portion of the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a); opposite Fort
Mohave* (Pulich 1952); locally, north on the Colorado
River to the southern tip of Clark County* (Phillips et al.
1964).

OBSERVATIONS: Grapevine Canyon (Austin); Davis Dam area
(Austin, Lawson).

Myiarchus cinerascens (ash-throated flycatcher)

Common summer resident in the lower elevations; rare visitant to the high elevations. The ash-throated flycatcher is especially common in areas with a certain amount of woody vegetation, particularly Yuccas; it is much less common in the more barren creosote desert areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B512); lower Colorado River (UNLV B324); Mohave Co: Pakoon Springs Ranch (UNLV B847); Willow Beach (LMNRA #101).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64102); Lake Mohave (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); 1/2 mile north of the California - Nevada boundary* (MVZ #64103-64105); opposite Fort Mohave* (MVZ #62621); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Pierce Ferry area (Phillips et al. 1964); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b; MVZ #4293); Colorado River - Mile 188, 195.5, 210, 210.4 and 229.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Hemenway Wash, Lost City area, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Boulder City*, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Grand Wash, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon area, Separation Canyon, Twin Springs Point, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Twin Canyon (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Grapevine Canyon, Davis Dam area (Austin); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

Sayornis nigricans (black phoebe)

The status of the black phoebe is difficult to assess. It appears as an uncommon to common transient, particularly in the fall, throughout much of the recreation area, preferring locations near water. Lawson (1972) considers it a permanent resident in the Las Vegas Wash system and Phillips et al. (1964) indicate breeding along the Colorado River in the vicinity of Willow Beach. Summer records are rare, with

winter records from the low elevations somewhat more common. The black phoebe has been recorded from the very low parts of the recreation area along the river to the high elevations on the Shivwit's Plateau. Thus, this species may be found on the recreation area throughout the year, but at scattered locations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #5).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959); south of Davis Dam (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62623 and #64106-64112); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Coues 1866a); Colorado River - Mile 183.7 and 226.5 (Carothers et al. 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Hoover Dam, St. Thomas, Eldorado Canyon, Hemenway Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Black Canyon between Bathtub and Lake Mohave, Emory Falls, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon, Separation Canyon, Willow Beach, Katherine Landing, Columbine Falls, Twin Canyon (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Austin); Overton*, Davis Dam, Grapevine Canyon (Austin); Southern Nevada Water Project (Leslie); Spencer Canyon (Stevens); Las Vegas Bay, Las Vegas Wash, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Sayornis saya (Say's phoebe)

Fairly common and widespread permanent resident of the lower elevations of the recreation area; rare summer visitant (resident?) on the Shivwit's Plateau. The Say's phoebe is especially common near water and in washes with significant amounts of vegetation, but it also may frequently be seen in the open desert.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #78).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936; Gabrielson 1949); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Black Canyon (Linsdale 1936); Colorado River east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Colorado River, close to the

California - Nevada boundary* (MVZ #64118); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River - Mile 214, 217.5, 218 and 239 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Lost City area, St. Thomas, Hoover Dam, Overton Arm, Old Homestake Mine, Rogers Spring, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Lakeview, Surprise Canyon, Temple Bar, Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder City*, 8 miles east of Searchlight, Callville Bay, Echo Bay (Austin); Davis Dam, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Grapevine Canyon (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Bridge Canyon, Callville Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Bay, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Palo Verde Canyon, Rogers Wash, Southern Nevada Water Project, Stewart Point, Tyro Wash, Valley of Fire Wash, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Colorado River - Mile 209-280 (Stevens).

Empidonax sp.

With the exception of the gray flycatcher (Empidonax wrightii), members of the genus Empidonax are almost impossible to safely identify in the field, especially when away from breeding grounds. Consequently, a proper evaluation of the status of these flycatchers is difficult. All are transient visitants, especially common in well vegetated riparian areas such as the Las Vegas Wash.

Empidonax traillii (willow flycatcher)

Considered by Lawson (1972) as an abundant transient in the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936; Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870a, 1870b).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas (LMNRA).

Empidonax minimus (least flycatcher)

Rare fall migrant in western Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964).
Hypothetical on the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Phillips et al. 1964
reported a specimen from the LMNRA collection); Fort
Mohave* (Cooper 1870a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Empidonax hammondi (Hammond's flycatcher)

Uncommon to rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 7.1 miles south of Davis
Dam* (UNLV B989, B990).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River opposite Fort Mohave*
(Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64669); Fort Mohave* (Cooper
1870a, 1870b).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA).

Empidonax oberholseri (dusky flycatcher)

Uncommon to rare transient in the Las Vegas Wash system (Lawson
1972). The dusky flycatcher may breed on the Shivwit's Plateau.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B322,
B1116).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin).

Empidonax wrightii (gray flycatcher)

Common transient and possible summer resident. Considered by Lawson (1972) as an abundant transient in the Las Vegas Wash area, the gray flycatcher is probably the most common of the Empidonax flycatchers found on the recreation area. Observational records from the spring and summer indicate the possibility that the flycatcher may breed in the pinyon-juniper areas of the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #30);
Mohave Co: Mt. Dellenbaugh (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936 - reported by Cooper as E. griseus; MVZ #64672-64674); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b - reported as E. obscurus); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Christmas Tree Pass (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Empidonax difficilis (western flycatcher)

Uncommon transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 7.1 miles south of Davis Dam* (UNLV B991); Boulder City* (LMNRA #143).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4302); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Katherine Landing (LMNRA).

Contopus sordidulus (western wood pewee)

Uncommon transient in the lower portions of the recreation area; summer resident in the higher elevations. According to Phillips et al. (1964), the pewee is a resident of the transition zone and in heavy pinyon stands, of which the Shivwit's Plateau has many.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Quartermaster Canyon
(LMNRA #127).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953); St. Thomas
(Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area
(Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ
#4305-4307); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Aztec Wash, Boulder City*, Davis
Dam area, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach, Quartermaster
Canyon area (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Boulder Beach
leach fields, Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs,
Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin,
Blake).

Nuttallornis borealis (olive-sided flycatcher)

Rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton
Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring (LMNRA);
Las Vegas Wash*, Overton Wildlife Management Area
(Lawson).

Pyrocephalus rubinus (vermillion flycatcher)

Uncommon transient and summer resident. The vermillion flycatcher
is almost always found in areas near water that contain mesquite,
willows and cottonwoods. On the recreation area, both the Las
Vegas Wash and the Overton area fit these requirements - vermillion
flycatchers apparently breed in both of these locations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #32
and #97).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959);
Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson
1972); opposite Fort Mohave* (Hollister 1908; Linsdale
1936; MVZ #62624 and #64125-64131); Fort Mohave* (Cooper
1870a, 1870b); Overton Wildlife Management Area
(Anonymous 1974); Colorado River - Mile 225.5 (Carothers
et al. 1974); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Hoover Dam, St. Thomas, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Callville Wash, Hualapai Wash, Willow Beach, Katherine Landing, Overton Wildlife Management Area (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin).

ALAUDIDAE

Eremophila alpestris (horned lark)

Common permanent resident; somewhat more common transient and winter resident. The horned lark preferentially inhabits open grasslands and fields, particularly during the breeding season but is also found in sparse desert at all seasons. Lawson (1972) considers the horned lark an abundant permanent resident of the Las Vegas Wash system. It is also found on the Sagebrush flats on the Shivwit's Plateau during summer. During the winter season the lark is seen on more barren areas, frequently near roadsides and the lake edge.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Kingman Wash (LMNRA #88 and #89).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); mouth of the Virgin River (Hoffman 1881); Colorado River, near Searchlight (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray 1975); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, rim of Quartermaster Canyon, Gregg Basin overlook, Waring Ranch - Shivwit's Plateau*, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Goodwater Spring (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Shivwit's Plateau (Austin); Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

HIRUNDINIDAE

Tachycineta thalassina (violet-green swallow)

Abundant transient throughout the recreation area; common summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau; it may also winter occasionally. As with the majority of swallows, the violet-green is most commonly observed near or over water, although it is regularly seen over the dry desert. The violet-green swallow frequently occurs in moderate sized flocks, skimming over fields and ponds in search of insects.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #115).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin area (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Overton* (Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Austin and Rea 1976; Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, near the southern tip of Clark County* (Linsdale 1936); Davis Dam area (Gullion et al. 1959; Kingery 1977b); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1970a).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin area, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, Lakeview Point, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area, Twin Springs Point, Temple Bar area, God's Pocket, Lake Mohave - Willow Beach to Davis Dam (LMNRA); Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Iridoprocne bicolor (tree swallow)

Common to abundant transient; locally extremely abundant. The tree swallow becomes especially abundant in the Davis Dam area; upwards of several million individuals may gather into flocks extending for numbers of miles down the Colorado River south of Davis Dam, remaining for many weeks at a time.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Davis Dam (Kingery 1975b, 1975c, 1977b); Colorado River, near the southern tip of Clark County (MVZ #64132-64134); Overton (Snider 1971b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); opposite Fort Mohave (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Boulder City*, Eldorado Canyon (LMNRA); Overton area* (Austin); Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Grapevine Canyon, Katherine Landing, Tyro Wash (Blake); Las Vegas Bay, Lake Mead Marina, Boulder Beach (Mowbray).

Riparia riparia (bank swallow)

Uncommon transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Overton*, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis (rough-winged swallow)

Common transient, uncommon summer resident and possibly uncommon throughout the winter. The rough-winged swallow is almost always seen near or over water, nesting in dirt banks near the water's edge.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #116).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash* (Austin and Rea 1976, Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64681-64684; Kingery 1977a); Vegas Wash, near the Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Davis Dam.

(Kingery 1975c, 1977b); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b; Swarth 1914); Hoover Dam (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Hoover Dam, Kaolin, St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach, Gregg Basin, Lake Mohave - Willow Beach to Davis Dam (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach, Davis Dam, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Grapevine Canyon, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

Hirundo rustica (barn swallow)

Common transient. The barn swallow is normally seen in relatively small flocks over fields and water.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Hoover Dam region (Phillips et al. 1964); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave, along the Colorado River* (Cooper, as quoted in Coues 1878).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Eldorado Canyon, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash (Blake).

