The mean weight of adults was 180.0 g, that of juveniles 179.9 g. Although males had a higher mean weight than females throughout the year (except in the October sample), some females outweighed some males. The considerable variation in weights suggests that the sample size probably was not large enough to reflect any trend in the population. Todd and Worley (*op. cit.*) found no correlation between weight and intensity of infection with intestinal helminths. As Saunders (*Pacific Coast Avif.*, no. 14, 1921), Bent (*U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 191, 1946), Houston (*Blue Jay*, 20: 155, 1961), and Millar (*Bird-Banding*, 35: 265, 1965) have shown that Black-billed Magpies make long-range movements, the weights reported here should not be interpreted as those of a local population of magpies, even though all the birds were collected within a small area.

No decrease in weight was noted during the severe winter months. This may have been due to the ready availability of grain and carrion in the study area. Most of the birds collected during the winter had stomachs full of grain and carrion and in some the esophagus was packed with food. The amount eaten in the trap probably contributed little to the weights of birds; most birds were removed from the trap shortly after they entered, yet their stomachs and intestinal tracts were well filled.—KENNETH S. TODD, JR., *Department of Veterinary Pathology and Hygiene, College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, Illinois 61801.*

Audubon's Warbler and Red-breasted Nuthatch breeding in North Dakota.—The morning of 21 June 1967, Calvin L. Cink and Roger L. Kroodsma discovered eight Audubon's Warblers (*Dendroica auduboni*) and one Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) singing in ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forests 12 miles northwest of Amidon, Slope County, southwestern North Dakota. These were found in two of several stands representing the northeasternmost extension of ponderosa pine down the valley of the Little Missouri River, which are quite isolated from those in the vicinity of the Black Hills of South Dakota (130 miles) and the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming (220 miles) (Potter and Green, *Ecology*, 45: 10–23, 1964). One of six warblers in the more western stand was collected and deposited in the North Dakota State University vertebrate museum (NDSU no. 2149). Two other warblers and the nuthatch were found in the other stand. Kroodsma visited this stand again in the afternoon, and all three birds appeared to be on territory. When Cassel visited this stand 19 July 1967 he observed an Audubon's Warbler still singing. He also collected a Red-breasted Nuthatch (NDSU no. 2150). While both species breed in the Black Hills (Pettingill and Whitney, *Birds of the Black Hills*, Cornell Lab. Ornithol., Spec. Publ. No. 1, 1965), these are apparently the first records for the Audubon's Warbler and Red-breasted Nuthatch in North Dakota during the breeding season.—ROGER L. KROODSMA and J. FRANK CASSEL, *Zoology Department, North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota.*

Records of *Falco sparverius* from the John River valley, Arctic Alaska.—Laurence Irving (*Auk*, 82: 270, 1965), in a review of records of the Sparrow Hawk in north Alaska, reports one collected and another observed near the summit of Anaktuvuk Pass, central Brooks Range, and another that I took on the John River near the mouth of Hunt Fork (67° 44′ N, 152° 25′ W), 30 air miles southwest of the summit of Anaktuvuk Pass. From these and the few other records of this species from arctic Alaska he concludes that its occurrence there is probably "unusual".

The above noted Sparrow Hawk (in my collection) was taken just within the

northern limit of the forest near the mouth of Hunt Fork 24 July 1959; an adult male, its testes measured 5 mm. On 9 June 1963, accompanied by Richard E. Morlan, I collected another adult male in the forest of the John River near the mouth of Sheep Creek (67° 30′ N, 152° 08′ W), 46 air miles south southwest of the summit of Anaktuvuk Pass. Its testes were destroyed by shot. On 11 June 1963 we saw another Sparrow Hawk, of undetermined sex, hovering in the open 7 air miles farther south along the John River near the mouth of McKinley Creek (67° 24′ N, 152° 03′ W). Finding these three individuals during brief explorations leads me to believe that this species is probably not rare and that possibly it nests in the wooded, southern valleys of the central Brooks Range.—JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.*

An addition to the avifauna of North America: *Eremophila alpestris flava.* —On 25 August 1967 I collected two Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) from a flock of six which was foraging on top of Sevuokuk Mountain in the northwest cape area of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Roxie C. Laybourne of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service later identified the specimens as *E. a. flava.* They are now in the University of British Columbia Museum of Zoology collections. Both specimens were very fat and their stomachs contained plant parts and grit. One was an adult male with testes 1.2 × 1.1 mm; the other an adult of undeterminable sex, but streaked on head and back like an adult female.

There are no published records of the occurrence of the Horned Lark on St. Lawrence Island and no other known records of this subspecies in North America. As this race ranges in summer to the Anadyr Peninsula in northeastern Siberia, the occurrence of a flock on St. Lawrence Island indicates that it may be a casual visitor to northwestern Alaska. This observation was made while I was engaged in breeding biology studies of the plankton-feeding alcids on St. Lawrence Island supported by the National Research Council of Canada. I should like to thank Mrs. Laybourne for kindly identifying the specimens and R. C. Banks and R. W. Nero who read the manuscript.—SPENCER G. SEALY, *Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, British Columbia.*

Yawning in the Greenfinch.—In view of the paucity of information on yawning in birds, commented on by Sauer and Sauer (*Auk*, 84: 571–587, 1967), and of possible confusion with jaw-stretching, the following note may be of interest. Some years ago I kept a single, very tame female Greenfinch, *Carduelis chloris*, in an all-wire cage in a room. One end of the cage was kept covered with a black cloth to exclude draft. At nights in winter the temperature of the room sometimes fell to the freezing point or below. One cold night I entered the room, switched on the light, and looked into the cage, my head only a foot or two from the sleeping bird. The bird woke, stretched itself a little upright, and yawned. During the latter part of the yawn I was able to see, against the background of the black cloth, a tiny cloud of condensation as the bird exhaled. This would appear to confirm that exhalation is associated with the yawning movement in birds, and it seems probable that inhalation occurs during the earlier part of the yawn.—C. J. O. HARRISON, *14, Dawlish Avenue, Perivale, Middlesex, England.*