104. *Passerella iliaca iliaca* Merrem
EASTERN FOX SPARROW.

One of the most common Sparrows in the Mackenzie Delta where it breeds well beyond the limit of trees.

The earliest arrival noted was on May 24, 1935. After a snow storm a few dead birds were found on June 4.

Three specimens taken June 6 and August 6 were preserved.

105. *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* Ridgway
ALASKA LAPLAND LONSPUR.
Eskimo: PUTUKELUK.

A common spring and fall migrant in the Mackenzie Delta, nesting abundantly on the Arctic coast and on islands off the Delta.

It was first observed at Kittigazuit in 1932 on May 16; it was common here on June 3. Small flocks of both sexes were frequently seen at the feeding station on the East Branch early in June..

Two nests on Setidgi Lake, June 22, 1927, contained eggs ready to hatch. Juveniles still unable to fly were banded at Atkinson Point on Aug. 4, 1927.

Three specimens were collected on June 4 and July 24.

106. *Calcarius pictus* (Swainson)
SMITH'S LONGSPUR.

Clarke observed one at Nicholson Island on August 4, 1942.

107. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis* (Linnaeus)
EASTERN SNOW BUNTING.
Eskimo: AMAULIGAQ (Nunatamio Dialect UKIUTAULAQ (Koowuk) he says UKIU—meaning he speaks of winter) KALIGEUSAQ (Kittigazuit).

Common in spring and fall migration in the Mackenzie Delta, sometimes staying throughout mild winters, as that of 1927-28 when it was occasionally seen during December and January at Aklavik.

The earliest arrival recorded at the Reindeer Station was on March 30, 1933.

It nests abundantly on the Arctic coast and the islands off the Delta but never seen in the wooded parts during breeding season.

One specimen was taken on September 16.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

SAW-WHET OWL AND FOOD RECOGNITION.—Owls are traditionally birds of wisdom, evidently due to their appearance. Errington (1932, Wilson Bull., 44, pp.212-220), from a study of Great-horned Owls,decided that they were essentially birds of low intelligence. A Saw-whet Owl I had for a time this January (1943) did well on a diet of young mice, and even ate a dead bat. But when I put a piece of raw liver on the floor of its cage it did not eat it during the night. The next evening I filled a mouse skin with raw liver and put it in the owl's cage. In a few moments the owl flew down, lit on the meat-filled mouse skin and began to eat it. By morning all the liver and skin had been eaten.

The death of the owl prevented further experiments, but it appeared that the owl recognized the mouse skin as containing food, while it did not recognize the liver alone as food.

Probably the owl had learned to recognize certain kinds of food, but liver was outside its previous experience and it was not adaptable enough to try it at once.

Mr. Claude Johnson of the National Museum of Canada, tells me that he once kept a Saw-whet Owl for some months and it readily ate raw beef, so evidently some individuals are more adaptable than the one I had. —A. L. RAND, National Museum Canada, Ottawa.