A specimen of the Black-throated Green Warbler from Alaska.—Recently, while examining warblers in the San Diego Natural History Museum, I found the skin (S.D.N.H.M. 25978) of an adult male Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) that S. G. Jewett collected at Idaho Inlet, Chichagof Island, Alaska, 18 July 1941. This bird had been incorrectly identified as a Townsend's Warbler (*D. townsendi*) and reported as such (Jewett, *Murrelet, 23*: 67–75). This is apparently a new species for Alaska, and the westernmost occurrence for the species.—R. GUY MCCASKIE, *1640 Guy Street, San Diego, California.*

The Pintail (*Anas acuta*) breeding at latitude 82° N on Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada.—The Pintail (*Anas acuta*) is the only true dabbling duck that occurs regularly in the North American arctic. Its breeding range extends north to the northern coast of Alaska, northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and northern Quebec. It has been recorded in summer from Banks Island and southwestern Baffin Island, but the only probable breeding site in the arctic archipelago is Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island (Godfrey, *Nat. Mus. Canada Bull.* 203: 58, 1966).

This note reports a pair of Pintails breeding near Hazen Camp, Ellesmere Island, at latitude 81° 49′ N in 1966.

We saw a pair of Pintails frequently between 11 and 19 June. The two birds were usually together. Their activities centered about an estimated five acres of small ponds and marsh near which the nest was probably situated. Incubation apparently began approximately 20 June. The male was not observed after 19 June; the female was seen on 20 June but not again until we saw her foraging on a pond on 10 July. On 13 July she was on a large pond, 1,000 feet from the presumed nest area, with nine young. One chick was obtained and is now at the University of Saskatchewan Biology Museum. It was one or two days old, weighed 32.6 g, and had some subcutaneous fat. Its stomach was full of insect fragments. The female and brood were observed the next day on another pond a mile from the area of the previous observation. No Pintails were seen from then until 23 July when a female, probably the same one, fed with a group of five female Oldsquaws (*Clangula hyemalis*). We have no evidence that any of the brood survived. The adult female was not seen again.

The Hazen Camp area is typically high arctic in having less than five inches annual precipitation, most of which falls as snow in fall and winter. Many streams and ponds dry up in summer, hence marsh habitat is rare. The general ecology of the area is described by D. B. O. Savile (*Arctic,* 17: 237–258, 1964).

Daily mean temperatures are usually above freezing for 60 to 70 days from mid-June to late August. Summer temperatures are not appreciably lower than in more southerly arctic areas. The mean temperature in July is 42.7°F (P. S. Corbet, *Defence Research Board of Canada, Ottawa, Directorate of Physical Research (Geophysics) Hazen 30,* 1967).

Pintails require 5 to 6 weeks to mature in the northern part of their range (J. B. Gollop, pers. comm.). An additional 3-week incubation period suggests that a minimum of 8 or 9 weeks would be necessary to complete the breeding cycle. The summer at Lake Hazen seems marginally short, but successful breeding cannot be precluded.

This breeding attempt is more than 700 miles north of previous breeding records of the species. It suggests that where suitable habitat occurs in the archipelago, Pintails will attempt to breed and that they may occur as a sparse marginal breeding population far north of their presently known range.

The two common shorebirds breeding at Lake Hazen, the Knot (*Calidris canutus canutus*) and the Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres interpres*), are European races. Thus the large hiatus between this breeding record of Pintails and previous records from the arctic archipelago suggests also the alternative possibility that the birds may have been from the European Pintail population.

These observations were made in association with work on the program "Studies on arctic insects," Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Defence Research Board of Canada. Financial support was provided by the President's Research Fund and the Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, the National Research Council of Canada, and the Canadian Wildlife Service.—WILLIAM J. MAHER and DAVID N. NETTLESHIP, *Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. (Present address of second author: Department of Zoology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada).*

Kingbird feeding Baltimore Oriole nestlings.—My small farm near Vicksburg, Mississippi has an abundant bird population, and among the common summer residents are the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) and the Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*). On the morning of 4 July 1967, a noisy battle suddenly erupted around a Baltimore Oriole nest in a large papershell pecan tree, where the oriole parents had been feeding their young for some six or seven days. Upon investigation I found an Eastern Kingbird, presumably a female, making a determined effort to feed the oriole nestlings. The rightful parents objected strenuously, and fended off their unwanted helper as best they could. During the intermittent conflict, the kingbird lost a patch of feathers from the side of her throat, but again and again she either fought her way past the adult orioles or sneaked in unobserved and fed the young in their nest. The kingbird's mate observed from a safe distance and took no part in the feeding, but flew away with her occasionally when she went in search of insects.

By noon of the following day the orioles seemed to become reconciled to the unusual situation. There was still a snapping of beaks from time to time, but few actual clashes. The kingbird spent part of the day resting on a perch within 18 inches of the nest, watching and protesting a little when the oriole parents came with food. Frequently she left the tree in search of insects and came back with food for her adopted brood. If one of the oriole parents happened to be at the nest, the kingbird waited her turn with obvious impatience and irritation. By the third day the three birds were sharing the feeding and nest-cleaning chores in relative peace and quiet. On 9 July the kingbird was up before the sun, happily feeding the nestlings. Later that day the young orioles came out of the nest. Their parents were very quiet and very busy all day feeding them as they scattered into nearby trees along a small lake bank. The kingbird was busy too, and wildly excited. Chattering and calling all day, she swooped back and forth across the lake with her offerings. It seemed to make no difference to the young ones whether their own parents or the kingbird fed them. Six days later I saw them again, gathered in a small tree on the opposite side of the lake. The adult orioles were still feeding them and the kingbird was hovering near, but I observed her actually feeding only once during the half hour that I watched.

I am at a loss to account for this strange behavior.—MARION B. BRAGG, *Wren Bayou Farm, Route 3, Box 50-W, Vicksburg, Mississippi.*