

antillarum

58. 17.41. 2 (57)

v. 65

*Sterna antillarum*

1890 Mass.

July 19 Martha's Vineyard. During an exceptionally heavy thunder shower fishing in when huge drops, more or less mingled with large hail stones, thunder were striking the water so thickly and forcibly that its surface showers was churned into foam and covered with innumerable jets of spray leaping upward to a height of 2 or 3 inches a Least Tern hovered over a salt pond near me and plunging into the water emerged with a small fish which it carried off, held crossways in its bill, to the beach where its young were doubtless awaiting it. How it could have seen its prey under such conditions is a mystery.

Aug 2 A pair flying low over the beach, the ♀ doubling and Union of twisting, the ♂ pursuing her closely and giving the peeps succession of ah-kitty notes which I take to be a rude attempt at song. They finally alighted on the dry sand where the ♀ squatted and began quivering her wings and working her body uneasily from side. The ♂ stood behind her almost touching her, erect, moving his head incessantly from side to side and up and down with a bridling motion, all the while holding a small glistening fish in his bill and shaking it violently. This continued for fully ten minutes. At length the ♂ suddenly mounted the ♀ maintaining his position with open and loosely flapping wings. The union lasted only a second or two, at its close I think, certainly not before it began, the fish was dropped by the ♂ and at ~~the close of the act~~ just after he had flown away was picked up and eaten by the ♀. Something about the way in which he shook it and she finally took it suggested the of course improbable inference that it was offered and accepted as a bribe. All this happened about 6.30 A.M.

1890

Sterna antillarum.

June 28 Ktama, Martha's Vineyard.

About a dozen breeding on white sand mixed with pebbles and shells. They came close over me ( within 20 yds.) and dove down past me with set wings screaming excitedly. I noted the following cries: chit, chit, chit, sometimes run more closely together thus chit-chit-chit-chit-chit changing to chitic, chitic, chitic. A similar but much more musical note was Killie or killink a call merely. The other notes were given when the birds were hovering over me. When they were particularly excited they gave a rasping ăik or ă-ik not unlike the scaipe of Gallinago. When fishing this Tern hovers à-la-Ceryle much more than do the larger species. The breeding birds regularly chased away every Piping Plover that came near their nests.

Sterna antillarum.

Martha's Vineyard.

Aug. I, 1890.

Call. Quit-ik, quit-ik. Aik-aik.

Song? Ket-ket-ket-ket, cà-ketty, cà-ketty, cà-ketty, ( or ah-kitty.)

The nest with 2 eggs was a hollow scraped in dry white sand no pebbles or shells near, no tracks. The bird invariably hovered over the nest a moment, just as over a fish, then dropped directly on the eggs, closing its wings at the last moment. For several minutes it sat high with its neck stretched up to its full length the head turning continually from side to side; then gradually it relaxed this extreme watchfulness and cuddled close down to the sand with the neck shortened. The bird always detected my slightest movement (100 yds. off) however, and at once flew coming straight towards me. Occasionally her mate came and took her place, hence both sexes sit.

Saw a pair with one egg in a shallow hollow with shells on the edge and near it but chiefly white sand. A young bird not bigger than a Kinglet was toddling about on the sand several rods from the nest. One parent divided her time between the egg and chick sitting on both. Her mate brought fish about 1 in. long and tearing them into long slender shreds fed the young bird. He always walked up to it against the wind with wings spread and raised holding them thus during the operation of feeding.

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Once he came with a fish while his mate was brooding the chick and walked all around her with spread wings occasionally trying to thrust his bill under her but she would not move and finally he swallowed the fish himself and flew off. Both birds often stood one on each side of young caressing it in turn with their bills; a pretty sight. Sometimes they hovered directly over the young and dropped by its side but oftenest they alighted from 15 to 20 yds. off and approached it by a succession of short, quick, Plover-like runs <sup>very different from the ordinary mode of progression.</sup> holding their heads erect and looking keenly about at each halt. The young would often run 4 or 5 yds. at a stretch but when I went to the spot I found it stretched out flat on the sand, its eyes closed, shivering slightly, but not otherwise moving, a feeble looking little object. It matched the sand so closely that I overlooked it many times.

I saw a good many young on the wing to-day some of them catching fish for themselves.

They uttered a single shrill call, <sup>kec, kec, kec</sup> ~~ku, ku, ku~~ continued many times. .

The Least Tern while fishing hovers very like a Kingfisher maintaining its position by beating its wings with great rapidity. It invariably descends with spread wings never closing them but holding them rather loosely. It falls lightly like a big butterfly but usually goes quite ~~under~~ water although never, I think, as far under as the larger terns. As a rule it fishes in shallower water.

Last night Least Terns were flying about in numbers and very

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noisy from 8 to 11 P.M. There was a full moon but it was cloudy most of the time.

One nest, 4 eggs all alike , hollow in sand, no pebbles or shells.

One nest, 2 eggs , hollow among pebbles with two large shells one on each side.

Sterna antillarum.

Martha's Vineyard.