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota (cliff swallow)

Common to locally abundant summer resident. The cliff swallow, as the name implies, is found nesting on the cliffs, particularly along Lake Mohave; it also nests under overhangs such as occur on Davis Dam.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #194).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife

Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Lake Mohave (Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Vegas Wash, canyon at the lower end (Fisher 1893); along the Colorado River and shore of Lake Mead (Austin and Rea 1976); Willow Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Fort Mohave* (Cooper as quoted in Coues 1878).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder Beach, Boulder City*, Swallow Cove, Virgin Basin, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake).

Progne subis (purple martin)

Rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Davis Dam area (Austin 1969a); southern tip of Clark County* (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray); Davis Dam area (Pulich).

CORVIDAE

Cyanocitta stelleri (Steller's jay)

Rare and irregular visitant to the lower elevations; common permanent resident in the pine forests of the higher elevations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Baldwin 1947); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Echo Bay (LMNRA);
Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson); Green Springs,
Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Aphelocoma coerulescens (scrub jay)

Uncommon winter visitant to the low desert portions of the recreation area, particularly in areas with brushy cover; common resident of the more open areas on the higher elevations. Within the southern portion of the recreation area, the scrub jay is a permanent resident in the higher portions of the Newberry Mountains.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California - Nevada boundary* (Linsdale 1936); Overton area* (Gullion et al. 1959); Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton area*, Rogers Spring, Echo Bay, Quartermaster Canyon area, base of Grand Wash Cliffs - north of the Colorado River, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin, Lawson, Long); Davis Dam area (LMNRA, Lawson); Twin Springs Point (LMNRA, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson, Mowbray); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Pica pica (black-billed magpie)

Very rare fall visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead area (Deming 1953; Monson 1973a).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Wash* (LMNRA);
Boulder City*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson).

Corvus corax (common raven)

Common and widespread permanent resident. Almost always solitary or in pairs or threesomes, the raven rarely gathers in large flocks; a flock of 85-100 was observed at a cattle tank near Mt. Dellenbaugh and approximately 80-90 were observed roosting in cottonwoods along Lake Mohave several miles north of Cottonwood Cove. The raven nests on cliffs and in trees from the Colorado River to the Shivwit's Plateau.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Overton area* (Gabrielson 1949); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b); Colorado River - Mile 187.5, 203, 207.4 and 234.1 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Boulder Canyon, Overton Arm, Hemenway Wash, Hoover Dam, Callville Bay access road, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon area, Emory Falls, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Goodwater Springs, Box Car Cove Wash (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Temple Bar (LMNRA, Blake); Las Vegas Wash, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Swallow Cove (Austin); Stewart Point, Echo Bay, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Bitter Spring, Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Bridge Canyon, Callville Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Cottonwood Cove, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Davis Dam, Las Vegas Bay, Overton Beach, Pipe Springs, Rogers Wash, Saddle Island, Twin Springs Point, Valley of Fire Wash, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Colorado River - Mile 186-280 (Stevens).

Corvus brachyrhynchos (common crow)

Uncommon transient and winter resident; locally abundant winter resident in the Moapa Valley.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); Overton area* (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Hoover Dam (Snider 1971b).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Overton Arm (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash* (LMNRA, Lawson); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake, Lawson); Lake Mead (Lawson); Boulder City* (Mowbray).

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus (pinon jay)

Rare and irregular visitant to the lower portions of the recreation area; common resident of the pinyon-juniper woodlands. The pinon jay is commonly seen in flocks of up to 250 individuals; the jays nest in colonies.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Joshua Tree forest above Pierce Ferry* (LMNRA #8).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Eldorado Canyon, Joshua Tree forest above Pierce Ferry, Quartermaster Canyon area, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Mt. Dellenbaugh (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Diamond Bar Ranch*, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Boulder City*, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson).

Nucifraga columbiana (Clark's nutcracker)

Rare visitant during southward irruptions (see Phillips et al. 1964).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959).

OBSERVATIONS: Echo Bay (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson, Long, Poyser).

PARIDAE

Parus gambeli (mountain chickadee)

Rare winter visitant to the lower portions of the recreation area; common permanent resident on the higher plateaus. The mountain chickadee resides both in ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands, where it is often seen associated with other birds such as titmice, juncos, nuthatches, etc., particularly during the winter.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959; Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Quartermaster Canyon area, Twin Springs Point (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass (Blake); Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Long); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson); Virgin Basin (Harper).

Parus inornatus (plain titmouse)

Common resident of the pinyon-juniper woodlands located in the higher elevations of the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Twin Springs Point, Mt. Dellenbaugh (LMNRA, Blake); Diamond Bar Ranch*, Green Springs, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Auriparus flaviceps (verdin)

Common to locally abundant permanent resident throughout the desert portions of the recreation area, excepting the most barren creosote communities. The verdin is most commonly found where mesquite is plentiful, as along the Colorado River, in washes and in the Overton Wildlife Management Area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B1121-1124); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA #73).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936; Gabrielson 1949); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64136 and #64137); Eldorado Mountains* (Gullion et al. 1959); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62625, #64716, #64717 and #64138-64142); Great Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; Coues 1878; Coale 1894; Hollister 1908; MVZ #4238-4242).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Willow Beach, Emory Falls, Petroglyph Wash, Katherine Landing, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash, Rogers Spring, Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Eldorado Canyon, Boulder City* (Austin); Grapevine Canyon (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Echo Bay, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Palo Verde Canyon, Rogers Wash, Tyro Wash, Valley of Fire Wash (Blake).

Psaltiriparus minimus (common bushtit)

Common resident of open woodlands, especially where thickets of scrub oak or other similar types of vegetation are present, such as are found on the Shivwit's Plateau and in the Newberry Mountains. During the winter, the bushtits gather into flocks and wander extensively, fairly commonly descending to the lower elevations of the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Twin Springs Point, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 186-209 and 252-276 (Stevens).

SITTIDAE

Sitta carolinensis (white-breasted nuthatch)

Common resident of the pine forests on the Shivwit's Plateau; rare visitant to the lower elevations. The white-breasted nuthatch, largest of the three nuthatches found on the recreation area is most often seen and heard from the ponderosa pine stands on the plateau, although it is widespread throughout the pinyon-juniper areas as well.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1951); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Price Point (LMNRA); Green Springs (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Sitta canadensis (red-breasted nuthatch)

Uncommon transient and possible winter resident on the high plateaus; rare and irregular wanderer to the low desert areas occurring only where there are large trees.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #48).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Boulder City* (Monson 1951, 1973a; Gullion et. al. 1959; Kingery 1977b); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Sitta pygmaea (pygmy nuthatch)

Common resident of the pine forests on the Shivwit's Plateau; very rare in the lower portions of the recreation area. Like the white-breasted nuthatch, the pygmy nuthatch prefers the ponderosa pines but may be found in the neighboring pinyons as well.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Price Point (LMNRA); Boulder City*
(LMNRA, Pulich); Mt. Dellenbaugh, Green Springs
(Austin, Blake).

CERTHIIDAE

Certhia familiaris (brown creeper)

Fairly common on the Shivwit's Plateau during the fall; rare transient in the lower portions of the recreation area, usually occurring where there are numbers of large trees.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Deming 1953).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Arm (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson, Long); Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Twin Springs Point (Blake).

CINCLIDAE

Cinclus mexicanus (dipper)

Very rare visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash, Willow Beach, Emory Falls
(LMNRA); Spencer Canyon, Colorado River - Mile
209-239 (Stevens).

TROGLODYTIDAE

Troglodytes aedon (house wren)

Uncommon transient and winter resident in the lower elevational areas; summer visitant (resident?) on Mt. Dellenbaugh. As the name implies, the house wren is commonly seen in residential areas and in other areas experiencing human impact. Phillips et al. (1964) report that the house wren is a summer resident in dense brush and fallen trees from the Transition Zone and higher, thus fitting the description of the Mt. Dellenbaugh region of the Shivwit's Plateau, where this wren has been recorded.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936); Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64143-64146); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Coale 1894; Grinnell 1914); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Rogers Spring, Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Troglodytes troglodytes (winter wren)

Very rare winter resident.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Colorado River at Spencer Canyon and Horse Flat (Mile 252) (Stevens).

Thryomanes bewickii (Bewick's wren)

Common and widespread winter resident in brushy areas in the lower elevations; a permanent resident in the Las Vegas Wash system and in the Christmas Tree Pass area; transient and summer resident of the brushy and open woodland areas of the Shivwit's Plateau. The Bewick's wren is particularly associated with open brushy woodlands especially where scrub oak is present, and is not commonly found in the more open desert areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #87, #90).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mead area (Deming 1953); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64147; Kingery 1975d); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; MVZ #4280-4282); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Petroglyph Canyon, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam area (Austin); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Diamond Bar Ranch*, Green Springs, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Twin Springs Point (Blake); Grapevine Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus (cactus wren)

Common permanent resident of the desert areas, particularly where cholla cactus and Yucca are plentiful. The cactus wren is also fairly common in areas containing mesquite and in open woodlands such as exist in the Christmas Tree Pass region; the wren does not often occur in the more barren desert areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #61); Mohave Co: Joshua Tree Forest above Pierce Ferry* (LMNRA #9).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Wash, near the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); on mesa between the Muddy and Virgin Rivers* (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Muddy River near Kaolin, Katherine Landing, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Pierce Ferry area (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Temple Bar (Blake).

Telmatodytes palustris (long-billed marsh wren)

Common winter resident in marshy areas around springs, along the lake and in washes; abundant permanent resident in the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #40).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton* (Phillips et al. 1964); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; Deming 1953; MVZ #64149 and #64150); south of Cottonwood Cove (Deming 1953); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62626, #62627, #64151-64160 and #64744-64746); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Overton Arm (LMNRA); Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Refuge (Austin, Blake); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Rogers Wash, Blue Point Spring; Boulder Beach leach fields; Davis Dam area (Blake).

Catherpes mexicanus (canyon wren)

Locally common and widespread permanent resident. More often heard than seen, the canyon wren may be found about mesas, cliffs, canyons and steep rocky hillsides from the very southern portion of the recreation area to just below the rim of the Shivwit's Plateau.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Black Canyon (Gullion et al. 1959); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b); Colorado River - Mile 210.4 and 213.7 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Colorado River below Hoover Dam, Kaolin area, canyon above Hemenway Wash, Black Canyon, Lakeview Point, Emory Falls, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon area, Twin Canyon, Separation Canyon, Petroglyph Canyon, Boulder Canyon to Grand Wash, Willow Beach, Milkweed Canyon (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Boulder Beach (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields area, canyon 3 miles south of Hoover Dam, Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs Canyon, White Rock Canyon, Twin Springs Point, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Colorado River - White 186-276 (Stevens); Hemenway Wash, Davis Dam (Mowbray).

