

mus scolopaceus, which was also present. *Limnodromus griseus caurinus* is known to breed along the south coast of Alaska north to Bristol Bay (Pitelka, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoöl., 50:1-108, 1950), and until now no positive identification of this dowitcher has been made farther north.

On 24 May three Aleutian Terns (*Sterna aleutica*) were seen among 20 Arctic Terns (*Sterna paradisaea*). Nowhere at present is *Sterna aleutica* common in Alaska, and records from the mainland are rare (Gabrielson and Lincoln, Birds of Alaska, 1959).

One Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*) was collected offshore west of Hooper Bay on 28 May by two Eskimos. The immature bird was still in partial winter plumage, and the specimen is in the collection of the University of Alaska (UA2428; culmen 29.6 mm; nostril 21.6 mm; wing 160 mm). Only two other records of this guillemot as far south as Hooper Bay have come to my attention: one collected by Frank Dufresne in May 1924 and a sight record on 5 May 1924 (Brandt, Alaska Bird Trails, 1943).

On the afternoon of 22 May a Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) was observed under excellent conditions at a distance of 25 feet by the Rathmayers and myself near a hut at the east edge of the village. We are thoroughly acquainted with this species from prior experience in Europe, and we watched it for about half an hour. It was either a female or an immature male, and it remained aloof from other birds about the village; it disappeared that evening and was not seen again. Natives know the bird and noted that it comes rarely in hard winters to the village.

This observation of the Brambling seems to be the easternmost record of its occurrence from the breeding range. The only other North American records include a specimen taken in October 1914 on St. Paul Island (Gabrielson and Lincoln, Birds of Alaska, 1959) and two records from the east coast: New Jersey and Massachusetts (Audubon Field Notes, 13:280, and 16:14).—HEINRICH K. SPRINGER, Box 375, College, Alaska, 22 February 1966.

Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow Collected in Massachusetts.—On 30 September 1965 Mrs. Kathleen S. Anderson captured, banded, and released a white-lored White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) at the Monomoy Research Station of the Massachusetts Audubon Society located on the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. On 9 October 1965 the senior writer recaptured and collected this same individual at the same place. The specimen was a male in adult plumage, with a fully ossified skull, and testes that measured 1×2 mm. It was moderately fat, weighed 28.7 g, and had a wing length (chord) of 78.5 mm. The upper mandible was reddish yellow, and the lower mandible was yellowish. The specimen (no. 263,964) has been deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University.

L. Richard Mewaldt confirmed our identification of the specimen as *Z. l. gambelii*, stating that it "resembles very closely *Z. l. gambelii* . . . except that the bill of your bird is somewhat darker reddish than the paler flesh red of our western *gambelii*. Bill color, in fact, is more typical of the midwestern *gambelii* . . ."

This represents the second specimen record for *gambelii* for Massachusetts, the first being collected in Cambridge on 1 May 1939.—JAMES BAIRD, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Massachusetts, and KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON, Encephalitis Field Station, Lakeville Hospital, Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1 March 1966.