Aug. 3, 1890. I visited the same colony this afternoon at 2 o'clock and found the single egg hatched and the young gone the empty shell alone remaining near the hollow. Another nest which contained two eggs yesterday morning was also empty. Searching near it I first found the egg shells ( which had been removed or had blown to a distance of a few rods) and then the two young. The latter were some twenty yards from the nest and nearly that distance from one another. Each was squatting flat on the sand at the roots of and partially hidden by a scanty tuft of beach grass. One kept his eyes closed, the other had them wide open. I took the first some distance from his hiding place and laid him on the bare sand where he lay motionless as before with eyes still closed. Neither of these chicks made any effort to escape when handled or uttered any sound. There was a marked difference in color between them one having the ground color grayish white the other brownish or buffy white.

The parent birds became greatly excited and alarmed as I approached and examined their young uttering their shrill aik and a tch, tch, tch which was very like that of agelæus and dashing down repeatedly at my head, passing it so closely that I could distinctly feel the wind of their wings. It required not a little control of nerve to keep one's eyes fixed steadily in the descending bird and allow it to pass without dodging the head. More than once the Least Terns discharged their excrement

*I me with unerring aim just as they glanced past my head*

at me with unerring aim just as they glanced past my head.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

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By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Hypothetical List.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 452-453.

8. *Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.—The Ontario records all refer to immature Black Terns; I have seen no specimens from the Great Lakes.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.  
F. W. Andros.

*Sterna antillarum* (Less.), Least Tern. Summer resident, tolerably common. Breeds.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 138

*Sterna antillarum*  
Fabian  
*Sterna antillarum*  
July 1897

A Supposed New Colony of Least Terns on Marthas Vineyard. — In July, 1901, while on a visit to Katama Bay and the eastern end of Marthas Vineyard with a collecting party from the U. S. Fish Commission Station at Woods Hole, I found a young Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*) running on the shore near a marshy strip on the edge of the bay. An inspection of the marsh showed it to be a breeding place for this species, as a number of eggs were observed in a hasty examination, although it appeared that most of the eggs must have hatched. Several adults came within close range of the collecting party seining on the shore. On each of several other visits to the bay in July, August and September, a few Least Terns were noticed, but it was not until about the first of October that the birds were observed in flocks and some idea could be formed of their number. Two separate flocks were found on the beach one day, and it was the estimate of Mr. V. N. Edwards, of the Fish Commission, and myself that each flock contained about 500 old and young birds.

I have been visiting Katama Bay in summer and fall for three or four years, and have not previously observed Least Terns there. Mr. Edwards, who has been very familiar with the region for more than thirty years and knows the birds very intimately, does not remember to have found the birds in such numbers before. — HUGH M. SMITH, Washington, D. C.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 76

Auk, XIV, Oct., 1897, p. 402

The Least Tern Breeding on Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts. — On July 21-22, 1897, while on a walking trip along the south beach of Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass., I found a few pairs of Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*) undoubtedly breeding near Job's Neck Pond, and a small colony of about fifty birds breeding near Black Point and Chilmark Ponds. An egg was found, but as Piping Plovers (*Egialitis meloda*) were also on the beach the identification is not positive. A fair number, however, of young birds were in the air. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., Longwood, Mass.

*Sterna antillarum*.

The Terns of Muskeget Island, Massachusetts.  
Part III.

By George H. Mackay.

Auk, XIV, Oct., 1897, pp 383-390.

See under *Sterna hirundo*.

*Sterna antillarum*.

The Terns of Muskeget and Penikese  
Islands, Massachusetts,  
by George H. Mackay.

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, pp. 259-266.

See under *Sterna hirundo*.

*Some Rare Occurrences in Gates County, N. C. —*

*Sterna antillarum*, LEAST TERN. — A rare migrant in the autumn. I saw three specimens on Sept. 6, 1896, and secured one. They disappeared on Sept. 11.

*Clarence Freedom Stone, Branchport, N. C.*

*Auk*, XVI, July, 1899, pp. 284-5.

*Larger set of Eggs*

Least Tern, 4

*A. H. Allen*

O. & O. VIII, Oct. 1883 p 76

On a Collection of Eggs from  
Georgia. A. B. Bailey,

104. *Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.—Eggs three, laid on the high sand near sea. June 18.

Bull. N. O. C. 8, Jan, 1883, p. 43

A Query in regard to the Least Tern.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AUK:—

*Dear Sirs:*—I wish to inquire about a peculiarity in the nesting habits of the Least Terns or, as they are commonly known here, the 'Little Sea Gulls.' They generally arrive here about May 6 (this year, May 13) to breed on the sand bars of the Mississippi River. If the water is off the bars they begin laying about the middle of June, and they continue to lay until August, for I have found their eggs as late as the middle of the latter month. I have generally found three or four, and often five, eggs in a nest. The nest is only a little hollow scooped out in the sand. In July, when most of them are laying and have eggs, if you walk over the bars they fly close to you and almost strike you with their wings, making a loud noise as if they were terribly annoyed by your presence and wished to drive you away.

Upon examining the eggs you will find perhaps half of them have a spot of water on them. How did it get there? Is it put there by the parent bird, and if so, for what purpose? I have questioned persons who were, I thought, ornithologists of some authority, but got no satisfactory answers. One even wrote to me that perhaps it was dew formed on the eggs. Just think of dew, at midday, on the sand blazing under a semi-tropical sun, with not a particle of shade except when the sky is overcast! Cannot any of your readers throw some light on the subject?