Salpinctes obsoletus (rock wren)

One of the most common and widespread permanent residents on the recreation area. With the innumerable rocky ledges, hillsides, washes, cliffs, etc., the environment of the recreation area is perfectly suited to the requirements of the rock wren. There are very few places, excepting the most barren, open and flat desert areas, where one cannot hear or see this wren. It occurs from the very lowest elevations to the top of Mt. Dellenbaugh, where as many as four have been seen at the crest of the mountain on one afternoon. During the winter the wrens undoubtedly move to lower elevations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #39; UNLV B226, B227); Hemenway Wash (LMNRA #1).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); St. Thomas, Lake Mead, (Deming 1953); Colorado River, 1/2 mile north of the California - Nevada boundary (Linsdale 1936); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b; Coues 1878; Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4277 and 4278); Colorado River - Mile 188 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, Lake Mead near Hemenway Wash, Hemenway Wash, Overton Arm, Boulder Canyon, Twin Canyon, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon area, Hoover Dam, Separation Canyon, Petroglyph Canyon, Katherine Wash, Temple Bar, Grand Wash, Calhoun Cove below Willow Beach, Goodwater Springs (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach (Austin); Rogers Spring, Davis Dam, Twin Springs Point (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach

leach fields, Boulder Harbor, canyon 3 miles south of Hoover Dam, Bridge Canyon, Callville Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Davis Dam, Detrital Wash, Echo Bay, Green Springs Canyon, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Bay, Palo Verde Canyon, Pipe Springs, White Rock Canyon, South Cove, Southern Nevada Water Project, Tyro Wash, Valley of Fire Wash, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Grapevine Canyon, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 209-240 (Stevens).

MIMIDAE

Mimus polyglottos (mockingbird)

Common summer resident except in the most barren desert regions and on the high plateaus, where it is an uncommon visitant. The mockingbird is especially common in areas with large concentrations of mesquite and other brush, such as is found on the Overton Wildlife Management Area and in parts of the Las Vegas Wash area. Lawson (1972) considered the mockingbird a common permanent resident and observations from other areas suggest that an occasional individual may remain on the recreation area throughout the winter.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Davis Dam (LMNRA #176).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, near the California - Nevada boundary* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64162); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Davis Dam (Phillips et al. 1964); Colorado River - Mile 225.5 (Carothers et al. 1974); opposite Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1975d).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Cottonwood Cove, Kaolin area, Virgin Basin, Katherine Landing, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Detrital Wash, Temple Bar, Goodwater Springs area, Pierce Ferry, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam area, Las Vegas Wash (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake);

Blue Point Spring, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond
Bar Ranch*, Las Vegas Bay, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

Dumetella carolinensis (gray catbird)

Hypothetical. Two sight records - Boulder City, in the spring of 1940 and Rogers Spring, on 20 April 1967 - need specimen verification.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Rogers Spring (LMNRA).

Toxostoma rufum (brown thrasher)

Hypothetical. Sight records are from Katherine Landing on 31 January 1972 and Lake Mead Visitors Center on 23-30 November 1973.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Lake Mead
Visitors Center (Kaiser, Stumpf).

Toxostoma bendirei (Bendire's thrasher)

Very rare and irregular visitant; it is known to breed south of LMNRA along the Pierce Ferry road.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Blue
Point Spring (Blake); Pierce Ferry Road* (Austin,
Blake).

Toxostoma curvirostre (curve-billed thrasher)

Hypothetical - reported from Fort Mohave.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Fort Mohave* (Coale 1894).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Toxostoma lecontei (Le Conte's thrasher)

Uncommon summer resident; according to Lawson (1972), an occasional permanent resident in the Las Vegas Wash area. This thrasher is one of the relatively few species that are commonly found in the open creosote desert, although usually near washes containing additional vegetation such as cactus and mesquite.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City area* (LMNRA #29); Mohave Co: 10 miles south of Mt. Dellenbaugh turnoff (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); 8 miles southeast of Searchlight (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Overton*, Davis Dam area (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Toxostoma dorsale (crissal thrasher)

Common permanent resident in brushy desert areas and in open woodlands; particularly common in densely vegetated wash areas. The crissal thrasher is usually, in this region, the most common member of this family.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B638); Las Vegas Wash (UNLV B1107, B1109; LMNRA #64).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); St. Thomas area (Linsdale 1936); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64163); near the mouth of Black Canyon (Hoffman 1881); Colorado River between Davis Dam and Hoover Dam (Phillips et al. 1964); Cottonwood Island (Hoffman 1881); Colorado River opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; MVZ #4226).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Lost City area, Boulder City*, Kaolin area, Las Vegas Wash, St. Thomas (LMNRA); Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam area (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Rogers Wash (Blake).

Oreoscoptes montanus (sage thrasher)

Uncommon to sometimes common transient visitant. The sage thrasher, in its migration, may occur from the high plateaus to the Colorado River valley.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Hemenway Wash (LMNRA #4); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA #74, UNLV B812).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River, near the California - Nevada boundary (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Las Vegas Wash, Echo Bay, Cottonwood Cove, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Grapevine Canyon, Lake Mohave - Mile 23-24, Palo Verde Canyon, Twin Springs Point, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

TURDIDAE

Turdus migratorius (American robin)

Common transient in residential areas, near water and in moist, well vegetated washes and canyons; rare to uncommon winter resident, usually seen in residential areas; uncommon summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. Lawson (1972) considered the robin an abundant transient visitant and winter resident in the Las Vegas Wash area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #53, #92, #159).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Grater 1939a; Monson 1953b, 1954b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Black Canyon (Linsdale 1936); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); below the "Big Bend" (Hoffman 1881); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b; Hoffman 1881; Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4224).

OBSERVATIONS: Eldorado Canyon, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, St. Thomas, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton area, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Temple Bar (LMNRA, Blake); Bitter Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Christmas Tree Pass, Davis Dam, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs Canyon, Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Southern Nevada Water Project (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 186-209 (Stevens).

Ixoreus naevius (varied thrush)

Rare fall visitant; primarily in October; one record (Boulder City*, LMNRA) from early March.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1952b, 1973b; Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA); Boulder City*
(LMNRA, Lawson, Barney); Callville Bay (Townsend).

Catharus guttata (hermit thrush)

Uncommon but regular spring and fall transient. Relatively shy and quiet during the migration periods, the thrush may easily be overlooked. It is most commonly seen in brushy wooded areas, washes with extensive vegetative cover and around residential shrubbery.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #152);
locality unknown (LMNRA #157).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Grater 1939a; Gullion et al. 1959; Kingery 1975b); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64186 and #64189); opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62628 and #64190-64198); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861; MVZ #6432); Colorado River, near the California - Nevada boundary (MVZ #64187 and #64188); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Colorado River - Davis Dam to Willow Beach area (Phillips et al. 1964).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Rogers Spring, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass (Blake).

Catharus ustulata (Swainson's thrush)

Rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA).

Sialia mexicana (western bluebird)

Common transient and somewhat less common winter resident in the lower parts of the recreation area; common transient visitant and summer resident of the high plateaus (winter?). The bluebird is especially common during the summer in the large, open fields near Mt. Dellenbaugh. During the winter, the birds are common in Las Vegas Wash and somewhat less so in the more southern reaches of the recreation area, due perhaps to the occurrence of mistletoe infested mesquite trees, which this species is attracted to (Phillips et al. 1964).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA #63, #85).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64199-64201); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray 1975); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4212).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Overton*, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Price Point (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder City* (Austin); Davis Dam area (LMNRA, Blake); Christmas Tree Pass (Blake); Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Twin Springs Point (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 186-209 (Stevens).

Sialia currucoides (mountain bluebird)

Fairly common transient and winter resident in the lower elevations; less common transient and summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. The mountain bluebird is often seen in the same areas and at the same time as the previous bluebird, although usually in smaller numbers. During the winter, the mountain bluebird is most often found in the more southern parts of the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #82).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin area, Boulder City*, Eldorado Canyon area, 2 miles south of Echo Bay, Willow Beach, Pierce Ferry, Davis Dam area, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Myadestes townsendi (Townsend's solitaire)

Uncommon transient throughout the recreation area, excepting the more barren desert areas. Lawson (1972) has the solitaire recorded as a winter resident in the Las Vegas Wash area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #49).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1950b, 1951, 1955; Gullion et al. 1959); Boulder Beach (Monson 1950b; Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64207); Lake Mead (Monson 1953a; Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Petroglyph Canyon, Callville Bay (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Twin Springs Point (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

SYLVIIDAE

Polioptila caerulea (blue-gray gnatcatcher)

Common permanent resident. During the summer, the blue-gray gnatcatcher inhabits brush covered slopes and washes of the higher elevations. In fall, this gnatcatcher moves to lower areas, becoming common in mesquite associations about the lake and along the Colorado River. It is during this winter period that this species and the black-tailed gnatcatcher are most often found in the same areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B1136).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64208); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62629 and #64209-64211); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b; Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4216); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River - Mile 188, 195.5 and 210 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, Quartermaster Canyon area, Twin Canyon, Twin Springs Point, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton* (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Green Springs Canyon, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Polioptila melanura (black-tailed gnatcatcher)

Common permanent resident. Very similar to the blue-gray gnatcatcher, the black-tailed gnatcatcher is commonly found in mesquite associations and other areas with considerable brush, along the Colorado River, in washes and around springs. It never ventures into the higher elevational areas inhabited by the blue-gray gnatcatcher.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B673, B1126, B1127); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA #77).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Overton* (Wauer 1969); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); opposite Fort Mohave* (MVZ #62630, #62631 and #64212-64216); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; MVZ #4219 and #4220).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Overton*, Davis Dam area (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields, Bridge Canyon, Grapevine Canyon; Lake Mohave - Mile 23-24, Palo Verde Canyon, Rogers Spring, Tyro Wash (Blake); below Davis Dam (Mowbray).

