

GENERAL NOTES

A White-winged Black Tern specimen from Canada.—On 23 May 1971 I noted a White-winged Black Tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*) feeding with Black Terns (*C. niger*) at a slough near McGowans Corner, New Brunswick. The bird was readily distinguishable from its companions by its conspicuous white upper forward wing surfaces, white rump and tail, and black wing linings. Its upper back appeared dark gray, bill black, and legs reddish. The bird remained in the vicinity until 26 May.

I rediscovered what I presumed to be the same individual on 6 July, 3 miles distant in a freshwater marsh at 45° 55' N, 66° 19' W near Portobello Creek at the site of a small breeding colony of Black Terns. Plumage characteristics remained essentially unchanged except that onset of molt was evidenced by white feathering of the forehead, lores, and chin. Vocal utterances were consistently separable from those of the Black Terns, being of a lower pitch and a less squeaky quality. Unlike the Black Terns, the bird did not appear to be alarmed by the presence of several observers during the following few days.

I collected the specimen on 10 July and shipped it whole to the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Canada, where the preserved skin was deposited in the ornithological collection as No. 57681. W. E. Godfrey confirmed the identification and noted that the bird was a moderately fat female with ovary measurement 6 × 4 mm, largest ovum 2 mm. The stomach contained beetles.

The specimen furnished the first fully authentic Canadian record of this Eurasian species, which winters in Africa and southeast Asia to New Zealand. Morgan and Pearce (Canadian Field-Naturalist, 83: 394, 1969) reported seeing one at Grand Point, New Brunswick, 12 miles east of Portobello Creek, on 27-30 July 1968, and cited several recent observations in the United States. Concerning earlier Canadian sight records, Taverner (Birds of Canada, Toronto, Musson Book Company Ltd., 1945, p. 239) stated when referring to the Black Tern that "Immature plumages retained throughout the following summer have been the basis of occasional records for the White-winged Black Tern, which has been removed from the Canadian list." The only other *C. leucopterus* specimen from the Nearctic Region of which I am aware was taken in Wisconsin in 1873 (Kumlien and Hollister, The birds of Wisconsin, Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc., 3, new series, p. 14, 1903). A specimen from the Neotropical Region was taken on Barbados in 1888 (Bond, Check-list of birds of the West Indies, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 61, 1956).—P. A. PEARCE, *Canadian Wildlife Service, P. O. Box 486, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada*. Accepted 10 Mar. 72.

First specimen of Arctic Loon from Texas.¹—The Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) has been reported from Texas irregularly since the first sighting on Padre Island by B. L. Monroe, Jr. and Francis Weston (Audubon Field Notes, 12: 292, 1958) on 1 April 1958. A second observation for the Middle Gulf Coast was recorded at Rockport on 20-21 June 1960 (A. F. N., 14: 461, 1960). The first record for the Upper Gulf Coast was of two birds at Bayshore on 27 December 1962 (A. F. N., 17: 341, 1963). One was reported for the El Paso region which was noted at Ascarate Lake from 25 November to 5 December 1963 (A. F. N., 18: 62, 376, 1964). On 1 January 1969 the first Arctic Loon for central West Texas was reported at Balmorhea Lake, Reeves County (A. F. N., 23: 505, 1969).

¹Contribution No. TA 9642 from the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.