The young are just the color of the sand. I have followed their trails through the sand for fifty or a hundred yards and found the little downy fellows with not a feather on them. How they escape the foxes, raccoons, and opossums, besides the numerous Hawks, is more than I can tell.

Yours respectfully,

GIDEON MABBETT.

Rodney, Mississippi.

AUK, VII, Oct, 1890, p. 410-411.

*fuliginosa*

*Sterna fuliginosa*

Moonhead to Maine.

"While at Moonhead Lake in February [1884] I saw among some birds Mr. True had then a sooty Tern the capture of which has, I think, been reported" (Maudy Hardy in epist. May 15, 1884)

Maine

*Sterna fuliginosa*

In letter (in file 1884) from H. R. True dated July 20, 1884

Rare Birds in Maine:

Through the kindness of Mr. Horace R. True I have recently examined an adult specimen of *Sterna fuliginosa*, which was captured alive in the town of Parkman, Piscataquis Co., Me., some eighty miles from the coast, October 5, 1878. It was picked up in the road in an exhausted condition, and died the next morning.

Mr. True writes me that another Tern was seen in the same locality the following day, which may have been one of this species. — RUTHVEN DEANE, Cambridge, Mass. **Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 64.**

THE SOOTY TERN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Up to the present time record has been made of the capture of nine specimens of this Tern in New England,\* all these examples having been taken in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, since September, 1876. I now record the tenth and most northern specimen, a fine adult male, taken at Newmarket, N. H., about September 14, 1878, by Mr. D. C. Wiggin. I am indebted to Mr. Charles I. Goodale, who has preserved the specimen, for the above facts. — RUTHVEN DEANE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

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\* Merriam's Review of the Birds of Connecticut, pp. 134, 135 ; Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. 11, pp. 22, 27, January, 1877.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 195.

*Amer. Naturalist*, Vol. XI, , in the April number, record of the occurrence of the Raven and the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) at Williamstown, Mass. (p. 243), by Sanborn Tenney :

OCCURRENCE OF THE SOOTY TERN IN MASSACHUSETTS. — In Mr. Allen's "Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts" we find the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) given, on the authority of Mr. E. A. Samuels, as a rare summer visitor to Muskegat Island. But for some reason Dr. Brewer, in his recent "Catalogue of the Birds of New England," withdraws this species from the New England list, and challenges its right to be regarded as in any sense a New England bird. I have the pleasure of replacing this species by recording the capture of a fine adult male on the Merrimack River near Lawrence, Mass., on October 29, 1876. I examined the specimen at the store of Mr. Charles I. Goodale, taxidermist, who has finely preserved it, and it is now in the possession of Mr. A. W. Howland of Lawrence. — RUTHVEN DEANE.

Bull. N.O.C. 2, Jan., 1877. p. 27.

Some Birds of Rare or Accidental Occurrence in New England. H. A. Purdie

13. *Sterna fuliginosa*. SOOTY TERN. — Mr. Clark informs me that he has this species in his collection, mounted from a bird that last summer flew against the side of the steamboat-wharf depot at Saybrook, Conn. Stunned by the concussion, it fell and was picked up. It had been noticed for several days flying about the mouth of the river as something unusual.

Bull. N. O. C. 2, Jan., 1877. p. 22

General Notes.

Connecticut Notes. - Lewis H. Porter.

Connecticut Notes.— Through the kindness of Mr. H. Hoyt I am enabled to report the capture here of a male specimen of the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*). The bird was knocked over with an oar, in September, 1879, and brought in to Mr. Hoyt. He preserved the skin and it is now in my collection.

Auk XII. Jan. 1895 p. 86

Sept. 18. A Sooty Tern was caught by a fisherman, off Montauk Point. He informed me that it alighted on the deck, near a tub of fish, and was easily captured. I consider it quite a prize.

N. H. H. Shelter Island, N. Y.  
O. & O. IX. Feb. 1884. p. 24

Third Addendum to List of Birds of  
Adirondack Region. C. Hart Merriam.

210. *Sterna fuliginosa*. SOOTY TERN.—Through the courtesy of the Curator of Ornithology, Mr. William Brewster, I have been permitted to examine an immature mounted specimen of the Sooty Tern which is in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History. It was secured at Lake Champlain, September 6, 1876, by Jenness Richardson. The bird has not, to my knowledge, been previously taken so far inland; but it must be remembered that the date of its capture (Sept., 1876) is the same as that of the extraordinary influx of this species into New England.‡

Auk, I, Jan., 1884. p. 59.

‡ Merriam's Review Birds Connecticut, 1877, pp. 134-135.

