

gray; its culmen profile rose abruptly, more like a Redhead (*Aythya americana*) than a Canvasback (*A. valisineria*); the overall head shape was rounded and the shorter-proportioned, thicker neck gave it a bull-headed appearance; the dark reddish-brown eye was relatively closer to the upper mandible and seemed proportionally larger. The apparent lack of the warty protuberances was puzzling, but according to Delacour (Waterfowl of the World, vol. 1, London, Country Life Ltd., 1954, p. 134) and C. D. MacInnes (pers. comm.) immatures and females usually lack them completely, and only in old males do they reach the extent often thought characteristic of all members of the species.

This is the first recorded occurrence of *rossii* on or near the Atlantic seaboard, the nearest records being no closer than Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Illinois despite an increase in reports from the central plains area in the 1960s (see MacInnes and Cooch, Auk, 80: 77, 1963). This record agrees with MacInnes and Cooch's observation (op. cit. and in litt.) that a small population of *rossii* breeds in the eastern Canadian Arctic, in or near colonies of *Chen c. caerulescens*: this individual probably arrived with a flock of *c. caerulescens*. Reports of the blue morph of the latter form have increased in recent years along the Atlantic coast, probably just reflecting the more readily identifiable blue morph's recent breeding ground increase (see Cooch, op. cit.), and belying the supposed rarity of *c. caerulescens* on the Atlantic coast. On 10 March 1968 at least eight "pure" and a number of "mixed" blue morphs were seen; all by definition were *c. caerulescens*. It is in such groups that *rossii* should be looked for in the future.

The possibility exists that the North Carolina *rossii* was an escape. While this is a perennial problem with extralimital waterfowl, because *rossii* has a total breeding population of only 20–25,000 birds (Cottam et al., Auk, 79: 476, 1962) and is rarely seen in captivity, any extralimital records are probably bona fide.—P. A. BUCKLEY, Department of Biology, Hofstra University, Hempstead, Long Island, New York 11550.

Chestnut-sided Warbler breeds in Colorado.—On 8 June 1968 I found two Chestnut-sided Warblers (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) at Bear Creek Canon picnic grounds at an altitude of 6,500 feet in the foothills of Pikes Peak about 3 miles from the center of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, in east-central Colorado. The birds were in thickets of scrub oak (*Quercus gambelii* Nutt.) and mountain maple (*Acer glabrum* Torr.) with briery undergrowth beside a stream. On 15 July the birds were seen feeding two newly fledged young; next day Richard G. Beidleman of Colorado College obtained family photographs. This is apparently the first breeding record for the Chestnut-sided Warbler west of the Missouri River (vicinity of Omaha, Nebraska—500 miles from Colorado Springs) (see Check-list of North American birds, fifth Ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union, 1957, pp. 499–500). In "Birds of Colorado" (Denver Mus. Nat. Hist., 2: 692, 1965) and its abridgement with addenda (Pictorial checklist of Colorado Birds, Denver Mus. Nat. Hist., 1967, p. 122) Alfred M. Bailey and Robert J. Niedrach list this warbler as an "uncommon spring migrant in eastern counties," first recorded in the state in 1933 and seen subsequently, and with increasing frequency, in the Denver-Boulder region (19 times), farther out on the Plains (3 times), and in El Paso County (twice). With the exception of a bird reported as "likely an immature" on 25 August 1964 and an immature bird banded on 27 September 1966, all were adults observed in spring (29 April to 1 June). Beidleman (pers. comm.) adds the following records: two adults seen near Wray, in extreme north-eastern Colorado, c. May 1952, and an adult seen 3 miles west of Drake, along the

Big Thompson River near Estes Park, on 8 May 1952—the latter being the only montane record thus far. There have been, then, at least 29 sightings of the Chestnut-sided Warbler in Colorado. Almost invariably, heretofore, the birds have been seen one at a time; thus the first occurrence of a pair, stopping some 700 miles short of a probable destination, eastern Saskatchewan (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957), suggests that the Colorado Springs birds had traveled north together. And if, as seems indicated by the Colorado data, the general range of the Chestnut-sided Warbler is expanding to the Rocky Mountains, this would be quite in keeping with a broad trend (involving the Chimney Swift, Blue Jay, Red-eyed Vireo, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and others) as well as consonant with the history of the species (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 203: 397, 1953).—SAM GADD, 927 S. Skyway Blvd., Colorado Springs, Colorado 80906.

Pinealectomy in Harris' Sparrow¹.—Of the environmental factors that influence reproduction in birds, day length is often singularly important. Lengthening the daily photoperiod induces rapid gonadal growth in photosensitive Harris' Sparrows (*Zonotrichia querula*) (Wilson, 1968); alternatively gonadal growth is retarded, if not prevented, in originally photorefractory Harris' Sparrows retained on short daily photoperiods (Wilson, MS). Although the concept that avian photoperiodic gonadal responses are mediated through the neurohemal region of the median eminence is well-documented (for reviews see Benoit and Assenmacher, 1959; Farner et al., 1967; Wilson, 1967), the extent to which extrahypothalamic neural elements participate in the regulation of photoperiodic gonadal growth is virtually unknown. Pinealectomy sometimes affects gonadal activity in domestic fowl (Shellabarger, 1953) and in Japanese Quail (Sayler and Wolfson, 1967), but we know of no evidence for or against an overt regulatory role for the pineal body in the reproduction of seasonally breeding birds. In the experiment reported here, photosensitive Harris' Sparrows were retained on 8-hour daily photoperiods after pinealectomy to determine whether absence of the organ would eliminate the gonadosuppressive effect of short days. This experiment was suggested by the demonstration that gonadal development is retarded in blinded rats, but not in pinealectomized, blinded rats (Reiter, 1967).

Male and female Harris' Sparrows captured from wintering populations near Manhattan, Kansas, between 17 December 1966 and 4 February 1967 were held on 8-hour daily photoperiods (08:30–16:30 CST) until mid-July 1967 when they were subjected to pinealectomy or to sham pinealectomy (for procedures see Donham, 1968) or sacrificed as initial controls. During the 1.5 to 3-month postoperative period, birds were housed, several per cage, in Hendryx breeding cages; illumination was provided daily between 08:30 and 16:30 CST by fluorescent and incandescent lamps at an intensity of at least 50 lux. Ambient temperature varied between 18° and 24°C. Gonads were removed at autopsy and fixed for 5 days in an aqueous mixture of acetic acid, formalin, and ethanol; after 5 additional days in 70 per cent ethanol they were carefully debrided and weighed to the nearest 0.01 mg on a torsion balance. The region of the pineal body was inspected microscopically to verify operational success. Results from fully pinealectomized birds and from sham-pinealectomized birds with intact pineal organs are reported here. (The pineal organ in sham-pinealectomized birds was exposed, but left intact. As hemorrhage usually

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