

side down to the lower most water in the canons
forming the drainage from the Panamint ^{then} ~~then~~ ^(Saline Valley)
It extended down over 2000 ft. below Darwin on Willow Cr.,
1700 ft. below on Mill Creek (Panamint Valley), and
4500 ft. below Jackass Spr. in Cottonwood Canon.
East of Mesquite Valley in the Grapevines I saw them from 1000 ft.
to 7000 ft. above Salt Wells. They are most numerous
in the immediate vicinity of water, about springs and
small streams where the vegetation is more luxuriant
than on the dry hillsides.

They are indifferent as to the ~~place~~ species of bush
where their nest is built. I found nests in bushes
of Asteuesia tridentata, Purshia tridentata, several
species of Atriplex, a Prunus, ~~on dead~~ ~~as a~~
willow, on dead bushes and on various other
species. Ordinarily the nests are built from 15 in. to 3 ft.
from the ground but several were found built on
small plants growing out horizontally from the walls
of rocky canons such as Cottonwood, Willow and
Mill Creeks in the Panamints.

The following is a description of a nest of this species taken by me on
May 23^d in Willow Cr. Canon 500 ft. below Darwin.

The nest was in a Purshia tridentata bush, 3 ft. from the ground, and
contained 2 eggs. The nest was built mainly of the seed plumes of some
composite plant well interwoven and covered outside with the webs of

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United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

ndr.
piles or tent. caterpillars caterpillars and
lined with a few feathers of the common dove and
other birds. It measured externally $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across
by 1 in. deep. Internally $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across top by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
deep. All of the nests of this species seen by me,
some 30 or 40 in all, had a loose unfinished look to them
due to the lack of neat, compact finish usually seen
in humming birds nests.

+
Microtus melanoleucus. A common breeding bird
in parts of Panamint and Grapevine mts.
The last of May I saw them going in and out of crevices
of cliffs on Willow Creek 1600 ft. below Darwin and were
seen hunting out over Saline Valley morning and
evening. They were seen a number of times hunting about
the divide between Saline & Panamint Valleys and 1000 ft. above
Darwin. In June I found them frequenting the cliffs in
Cottonwood Canon 2000 ft. above Salt Wells and in Boundary
Canon, Grapevine range, they were seen about cliffs from
1000 to 3500 ft. above Salt Wells. When at the latter place
I saw many of them skimming low over the salt grass flats
in pursuit of insects immediately after sunrise.

Phalaenoptilus nuttalli. Found this species breeding
rarely in both Panamint and Grapevine mts.

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 20

FOLDER 15

both ranges they were found only within the sage
brush belt and in the Panamint mts they were noted
up to top of divide - 2000 ft. above Darwin.
In the Grapevine they were heard up to about 7000 ft. above
salt wells.

↓ ^{v. ~~insignis~~}
Dryobates ~~harrisi~~. Found in the Pinon belt on both
Panamint and Grapevine mts. but quite rare.

↓ ^{v.}
Dryobates ~~gairdneri~~. Found with the preceding and
even less common.

↓
Geococcyx Californianus. A few tracks of this bird in
the sand in the bottom of Mesquite Valley were the only
signs noted of its presence in this district.

↓
Bubo virginianus ^{subarcticus} (~~43~~) Horned Owls were heard
hooting from the tops of high cliffs near our camp
in both Panamint and Grapevine mts. but were apparently
rather scarce and none were seen.

↓
Falco mexicanus. Found sparingly about the
bases of both Panamint and Grapevine Ranges.
They nest in the rocky canons about the lower parts
of these mountains where the birds sally out over the

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

valleys in search of food. They also range over the lower parts of the mountains up to the Piñon belt but ~~rarely~~ I rarely saw them above that point. Old nests were seen on cliffs in ~~rock~~ canons—usually from 1000 to 3000 feet above the level of salt Wells.

✓ Falco sparverius ^{auratus} Rorr both in Panamint and Grapevine mts. and not seen in any of the valleys.

A pair were nesting at the summit of the divide at the head of Cottonwood Cr. 2000 ft. above Darwin and they were seen again in the Piñon belt on the Grapevine mts.