Long Island Bird Notes. Wm. Dutcher

2. *Sterna fuliginosa*. SOOTY TERN.—To my friend Mr. Charles Earle, of New York City, I am indebted for the privilege of adding still another bird to the Long Island list. The month of September, 1878, was spent by him at Lake Ronkonkoma, which is the geographical centre of the island. A very heavy storm occurred on the 13th of that month, during which he shot the Tern here recorded. He informs me that he saw thirty or more Terns but does not recollect of what species. He has no record of the direction or duration of the storm, but remembers that the Terns "were flying diagonally across the Lake from the southwest, and continued their flight toward the Sound. I should certainly conclude from all the conditions of the storm that the birds were carried from their normal habitat by its force. In my two years' wanderings about Ronkonkoma I never observed any Terns before on the lake, although a local gunner told me he had sometimes observed them, but I should say they were stragglers from the coast." As there was no published description of the phase of plumage presented by this specimen I submitted it to Mr. Robert Ridgway, who writes, under date of Washington, January 19, 1886, as follows: "I have carefully examined the Tern, which is undoubtedly *S. fuliginosa*, and is a young bird apparently in its second year. It is in moult, and a very singular thing is that the new feathers appearing on the breast and other lower parts are darker than the old plumage. From this I infer that another moult would be necessary—probably during the following spring, but possibly not until the next autumn—before the white plumage of the adult would be assumed. It is possible the feathers themselves might eventually fade to white, but I regard this as hardly probable. I send a description, as requested."

"*Sterna fuliginosa*. A young bird in transition plumage (apparently in second year) from Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island (Sept. 13, 1878, Charles Earle, collector), differs from the young in first plumage as described in 'Water Birds of North America' (Vol. II. pp. 312, 313) as follows: The rather light sooty brown plumage of the lower parts is much mixed or clouded with a darker and less brownish sooty tint, these dark feathers (belonging to the new dress, just being assumed) having the whole of their underlying portion grayish white, this color showing through wherever the plumage is disarranged. The upper and lateral portions of the head are clouded with blackish (new feathers). The wing-coverts and tertials are entirely destitute of the white terminal bars of the first plumage, the general surface of the wing being dark sooty brown, mixed with new feathers of a decidedly darker color, these prevailing over the anterior portion of the lesser covert region, where contrasting very boldly with the broad and very distinct white border to the fore arm and bend of the wing. The old feathers of the back and scapulars are sooty brown, without white tips (the latter being worn off?); the new feathers, which largely prevail, are dark brownish slate, with a chalky cast in certain lights, bordered terminally with ashy white—these lunulate markings being very different from the much broader, much more distinct, and directly transverse white tips of the first plumage. The lateral rectrices are much more elongated and attenuated than in the first plumage, but less so than in the adult; in color they are much like those of the latter, being white for the basal half or more, passing gradually into grayish dusky toward the end, the tip again grayish, especially on the outer web. Lining of the wing grayish white, becoming nearly pure white on the longer axillars, clouded faintly with light sooty gray toward the anterior and outer border of the wing. Anal region abruptly grayish white; crissum and lower tail-coverts grayish white or pale gray, the feathers with darker tips. Wing, 11.20; tail, outer rectrices, 5.40, middle rectrices, 3.50; culmen, 1.60; gonys, .80; tarsus, .95; middle toe, .80."

Auk, 3, Oct., 1886. p. 433-34.

SOME UNDESCRIBED PLUMAGES OF NORTH  
AMERICAN BIRDS.

BY GEORGE B. SENNETT.

*Sterna fuliginosa*. SOOTY TERN.

I HAVE been able to find but one attempt at describing the young of this species while yet in the down, and that description must have applied to older specimens than those before me. In 'The Ibis,' 1868, p. 286, Captain Sperling (whose description is referred to in B. B. & R. Water Birds, Vol. II, p. 314) describes the young as follows: "The young were of a very light sooty color, both above and beneath, the ends of most of the feathers having a white spot the size of a pea, which gives to them a speckled appearance." Saunders, in P. Z. S., 1876, p. 667, says: "The young are dark on the underparts." This indicates his reference to a more advanced stage of growth.

*Downy Stage*:—Underparts white; throat and sides of neck speckled dark gray and white. The whole upper parts are covered thickly with sooty and white downy tufts, the former tipped with black points and the latter with reddish fulvous points, giving to the whole upper surface a mixed speckled appearance of black, white, and fulvous. In one specimen the dark color predominates and in the other the fulvous.

*Auk*, 4, Jan., 1887. p. 24.

A Collecting Trip in Texas.  
G. B. Benners, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Sterna fuliginosa*, Sooty Tern. Rather rare. We saw them only in one place, and that was on an island in the Gulf. Here they bred, and made a very complete nest. It was hidden in the long grass under bushes. We never found more than one egg in a nest, and we were informed by a good authority that that was all that they laid.

The captain of our boat cooked the eggs of this bird and made an excellent omelet, which we ate with pleasure, until we found out what it was composed of, when we promptly put a stop to his proceedings and collected some of the eggs ourselves.

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O. & O. XII, Jun. 1887 p. 84

Birds of Jamaica. W. E. D. Scott.

8. *Sterna fuliginosa* Gmel. SOOTY TERN. EGG BIRD.--Recorded by Gosse at Bluefields, Jamaica, and at Pedro Cays (Birds of Jamaica, p. 433).

