

The mean weight of adults was 180.0 g, that of juveniles 179.9 g. Although males had a higher mean weight than females throughout the year (except in the October sample), some females outweighed some males. The considerable variation in weights suggests that the sample size probably was not large enough to reflect any trend in the population. Todd and Worley (*op. cit.*) found no correlation between weight and intensity of infection with intestinal helminths. As Saunders (*Pacific Coast Avif.*, no. 14, 1921), Bent (*U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 191, 1946), Houston (*Blue Jay*, 20: 155, 1961), and Millar (*Bird-Banding*, 35: 265, 1965) have shown that Black-billed Magpies make long-range movements, the weights reported here should not be interpreted as those of a local population of magpies, even though all the birds were collected within a small area.

No decrease in weight was noted during the severe winter months. This may have been due to the ready availability of grain and carrion in the study area. Most of the birds collected during the winter had stomachs full of grain and carrion and in some the esophagus was packed with food. The amount eaten in the trap probably contributed little to the weights of birds; most birds were removed from the trap shortly after they entered, yet their stomachs and intestinal tracts were well filled.—KENNETH S. TODD, JR., *Department of Veterinary Pathology and Hygiene, College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, Illinois 61801.*

Audubon's Warbler and Red-breasted Nuthatch breeding in North Dakota.—

The morning of 21 June 1967, Calvin L. Cink and Roger L. Kroodsma discovered eight Audubon's Warblers (*Dendroica auduboni*) and one Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) singing in ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forests 12 miles northwest of Amidon, Slope County, southwestern North Dakota. These were found in two of several stands representing the northeasternmost extension of ponderosa pine down the valley of the Little Missouri River, which are quite isolated from those in the vicinity of the Black Hills of South Dakota (130 miles) and the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming (220 miles) (Potter and Green, *Ecology*, 45: 10–23, 1964). One of six warblers in the more western stand was collected and deposited in the North Dakota State University vertebrate museum (NDSU no. 2149). Two other warblers and the nuthatch were found in the other stand. Kroodsma visited this stand again in the afternoon, and all three birds appeared to be on territory. When Cassel visited this stand 19 July 1967 he observed an Audubon's Warbler still singing. He also collected a Red-breasted Nuthatch (NDSU no. 2150). While both species breed in the Black Hills (Pettingill and Whitney, *Birds of the Black Hills*, Cornell Lab. Ornithol., Spec. Publ. No. 1, 1965), these are apparently the first records for the Audubon's Warbler and Red-breasted Nuthatch in North Dakota during the breeding season.—ROGER L. KROODSMA and J. FRANK CASSEL, *Zoology Department, North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota.*

Records of *Falco sparverius* from the John River valley, Arctic Alaska.—

Laurence Irving (*Auk*, 82: 270, 1965), in a review of records of the Sparrow Hawk in north Alaska, reports one collected and another observed near the summit of Anaktuvuk Pass, central Brooks Range, and another that I took on the John River near the mouth of Hunt Fork (67° 44' N, 152° 25' W), 30 air miles southwest of the summit of Anaktuvuk Pass. From these and the few other records of this species from arctic Alaska he concludes that its occurrence there is probably "unusual".

The above noted Sparrow Hawk (in my collection) was taken just within the