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Common Rose Finch, a first record for North America.—On 4 June 1972 Dau collected an adult male Common Rose Finch *Carpodacus erythrinus* (UA 3280, fat and with left testis 6 × 5 mm), feeding alone on a grassy hummock near Old Kashunuk Village, Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska (at 61° 17′ N, 165° 42′ W). The specimen was identified by Gibson and forwarded to Roxie C. Laybourne, Bird and Mammal Laboratories, National Museum of Natural History, who confirmed it to be *C. e. grebnitskii*.

The species has a very wide range in the cooler parts of Eurasia. This form breeds from Anadyrland and Kamchatka, in northeastern Siberia, to northern Sakhalin Island, northern Mongolia, and northeastern China and winters to south-

eastern China (Vaurie 1959, The birds of the palearctic fauna, Passeriformes, London, H. F. & G. Witherby, Ltd., p. 631). The only previous records of *grebnitskii* east of mainland Siberia are of four specimens taken on Bering and Copper Islands, Commander Islands, in 1911, 1913, and 1914 during the first 2 weeks of June (Hartert 1920, Novitates Zool. 27: 157) and a few records from Japan (Ornithol. Soc. of Japan 1958, A hand-list of the Japanese birds, p. 18).—CHRISTIAN P. DAU, *Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701*, and DANIEL D. GIBSON, *University Museum, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701*. Accepted 8 May 1973.

Chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides in North American cuckoos.—With recent emphases on population declines of terminal carnivorous birds reportedly associated with pesticide burdens, little attention has been given to pollutant concentrations in insectivorous birds of subterminal trophic levels. A study of pesticide burdens in such birds should be instructive because they are often preyed upon by terminal carnivores. Hundreds of small birds are killed each autumn and spring at television towers in Florida, and from these large samples we have selected for an initial report data from a series of chiefly insectivorous cuckoos, 16 Yellow-billed (*Coccyzus americanus*) and one Black-billed (*C. erythropthalmus*). Collection dates were from autumn 1970 through spring 1973.

From each specimen, previously frozen in individual plastic bags, samples of interfurcular adipose tissue were removed (mean of 2.3 g from autumn birds, 1.4 g from spring birds). Each sample was thoroughly homogenized in sodium sulfate, extracted in a soxhlet apparatus for 8 hours in petroleum ether, partitioned with acetonitrile and hexane, and cleaned up with florisil. Identification and quantification of chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides were performed on a Varian 600-D gas chromatograph and a column of 1:1 6.4% OV-210 and 1.6% OV-17 on chromosorb W. Other instrumental parameters were injection port and oven temperature 206–208°C, detector temperature 206–211°C, and a N_2 flow rate of 45 ml/min.

Of the 17 specimens analyzed, only one lacked p,p′-DDT or one of its metabolites (Table 1), with the quantity of p,p′-DDE usually exceeding that of p,p′-DDD and/or p,p′-DDT. Dieldrin occurred in one-half of the birds in low concentrations (mean = 0.07 ppm). Total DDT burdens in the adipose tissue were low, ranging from 0 to 3.34 ppm lipid weight (mean = 0.88). No mirex or PCBs were detected in any of the samples. Adults had higher total DDT levels than first-year birds in autumn. This is not an unexpected result inasmuch as an adult would have longer to accumulate pesticides than a bird-of-the-year. Too few data are available to demonstrate any consistent sexual differences. It is significant that the average total DDT concentrations in the 10 autumnal Yellow-billed Cuckoos (1.12 ppm) were greater than those of the 6 spring birds (0.42 ppm), and these obese autumnal individuals would have had a much greater total body burden of pesticides than the leaner spring birds. An explanation for these seasonal differences is incomplete but could involve excretion of pesticides during migration or over winter (Harvey 1967, Canadian J. Zool. 45: 629), translocation to the brain (Sodergren and Ulfstrand 1972, Ambio 1: 36), or to muscle cells (Findlay and DeFreitas 1961, Nature 229: 63) during lipid utilization.

A comparison of these data on cuckoos with scattered, published accounts for other North American insectivorous birds is often impossible because of different