From Mr. Taylor's notes I transcribe the following: "I have not met with this species in the harbor of Kingston or among the cays outside Port Royal, where probably it is replaced by *S. anæsthetus*. During severe storms many sea birds are blown inland, and in looking over my notes for 1887 I find the following passage: 'August 20. This morning a statement appeared in one of the newspapers to the effect that thousands of 'Boobies' were seen in an apparently exhausted condition, sitting around the large water tanks at Cavaliers. The island was visited during the previous night by a cyclone, and these birds may have been blown over from the Morant Cays or some other similar locality.' The birds are reported to have frequented the tanks for several days. I did not see them while they were there, but for many days after small flocks of Terns passed over towards the south; so far as I could see they were all Sooty Terns.

"Whether the Sooty Tern retires to rest at night, and where, are points I cannot decide with any certainty. It is a common belief, however, among the egg gatherers, that this species never alights except during incubation.

"The melancholy wailing cries that I used to hear at the cays long after the Noddies had settled to roost may have been those of this species, and on questioning the men they answered me that they were the cries of the 'egg-birds.'

"During all the time I spent at the cays no living example of this bird came under my observation, except when, almost out of sight of land on the passage to Kingston, small flocks were noticed fishing in company with Noddies and Boobies. Yet they must frequently be in the near vicinity of the cays, for on more than one occasion I have found remains of freshly killed birds, the work, doubtless, of the Duck Hawks, a pair of which birds were resident on one of the smaller cays.

"Eggs vary from dull bluish white, through all shades of cream to a deep rich buff, and exhibit an almost endless variety of markings, from small and uniform dark brown spots to bold, rich, sienna-colored blotches, with numerous underlying marks of lavender and neutral tints. Average measurements, 2 by 1.50 in.

"The yolk is bright orange-red, in marked contrast to that of the egg of the Noddy Tern, which is dull pale yellow, a circumstance that appears to have escaped the notice of most observers."

Auk, 8, Oct. 1891, p. 361

*Hydrochelidon*  
*surinamensis*

*Hydrochelidon serrinamensis*

1890 Mass.

July 30 Muskeget. A single bird, apparently adult, in full black plumage, fishing over a school of blue fish in a tide rap about a mile to the W. of Muskeget. It was in the midst of a flock of at least a thousand Wilson's & Roseate Terns. Its method of fishing was, as far as I could see, identical with that of the species just named. Fishing

Aug 2 Edgartown. A considerable number in company with Wilson's Terns on or near a small island in the opening at the S. end of the harbor. I counted 11 Adults  
Short-tails sitting on a sand bar at the W. end of the island and seven more hovering over and plunging into the water of the harbor about 200 yds. off. Those on the sand spit were preening their feathers or sleeping. Two appeared to be young birds but all the others were adults most of the latter showing more or less white mottling in the black portions of their plumage but at least one in full nuptial dress and two or three others only slightly mottled. They presented a very pretty picture, mixed in with the Wilson's Terns with which their dark coloring contrasted strongly.

I got within about 40 yds. of the flock when they all rose and came over me. The Black Terns with their short tails and comparatively broad, short wings were very conspicuous among the larger, white, long winged Wilson's. They circled about me in the same manner as the other uttering a short, shrill cry at frequent intervals. Their flight was peculiar, rather feeble and butterfly-like, performed by rapid beats of the wings with occasional intervals of sailing, sometimes in narrow circles.

*Hydrochelidon surinamensis*

Mass.

Essex Co. ♂-♀ ad. full nuptial dress. Nahant, June 7, 1883 } Mounted specimens in  
♀ juv. Plum Id Aug. 25, 1890 } Peabody Acad. Coll. at Salem

1895 Maine

Sept. 8 Lake Umbagog. "We sailed back past Moose Point to the  
Cutlet where we found a Black Tern in immature  
plumage flying about over the marshes, plunging down  
and bounding straight up again like a playful Sparrow Hawk"  
(Journal).

Genera: n. n.

The Black Tern at Prince Edward Island.—As far as I can learn, the Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*) has never been reported from the Atlantic coast north of Grand Manan Island, where three specimens were taken "in the latter part of August, 1879," as recorded by Mr. Ruthven Deane (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. V, p. 63). I have in my collection a young male of this species which I shot September 13, 1887, at Tignish, Prince Edward Island.—FRANK H. MITCHELL, *Washington, D. C.*

Auk, 9, Jan. 1892, p. 71.

*Some new records for Nova Scotia.*

*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis.* BLACK TERN.—A young male in juvenal plumage taken September 9, 1902. This species has been so often recorded along the New England coast that its occurrence at Sable Island is not unexpected.

*Jonathan Dwight, Jr., M.D., New York City.*

*Auk, Oct., 1903, p. 440.*

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, 443.

23. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis.* BLACK TERN.—Regular migrant, May 22 to June 16, and from July 27 to September 5 (probably all through May and September). A pair seen May 31, 1906, were apparently breeding.

*Rare Birds in Maine:*

At the time\* Mr. Boardman's Tern was shot, three specimens of *Hydrochelidon nigra* were sent to him from the same locality†, which Tern seems to be of unusual occurrence on the Maine coast. The first coast record was given by Mr. N. C. Brown in this Bulletin (Vol. IV, p. 108).

