

Lark Bunting in Oregon.—On May 14, 1939, a male Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) was seen along a country road north of Saddle Butte in Linn County, Oregon. It sat for nearly ten minutes on a fence a few yards from my car. It was about the size of an English Sparrow; the bill was large, finch-like, light bluish in color, the body color was black, slightly grayed on the back. There was a long white patch in the wing. The end of the tail was edged with white. It immediately called to mind the Lark Buntings I had known on the plains of Colorado. It was seen in a sparsely settled part of the Willamette Valley, and remote from the nearest farmhouse. The eastern side of the valley in this vicinity harbors a number of animals normally found in eastern Oregon, among them Burrowing Owls and Arkansas Kingbirds. So far as I know this constitutes the first record of the Lark Bunting for Oregon.—KENNETH GORDON, *Department of Zoology, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.*

Fieldfare, an addition to the American list, and some arctic notes.—From the hands of Mr. Graham Rowley, lately from the North, the National Museum of Canada is in receipt of two specimens whose importance warrants special record.

FIELDFARE, *Turdus pilaris.*—From the southeastern coast of Jens Munk Island at the head of Foxe Basin, Arctic America, was received a specimen of this bird, taken during the summer of 1939. It is a roughly made, semi-mummified skin but quite complete and recognizable. Mr. Rowley found it in the possession of an old Eskimo woman who recognized it as unusual and was keeping it as a curiosity. It appears to be the first record for the American list. The normal range of the species is in the Old World from Scandinavia to the Lena in Siberia and no subspecies of the species has been recognized. It is of casual occurrence in Iceland but, contrary to most similar European arctic strays to this hemisphere, it seems not to have been reported from intermediate stations in Greenland.

YELLOW-BILLED LOON, *Gavia adamsi.*—The skin was used by an Eskimo family as a hand towel and was too fragmentary for useful preservation, but the skull and bill are perfect. The specimen was taken just north of Hooper Inlet, Melville Peninsula, near the mouth of Fury and Hecla Strait, July 1939. This is the first evidence of occurrence of the species east of the Boothia Peninsula where it was reported from Ross's second voyage. Mr. Rowley informs us that it is said to be fairly common in this vicinity of northern Foxe Basin. It is a common, if not abundant, breeder in the many lakes and waters from Great Slave Lake to Baker Lake at the head of Chesterfield Inlet and northward to the main coast, but performs all its migrations westward to the Pacific, and is unknown on the Atlantic.

We may mention here another specimen of more than passing interest obtained by Mr. Rowley on a former trip to the high North—a Redpoll, *Acanthis linaria*, May 1937, Arctic Bay, northwestern Baffin Island. The specimen appears to be *A. l. rostrata* (Coues). No evidence of breeding accompanies the specimen but the date renders nesting possible if not probable. Redpolls are said to occur in Arctic Bay in winter, but it is not evident whether they are this or the closely allied *A. hornemanni* species.

He also informs us that a number of Snow Buntings, *Plectrophenax nivalis*, were reported to have attempted to winter (1938-39) in the neighborhood of Pond's Inlet, northern Baffin Island. They were heard in the dark many times about the post to well into winter but apparently did not survive until spring.—P. A. TAVERNER, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.*