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.*