✓ Buteo calurus. Found rarely in both Grapevine and Panamint mts. ranging from the base of the foot hills 1000 ft. above salt Wells to the tops of the mts.

✓ Aquila chrysaetos. Boreas rarely in the highest parts of both Panamint and Grapevine mts. One pair was seen in the former mts. and the Indians reported them as nesting in the latter mts.

✓ Cathartes aura. Rorr. Saw only some six or seven individuals and these were ranging from the summit of the Panamints to the bottom of Mesquite Valley and thence to the top of Grapevine Peak where I saw a single ~~one~~ bird, ^{seen apart.}

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United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

Salpinctes obsoletus. An exceedingly abundant species in the vicinity of water from the lowest part of the slopes on the sides of the valleys up well into the Pinon belt. At an altitude of 1200^{ft} above Darwin in the Panamint and 7000 ft. above salt wells in the Grapevine Mts. they become rather uncommon and few are seen above those points. They come in to water by scores in the evening and along canons down which streams are found their cooing is a constant sound. They nest in various situations, some on the ground sheltered by a bush - others on horizontal branches of Cottonwoods, Willow or Pinon Pine trees - and one nest I found in a small cup shaped depression in the top of a tall granite boulder, six feet from the ground.

Oreortyx pictus plumifrons. This is a common species in the Panamint Mts. mainly confined to the Pinon belt in the breeding season. I found them ranging up to the top of the divide 2000 ft. above Darwin. In Willow Cr. Canon they ranged down to 300 ft. above Darwin, In Mill Cr. Canon to level of Darwin - an extreme low limit. In Cottonwood Canon down about 800 ft. below Joekess Spr. Their only call note of the male seems to be a short soft whistle very much like the note of the *Tamias* found in the Pinon woods so that it is very difficult to distinguish them apart.

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United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 20

FOLDER 15

Ellipepla californica vallicola. The eastern limit of the range of this species is found on the east slope of the Panamint Mts. Their range extends from the lower part of the watered canons up to & sometimes overlapping the lower limits of the preceding species. In Mill Cr. Canon they were breeding from 1100 ft. below to 900 ft. above Darwin. On Willow Creek they were found from 1600 ft. below to 360 ft. below Darwin. In Cottonwood Canon from 1000 ft. below Jackass Spring down to 2500 ft. above Salt Wells. Flocks of young were following the parents in this latter Canon the middle of June. No quail of any species ~~was~~ found in the Grapevine Mts. and the Indians informed me that none were there.

Actitis maculosa. The only one seen was a single individual observed in Willow Cr. Canon on May 22^d at an altitude of 1400 ft. below Darwin.

Anas cyanoptera. A single female observed at an altitude of 4000 ft. below Jackass Spr. in Cottonwood Canon the first of June, was the only one seen.

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

to mount to the top of dead Piñons near my
camp on ~~Calloway~~ Willow Creek and trill their
simple song for hours at a time - particularly
morning and evening. One bird became quite
gentle and often came about the camp to hunt crumbs.
On May 24th I found a nest of this species containing
4 eggs. It was ^{on Willow Creek} at an altitude of 1750 ft. above Darwin
and was placed in an Artemisia tridentata bush 15 in.
from the ground. It was built externally of rather
coarse plant stems & lined with fine fibrous rootlets
and horsehairs. Its dimensions externally were 5 in.
across and 3 in. deep. Internally 3 in. across and 2 in.
deep.

↓
Habia melanocephala. A common breeding bird
both in the Panamint and Grapevine mts.

This species is not found far from water, as a rule, and
is most common where a rank growth of willows and
other bushes occur along small streams like Willow
and Mill Creeks and the Cottonwood. They range from
the lower part of Willow Cr. Canon 1800 ft. below Darwin up
to 1800 ft. above ^{and on Cottonwood Cr. from altitude of 2000 ft. to 4000 ft. below.} About the Spring in Wood Canon in
the Grapevines, altitude 6400 ft. above Salt Wells, they were
also common. In the upper part of their range wherever we camped
near water these birds were found singing morning for hours morning &
evening from the tops of Piñon trees - and more rarely from willow patches.