\* August, 1879

R. Deane, Cambridge

† Grand Menan Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 64

*Notes on Some Birds occurring near  
Pisiland, Maine ... N. C. Brown.*

Two young examples of *Hydrochelidon lariformis* were taken in Scarborough the past autumn, and are probably, with one exception, the first detected within the limits of the State. Professor Verrill gives the bird as rare in Maine, but writes me of it: "I think its occurrence rests on examinations of a specimen or specimens formerly in the Portland Natural History Society's collection before it was burned. I cannot remember whether I ever saw more than one or not." And since not only the Society's entire collection, but all its records, were destroyed in the great fire of 1866, it must remain a matter of doubt whether more than one specimen existed in its cabinet before that time.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, April, 1879, p. 108.

*Notes on Maine Birds.*

Mr. Brewster has more than once advanced good evidence to the effect that the Short-tailed Tern (*Hydrochelidon lariformis*) should be considered a regular and not uncommon visitor to suitable localities on the New England coast.† Specific records for Maine are, notwithstanding, few as yet.‡ Two recent specimens should go on the list. One of these was killed in Scarborough, the other at Wells Beach, York County, in the autumn of 1881. — NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, Portland, Maine.

† See especially this Bulletin, Vol. VI, pp. 124-25.

‡ See this Bulletin, Vol. IV, p. 108, and Vol. V, p. 63.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, July, 1882, p. 190.

Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

W. Fairbairn on the Eel Pond.

*Hydrochelidon nigra turinamensis*. - Sept. 1, Saw an adult in black plumage shot by

THE SHORT-TAILED TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*) IN NEW ENGLAND. — In former numbers of this Bulletin I have repeatedly insisted that the Short-tailed Tern is a much commoner New England species than writers have been willing to admit. This opinion has been greatly strengthened by the experiences of the past season (1880), for, in addition to a number of specimens which were received by the Boston taxidermists from various points along the Massachusetts seaboard, I have the following specific reports from Nantucket and Rye Beach, N. H. At the former place Mr. H. S. Sweet saw no less than fifty individuals on August 22. They were flying over Miacomet Pond, and as they passed his point of observation on their way seaward, were accurately counted.

A flock seen at Rye Beach by my friend Mr. H. M. Spelman, on August 24, was nearly as large, the number of birds being estimated at about forty. They appeared on a small sheet of brackish water locally known as the "Eel Pond," where they stayed several days. They were very shy but Mr. Spelman succeeded in killing four specimens.

While it is not unlikely that their appearance in such large numbers is exceptional, there can no longer be any question that the Black Tern is of regular and not uncommon occurrence during August and September at most suitable points on the New England coast south of Portland, Maine. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, Cambridge, Mass. Bull. N. O. C. 6, April, 1881, p. 15

THE SHORT-TAILED TERN (*Hydrochelidon fissipes*) IN MASSACHUSETTS.  
— In view of the fact that the Short-tailed Tern has been heretofore considered a rare visitor to Massachusetts, it may be of interest to state that during a week spent on the island of Nantucket in August, 1878, a large number of specimens were observed by the writer. On August 16 no less than eight individuals were seen in the harbor near the town, and several were shot and examined. On every subsequent occasion when the shores of the island were visited small companies of these Terns were seen, sitting on the sand-bars, or fishing among the other and commoner species. They associated most commonly with the Wilson's and Roseate Terns, and procured their food in the same way, hovering over the "schools" of blue-fish and pouncing upon the small fry which these voracious creatures drove to the surface. The stomachs of all the specimens which were dissected contained the macerated remains of small fishes only. In no case were any insects detected. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878. p. 190

A large flight of Short-tail Tern passed Chatham, Mass., during the past week.—*F. B. W., Sept. 10, 1885.*

O. & O. X. Oct. 1885. p. 160

*Notes*

A Black Tern in nearly full plumage was taken by A. M. Tufts, at West Gloucester, Mass. July 22, 1888.

O. & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 144

*Notes.*

Two Black Terns have been taken at Framingham, Mass., this season.

O. & O. XIV. Sept. 1889 p. 143

While collecting at Ipswich Beach on August 26, I succeeded in obtaining a fine specimen of the Black Tern ♂. This bird is quite rare in this locality, and was probably driven here by the severe north-east storm which was raging at the time. I noticed several more of the same species but was unable to obtain them. I presented this bird to the Salem Museum, for which I am collecting. *Frank A. Brown.*

O. & O. Vol. 17, Sept. 1892 p. 140

Sterna nigra

Triggs has a beautiful pair in perfect breeding plumage. They belong to a customer who shot them at Nahant. There was a third adult with them.

Aug 12-1889

Nahant, Mass.

May - 1883

Mass.

August 12, 1889, when I drove to Hummock Pond I secured Terns which I sent you today by express. Though I have them here, I have never met with any so black before. Other birds which are more abundant come every summer. Mackay, letter of August 12, 1889.

*Hydrochelidon surinamensis*

Mass.

Mass.

June 10, 1889. - C. J. Maynard has shown me a Black Tern which he shot as above. It was flying about over the Sudbury marshes and was alone. It is in full breeding plumage. He has sold it to the Boston Soc. for the N. E. collection. Another, he says, was shot, at about the same date, at Frammingham.