Regulus satrapa (golden-crowned kinglet)

Rare visitant in fall and winter.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B1073).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1954a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974, Austin and Rea 1976); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Boulder Beach Campground (Poyser); Boulder City* (Mowbray); Davis Dam area (Lawson); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Regulus calendula (ruby-crowned kinglet)

Common transient and winter resident; it may breed sparingly in the pines on the Shivwit's Plateau. The kinglet is particularly common in all brushy areas near ponds, springs and around the lake. It is also very common in the pinyons and junipers of the Christmas Tree Pass area and in the deciduous trees of Boulder City and other residential areas about the lake.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B1125); Hemenway Wash area (LMNRA #3).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936; Gabrielson 1949); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; Phillips et al. 1964); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4272 and #64217-64231).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Hoover Dam area, Cottonwood Cove, Eldorado Canyon, Gypsum Wash, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash, Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Davis Dam, Overton* (Austin); Colorado River - Mile 186-276 (Stevens); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Bridge Canyon, Callville Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Katherine Landing, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Overton Wildlife Management Area, White Rock Canyon, Rogers Wash, Temple Bar, Twin Springs Point, Valley of Fire Wash, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); throughout LMNRA (Mowbray).

MOTACILLIDAE

Anthus spinoletta (water pipit)

Very common to sometimes locally abundant transient and winter resident. The water pipit is widely distributed throughout the lower parts of the recreation area along the lake edges, near ponds and in other well watered areas. The pipit is especially common on the irrigated fields of the Overton Wildlife Management Area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA #70; UNLV B221, B713, B1072).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64232); Hemenway Wash (Deming 1953); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64233-64239); Boulder City* (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin area, St. Thomas area, Overton Arm, Virgin Basin, Willow Beach, Pierce Ferry, God's Pocket (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Boulder City*, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Hemenway Harbor, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Bay, Rogers Spring, Southern Nevada Water Project, Stewart Point (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin).

BOMBYCILLIDAE

Bombycilla garrulus (bohemian waxwing)

Rare transient, in some years it may be abundant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Lake Mead (Grater 1939e); Boulder City* (Monson 1952b; Kingery 1977b); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974; Austin and Rea 1976); Overton* (Snider 1969a); Willow Beach (Phillips et al. 1964 reported that a specimen had been collected there but was now apparently lost); Davis Dam (Phillips et al. 1964 reported two specimens in the Musgrove Collection at Kingman Union High School); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1961, 1870a; MVZ #4207).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson).

Bombycilla cedrorum (cedar waxwing)

Uncommon to sometimes common transient. The waxwing is particularly common in Boulder City and in other residential areas around the lake. Lawson (1972) considered the cedar waxwing a winter resident in the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #57).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Davis Dam area, Telephone Cove, Willow Beach, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Austin); Overton* (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass, Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake); Katherine Landing (Mowbray).

PTILOGONATIDAE

Phainopepla nitens (phainopepla)

Common and sometimes locally abundant transient and winter, spring and early summer resident. The movements of the phainopepla are not easily categorized (see Phillips et al. 1964); different populations

may be present for differing amounts of time and at different seasons; no group is present throughout the year. Breeding phainopeplas are usually gone from the area by June and it is not until October that they are usually seen again. With mistletoe berries providing a large portion of their diet, phainopeplas are especially common around mistletoe-infested mesquites.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Overton* (UNLV B656); 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B1128, B1135); St. Thomas (LMNRA #69).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Deming 1953); Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64240-64243); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62632, #62633 and #64244-64247); Vegas Wash, near the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Fort Mohave* (Fisher 1893; Coale 1894; Grinnell 1914; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4196-4200); Colorado River - Mile 213.7 (Carothers et al. 1974); Davis Dam (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Las Vegas Wash, Katherine Landing, Eldorado Canyon, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder Beach, Willow Beach, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton area*, Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Rogers Spring, Davis Dam area (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Echo Bay (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Grapevine Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Bridge Canyon, Hiko Spring, Pipe Springs, Rogers Wash (Blake).

LANIIDAE

Lanius excubitor (northern shrike)

Hypothetical. Accidental, in the Las Vegas Wash system (Austin 1968c, 1969a), but not recorded from the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B705).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Austin 1969a).

OBSERVATIONS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson).

Lanius ludovicianus (loggerhead shrike)

Common and widespread permanent resident of the lower elevations. The loggerhead shrike is one of the relatively few birds that may be seen with any degree of regularity in the open creosote desert. It is, however, more common in areas containing a greater diversity of vegetation and a consequent greater number of elevated perches,

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Pakoon Springs Ranch (UNLV B229); Goodwater Spring (LMNRA #125); Clark Co: Hemenway Wash (LMNRA #55).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62634); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; MVZ #4205 and #4206).

OBSERVATIONS: Saddle Island, Kaolin area, Hemenway Wash, St. Thomas, Overton Arm, Copper Mountain, Rogers Spring, North Shore Road - Mile 28, Eldorado Canyon, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area, Katherine Landing, Pierce Ferry, Goodwater Spring, Temple Bar, Gregg's Hideout, Milkweed Canyon (LMNRA); Boulder Beach, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam. Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Grapevine Canyon, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Callville Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Lake Mohave - Mile 23-24, Meadview, Palo Verde Canyon, Southern Nevada Water Project, Stewart Point, Tyro Wash, Valley of Fire Wash (Blake).

STURNIDAE

Sturnus vulgaris (starling)

Common permanent resident; locally abundant. Since its first appearance in the mid-1940's, the starling has increased in number and distribution, becoming common in residential areas near the lake. Smaller numbers are occasionally seen away from developed areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton area* (Monson 1949b; Deming 1953; Snider 1965); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton area*, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam area (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Grapevine Canyon (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Cottonwood Cove, Echo Bay, Katherine Landing, Temple Bar (Blake).

VIREONIDAE

Vireo huttoni (Hutton's vireo)

Very rare transient. The Hutton's vireo has been reported from the Las Vegas Wash system, where Lawson (1972) considers it an occasional transient, and from the Cottonwood Cove residential area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove (Prange).

Vireo bellii (Bell's vireo)

Uncommon summer resident in dense, brushy cover along the Colorado River. The Bell's vireo is most commonly found in mesquite associations. Formerly present in greater numbers, the vireo has apparently suffered a decline due in large part to cowbird parasitism (Phillips et al. 1964).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 1.2 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B993).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hoover Dam area (Phillips et al. 1964); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Deming 1953; MVZ #64773-64775; Kingery 1976c); Overton area* (Pulich 1973); upper Colorado River, to below Toroweap Valley (Phillips et al. 1964); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861; Hollister 1908); Colorado River - Mile 188, 193, 208, 213.7 and 252.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, 2 miles south of Eldorado Canyon, Milkweed Canyon (LMNRA); Davis Dam area (Austin, Lawson, Mowbray); Las Vegas Wash*, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson); Eldorado Canyon (Grater).

Vireo vicinior (gray vireo)

Rare to uncommon transient at low elevations; summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. The status of the gray vireo on the recreation area has been confused by apparent misidentifications. A specimen collected from Willow Beach (LMNRA #95) was originally identified as V. vicinior; later examination revealed it to be V. bellii (Phillips et al. 1964:143). Sight records of the gray vireo, including reports of young birds, that this specimen had originally seemed to support, must be suspect. Consequently, sight records from the same relative time and location may not be relied on to safely distinguish V. vicinior from V. bellii. The relative habitat preferences of these two species renders it probable that most of the records are of the latter species. The gray vireo is more characteristic of chaparral and brushy areas containing numbers of large junipers. Within the recreation area, Christmas Tree Pass and Mt. Dellenbaugh fit these requirements the most effectively.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959).

OBSERVATIONS: Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*
(Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Vireo solitarius (solitary vireo)

Uncommon transient over the lower elevations; uncommon to sometimes common summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. During migration, the vireo is usually found in relatively densely vegetated areas, particularly near water.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Shivwit's Fire Camp (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936; Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4247).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin area, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area, Price Point area (LMNRA); 10 miles south of Davis Dam*, Overton (Austin); Blue Point Spring, Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Vireo olivaceus (red-eyed vireo)

Hypothetical on the recreation area. The red-eyed vireo has been recorded only from the Las Vegas Wash system, where Lawson (1972) reported it as a rare summer resident.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Vireo gilvus (warbling vireo)

Rare to uncommon transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #165).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Boulder Beach, Boulder City (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

PARULIDAE

Mniotilta varia (black-and-white warbler)

Rare but fairly regular spring transient; less common during the fall period. The black-and-white warbler may rarely winter in Boulder City (Monson 1952b; Pulich and Gullion 1953).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1950b, 1952b, 1972a; Deming 1953; Pulich and Gullion 1953; Phillips et al. 1964); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson, Long, Poyser, Sullivan); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Prange).

Protonotaria citrea (prothonotary warbler)

Accidental. A single male was observed and photographed by Prange at the Cottonwood Cove National Park Service residential area on 11 October 1975.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Helmitheros vermivorus (worm-eating warbler)

Hypothetical. A single sight record from Boulder City on 29 September 1964 requires substantiation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (Long, Poyser).

Vermivora peregrina (Tennessee warbler)

Accidental on the recreation area. The Tennessee warbler has been reported only from Boulder City* on 26 October 1972 and at Lake Mohave on 19 September 1976.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1973a).

OBSERVATIONS: Lake Mohave (Prange).

Vermivora celata (orange-crowned warbler)

Common transient and winter resident in the lower parts of the recreation area. During migration this warbler is particularly common in Boulder City; during the winter it is more often found in the Las Vegas Wash area and along the river below Davis Dam.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 7.1 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B992); Boulder City* (LMNRA #147).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936; Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936;

MVZ #64251, #64256, #64258 and #64250); Overton* (Phillips et al. 1964); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62636, #64252-64255 and #64257); Davis Dam area (Phillips et al. 1964).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas, River Mountains, Rogers Spring, Arizona mainland across from Sheep Island, Katherine Landing, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Davis Dam area, Overton* (Austin).

Vermivora ruficapilla (Nashville warbler)

Rare transient in brushy riparian vegetation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64778 and #74779).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (LMNRA, Long); Davis Dam area (Austin, Lawson); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson).

Vermivora virginiae (Virginia's warbler)

Rare transient in the lower elevations; common summer resident among the brushy oaks and locusts on Mt. Dellenbaugh and nearby areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Hemenway Wash (LMNRA #28).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas area, Boulder City*, Rogers Spring (LMNRA); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Green Springs Canyon (Blake).