✓
Passerina amoena. Like the preceding species the
Lazuli Finch was found ~~wherever~~ in both Pan-
amint and Grapevine mts. wherever water was
found sufficient to cause a growth of willows
and other plants. They were seen from the lower
edge of the willows on Mill Creek, 500 ft. below Darwin,
on Yellow Creek to 1700 ft. below Darwin, and on Cottonwood
to 4000 ft. below Jackass Spr. and up to the summit of the
Cottonwood divide 2000 ft. above Darwin. Nesting
wherever found and always observed in or very
close to the willow patches about water. They were
also found about the spring in Wood Canon (alt. 6400 ft.
above Salt Wells) in the Grapevines.

✓
Sturnella neglecta. A few pairs of meadow larks
were breeding in the sage brush belt on the table-land
between Saline and Panamint Valleys.
Near Panamint Range I saw them at an alt. of 1200 ft. above
Darwin - the males singing from the tops of Piñon trees
near large patches of wild rye (*Elymus*), and at the east
base of the Inyo Mts. at an alt. of 5500 ft. above Salt Wells.

Icterus parisorum. Breeds both in the Inyo, Pan-
amint and Grapevine mts. in the Piñon belt.
On the east slope of the Inyo mts., ^{near Cerro Gordo} one was noted on June 15 at an

As

altitude of 6450 ft. above Salt Wells.

On both slopes of the Panamint I found them ranging from the Yucca belt up to the summit of the divide at an altitude of 2050 ft. above Darwin.

In the Grapevine they were found in the Pinons from their lower border (3800 ft.) to 7000 ft. above Salt Wells.

I found them in pairs - the males singing from the tops of Pinon trees - at the head of Willow Creek from May 8th

Corvus corax sinuatus. Observed sparingly wherever we went from the bottoms of the valleys to the mountain tops. They bred wherever they find suitable places on the faces of high cliffs in the mountains.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus. Found breeding in the Pinon belt from upper to lower limits in both the Panamint, Grapevine and Inyo Mountains.

Aphelocoma woodhousei. Found breeding in the Panamint and Grapevine mts in the Pinon belt. Saw young birds following the parents at the head of Willow Creek on May 22nd.

They were also seen in the Pinon belt at the southern end of the Inyo Mts.

Otocoris — (sp?) A few individuals of the same species as those found about Owens Lake in winter were observed. Some at the north end of Panamint Valley at an altitude of 1000 ft. below Darwin the last of May and others in May and June on the high sage brush table land between Saline and Panamint Valleys at an altitude of ~~about~~ from 1000 to 1200 ft. above Darwin.

Tyrannus verticalis. A few seen in Panamint Valley and at 1400 ft. below Darwin, and in Saline Valley at mouth of Willow Creek 1800 ft. below Darwin and in Mesquite Valley at level of Salt Wells.

Mniotarchus cinerascens. A widely spread species. Breeding from the bottom of Mesquite, Panamint and Saline valleys up to at least 4000 ft. in the Panamint and Grapevine Mountains. They appear to be equally at home on the open slopes of the valleys among mesquite and Larrea bushes and in the mountains in the midst of a tolerably abundant growth of Pinon trees.

Tayornis sayi. A commonly distributed species in the bottom of Saline, Panamint and Mesquite Valleys and ranging up to the vicinity of the upper edge of the Larrea mexicana belt in both Panamint & Grapevine Mts.

This species nests in all kinds of sheltered places. Holes in the ^{clay} banks of washes on the plains, niches in rocky ledges in the foot hills and mountains - the sides of old walls, mining shafts or old houses are all utilized.

Contopus borealis. From May 16th to 22nd this species was rather common and migrating at the head of Willow Creek from 600^{ft} above to 800 below Darwin. After this it was not seen.

Contopus richardsoni. A rather common breeding species from about 2000 ft. above Darwin at the head of Cottonwood divide down as far as a growth of large willows is found in the Panamint. Down to 1700 ft. below on Willow Creek, 500 below on Mill Creek and 3900 ft. below Jackson Spr. In the Grapevines I saw them from 6000 ft. to 7800 ft. above Salt Wells.

