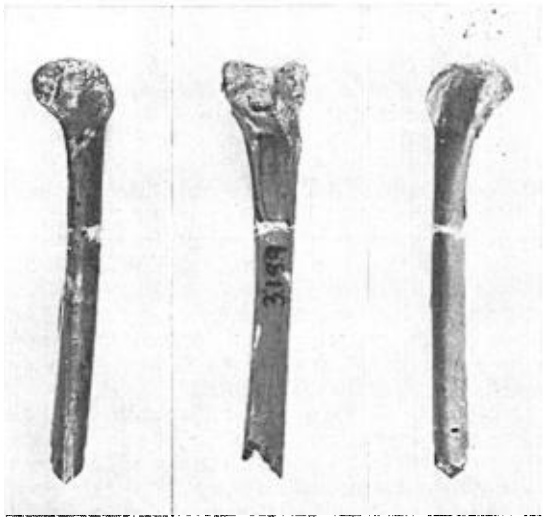

FIGURE 1. *Telmabates howardae*, A.M.N.H. No. 3189, distal end of right tibiotarsus, type specimen. Left, external condyle; center, anterior view; right, internal condyle. All about × 1.1.

TABLE 1. Measurements (mm) of tibiotarsi of the species of *Telmabates*.

	T. antiquus		*T. howardae*	
	A.M.N H. 3170	A.M.N.H. 3181	A.M.N H. 3180	A.M.N.H. 3189
Depth of internal condyle	11.0		11.5	9.9
Depth of external condyle	9.8	10.0	10.2	8.5
Breadth across posterior end of condyles	7.5		7.9	6.4
Breadth across anterior end of condyles	11.3		11.8	9.0
Breadth of shaft 30mm from end of external condyle			5.9	4.4
Depth of shaft 30mm from end of external condyle			4.6	3.9

tubercle at distoexternal corner of supratendinal bridge slightly more developed; and small foramen present (absent in *T. antiquus*) at base of external condyle and external to ridge forming anterior border of peroneus profundus groove.

Measurements: See table 1.

DISCUSSION

Telmabates howardae was apparently a lighter and much more slender bird than was *T. antiquus*, but from the proportions of the tibiotarsus it is also possible that *T. howardae* was taller than *T. antiquus*. The tibiotarsi of the two species are very close morphologically, and it seems advisable to emphasize the similarities, rather than the differences, and place both species in the same genus. To my mind the most important difference is the more lateromedially compressed distal end in *T. howardae*, but this character may be a reflection of the clearly apparent difference in weight of the two birds. The other differences, except for the more slender nature of *T. howardae*, could possibly be individual variations rather than interspecific differences. Unfortunately, only one of the specimens of *T. antiquus* (A.M.N.H. No. 3180) is sufficiently well preserved to enable detailed comparisons with *T. howardae*.

The Telmabatidae are the oldest flamingo-like birds found in the New World. The relationships of *Telmabates* to the other Early Tertiary flamingos will be discussed in more detail at a later date.

It is a pleasure to name this fossil in honor of Dr. Hildegarde Howard in recognition of her many contributions to avian paleontology and to the study of fossil flamingos in particular.

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FIRST RECORD OF THE FIELDFARE ON AMERICAN CONTINENT

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On 15 June 1968, when working on sandpipers at Point Barrow, Alaska, I found a dead Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) near a dumping ground 1 mi. SW of the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory. The specimen, prepared by Frank A. Pitelka, is now deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California.

The specimen was a male (testes 12 mm) and weighed 83.0 g (light fat). Desiccation was strongly evident in shrinkage of the eyes and abdominal organs, but early decomposition was serious only in the skin of the upper chest, with heavy loss of feathers from this area during preparation of the specimen. At that time, Pitelka thought that the bird had been dead more than a week when found, but probably not more than two weeks.

The nearest to the North American continent that the Fieldfare has been found is Jens Munk Island off Baffin Island in the Canadian Archipelago (W. E. Godfrey, Birds of Canada, Natl. Mus. Can., Bull. 203:296, 1966). It breeds in southern Greenland, and in tundra, boreal, and temperate climatic zones of the palaearctic.

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