Vermivora luciae (Lucy's warbler)

Common transient and summer resident. The Lucy's warbler is commonly found in dense riparian vegetation - washes, around springs, along the lake edge - particularly where mesquite is present.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B510); Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #23); Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #93).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Lake Mohave, near Searchlight (Deming 1953); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Pierce Ferry (Phillips et al. 1964); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861, 1870a, 1870b; Coale 1894, Swarth 1914; MVZ #4266, #4267 and #64780); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Colorado River - Mile 193, 195.5, 206 and 234.1 (Carothers et al. 1974); opposite Fort Mohave (Kingery 1976c).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Willow Beach, Emory Falls, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon, Grand Wash (LMNRA); Davis Dam area, Overton* (Austin); Blue Point Spring, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Grapevine Canyon (Blake); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake).

Dendroica petechia (yellow warbler)

Common transient and somewhat less common summer resident. The yellow warbler is particularly frequent along the river where mesquites and other plants form sufficient cover; trees such as cottonwood and willow are especially attractive to these birds.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #103); Boulder City* (LMNRA #162); Lake Mead (LMNRA #33).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939a); Boulder City* (Grater 1939e; Monson 1973b); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; Phillips et al. 1964; MVZ #64781-64799); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Lake Mead (Phillips et al. 1964);

Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b; Hoffman 1881; Grinnell 1914; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4265; Kingery 1976a); Colorado River - Mile 225.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Hoover Dam, St. Thomas, Hemenway Wash, Katherine Landing, Kaolin, Boulder City*, Willow Beach, Milkweed Canyon (LMNRA); Overton area (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam (Austin); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach, Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake).

Dendroica magnolia (magnolia warbler)

Accidental. One specimen was collected 20 October 1974 in the Las Vegas Wash.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Las Vegas Wash at the North Shore Road crossing (UNLV B1156).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Dendroica caerulescens (black-throated blue warbler)

Very rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder Beach leach fields (UNLV B1155).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1954b).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Callville Bay (LMNRA, Prange); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson, Long); Davis Dam area (Lawson).

Dendroica coronata (yellow-rumped warbler)

Common to sometimes abundant transient and common winter resident in well vegetated riparian areas of the low desert parts of the recreation area; less common transient over the drier, barren deserts; common transient and summer resident in the higher

elevations of the Shivwit's Plateau. This warbler is more common during winter than any other warbler species. It is particularly common during migration, when flocks of up to 100 individuals may be encountered.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #42, #54); Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #6); locality unknown (LMNRA #180).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Coues 1878; Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4257); Boulder City* (Kingery 1977a); Davis Dam (Kingery 1977b).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin area, St. Thomas, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash, Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Davis Dam, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Christmas Tree Pass, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Southern Nevada Water Project, Stewart Point, Twin Springs Point (Blake); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 276-280 (Stevens).

Dendroica nigrescens (black-throated gray warbler)

Uncommon but regular transient in the lower elevations of the recreation area; common to abundant summer resident in the Mt. Dellenbaugh region of the Shivwit's Plateau. During migration, the warbler prefers locations containing pinyons, junipers, cottonwoods and other relatively tall vegetation. On the Shivwit's Plateau, this warbler was particularly common in the pinyon-juniper forest on the slopes of Mt. Dellenbaugh.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #104); Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #36).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Kaolin, Boulder Beach,
Boulder City*, Willow Beach, Temple Bar (LMNRA);
Blue Point Spring (Blake); Christmas Tree Pass,
Grapevine Canyon, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Dendroica townsendi (Townsend's warbler)

Uncommon transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 13.8 miles south of Davis
Dam* (UNLV B987).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953); Eldorado
Mountains* (Gullion et al. 1959); Cottonwood Cove
(Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Grand Wash (LMNRA);
Christmas Tree Pass (Blake).

Dendroica occidentalis (hermit warbler)

Rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 7.1 miles south of Davis
Dam* (UNLV B988); Hemenway Wash (LMNRA #27).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Hemenway Wash (Grater 1939e).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (LMNRA).

Dendroica cerulea (cerulean warbler)

Accidental. One was found dead on Boulder Beach, 6 June 1954.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Boulder Beach (UNLV, ex LMNRA; see
Phillips et al. 1964).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Dendroica graciae (Grace's warbler)

Very rare transient in the lower elevations; common summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau. The Grace's warbler is particularly common among the belts of ponderosa pine trees that intermingle with the pinyons and junipers.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Shivwit's Fire Camp (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Temple Bar (LMNRA); Green Springs, Mt.
Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach Campground
(Mowbray).

Dendroica pensylvanica (chestnut-sided warbler)

Accidental. One bird was observed 13 September 1975 at Blue Point Spring.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Blue Point Spring (Blake).

Dendroica palmarum (palm warbler)

Accidental. One bird was observed 18 October 1974 at the Boulder Beach leach fields.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake).

Seiurus aurocapillus (ovenbird)

•Hypothetical on the recreation area. One flew into a house in Boulder City on 16 June 1954.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Boulder City (UNLV B1630, ex LMNRA #177; see Monson 1954c).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Seiurus noveboracensis (northern waterthrush)

Very rare to rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Deming 1953); Boulder City* (Deming 1953).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Poyser); Lake Mohave (Prange).

Oporornis tolmiei (MacGillivray's warbler)

Uncommon to sometimes common spring and fall transient. The MacGillivray's warbler is frequently seen in dense vegetation located near water. It is also relatively common in locations possessing large numbers of cottonwoods and other large trees such as occur in Boulder City.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #154, #163, #167, #173, #186); Boulder Beach (LMNRA #175).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Monson 1954c); Eldorado Mountains* (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; MVZ #4255); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash area, Boulder City*, Rogers Spring, Cottonwood Cove, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Overton*, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin); Boulder Beach

(LMNRA, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach
leach fields, Christmas Tree Pass (Blake).

Geothlypis trichas (yellowthroat)

Common to locally abundant transient and summer resident. The yellowthroat may be found throughout the low elevations of the recreation area where sufficient marshy vegetation occurs. The Las Vegas Wash area and the Overton Wildlife Management Area, both of which contain extensive marsh vegetation, are particularly favorable habitats for this bird.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #31); Lake Mead, near Fortification Hill (LMNRA #43); Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #144, #161, #172); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B606, B611).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Phillips et al. 1964); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64828-64830); Colorado River - Mile 187.5 and 197.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Rogers Spring, Cottonwood Cove, Emory Falls, Hoover Dam, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Davis Dam area (Austin); Blue Point Spring, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Southern Nevada Water Project (Blake).

Icteria virens (yellow-breasted chat)

Common summer resident in dense mesquite-willow associations along the river and lake shores. The yellow-breasted chat also is frequently seen in the more open vegetation typical of the residential areas located close to the lake.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash, 1.3 miles northwest of Lake Mead Drive (UNLV B1114, B1115); Boulder City* (LMNRA #148).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash, lower part (Fisher 1893); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; Swarth 1914; MVZ #6423); Colorado River - Mile 193, 197.5, 252 and 252.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin area, Las Vegas Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Boulder Beach, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach, Hoover Dam area, Surprise Canyon, Milkweed Canyon, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Davis Dam area, Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

Wilsonia citrina (hooded warbler)

Very rare transient. Hooded warblers have been reported on several occasions: 28 May 1968 - Boulder City*; 5 May 1974 (incorrectly reported as Las Vegas, Kingery 1974c, fide Mowbray) and 6 June 1975 (Photograph) - Cottonwood Cove; and 4 June 1975 - Lake Mohave at Nine Mile Cove.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (LMNRA, Long); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Reigle, Prange); Lake Mohave at Nine Mile Cove (LMNRA, Prange).

Wilsonia pusilla (Wilson's warbler)

Common to sometimes abundant transient. Although the normal migration period in spring starts in mid-April, there are sight records from late January, at the Overton Wildlife Management Area and mid-February in White Rock Canyon (Blake). The Wilson's warbler is seen much more frequently in low elevational areas, both in relatively dense riparian vegetation and in the open creosote desert, than on the high plateaus.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Pakoon Springs Ranch* (UNLV B284); Clark Co: 10.2 miles south of Davis Dam* (UNLV B1007); Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #105); Boulder City* (LMNRA #146, #171).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave (Linsdale 1936); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #64831-64841); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove, Hemenway Wash area, Kaolin, Willow Beach, Hoover Dam (LMNRA); Rogers Spring, Davis Dam area (LMNRA, Austin); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Christmas Tree Pass, Grapevine Canyon, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Wildlife Management Area, White Rock Canyon, Southern Nevada Water Project, Twin Springs Point (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Wilsonia canadensis (Canada warbler)

Accidental, one record for Callville Bay of two birds from 6-13 September 1972.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Callville Bay (Appleyard).

Setophaga ruticilla (American redstart)

Rare but regular transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Linsdale 1951; Monson 1951, 1953; Pulich and Phillips 1953; Snider 1970c); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Willow Beach, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Long, Poyser); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Prange); Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake).

Setophaga picta (painted redstart)

Very rare and irregular transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Davis Dam area (UNMB fide Lawson).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Eldorado Canyon (Austin and Bradley 1966); Logandale* (Austin 1969a).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (LMNRA); Boulder Beach (Poyser); Lake Mead (Lawson); Cottonwood Cove (Prange); Davis Dam area (Lawson, Mowbray).

PLOCEIDAE

Passer domesticus (house sparrow)

Abundant permanent resident in residential and other developed areas. This introduced weaver finch may be found in virtually every part of the recreation area where there is sufficient human activity and building.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Overton*, Colorado River east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Echo Bay (Blake); Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Davis Dam, Katherine Landing, Las Vegas Wash ranger station, Temple Bar (Austin, Blake); Rogers Spring, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area, Eldorado Canyon, Hoover Dam (Austin).

ICTERIDAE

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (bobolink)

Very rare to rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring (LMNRA); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Prange, Reigle); Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Chaney).