Empidonax — sp? A species of Empidonax was breeding sparingly in the Pinon belt both in Panamint and Grapevine mts - but I failed to identify it.

Trochilus costae. The only species of Humming bird observed on the trip. Its breeding range is a wide one and extends from over 7000 ft. high on Cottonwoods.

in Purshia tridentata bush, about 3 1/2 feet from the ground which was growing in the bottom of Willow Creek Canon about 400 ft. below Darwin.

The nest was a very loosely built structure made, with thin walls, of grass and small plant stems and lined with the soft fibrous bark of some plant.

Externally the nest measured 3 1/2 inches across top and 2 1/2 inches deep - Internal diameter 2 1/2 in. by 1 1/2 in. deep. It contained 4 eggs.

On a bush covered hillside at the head of Cottonwood Creek on May 26th 1000 feet above Darwin and 3 feet from the ground I found another nest.

It was also in a Purshia tridentata bush but was a heavier walled better made structure than the one described but otherwise similar. It contained 6 eggs.

Young birds were fully fledged in many cases by May 30 or even earlier.

Spinus psaltria. A common species near water both in the Panamint and Grapevine mts. In the Grapevine mts. they were seen from 4000 ft. ~~at~~ to 7000 ft above salt hills - and in the Panamints from 2000 ft. below Darwin on Willow Creek, 400 ft. below on Mill Creek and 4000 ft. below Jackass Spr. in Cottonwood Canon. They nest wherever found. A nest was found in a Prunus bush growing in the

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United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

bottom of Willow Creek Canon about 450 ft. below Darwin. The nest was four feet from the ground and built of small plant stems - Coarser outside and lined with small fibrous stalks from grass panicles and cottony seed plumes. It contained 3 eggs and was a thin walled, poorly made structure measuring internally $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and the cavity $2\frac{1}{4}$ broad by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep.

✓ Zonotrichia intermedia. A few migrants were seen on the Willow Creek, in the Pinon belt, the latter part of May after which no others were seen.

✓ Spizella arizonae. A few seen at an altitude of 1500 ft. above Darwin among the Pinons the last of May and no others were seen until I found them breeding in the Pinons near the top of Grapevine Peak the 10th and 11th of June. They were rather common from 7000 to 8500 feet above Salt Wells, on this mountain. I made my camp ^{on Grapevine Mt.} at 8200 ft. above Salt Wells the night of June 10 & 11 and in the morning worked for a couple of hours on some specimens under a couple of Pinon trees.

During this time one of these birds worked busily carrying grass stems and laying the foundation for a nest about 3 feet from the ground on ^{the outer end of} a horizontally extended lower branch of one of the trees under which I worked, and not 10 feet from me but on the farther side of the tree.

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United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

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✓
Spizella breweri. This is strictly a bird of the Sage Brush (Artemisia tridentata) in both Panamint and Grapevine Mts. It is common from near the lower edge of the Sage Brush belt up to the top of the Panamints (7300 ft) at the head of Cottonwood and to the near the top (8300 ft) of Grapevine Peak - frequently the more open parts of the Sage belt - but often found among the Pinons.

Many of its nests were found - usually containing 4 eggs and built in a sage bush from one to two feet from the ground. A nest found near Camp on Willow Cr. at an altitude of 1600 ft. above Darwin will ~~also~~ serve as an example of the nests found of this species.

It was built in an Artemisia tridentata bush 15 inches from the ground & was a loosely built structure of fine grass stems & leaves and lined with long horsehairs. It contained 4 eggs and ~~had an~~ measured externally 4 in. wide by 2 1/2 deep, and internally 2 in. across by 1 1/4 deep.

Junco ^{shufeldti} ^(?) found. Breeding on Grapevine Peak among the Pinons from 8000 to 8400 ft. above Salt Wells. Not seen elsewhere and not numerous there only 3 or 4 pairs being seen on the north slope of the mountain.

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

✓
Amphispiza bilineata. This is another of the wide ranging species and was found breeding from the slopes well down to the bottom of Panamint, Saline and Mesquite Valleys up to the middle of the sage brush belt (Astragalus tridentatus).