In spring  
on fresh  
water

Black Tern, (*Hydrochelidon lariformis*), is given in N. E. Bird Life as a rare but regular migrant in spring and fall, I found them common at Muskeget and Tuckernuck islands during August and the first week in September, 1884. I know of as many as seven being taken in one day. I saw quite a number in bunches of from three to six flying around and over Muskeget, where they roost with the other Terns. Most of the specimens taken were young. - J. C. Cahoon, Taunton, Mass. O. & O. IX. Dec. 1884. p. 151.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.  
F. W. Andros.

*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis* (Gmel.),  
Black Tern. Migrant, not common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 138

Sterna nigra

Trupts has a beautiful pair in perfect breeding plumage. They belong to a customer who shot them at Nahant. There was a third adult with them.

Nantucket, Mass.

Aug 12-1889 On August 12, 1889, when I drove to Hummock Pond I secured the Black Terns which I sent you today by express. Though I have often seen them here, I have never met with any so black before. The younger birds which are more abundant come every summer. George H. Mackay, letter of August 12, 1889.

Hydrochelidon surinamensis

Wayland, Mass.

June 10, 1889. - C. J. Maynard has shown me a Black Tern which he shot as above. It was flying about over the Sudbury marshes and was alone. It is in full breeding plumage. He has sold it to the Boston Soc. for the N. E. collection. Another, he says, was shot, at about the same date, at Frammingham.

In spring  
on fresh  
water

Black Tern. (Hydrochelidon lariformis), is given in N. E. Bird Life as a rare but regular migrant in spring and fall, I found them common at Muskeget and Tuckernuck islands during August and the first week in September, 1884. I know of as many as seven being taken in one day. I saw quite a number in bunches of from three to six flying around and over Muskeget, where they roost with the other Terns. Most of the specimens taken were young. - J. C. Cahoon, Taunton, Mass. O. & O. IX, Dec. 1884, p. 151.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.  
F. W. Andros.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis (Gmel.),  
Black Tern. Migrant, not common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 138

Three Birds rare in Framingham, Massachusetts. — *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. — June 20, 1889, found my brother with the writer floating in our canoe, down the Sudbury River in Wayland near the dividing line of Wayland and Sudbury. We had arrested the canoe's progress opposite a bunch of lily pads, hoping to draw a pickerel from the shady depths, when our attention was drawn towards a small dark colored bird, also fishing for some member of the finny tribe. I caught up the gun and fired but missed. Further down the river we again met the bird and at long range dropped it into the water. I had never seen the bird before, but descriptions pronounced it a Black Tern, which it proved to be; a perfect adult male in full plumage. The bird was so near the line when first seen that I enroll it in the list of our birds. Since then, I understand that Mr. C. J. Maynard, of Newtonville, Mass., secured a companion bird, possibly about ten days previous, near the same place.

H. D. Eastman, Framingham, Mass.

Rare Birds in Rhode Island:

I have also to report the recent capture at Newport of a fine adult Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon plumbea*) by Dr. Henry F. Marshall. — FRED. T. JENCKS, Providence, R. I.

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Oct., 1880, p. 237.

Occurrence of The Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*) and other birds in Rhode Island -

*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—A fine male of this species was shot near Newport on July 30, 1903. It was just beginning to lose the black plumage.

Le Roy King,  
Newport, R. I.

Bull. N. O. C. 1903, p. 857.

### General Notes

Notes on Some Connecticut Birds.— *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.—A young bird of this species was killed here August 29, 1892, and is in my collection. There were four of them together, but the others could not be obtained. The previous records for the State are two specimens shot at Goose Island and Milford (*Merriam, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 135*) (*Forest and Stream*) XXXIV, March 27, 1890, 187;—*Auk* VII, April, 1890, 211.)

*Auk* X, April, 1893, p. 206.

### General Notes.

*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis* in Connecticut.— On the afternoon of August 29, 1893, after the hard southeast gale of that morning, I found a flock of about forty Black Terns on the Quinnipiack Marshes near here. Possibly this was the same flock that was seen at Milford, Conn., on August 24, during the heavy gale of that date, and reported in 'Forest and Stream' for September 23.— LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*

*Auk* XI. Jan. 1894 p. 74

*Third Addendum to List of Birds of  
Adirondack Region. C. Hart Merriam.*

211. *Hydrochelidon lariformis*. BLACK TERN.—Mr. Thomas B. Osborne of New Haven, Conn., has recently sent me a skin of a young Tern of this species that he killed at Schroon Lake (in Warren and Essex Counties) on the 18th of August, 1876. Mr. Osborne writes me: "I killed three Terns at Schroon Lake out of a flock of perhaps half a dozen. They were all in the same plumage as the one I send you [which is a young-of-the-year bird]. I have been at Schroon Lake four Augusts but never saw any Terns there, of this or other species, excepting the flock from which these specimens were procured."

*Auk*, I, Jan., 1884. p. 59.

**Birds of Oneida County, New York.**  
Egbert Bagg.

*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.—Given in the list on the authority of others only. One in the collection of Alex. Moore of Utica, identified by the writer, was taken at Utica in April, 1893.