Sturnella neglecta (western meadowlark)

Common to sometimes abundant transient and winter resident; records from the summer are fewer in number and indicate that there may be relatively fewer permanent residents, although Lawson (1972) considered the meadowlark an abundant permanent resident in the Las Vegas Wash system. The meadowlark, as the name implies, is most common in grassy areas; the irrigated farmlands of the Overton Wildlife Management Area are especially suitable for this bird. The birds are less common in the open, low vegetation found around the lake edges and occasionally occur in desert scrub.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #51); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B224).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936); Colorado River, near the California - Nevada boundary* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #4359); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, St. Thomas area, Kaolin, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Quartermaster Canyon area, Hoover Dam, Twin Canyon, Goodwater Spring, Katherine Wash, Willow Beach access road, Willow Beach, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Callville Bay, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to

Cottonwood Cove (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin).

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (yellow-headed blackbird)

Uncommon to sometimes locally common transient; uncommon summer resident. The yellow-headed blackbird, unlike the more common red-winged blackbird, is more common in and around residential areas located near the lake, especially if there are numbers of relatively large trees, such as cottonwoods. Normally breeding in small colonies around marshy lakes (Phillips et al. 1964), the yellow-headed blackbird has been recorded during the summer from both the Las Vegas Wash area and the Overton Wildlife Management Area; the extent of possible breeding in these areas is not well known.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Davis Dam (LMNRA #179).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Kaolin (Linsdale 1936); Overton* (Wauer 1969); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Hoffman 1881; Grinnell 1914; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4346).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas area, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash, Eldorado Canyon, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, Grand Wash, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Callville Bay, Echo Bay, Stewart Point (Blake).

Agelaius phoeniceus (red-winged blackbird)

Common to abundant permanent resident. The red-winged blackbird may be found throughout the recreation area wherever water and marsh vegetation are present. The blackbirds are extremely abundant in the Overton Wildlife Management Area due to the combination of extensive marsh vegetation and irrigated farmlands.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #158); Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #67, #83, #84); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B711); Mohave Co: Davis Dam (LMNRA #178).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas area (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Deming 1953); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River,

opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64842-64844); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4350); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Pierce Ferry (Carothers et al. 1974); Colorado River - Mile 266 and 272 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, St. Thomas, Kaolin, Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, Willow Beach, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash, Davis Dam (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Harbor, Echo Bay, Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave - Mile 276-280 (Stevens).

Icterus cucullatus (hooded oriole)

Uncommon summer resident. The hooded oriole is apparently expanding its distribution northward (Phillips et al. 1964), and has been recorded from the Grand Canyon (Brown et al. in press). The majority of the observations for the recreation area are from south of Hoover Dam.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B511).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); south of Davis Dam (Phillips et al. 1964).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove, Pierce Ferry, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Davis Dam area (Austin); Boulder Beach (LMNRA, Blake).

Icterus parisorum (Scott's oriole)

Uncommon transient. Normally a common resident on the desert where tall yuccas are present in good numbers, the Scott's oriole finds only limited suitable habitat within the recreation area. Records from the Christmas Tree Pass and, possibly, Mt. Dellenbaugh area indicate that the oriole is a rare summer resident there.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton Wildlife Management Area (1974); Fort Mohave* (?) (Cooper 1870b).

OBSERVATIONS: Quartermaster Viewpoint, Katherine Landing, Quartermaster Canyon area, Joshua Tree forest south of Pierce Ferry*, Boulder Beach (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch* (Blake); Grapevine Canyon, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin).

Icterus galbula (northern oriole)

Fairly common transient and summer resident. The northern oriole is most often seen in areas containing relatively large deciduous trees such as cottonwood and mesquite. It occurs throughout the lower parts of the recreation area wherever the habitat is suitable and is occasionally found at higher elevations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 3 miles south of Davis Dam (UNLV B508).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; MVZ #4342).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Hemenway Wash, Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove, Hoover Dam, Boulder Beach, Echo Bay, Willow Beach, Surprise Canyon, Spencer Canyon, Goodwater Springs, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Katherine Landing, Davis Camp (LMNRA); Rogers Spring, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam area, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Christmas Tree Pass (Blake).

Euphagus cyanocephalus (Brewer's blackbird)

Abundant transient and winter resident in the low elevations; occasional transient in the high elevations. The Brewer's blackbird is especially common in and around developed areas that are located near the shore of the lakes; the birds are even more abundant

in the Overton area due to the extensive farming activity that occurs there.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #58, #187); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B220).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Eldorado Canyon (Gullion et al. 1959); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4355-4358).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Lost City, St. Thomas, Hemenway Wash, Kaolin, Overton Arm, Rogers Spring, Arizona mainland across from Sheep Island, Temple Bar (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Davis Dam, Katherine Landing, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Overton Beach, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Quiscalus mexicanus (great-tailed grackle)

Rare visitant and summer resident. In recent years the great-tailed grackle has been expanding its range northward, appearing in the Las Vegas area within the past few years. Breeding has been noted in areas near the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Logandale*, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Davis Dam (Kingery 1977a).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Boulder Beach Fish Hatchery (LMNRA); Davis Dam area, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Prange); Callville Bay (LMNRA, Lawson, Prange); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson); Laughlin* (Lawson, Mowbray); Boulder Beach Fish Hatchery (Clifton); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray).

Molothrus ater (brown-headed cowbird)

Abundant permanent resident throughout the lower parts of the recreation area; abundant summer resident on the higher plateaus. The brown-headed cowbird occurs only occasionally and transiently in the barren desert areas, but is very numerous around developed areas near the lake. On the higher plateaus, the cowbirds occur in large numbers in the large open fields, near cattle tanks and around ranches.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Pakoon Springs Ranch*
(UNLV B279, B280, B296); Goodwater Springs (LMNRA #124).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Hollister 1908; Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64875-64882); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #4347); below Davis Dam (Austin and Rea 1976); Willow Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River - Mile 229.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City area, St. Thomas, Eldorado Canyon, Cottonwood Cove, Quartermaster Canyon area, Goodwater Springs, Price Point, Katherine Landing, Temple Bar, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Davis Dam area (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Las Vegas Wash, Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Callville Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch, Echo Bay, Hemenway Harbor, Stewart Point (Blake); Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

THRAUPIDAE

Piranga ludoviciana (western tanager)

Common transient in the low parts of the recreation area. The tanager is frequently seen in residential areas and in well vegetated riparian locations. It is only occasionally seen in the open desert and rarely on the high plateaus.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #168, #192).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, St. Thomas, Boulder Beach, Gypsum Cave, Callville Wash, Temple Bar, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon, Davis Dam, Katherine Landing, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Mt. Dellenbaugh, Grapevine Canyon (Austin, LMNRA); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Christmas Tree Pass, Echo Bay (Blake).

Piranga flava (hepatic tanager)

Rare to uncommon summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

Piranga rubra (summer tanager)

Rare visitant; considered by Lawson (1972) as a rare summer resident in the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: 11.7 miles south of Davis Dam*(UNLV B986).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, southern tip of Clark County* (Hollister 1908; MVZ #64883 and #64884); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861 (?), 1870a, 1870b; Hoffman 1881; MVZ #4202 and #4203).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Callville Bay (LMNRA); Grapevine Canyon (Austin); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson); Boulder City (LMNRA, Long).

FRINGILLIDAE

Cardinalis cardinalis (cardinal)

Accidental. During the past 75 years, the cardinal has greatly expanded its range in Arizona, particularly towards the northwestern part of the state. As of yet, there have been no specimens collected from this area. Cardinals have been seen, however, near Red Rock Canyon (Austin and Bradley 1968) and in the Las Vegas Wash system (S. Miller, personal communication). On the recreation area itself, one female cardinal was observed on 3 August 1975 on the Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake). It is to be expected that the cardinal will be seen with increasing regularity within the next decade.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Pheucticus ludovicianus (rose-breasted grosbeak)

Very rare visitant.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Grater 1939d); Boulder City* (Monson 1954c, 1972c).

OBSERVATIONS: Echo Bay (LMNRA); Pilot's Residence
(Poyser); Boulder City* (Long).

Pheucticus melanocephalus (black-headed grosbeak)

Uncommon but regular transient throughout much of the recreation area except the most barren desert areas; occasional to sometimes common summer resident of the brush covered slopes on Mt. Dellenbaugh and nearby areas. During migration, the grosbeak is relatively common in the Christmas Tree Pass region.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #195).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Grater 1939a); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Echo Bay, Rogers Spring, Katherine Landing, Price Point (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton*, 10.3 miles south of Davis Dam* (Austin); Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Guiraca caerulea (blue grosbeak)

Uncommon to sometimes locally common transient and summer resident. The blue grosbeak commonly breeds in moist mesquite-farmland associations (Phillips et al. 1964). Within the recreation area, the Las Vegas Wash system and the Overton Wildlife Management Area are the most suitable habitats for this bird; Lawson (1972) considered the grosbeak an abundant summer resident in the former area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA #108); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B548, B591).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Cottonwood Cove (Deming 1953); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64885); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a, 1870b; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4132); Colorado River - Mile 187.4,

193, 225.5 and 255 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Muddy River near Kaolin, Boulder City*, Colorado River below Davis Dam, Boulder Beach (LMNRA); 7.1 miles south of Davis Dam* (Austin); Blue Point Spring, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Passerina cyanea (indigo bunting)

Accidental. Lawson (1972) reported the indigo bunting as a rare summer resident in the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA).

Passerina amoena (lazuli bunting)

Uncommon transient. The lazuli bunting is most often seen in moist, well vegetated areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #145).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #4157).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, 5 miles east of Kaolin, Hemenway Wash area, Boulder City*, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields (Blake).

Passerina ciris (painted bunting)

Hypothetical. There has been a single report of a painted bunting from Cottonwood Cove.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA).

Spiza americana (dickcissel)

Accidental to very rare visitant. A small number of dickcissels were seen in the Boulder Beach area between 5 and 18 September 1951; ten birds were apparently banded; another was seen on 18 September 1949.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach area (Pulich and Gullion 1953).

OBSERVATIONS: Pilot's Residence (Poyser).

Hesperiphona vespertina (evening grosbeak)

Uncommon transient, seen primarily during the fall in residential areas. This species may breed on the Shivwit's Plateau. Large numbers (estimated at 1250-1500 birds) were in Boulder City on 26-27 October 1972.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Green Springs (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Grater 1939a, Gullion et al. 1959; Monson 1973a); St. Thomas (van Rossem 1936; Deming 1953); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton area*, Echo Bay, Cottonwood Cove, Katherine Landing, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Green Springs (Austin); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Lawson).