Reaching an altitude of 1400 ft. above Darwin at the head of Willow Creek and 1200 ft. above on head of Cottonwood. In the Grapevine Mts. they range up to over 7000 ft. above Salt Wells. A number of nests were found, always found in low bushes within ^{from 5 inches to a foot or more} ~~a foot or two~~ of the ground. They nest in various species of bushes, Astragalus tridentatus, Coleogyne ramosissima and several species of Atriplex.

A description of a nest found May 15th will serve as an example of all found by me. It was in Panamint valley 200 ft. above Darwin and placed in an Atriplex canescens bush a foot from the ground and contained 4 eggs.

The nest was a very loosely woven structure made up of grass stems and other small plants and lined with a few feathers, horse-hairs and the down seed pods of some small plant. (Frequently the lining is of the same, but finer, material as the outside of nest.)

Externally this nest measured 5 in. across and 2 1/2 in. deep. Internally 2 1/2 in. across by 1 1/4 in. deep.

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

Amphispiza belli nevadensis. This species was not found by me in the north end of Panamint nor in Saline Valley and was first noted on the eastern slope of the Panamint mts. where it was found up to 1000 ft. above Darwin on Pattonwood Creek. From there it was seen sparingly down to the sides of Mesquite Valley and in the Grapevine mts. from 1000 up to 6500 ft. above salt wells.

Pipilo^{m.} megalonyx. Found sparingly in both Panamint and Grapevine mts in the vicinity of water where thickets of willows and rose bushes afford it shelter. I found them about the spring in Wood Cañon in the Grapevines, Altitude 6400 ft. above Salt Wells, and from 1000 ft. below to 1400 ft. above Darwin on Willow Creek in the Panamints. They were breeding at these points.

Pipilo chlorurus. Like Spizella breweri this species is a characteristic one of the sage brush (Artemisia) belt. In the sage Artemisia tridentata limits on the Panamint and Grapevine mts. this species can be found. It is most numerous among the rank growth of vegetation along small streams and about springs but is not uncommon on the higher benches from 6000 to 8000 feet out among the Artemisia. Several males were accustomed

Geothlypis macgillivrayi

During the last week of May these birds were rather common migrants along the upper part of Willow and Mill Creeks ^{in the Pahrump mts.}. After this only the comparatively small number of summer residents were found. In June I noted them only within the sage (Astronotia tridentata) belt along the willow grown banks of springs and streamlets. A few were seen also at an altitude of 6800 ft. in Wood Canyon in the Grapevines.

Geothlypis ^{T.} occidentalis. A few seen the last of May in the willows on Mill Creek (alt. 200 below Darwin); also on Willow Creek from 600 below Darwin up to 1600 ft. above. None were seen there later in the season nor were they found in the Grapevines.

Icteria ^{V.} longicauda. The only individual of this species seen was a single male that sang all the evening and a large part of the night of May 22^d within 25 or 30 yards of my camp on Willow Creek at an altitude of 800 ft. below Darwin.

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Sylvania pusilla pileolata. Rather common the last of May among the willows bordering wet places at the head of

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United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

Willow, Mill and Cottonwood Creeks - after this they were not seen.

^{vicinior}
Tiro ~~huttoni~~ (2) See ~~specimens taken in Grapevine mts. June 8~~
This species ~~is~~ was rather common in the Piñon belt on the Panamint and Grapevine mts. In Wood Canon, Grapevine mts. several pairs were seen close to our camp at an altitude of 6400 ft. above Salt Wells and on June 10th one was seen carrying material for its nest. They seem to keep in the Piñon trees most of the time - seeking food or the males singing loudly at this season. They were also seen up nearly to 8000 ft. on Grapevine Peak.

Lanius excubitoroides. A common, wide-ranging species. Found it breeding from 7000 ft. in the Panamints and 7000 ft. in the Grapevines down to the bottom of the adjacent valleys. Young birds were seen following the parents the last of May on Willow Creek at about the altitude of Darwin.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. Seen from 1600 ft. below Darwin on Willow Creek down to 3000 ft. below on the slope of Saline valley the last of May. This was the only time they were observed - ~~There~~ no sign of former nests anywhere and think the birds were migrating.

