

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.

Myiodynastes luteiventris luteiventris. Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher. An adult male was taken July 1 at Santa Rosa. It is definitely nearer the southern, nominate race in its blackish dorsal color and brighter yellow belly, as is a Nayarit specimen and a series from Vera Cruz and Guerrero. Another individual was seen July 3 at Canyon.

Myiopagis viridicata jaliscensis. Greenish Elaenia. This small flycatcher was common in the brush along the creek, June 29 to July 1 at Santa Rosa. Two males were taken.

Thryothorus sinaloa. Bar-vented Wren. Two or three pairs lived along the creek at Santa Rosa, June 29 to July 1. One was seen at Canyon July 3. A singing male was taken June 29; it matches the gray northern race, *cinereus*. However, this suggests a complete rearrangement of the races, which is impossible with the material available.

Basileuterus rufifrons caudatus. Rufous-capped Warbler. A male in breeding condition was taken July 3, in the brush just below the cliffs at Canyon; three were seen there that day and the day before. On the west slope of Monte Escobedo, at about 8400 ft., a flock of five was seen in a brush patch, September 18, 1955. The specimen matches Sinaloa specimens in its brown, dark back, in contrast to the paler, grayer color of specimens from Nayarit, Guerrero, and Est. de México.

Vireo flavoviridis hypoleucus. Yellow-green Vireo. Several were singing along the creek at Santa Rosa June 30 and July 1, and a male was taken from a flowering magnolia tree. Two were seen July 2 at Canyon, and one July 4 at Moyahua.

Aimophila ruficauda nayaritensis. Rufous-tailed Sparrow. A flock was seen in a weedy field beside the river, downstream from Canyon, July 2 and 3, and two non-breeding adult males (wing 65, 69 mm.; tail 68, 72 mm.) in fresh plumage were collected. Together with a male (wing 68; tail 66) from Cocula, Jalisco (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, studied through the courtesy of Dr. Alden H. Miller), these birds seem to represent the northwestern race described by Van Rossem (Bull. Brt. Orn. Cl., 58: 124-138, 1935). They are darker and redder, less gray and pale than any of 26 specimens from Michoacan, Morelos, and Guerrero. The size differences claimed by Van Rossem don't pertain to these Jalisco and Zacatecas birds.

Six other species of more general distribution in Zacatecas were collected in the state for the first time:

Aëronautes saxatalis saxatalis. White-throated Swift. A large flock played around the cliffs at Canyon, July 2 and 3; a male and a female were shot as they flew in toward cracks in the cliff; each had a mouthful of freshly-caught insects when retrieved. On July 17, a group of four was seen at Momax. Previously, I saw two or three each day July 16 to 24, 1950, at Sombrerete; a flock of six at Cerro Gordo September 6, 1955; and several each day at Moyahua, September 9, 10, and 13, 1955.

Amazilia beryllina viola. Berylline Hummingbird. A male was taken July 14, in oak woods in a shaded ravine, 3 miles northwest of Teul de Ortega. Several others were seen there, July 14 to 16. In 1954, I saw one in juniper-pinyon country at Cerro Gordo July 2; in 1955 Phillips saw one in the oaks at the edge of the barranca west of Monte Escobedo, September 17.

Myiarchus tuberculifer querulus. Olivaceous Flycatcher. A female with a well-developed brood patch was collected June 23, 13 miles west of Milpillars, in pine-oak woods at the edge of a barranca. One or two were heard or seen almost every

day in this habitat in western Zacatecas in June and July of 1952, 1954, and 1957. In the fall, we noted one or two a day, September 10 to 13, 1955, at Moyahua.

Camplostoma imberbe. Beardless Flycatcher. I am unable to allocate to subspecies a female taken July 4 at Moyahua. From one to three were seen each day at Rio Florido in June and July, 1952 and 1954; in the Juchipila Valley, from 4 miles north of Jalpa to Moyahua, in September, 1955; and in the Juchipila Valley in June and July, 1957, at Santa Rosa and Moyahua.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis psammochrous. Rough-winged Swallow. An adult female taken July 12, 9 miles west of Zacatecas City, and an immature male taken July 17 at Momax are slightly darker (blackier) dorsally than comparable specimens of *psammochrous*. This suggests a tendency toward *stuarti*, of the highlands of southern Mexico. I saw the species daily in small numbers along almost every river in western Zacatecas in June and July, 1954 and 1957, and in September, 1955. Pairs entered nesting holes in sandy banks at Rio Florido June 20, 1954, and at Moyahua, July 4, 1957.

Phainopepla nitens. Phainopepla. An adult female was taken, and another seen, July 25 and 26, near the eastern border of Zacatecas, in a desert flat grown to tree yuccas at 6600 ft. on the north slope of the Sierra Rocamonte (Sierra Encarnación of Goldman). In the western part of the state Phainopeplas are uncommon, but individuals were seen in Acacia grassland June 17, 1952, 11 miles northwest of Sombrerete at 7000 ft.; in oaks at 7700 ft. just east of Monte Escobedo, July 22, 1954; and near El Cruz, 10 miles west of Fresnillo, at 7000 ft. in Acacia-cactus scrub, June 26, 1957. Subspecific allocation of the single specimen is impossible.

One common species merits comment:

Pyrocephalus rubineus flammeus. Vermilion Flycatcher. An adult male was taken July 21 at Rio Florido. The color and the large size (wing 86 mm., maximum even for *flammeus*) require that this specimen be assigned to the northern race. I measured 56 other adult males of the larger race, *flammeus*, from Texas, Arizona, California, Baja California, Sonora, and Sinaloa, and several of *mexicanus* from Guerrero and Vera Cruz. The species is ubiquitous in Zacatecas, chiefly along streams from 4000 to 7800 ft., but also far from water in grassland and desert areas. The basis for the extension of the range of *mexicanus* north to Zacatecas by Miller, *et al.* (Pac. Coast Avif., 33: 69, 1957) should be re-examined.—J. DAN WEBSTER, Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana and California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Cowbird Parasitizes Nest Containing Young.—The deposition of eggs by the Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) in the nest of a host species containing young is evidently a rare occurrence. Friedmann (The Cowbirds. A study in the biology of social parasitism: 186, 1929) says, "Normally, Cowbirds do not lay in nests containing eggs in which incubation is well started, but a Cowbird has been known to lay an egg in a nest of an Indigo Bunting, containing young. This was a very exceptional case and was doubtlessly a last resort in an emergency." Bent (U. S. Natl. Bus. Bull., 211: 421-450, 1958) mentions no such case.

During the summer of 1957, the nest of a Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) produced another instance. The nest was located on the Edwin S. George Reserve, near Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan. When first discovered, June 11, the nest contained four vireo eggs. The contents were the same June 13, but on June 15 it held only two newly-hatched vireos. Beneath the nest were broken, vireo