How birds can adapt themselves to unusual concentrations of insects was observed while camping at Chandalar Lake on the northern slope of the Brooks Range of mountains. Mosquitoes collected in large numbers on the outside of a white canvas tent two of us were using as living quarters. Several small flocks of immature Alaskan Longspurs soon "caught on" to the fact that the tent acted as an ideal trap or concentration camp for mosquitoes and diligently fed on them both day and night. At first (before knowing what was causing the disturbance) the longspurs were quite perturbing because one or more would lose their footing and slide down the inclined roof of the tent causing a ripping sound suggestive of someone or something trying to rip open the canvas.—George W. Rawson, 180 Summit Avenue, Summit, New Jersey.

The Laysan Albatross (*Diomedia immutabilis*) on the Oregon Coast.—On January 30, 1953, Ralph Swan, Fisheries Biologist with the Oregon Game Commission, and I were beachcombing at Sunset Beach, just south of the Columbia River mouth in Clatsop County, Oregon, when Swan found a dead albatross, recently cast ashore and in an excellent state of preservation.

The bird was presented to Stanley G. Jewett who prepared it as a study skin It proved to be an adult female in fine plumage. Jewett reported the stomach was empty and that the right wing was broken near the outer tip. This broken wing tip may have resulted in the death of the bird by starvation, and the Japanese Current may have carried the bird a considerable distance towards the Oregon coast in this interval. Jewett also noted that the bird's body was much emaciated, without any fat on the skin.

So far as the published records are available to us, this is the first record of the occurrence of this species on the North American coast north of southern California and constitutes a new bird record for Oregon. The specimen is now number 16,616 in the Stanley G. Jewett Collection.—Tom McAllister, 3374 S. W. Fairmount Blvd., Portland 1, Oregon.