Hirundo horreorum. As in the case of the Cliff Swallow this species was seen only as a migrant the last of May. They were seen about the divide between Saline and Panamint Valleys and thence up to the head of Willow Creek - 1000 to 1700 ft. above Darwin. None were seen in the Grapevines.

Tachycineta bicolor. A few seen about the head of Willow Creek - migrants - the last of May at an altitude of from 12 to 17 hundred feet above Darwin.

Tachycineta thalassina. This is a common species in both Panamint and Grapevine Mts. - where it breeds. I observed it frequenting the crevices in lofty cliffs in both mountains from their summits down to the border of the surrounding valleys, over which they make long flights in search of food.

At Salt Wells they came about at sunrise with the White-throated Swifts - returning to the shelter of the cliffs a thousand feet above the valley as the intense heat of the sun began to be felt. They were common on the lower end of Willow Creek 2800 ft below Darwin and make long flights out over Saline Valley morning and evening.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. A few seen at an altitude of from

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

400 to 1600 ft. above Darwin on Willow Creek - the last of May - apparently migrants as none were seen later.

Piranga ludoviciana. A rather common breeding species on Willow Creek in the Pinon belt.

Saw them nest building the last of May at an altitude of 400 ft. above Darwin. They were found on both Mill Creek and Cottonwood but in smaller numbers. None were seen in the Grapevines.

✓
Corpedacus frontalis. This is the most common species of bird found in the district covered by this report. It is rarely found at any considerable distance from water so that when a number of these birds were seen along the rocky sides of a canon I was pretty confident of reaching water within a mile or two.

I found them ranging to the summit of the Panamints at the head of Willow Creek - ^{about} 2000 ft. above Darwin and up to over 7000 feet in the Grapevines. Thence they are found in the vicinity of water to the extreme base of the foothills and often out into the valleys.

Water and rocky ledges or bushy hillsides for nesting sites seem to be their main requirement. On May 23rd I found a nest of this species, placed in the fork of ^{about 3 1/2 feet from the ground, and}

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

Hilminthophila lutescens. Rather common migrants the last of May among the willows at the head of Willow and Mill Creeks after which they were not seen. Noted at altitudes ranging from 1000 ft. below Darwin to 1600 ft. above.

Dendroica aestiva.

Rather common breeding species ^{in the Panamint} from 1500 ft. below Darwin on Willow Creek, 400 ft. below Darwin on Mill Cr. and 3500 ft. below Jackass Spr. on Cottonwood Cr. up to the altitude of Jackass Spr.

A few were noted in the willows in Wood Canon, 6400 ft. above salt wells, in the Grapevines. Breeding where not noted.

Dendroica auduboni. A few migrants seen the last of May at the head of Willow Creek among the Pinons at an altitude of from 1200 to 1600 above Darwin. None were seen later either in Panamint or Grapevine Mts.

Dendroica nigrescens. A few of these birds were seen in the Pinons about our camp on Willow Cr. the last of May at an altitude of 1600 to 1700 above Darwin. They were apparently migrants as none were seen there afterwards. In the Grapevines they were found among the Pinons from 6300 to 8400 ft. above salt wells and were undoubtedly breeding there.

O Ash Meadows
NWR

Notes on Birds Observed between May 4th and
June 15th 1891- by E. W. Nelson -
Grapewine Mts - Nevada

(See general notes for country covered.)

✓ Sialia arctica. A few seen in the Grapewine mts
about the summit of the Peak at an altitude of 8300 ft
and also near the lower edge of the Piñon belt. This was
on June 10th and the birds were apparently nesting.

✓ Turdus^a auduboni. A few were found at the lower
edge of the Piñon belt on Willow Creek the last of May.

✓ Merula migratoria propinqua. A few were seen about the
head of Willow Creek early in May after which they
were not seen.

✓ Myadestes townsendi. A few seen the first part of
^{in the Piñons} May about the head of Willow Creek, about 1500 feet above
Deserwin; were the only ones seen.

✓ Oroscoptes montanus. About a half dozen of these
birds were seen in the Sage brush on the divide
between Willow Creek and Cottonwood at an altitude of

from 1400 to 1650 ft. above Darwin.

This was the last of May and the birds seemed to be brooding them.

