

more readily identified in the field. So far there appears to be no inland record for the spring migration period.

*Sterna albifrons*. Least Tern. There appears to be no inland record of this species in California, however, there is a specimen from the Colorado River along with some sight records (Monson and Phillips, *op. cit.*). McCaskie saw an adult at the south end of the Salton Sea near Red Hill, Imperial County, on April 29, 1962. He also saw three adults together at the mouth of the White-water River storm channel on June 27, 1964. In neither case was there any evidence of breeding.—GUY McCASKIE, *Tahoe City, California*, and EUGENE A. CARDIFF, *San Bernardino County Museum, Bloomington, California, February 3, 1965*.

**Arctic Loons Invade Missouri.**—Few records exist for the Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) in the interior of North America. Palmer (Handbook of North American Birds, 1, 1962:45) gives but four, none for Missouri.

On November 27, 1964, the writer observed eight juveniles on Lake of the Ozarks, near Gentle Slopes Resort, 10 miles south of Gravois Mills, Morgan County, Missouri. The birds were studied for over five hours at close range. The loons were readily distinguished as juveniles by the light edging to the back feathers which give a scaled appearance (Palmer, *op. cit.*:44). On the same date three Common Loons (*Gavia immer*) were observed on another part of the lake which permitted a good comparison. The straight, slender, evenly tapered bill and the scaly back also distinguished the eight juvenile Arctic Loons from Red-throated Loons (*Gavia stellata*). The Arctic Loons were further distinguished by the paler color of the nape and hind neck.

On November 28 only five juvenile Arctic Loons in two groups could be found about one mile from the previous location. Since collecting efforts were futile, it was desirable for more observers to be present; so on November 29, five from the St. Louis Audubon Society, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Massie, Kay Wahl and the writer visited the area by boat and were finally successful in finding two Arctic Loons about two miles from the location of the previous day.

Since this migratory species breeds over most of the extreme northern part of North America, it seems possible that more Arctic Loons might migrate through the interior of the continent than records indicate. It is of interest to note the recent record reported by Brown (Aud. Field Notes, 18, 1964:511) of an Arctic Loon observed at Des Moines, Iowa, for several weeks in early June, 1964.—DAVID A. EASTERLA, *Department of Biology, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, March 8, 1965*.