Carpodacus cassinii (Cassins' finch)

Rare transient, seen more often in the fall than in the spring.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Grater 1939a).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Boulder City*, Twin Canyon, Pierce Ferry (LMNRA); Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Blake).

Carpodacus mexicanus (house finch)

Very common and widespread transient and summer resident; uncommon to sometimes common permanent resident in the low elevations. The house finch is a resident in a wide variety of habitats, from all but the most barren desert areas to the ranch areas of the high plateaus. It is commonly found both in residential and otherwise developed areas as well as in more remote areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #21, #22); Boulder City* (LMNRA #79-81, #160).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Black Canyon (Linsdale 1936); Boulder City* (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray 1975); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #4169 and #4287); Colorado River - Mile 188, 195.5, 203, 210.4, 215.5, 218 and 219 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Lost City, St. Thomas, Horse Spring, Kaolin, Overton Arm, Pierce Ferry, Willow Beach, Surprise Canyon, Quartermaster Canyon area, Goodwater Springs (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Las Vegas Wash, Rogers Spring, Cottonwood Cove, Temple Bar, Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Blake); Davis Dam, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 252-276 (Stevens); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach, Boulder Harbor, Boulder Beach leach fields, Bridge Canyon, Callville Bay, Christmas Tree Pass, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Echo Bay, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Palo Verde Canyon, White

Rock Canyon, Southern Nevada Water Project, Twin
Springs Point, Tyro Wash, Valley of Fire Wash,
Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Carduelis pinus (pine siskin)

Rare to uncommon transient and winter resident in the low elevations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion
et al. 1959; Monson 1973a); Overton Wildlife Management
Area (Anonymous 1974); south of Davis Dam (Snider
1970d; Austin and Rea 1976).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Virgin River* (LMNRA);
Overton area*, Mt. Dellenbaugh area (Austin).

Carduelis tristis (American goldfinch)

Rare transient and winter resident in the low elevations.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953); Cottonwood
Cove (Gabrielson 1949); Overton Wildlife Management
Area (Anonymous 1974); Lava Canyon* (Phillips et al.
1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Willow Beach (LMNRA);
Overton area* (Austin).

Carduelis psaltria (lesser goldfinch)

Fairly common permanent resident in the lower elevations; summer
resident on the Shivwit's Plateau and other high elevations.
The numbers of lesser goldfinches present may change considerably
with the seasons as migrations and local movements change the
composition of the population on the recreation area. During
the breeding season, the goldfinches are most often found in
areas containing good numbers of deciduous trees, although they
may also be found in pinyon-juniper areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #86).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Cottonwood Cove (Gabrielson 1949); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Colorado River - Mile 195.5 (Carothers et al. 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Overton area*, Overton Arm, Las Vegas Wash, Rogers Spring, Boulder Beach, Katherine Landing, Emory Falls, Surprise Canyon, Hoover Dam, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon, Twin Canyon (LMNRA); Christmas Tree Pass, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Davis Dam (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

Carduelis lawrencei (Lawrence's goldfinch)

Hypothetical. The Lawrence's goldfinch has been reported from southern Clark County and from Fort Mohave.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: southern Clark County (Johnson and Banks 1959); Fort Mohave (Cooper 1870b, MVZ #4164).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Loxia curvirostra (red crossbill)

Very rare transient.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #59).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Nevada shore, opposite Willow Beach (Grater 1939a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Pipilo chlorura (green-tailed towhee)

Common transient, seen most often in brushy areas; probable summer resident on the Shivwit's Plateau.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Deming 1953); Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); Fort Mohave* (Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4123 and #4124).

OBSERVATIONS: Katherine Landing, Hemenway Wash area, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, Twin Springs Point (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton*, 7.1 miles south of Davis Dam* (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields, Christmas Tree Pass (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson).

Pipilo erythrophthalmus (rufous-sided towhee)

Uncommon transient and winter resident in brushy, low elevational areas; common summer resident in the brushy areas on the Shivwit's Plateau and other high elevations. The rufous-sided towhee is particularly common on the upper slopes of Mt. Dellenbaugh, where the concentrations of locust and oaks provide very suitable habitat.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (van Rossem 1936); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Boulder Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area, Petroglyph Canyon, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Shivwit's Plateau fire camp (LMNRA, Blake); Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs Canyon, Twin Springs Point, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Pipilo fuscus (brown towhee)

Very rare visitant. The brown towhee has been reported from Fort Mohave and Boulder Beach.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Fort Mohave* (Fisher 1893; Coale 1894).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder Beach (LMNRA).

Pipilo aberti (Abert's towhee)

Locally abundant permanent resident. The Abert's towhee inhabits the dense undergrowth of mesquite associations, and is therefore particularly abundant in the Las Vegas Wash area, the Overton Wildlife Management Area and along the Colorado River south of Davis Dam.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (UNLV B199, B200, B261).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas area (Linsdale 1936); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); lower Virgin and Muddy Rivers (Fisher 1893); Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64279-64281); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64279-64281); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62641, #64282 and #64283); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave * (Cooper 1879a; MVZ #4115-4117).

Observations: St. Thomas, Kaolin, Cottonwood Cove, Willow Beach, Hoover Dam area (LMNRA); Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder City* (Austin); Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Katherine Landing, Las Vegas Wash, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Blake).

Calamospiza melanocorys (lark bunting)

Uncommon transient and rare winter resident.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #111).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove (Deming 1953); Lake Mead (Monson 1949b); southern Nevada* (Phillips et al. 1964).

OBSERVATIONS: Rogers Spring, Boulder City*, Eldorado Canyon, Boulder Harbor, road to Pierce Ferry, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA).

Passerculus sandwichensis (savannah sparrow)

Fairly common transient and uncommon winter resident; considered by Lawson (1972) to be an abundant transient visitant and winter resident in the Las Vegas Wash system. The savannah sparrow, as the name implies, frequents grassy fields, marshy areas, ponds, etc.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B267); Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #37).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64286); Great Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: 3 miles north of Eldorado Canyon, Twin Canyon, Katherine Landing (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Boulder Harbor (LMNRA, Austin); Overton*, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields, Davis Dam, Lake Mohave between Eldorado Canyon and Cottonwood Cove, Shivwit's Plateau - 1/2 mile south of the LMNRA boundary, Whitmore Canyon (Blake).

Ammodramus savannarum (grasshopper sparrow)

Very rare transient; there is but one record for LMNRA itself on 10-11 September 1975.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: southern tip of Clark Co.* (Linsdale 1936, 1951) and opposite Fort Mohave* (MVZ #64914); Lake Mohave (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Poocetes gramineus (vesper sparrow)

Uncommon transient to the higher elevations; uncommon winter resident in the low elevations. The vesper sparrow prefers grassy and/or weedy fields such as are found on the Overton Wildlife Management Area and in the Las Vegas Wash system.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B291).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #4155).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City, Hemenway Wash, Kaolin, Boulder City*, Pierce Ferry, Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Overton area* (LMNRA, Austin); Green Springs, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Chondestes grammacus (lark sparrow)

Uncommon to sometimes common transient; common summer resident in the high elevations. A bird of brushy and/or weedy fields, the areas near Mt. Dellenbaugh are especially suitable for breeding by this species. The Overton Wildlife Management Area and the Las Vegas Wash system are preferred.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Quartermaster Canyon (LMNRA #128, #129).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, St. Thomas, Boulder City*, Quartermaster Canyon area, Twin Canyon (LMNRA); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields, Whitmore Canyon (Blake), Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Amphispiza bilineata (black-throated sparrow)

Abundant and widespread summer resident; uncommon winter resident. The black-throated sparrow is one of the most common birds of the open desert. It is a resident of relatively barren creosote areas, of pinyon-juniper areas and intermediate habitats. During the winter it is absent from most of the area, but may be found in the very southern part of the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Hemenway Wash (LMNRA #2).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Great Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Lake Mead (Grater 1939a); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1861; Grinnell 1914; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4135 and #4136); Colorado River - Mile 188 (Carothers et al. 1974); Cottonwood Cove (Kingery 1976c).

OBSERVATIONS: Hemenway Wash, Lost City, St. Thomas, Boulder Beach, Lake Mohave below Eldorado Canyon, Rogers Spring, Pierce Ferry, Hoover Dam, Quartermaster Canyon area, Willow Beach, Twin Canyon, Separation Canyon, Twin Springs Point, God's Pocket, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Overton*, Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Davis Dam, Diamond Bar Ranch*, Eldorado Canyon, Grapevine Canyon, Palo Verde Canyon, Southern Nevada Water Project, Tyro Wash (Blake); North Shore Road between Echo Bay and Las Vegas Wash, Pierce Ferry, Temple Bar, Kingman Wash, Detrital Wash, Katherine area, Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin).

Amphispiza belli (sage sparrow)

Common winter resident throughout the low elevations of the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Willow Beach (LMNRA #60).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas area (Linsdale 1936); Rogers Spring (Hollingsworth 1969); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64289); Las Vegas Wash to the Bend of the Colorado River (Fisher 1893); Colorado River, 8 miles north of the California-Nevada boundary*

(Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Hoffman 1881; Grinnell 1914; MVZ #4137).

OBSERVATIONS: St. Thomas, Las Vegas Wash, Overton*, Hemenway Wash, Boulder City*, Overton Arm, Willow Beach, Quartermaster Canyon area (LMNRA); Bitter Spring, Boulder Harbor, Christmas Tree Pass, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Rogers Wash, Southern Nevada Water Project (Blake); North Shore Road between Echo Bay and Las Vegas Wash, Eldorado Canyon, Grapevine Canyon, Temple Bar, Willow Beach, Katherine (Austin).

Junco hyemalis (dark-eyed junco)

Common transient and winter resident in the lower elevations; common transient and summer resident in the Mt. Dellenbaugh area (winter resident?). During the winter, the junco is particularly common among the pinyons and junipers of the Christmas Tree Pass region. On the Shivwit's Plateau, the junco is more common in the fall than during the summer and may very likely winter in the area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Shivwit's Fire Camp (UNLV).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: St. Thomas (Gabrielson 1949; Deming 1953); Lake Mead area (Deming 1953); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #62642-62647 and #64291-64301); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Mowbray 1975); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Boulder City* (Deming 1953; Gullion et al. 1959); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; Fisher 1893; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4143).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Boulder Beach, Cottonwood Cove, Rogers Spring, River Mountains, Willow Beach, Davis Dam area (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Christmas Tree Pass, Grapevine Canyon, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Shivwit's Plateau - 3 miles south of the LMNRA boundary (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 209-238 and 276-280 (Stevens); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Spizella arborea (tree sparrow)

Rare transient and winter resident.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Eldorado Mountains* (Gullion et al. 1959); Boulder Boat Dock (Pulich and Gullion 1953); Boulder City* (Pulich and Gullion 1953); southern Nevada* (Phillips et al. 1964); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: None.

