

Curator of Birds, Harvard University. The histories of these two birds are as follows:

55-03635, banded April 9, 1954, brown. Retrapped May 12, 1955, brown; May 16, 1956, definite but slight pinkish coloration on head, neck and rump; May 10, 1958, no significant change since 1956.

57-33730, banded July 6, 1955, brown. April 16, 1957 rather bright pink on head, and neck, extending out onto breast and also on rump. May 10, 1958 still showing the same pink coloration as in 1957. This bird was sufficiently pink that the color was clearly visible at about 50 feet with the naked eye.

These two birds were examined by Mr. Greenway, who reported as follows:

"Both specimens of *Carpodacus purpureus*, sent by you for examination (F. and W. 55-03635 and 57-33730) are mature females. The ovaries of the latter were seen by both Dr. E. Mayr and myself, the former by me. They were normal and slightly enlarged in both, indicating an approaching breeding season."

I therefore believe that adult female Purple Finches, after several years, may show definite pink coloration; and that birds seen exhibiting this pinkish color may be older females, rather than immature males, as described in the literature.—
JOHN H. KENNARD, M.D., 967 Elm Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

The First Record of Harris' Sparrow, *Zonotrichia querula* (Nuttall), from Alaska.—On June 25, 1958, a female Harris' Sparrow was collected at Nikilik, a site at the mouth of the west arm of the delta of the Colville River, on the arctic coast of Alaska, at 70° 24' N., 151° 08' W. The identification has been confirmed by H. G. Deignan of the U. S. National Museum where the skin has been deposited (No. 469581). Dr. F. C. Lincoln who, with Dr. I. N. Gabrielson, has written a comprehensive book, "The Birds of Alaska" (1959), tells me (*in litt.*, July 14, 1958) that they know of no previous record of *Zonotrichia querula* from Alaska. The Harris' Sparrow has not before been recorded within 400 miles of the Colville River, and indeed is not known to be common for as much as 700 miles in an easterly and southeasterly direction (Preble, North American Fauna No. 27, 1908; Porsild, Canadian Field-Nat., 57: 19-35, 1943). There are no records of the species from the Yukon (Rand, Natl. Mus. Canada Bull., 105, 1946). Snyder (Arctic Birds of Canada, 1957) reports only two records of Harris' Sparrow from the barren grounds of Canada (Eskimo Point and Bathurst Inlet).

I was camped at Nikilik from June 13 to July 5. Two wooden houses, which are occupied, stand at this place and are the only prominent features in the flat tundra landscape. The bird was first seen late in the summer evening of June 19, 1958. It called persistently a thin high-pitched phrase (*wee-weee*) from the roof of one or other of the houses. It was extremely shy and, whenever approached, would fly out low over the tundra, or to another perch. The bird remained at Nikilik for five days, using the houses and other objects as places from which to utter its plaintive call. This was particularly evident during night-time hours. It was not until about 0030 hours on June 25 that my native assistant, Tommy Sovalik, was able to collect the bird. The date of the bird's appearance was rather late, for it arrived at Nikilik at a time when the earliest breeding passerines were already hatching. When shot it weighed 33.5 grams. Its habit of advertising its presence from a song post was such as one expects from male passerines, and I was, therefore, surprised to discover that the bird was a female. It is of significance to record that the prevailing daily wind direction recorded by the U. S. Weather

Bureau at Barter Island, Alaska, from June 1-25, 1958, was always between NE and SE, except on the following days—June 12, W; June 17 and 18 WNW and W. The bird was first seen the following day.

The bird was collected during a period of study being financed by the Arctic Institute of North America, in part under contractual arrangements with the Office of Naval Research, United States Navy. I was based at the Arctic Research Laboratory.—M. T. MYRES, *Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B. C., Canada.*

Another Collection from Zacatecas, Mexico.—My fifth trip to the Mexican state of Zacatecas in June and July of 1957 resulted in several additions to the birds recorded from the state and information of general faunal or taxonomic interest. Previous reports from the area are those by Webster and Orr (Condor, **54**: 309-313, 1952, and Condor, **56**: 155-160, 1954) and Webster (Wilson Bull., **70**: 243-256, 1958), and localities mentioned but not described below are described therein. Specimens collected are now in the California Academy of Sciences. I was assisted in the field by Richard B. Parker and Jackson R. Webster.

A newly-built road permitted access to extreme southern Zacatecas, down the valley of the Rio Juchipila (Rio Agua Blanca). Eight miles south of Moyahua and four miles south of the village of Santa Rosa, our "Santa Rosa" camp was in well developed tropical deciduous woodland (composed chiefly of two species of *Bursera*) at an elevation of 5600 ft., well up from the river, but near a small permanent creek. Three miles south of Moyahua our "Canyon" camp was beside the muddy Rio Juchipila at 4300 ft. On the west side of the river, a steep talus slope was wooded with deciduous trees and about 500 feet up gave way to vertical cliffs extending upward another 300 feet. "Moyahua" records are from our camp of 1954, 1955, and 1957, 2½ miles north of Moyahua and near the Rio Juchipila at 4300 ft. The deciduous woodland avifauna typical of middle elevations in Nayarit and western Jalisco penetrates up this valley from the Rio Grande de Santiago, as this list shows. (Dates in the annotated list are for 1957, except as noted otherwise.)

All the following 10 species are new for Zacatecas; none have I seen elsewhere in the state than the lower Juchipila Valley, except for one record of the Rufous-capped Warbler:

Leptotila verreauxi angelica. White-fronted Dove. From two to six were seen each day at Santa Rosa, June 29 to July 1. A female was taken June 29.

Coccyzus americanus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. The call was heard daily at Santa Rosa, June 30 to July 2, and several were seen. A small adult female (wing 146 mm.) with a shelled egg in her oviduct was taken July 1. I saw one at Moyahua July 4, and Dr. Allan Phillips heard one there September 10, 1955.

Tyrannus crassirostris pompalis. Thick-billed Kingbird. A pair was belligerent about a waterfall near Santa Rosa June 30 and July 1; the male was collected. At Canyon a pair was noisy in the big mesquite trees which shaded our camp, July 1 to 3. In 1955, Phillips and I noted one or two a day, September 10 to 12, at Moyahua.

Myiarchus tyrannulus magister. Brown-crested (Wied's Crested) Flycatcher. An immature was taken from a family group of six, July 3 at Canyon. Also, one or two were seen each day, June 30 and July 1 at Santa Rosa, July 2 at Canyon, and July 4 at Moyahua. In 1954, three were seen at Moyahua July 26, and in 1955, one there September 12.