

was described from birds taken by William Bullock, whose main collecting area was near Temascaltepec, west of Mexico City, and that the Lerma marshes transect the road between the capital and Temascaltepec. According to the practice of that time, the birds were labeled with the locality at which they were prepared. Thus, in the literature they became associated with the marshes of the Valley of Mexico rather than those of their origin in the Lerma Valley.

Robert K. Selander has informed me that there is a series of *C. mexicanus* labeled as taken at Careaga, near Azcapotzalco, Distrito Federal. However, specimens of *Centurus hypopolius* and *Campylorhynchus jocosus*, neither of which occurs in or near the Distrito Federal, are also reported in the literature as taken at Careaga (see Miller *et al.*, *op. cit.*). Within the past few years, that is, since 1957, and probably within the last two or three years, a breeding colony of *Cassidix mexicanus* has invaded Xochimilco. Specimens from this colony represent the nominate form and provide, I believe, the only acceptable records of any *Cassidix* for the Valley of Mexico.

The type locality of *Cassidix palustris* should be corrected to the marshes of the headwaters of the Río Lerma, State of Mexico.

I think that the form is in fact extinct, having failed to find it in several seasons of field work throughout the upper Río Lerma drainage basin.

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***Falco sparverius* in western arctic Alaska.**—McLenegan (*in* M. A. Healy, *Report of the cruise of the revenue marine steamer Corwin in the arctic ocean in the year 1884, 1889*) reported seeing Sparrow Hawks while travelling up the Noatak River. But in a fall, winter, and spring residence on the wooded central part of the Kobuk River, Joseph Grinnell (*Pacific Coast Avif.*, no. 1: 1–80, 1900) found only Pigeon Hawks (*Falco columbarius*) among the small falcons. Mr. Wilfred Zibel (letter, 1964) kindly sent me a desiccated adult male Sparrow Hawk that he found above the ceiling of his cabin as he was improving its insulation in November, 1963. His cabin is in the recently settled small village of Ambler at the confluence of the Ambler River with the Kobuk River.

Since I reported (*U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 217, 1960, p. 53) a female Sparrow Hawk shot near Anaktuvuk Pass on 25 August 1948, Dr. Jack Campbell informed me that he took a specimen 50 miles south of this point on the John River at Hunt Fork on 24 July 1959. Simon Paneak reported that his father told him that many years ago he had seen a Sparrow Hawk on the Colville River and Paneak saw another one at Anaktuvuk Pass on 7 June 1960. A. M. Bailey (*Birds of arctic Alaska*, Denver, Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., 1948; see p. 186) reported on one specimen taken by C. D. Brower at Barrow, Alaska, and on a sighting of another bird. It is evident that Sparrow Hawks have occasionally moved into western arctic Alaska. Since they are not shy and are easily recognized, it seems likely that these ventures northwestward beyond the usual range into arctic Alaska are unusual. This is Publication no. 13, Laboratory of Zoophysiology.—LAURENCE IRVING, *Laboratory of Zoophysiology, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, College, Alaska.*