Spizella passerina (chipping sparrow)

Common transient and winter resident in the lower elevations; common transient and summer resident in the higher elevations. Areas containing pinyons and junipers are particularly favored by this species: Mt. Dellenbaugh and surrounding areas during the summer; and the Christmas Tree Pass region during the winter.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Quartermaster Canyon (LMNRA #126); Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #149); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B684, B916).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64303 and #64304); south of Davis Dam* (Phillips et al. 1964); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #4160 and #4161).

OBSERVATIONS: Lost City, Hemenway Wash area, Kaolin, Boulder Beach, Hoover Dam area, Quartermaster Canyon area, Willow Beach, Katherine Landing, Golden Door Mine, Lake Mohave, Quartermaster Viewpoint (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Overton*, Davis Dam area (Austin); Boulder Beach leach fields, Christmas Tree Pass, Green Springs, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Southern Nevada Water Project, Whitmore Canyon (Blake); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Spizella breweri (Brewer's sparrow)

Common transient to both the high and low elevations. The Brewer's sparrow is a bird of open weedy fields and of brushy areas throughout the recreation area. It may breed on the Shivwit's Plateau.

A specimen from Fort Mohave was originally identified as Spizella pallida (clay-colored sparrow) by Cooper (1861, 1970a) but was later identified by Ridgway as S. breweri (Grinnell 1914).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Twin Canyon (LMNRA #99);
Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (UNLV B290).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Gullion et al. 1959);
St. Thomas (Linsdale 1936); Boulder Beach (Gullion
et al. 1959); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave*
(Linsdale 1936); southern Nevada* (Phillips et al. 1964);
Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Las
Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, Boulder City*, Pierce Ferry,
Willow Beach, Twin Canyon, Goodwater Springs
area (LMNRA); Overton* (Austin); Overton Wildlife
Management Area, Davis Dam area, Mt. Dellenbaugh
(Austin, Blake); Boulder Beach leach fields,
Christmas Tree Pass, Callville Bay, Southern
Nevada Water Project (Blake); Echo Bay, Eldorado
Canyon, Grapevine Canyon, Temple Bar (Austin).

Spizella atrogularis (black-chinned sparrow)

Rare transient to the lower elevations; uncommon to locally common
summer resident on Mt. Dellenbaugh.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: None.

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (LMNRA); Christmas Tree
Pass (Blake); Mt. Dellenbaugh (Austin, Blake).

Zonotrichia querula (Harris' sparrow)

Rare visitant; considered a rare winter resident in the Las Vegas Wash system by Lawson (1972).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Mouth of Eldorado Canyon (Gabrielson 1935); Boulder City* (Monson 1973b); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Katherine Landing, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Boulder City (LMNRA, Lawson, Long); Overton Wildlife Management Area; Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray); Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Prange).

Zonotrichia leucophrys (white-crowned sparrow)

Abundant transient and winter resident. Found throughout the recreation area wherever there are brushy areas, the white-crowned sparrow is particularly abundant in the fields and brush of the Overton Wildlife Management Area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Mohave Co: Pakoon Springs Ranch* (UNLV B293, B303); Clark Co: Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA #56; UNLV B201); Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #117, #118); Boulder City* (LMNRA #734).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972; Mowbray 1975); Boulder Beach (Gullion et al. 1959); Rogers Spring (Wauer and Russell 1967); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64305-64307); Cottonwood Cove (Deming 1953); St. Thomas (Gabrielson 1949); Eldorado Mountains* (Gullion et al. 1959); Colorado River, near the California-Nevada boundary* (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64308-64315); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870b; Coale 1894; Grinnell 1914; Swarth 1914; MVZ #4177 and #64842).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Arm, Cottonwood Cove, St. Thomas, Lost City, Kaolin, Eldorado Canyon, Willow Beach, Temple Bar, Quartermaster Viewpoint, Hoover Dam,

Petroglyph Canyon, Twin Canyon (LMNRA); Boulder City* (LMNRA, Austin); Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Wash (LMNRA, Austin, Blake); Davis Dam (Austin, Blake); Rogers Spring, Katherine Landing (LMNRA, Blake); Colorado River - Mile 252-280 (Stevens); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Bridge Canyon, Christmas Tree Pass, Echo Bay, Grapevine Canyon, Green Springs, Hiko Spring, Lake Mohave - Eldorado Canyon to Cottonwood Cove, Las Vegas Bay, Mt. Dellenbaugh, Overton Beach, Overton Wildlife Management Area, Pipe Springs, Rogers Wash, Shivwit's Plateau - 3 miles south of the LMNRA boundary, Southern Nevada Water Project, Twin Springs Point, Tyro Wash, Valley of Fire Wash (Blake).

Zonotrichia atricapilla (golden-crowned sparrow)

Rare transient and winter resident.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Rogers Spring (Wauer and Russell 1967); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Austin 1962).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (Lawson); Boulder Beach (Poyser); Las Vegas Wash* (Mowbray).

Zonotrichia albicollis (white-throated sparrow)

Hypothetical. Reported from the Overton area, Las Vegas Wash system (Lawson 1972) and at Boulder City, off the recreation area itself.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: near Overton* (Snider 1969a); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (Lawson).

Passerella iliaca (fox sparrow)

Rare transient and winter resident.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Boulder City* (Gabrielson 1949; Deming 1953; Monson 1953a); beach below Hoover Dam (Grater 1939e).

OBSERVATIONS: Cottonwood Cove (LMNRA, Prange); Las Vegas Wash*, Laughlin (Lawson); Grapevine Canyon (Austin).

Melospiza lincolni (Lincoln's sparrow)

Uncommon transient and locally common winter resident. The Lincoln's sparrow prefers areas with dense brush, reeds, hedgerows, etc., and is commonly found during the winter in the Las Vegas Wash system, south of Davis Dam and in Boulder City.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #140, #174); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B842).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Boulder City* (Monson 1950b); Cottonwood Cove (Deming 1953); Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64316); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Hoffman 1881; Linsdale 1936); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #62649 and #64317-64322); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City*, Cottonwood Cove, Willow Beach (LMNRA); Las Vegas Wash, Davis Dam area, Grapevine Canyon, Overton area* (Austin).

Melospiza georgiana (swamp sparrow)

Very rare transient. The swamp sparrow has been reported from the Las Vegas Wash and Overton areas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972); Overton* Kingery 1975c).

OBSERVATIONS: Overton Wildlife Management Area (Lawson, Mowbray); Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson).

Melospiza melodia (song sparrow)

Locally common permanent resident. The song sparrow is found throughout the lower elevations of the recreation area wherever marshy areas, such as occur about springs and ponds, provide suitable habitat. The Overton Wildlife Management Area, with its many irrigation ditches and bordering vegetation and Las Vegas Wash provide ideal habitat.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Clark Co: Boulder City* (LMNRA #41); Kaolin Reservoir (LMNRA #62); Las Vegas Wash* (UNLV B603, B1008, B1009).

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash*, Las Vegas Bay (Lawson 1972); Rogers Spring (Gullion et al. 1959); St. Thomas (Gabrielson 1949; Linsdale 1936); Colorado River, east of Searchlight (Linsdale 1936; MVZ #64329-64332); Colorado River, opposite Fort Mohave* (Hoffman 1881; Linsdale 1936); Overton Wildlife Management Area (Anonymous 1974); Fort Mohave* (Cooper 1870a; MVZ #4178-4180, #62650, #64333-64347 and #64954-64958).

OBSERVATIONS: Kaolin, St. Thomas, Hemenway Wash area, Boulder Beach, Willow Beach, Emory Falls, Temple Bar, Hoover Dam area, Quartermaster Canyon area, Milkweed Canyon (LMNRA); Boulder City*, Overton* (LMNRA, Austin); Rogers Spring (LMNRA, Blake); Las Vegas Wash, Overton Wildlife Management Area (Austin, Blake); Blue Point Spring, Boulder Beach leach fields, Boulder Harbor, Bridge Canyon, Rogers Wash, Valley of Fire Wash (Blake); Surprise Canyon (Stevens).

Calcarius ornatus (chestnut-collared longspur)

Very rare visitant; one record at Laughlin on 28 November 1975.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: (opposite) Fort Mohave* (Kingery 1976a).

OBSERVATIONS: Laughlin* (Lawson).

Calcarius lapponicus (Lapland longspur)

Hypothetical. The longspur has been reported from areas outside the recreation area.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS: Las Vegas Wash* (Lawson 1972).

OBSERVATIONS: Boulder City* (LMNRA).

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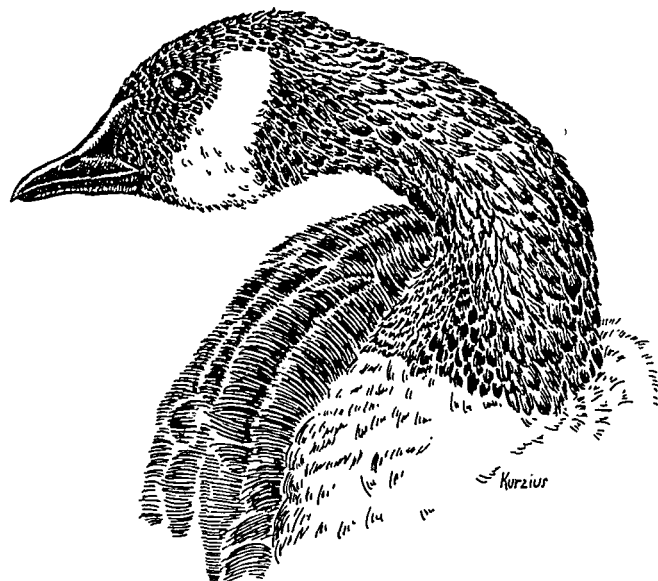
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