✓ *Mimus polyglottus*. One of the most widely distributed birds in the district covered by me.

From the summit of the divide between Cottonwood & Willow Creek 1700 ft. above Darwin down to 1400 ft. below Darwin (as far as I went) at the north end of Panamint Valley; and to the bottom of both mesquite and saline valleys they were common.

In the Grapevine Mts. they ranged up to the base of the main summits at an altitude of 8000 ft. At an altitude of 1400 ft. below Darwin in Panamint Valley I found a nest of this species built in the top of an *Atriplex polycarpa* bush 2½ ft. from the ground.

The nest was built of dry sticks and measured externally 8 inches across and 6 inches deep with a depression 3½ inches across and 2½ in. deep on the inside.

The nest was made of coarse dry twigs lined with fine grass stems intermixed with the cottony tips and stems of some

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Record Unit 7176
United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 1860-1961
Field Reports

Box 70

FOLDER 15

downy leaved plant. The dense growth of the bush protected the nest above and on one side. Two of the sides the bird had guarded by filling the open space 8 inches above the nest with coarse spiny dead twigs measuring from 6 to 11 inches in length. At an altitude of 1000 ft. above Darwin on the table land between Saline and Panamint valleys I found another nest of this bird. It was built in a Sage Bush (Astragalus tridentatus) 2 1/2 ft. from the ground; contained 3 eggs and was protected by twigs interwoven in the open spaces above the nest.

Harpachynchus leucotis, Heard one of these birds in the north end of Panamint Valley at an alt. of 1700 ft. below Darwin the last of May. On June 12th one was seen and others heard near Salt Wells in Mesquite Valley.

Polioptila corvinea^{arvensis}, This species had its breeding range limited to the belt occupied by Astragalus tridentatus both in the Panamint and Grapevine mountains - It was found rather commonly in both these ranges. At an altitude of 2500 ft. above Darwin on Willow Creek May 19 I found one of their nests. It was built in the middle of an Artemisia tridentata bush, saddled into a fork about 3 ft. from the ground on a bush covered flat.

Parus
The nest contained 5 eggs and was a neat compactly
built structure with a deep cup shaped depression in
the middle. It was closely built of interwoven strands
of bark from the bush in which it was built and the
outside of the nest was covered so cunningly with pieces
and strands of bark that it was difficult to tell where the
nest ended and the bark on the bush began. It was lined
with finer strands of the same bark and a few soft, bird feathers.
In outer ~~exterior~~ dimensions it measured 3 inches
across by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. Inside it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across
and $1\frac{3}{4}$ deep - The rim of nest being constructed about
upper edge of cup.

On May 24th another nest was found in a Ceanothus
bush about 3 feet from the ground, and at an altitude
of 1750 ft. above Darwin. This nest was very similar to the
one described and contained 3 eggs. It was in a bush
on the side of a sharply sloping ^{bush covered} hill. The birds in both instances
left the nest & flew to a distance without making any
demonstrations.

^{*Parus*}
Loophanes griseus. A few noted among the Piñons
in ^{both} the Panamint and Grapevine Ranges where they
were evidently breeding.

Parus gambeli seen among the Piñons in both the

Panamint and Grapevine mts. but apparently
rare. As they were seen in both ranges in
June they were, no doubt breeding.

Psaltirionus plumbeus, Found in both Panamint
and Grapevine mts. when they occur throughout the
Asterias tridentata belt in May and June.
Usually in small parties.

Salpinctes obsoletus. A common and widely spread
species. I found it breeding from the summits
of the Grapevines at over 8000 ft. down to 800 feet
above Salt Wells and from the summits of the Panamints
at the head of Cottonwood (over 7000 ft.) down to 1500 ft.
Below Darwin in Panamint Val. and 3500 ft. below
Darwin in Saline Valley. Young birds were seen
following the parents the last of May.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Not common at any
point visited by me. A few were ^{seen and} heard among the
cliffs along Willow Creek about 1500 ft. to 2000 ft. below Darwin
and again 3500 ft. below Jackass Spr. on Cottonwood Cr.,
And at 1500 ft. above Salt Wells in the Grapevines.