

(*Ardea herodias*). He stated that he had shot the bird on June 11, at a lagoon about five miles southwest of Wainwright. The specimen was purchased and prepared as a study skin; it is now deposited at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley.

The specimen, which weighed 2064 grams, was a female (largest follicles measuring 2 mm.). The stomach contained 15 balls of hair—one, an inch in diameter, two,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and a dozen small wads about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. When the balls of hair were dried, the reddish color, characteristic of the brown lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*), was noticeable. Also in the stomach were the remains of two sets of vertebrae from small fish, probably sticklebacks. A large wad of grass and several chironomid larvae were also found.

According to Dr. Frank A. Pitelka, the specimen represents the northwestern race *A. h. jannini*.

The known breeding grounds of this race extend north to Yakutat Bay. There appear to be no previous records for the species in western or northern Alaska. For the American arctic as a whole, the latest edition of the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds mentions only accidental occurrence of the race *A. h. herodias* in Greenland.—ELBERT M. BROCK, *Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow, Alaska, June 30, 1958.*

**Brewer's Blackbirds in the Sierra Nevada, California.**—On September 13, 1958, I observed a flock of 78 Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) at an elevation of 11,520 feet above Lake Italy in the High Sierra Wilderness Area of the Sierra National Forest, Fresno County, California. This was about 800 feet above timberline. We had had stormy weather the previous week, but that day was comparatively warm and clear. The birds were assumed to be feeding on grasshoppers, as an abundance of the latter had been noted. They came upon us from the direction of Lake Italy and moved on up the basin, which is quite wide and open here, toward "Gabbott Pass" (elevation 12,240 feet).—PHYLLIS LINDLEY, *Berkeley, California, October 1, 1958.*

**Longevity of an Injured Scrub Jay.**—In April, 1950, when we moved into a new home near Monterey, California, we noticed an adult Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) with a broken upper mandible. It was broken at the base next to the skull and moved from side to side when the bird attempted to feed. We placed food on a sundeck railing and the bird soon came regularly to feed. Within a few months the upper mandible apparently fused again to the skull, but it remained bent upward and to the left so that the bird could not close the bill. The tips of the upper and lower mandibles remained at least one-half inch apart when the mouth was closed. The bird seemed to live in the immediate vicinity and fed at stations set up by neighbors who knew the bird. When we had no cats, the bird would come when whistled for and would enter the kitchen to feed on table scraps. It also liked dogfood cubes. The jay was last seen in late June, 1958. Jay feathers were found near its feeding site, and we suspect one of our cats captured it. This bird was observed almost continuously for over eight years. Considering the nature of its injury, this is an interesting longevity record.—EUGENE C. HADERLIE and AILEEN E. HADERLIE, *Monterey, California, August 11, 1958.*