

American Brant, *Branta b. hrota*, in Georgia.—On a short collecting trip to the coastal islands of Glynn County, Georgia, an American Brant, *Branta bernicla hrota*, was collected. The specimen was shot by the writer on December 29, 1948, from a flock of six which flew low along the beach at the northern end of Sea Island, Georgia, near the mouth of the Hampton River.

The skin was prepared by William W. Griffin, and its identification has been confirmed by Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institution. The bird, upon dissection, was found to be a female with a granular ovary and with marked absence of fat in all areas. The skin is in the collection of Mr. Griffin and bears his original number 584.

This is the first published record of the occurrence of this species in the state of Georgia.—GEORGE W. SCIPLE, 100 Terrace Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Food of Young Pintail Duck, *Anas acuta*, in Alaska.—On July 13, 1948, I collected a downy young American Pintail at Kiana, on the Kobuk River, Alaska. The stomach of the bird proved to be packed full of mosquito larvae. Kortright (Ducks, Geese, and Swans of North America, 1943: 194) remarks that while the diet of the Pintail is nearly nine-tenths vegetable, it will make its meal of whatever food is most handy or plentiful at the moment. At the season in which the bird was taken, mosquito larvae are one of the most abundant forms of food available in the arctic, to animals which can utilize them.

Many attempts have been made at various times to discover mosquito predators which might be able to keep down the summer hordes of the Far North. The Alaska Railroad, according to information received from Dr. Adolph Murie, once went so far as to import frogs for this purpose. As the Pintail is one of the commonest nesting birds of the north, it may be considered an important check on the mosquito, if all birds, adults and young, eat mosquito larvae (or adults). Further studies of the extent to which the Pintail utilizes this food are desirable.

Dr. Robert Storer and Mr. Harrison B. Tordoff of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, where the bird is now deposited, kindly identified it for me. The bird was collected on an expedition supported by the Arctic Institute of North America, with funds provided by the Office of Naval Research.—RODGERS D. HAMILTON, Arctic Research Laboratory, Box 1310, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Tularemia in the Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis calurus*.—Tularemia is primarily a diseased condition of rabbits and rodents. In any wildlife area tularemia is prevalent due to numerous ticks and deerflies. Recently, tularemia has been described in birds. Kursban and Foshay (Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., 131: 1493-1494, 1946) have reported tularemia in the Pheasant, Grouse, Sage Hen, Horned Owl, Quail and the Chicken Hawk.

On July 29, 1949, a juvenile female Western Red-tailed Hawk, *B. j. calurus*, was shot at the foot of Uhl Hill, Moran, Wyoming, in the Jackson Hole Region. Since, at the time, the author was engaged in field research to determine the prevalence of tularemia in rodents in the Jackson Hole Region, equipment was available for bacteriological examinations. An autopsy was performed on the hawk. There were no internal lesions of the liver, spleen, or kidney. Blood was drawn from the heart using sterile technique and inoculated onto glucose-blood-cystein agar (Difco). At the same time a blood smear was made and stained by the Gram staining method. The inoculated media was incubated at 37° C. for four days. On the fourth day the media was examined and a colony characteristic of *Pasteurella tularensis*, the causative agent for tularemia, was observed. A Gram stain of the single, pure, colony