*Auk* XI. April. 1894 p. 163

July 29. Saw six Black Terns, off Ram Island Shoals, first ones observed alive by me. Shot two in the same locality a few days later.

*H. H. H. Shelley Island, N. Y.*  
O. & O., IX, Feb. 1884, p. 24

The Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*) in New York Harbor.—On August 31, 1899, five Black Terns were shot at Bedloes Island, New York Harbor. The two that I skinned, both males, had been eating small fish. Others of the same species were seen subsequently in the same locality at about same date.—L. S. FOSTER, *New York City*. *Auk*, XVI, Oct., 1899, p. 357.

Brief Notes.

A specimen of the Black Tern in full breeding plumage was taken this spring in this state.

O. & O. XIV, Jul. 1889 p111

Sterna nigra.

At Nantucket.

Nantucket, Mass.  
August 16, 1878

During a sail up the harbor this morning I saw six Black Terns, all in immature plumage. They were with Wilson's Terns following schools of blue-fish. Forty or fifty would collect over one spot, dozens dropping at once on the unfortunate fish that the blue fish drove to the surface. The water fairly boiled with the resins of the blue fish and from the screaming cloud of Terns above dozens were continually dropping like falling meteors. Among the others the Short-tails were seemingly the most eager and excited. They kept over the surface and were apparently getting the lion's share.

Hydrochelidon nigra

Bay Beach, Nantucket  
N. H. W. Gould.  
Cobb's Isl. Aug 1879-80

In the Miscellaneous Bulletin for I expressed a conviction that the Short-tailed Tern occurred much more frequently in the New England seaboard elsewhere along the Atlantic coast than British ornithology had given us to suppose. The experience of the last two seasons had strengthened this opinion. In September 1879 I found the Short-tails not uncommon at Cobb's Island Virginia & in July of the last season (1880) I saw

5. Notes on Arrival, Presence, and Departure of (mostly) Water-Birds at and near Clark's Island, Plymouth, Mass., from May 1 to Dec. 26, 1852. By F. C. Browne. *Ibid.*, XII, p. 185, April 10, 1879; pp. 385, 386, June 19, 1879. — Notes on the arrival and departure, etc. of about 50 species, chiefly Waders and Swimmers. Among the noteworthy species are *Sterna nigra* (= *Hydrochelidon lariformis*) and *Micropodama himantopus*. For. & Stream.

479. Terns as Flycatchers. By J. E. Todd. *Ibid.*, XV, p. 1005. — *Hydrochelidon lariformis* noticed catching dragonflies. *Amer. Naturalist*.

Brief Notes.

A specimen of the Black Tern in full breeding plumage was taken this spring in this state.

O. & O. XIV, Jul. 1889 p111

of the spoils. I shot two specimens both of which had their stomachs fairly crammed with fish bones. Both fell wing broken & when caught bit fiercely and screamed kree, kree, kree, kree in nearly the same tone as a least tern shot at the same time. The short-tailed terns looked nearly black when at a distance. Four of the six terns were with the Wilson's terns. When one of the latter was shot this did not join its companions which came to hover over it and when it lapped I wounded one of their own number the other three passed it with apparent indifference and resumed their fishing further off although many Wilson's terns came and hovered as they had done one time of their own species.

Prof. L. L. Lister from F. C. Brown dated Feb. 6, 1879. Mr. B. found the Black Tern numerous at Plymouth, Mass. Aug. 6, 1852

Dr. J. C. Allen at the Lawrence  
 Point, Mass. at Cambridge in 1848 has been  
 particularly noticed by Mr. G. S. Smith of that place  
 who on August 22<sup>nd</sup> of the past year can be seen  
 flying individuals and masses of them that were flying  
 toward the Point. Mr. G. S. Smith says that they were  
 the first of the species he ever saw in Cambridge  
 Mr. G. S. Smith of Cambridge also has one of a  
 large flock at Cape Cod, N. S.  
 They appeared Aug. 1 in a flock that  
 I tracked back to the Point at the Bl. and  
 there they stayed several days  
 although they were very shy and were  
 taking fine specimens from me at least  
 only individuals in the flock.  
 Dr. J. C. Allen April 1851

NOTES ON THE BREEDING OF THE BLACK TERN (*HYDRO-  
CHELIDON LARIFORMIS*) IN MINNESOTA.

BY T. S. ROBERTS.

THE Black Tern is the most abundant representative of its family in this State, making its appearance in the vicinity of Minneapolis about the middle of May. Stragglers remain until the first week in September, but the majority leave during the latter part of August. For a short time after their arrival they are to be seen flying leisurely around the larger lakes; but as the nesting-season approaches they select some prairie slough or marshy lake, and there spend the greater part of their time until the young are able to fly. Late in May or early in June the nest is built and the eggs are laid, or the eggs are deposited without any nest, as the case may be. Dr. Coues mentions (*Birds of the Northwest*, 1874) meeting with a colony breeding along the Red River, and states that there were no nests whatever, the eggs being placed on beds of decaying reeds. Such is their habit under some circumstances, but only two instances of the kind have come under my notice as yet. Once, I found three eggs laid directly on the mud on an abandoned, broken-down muskrat house in the midst of a large slough. The same day I found another set of two eggs on a bed formed by the bending over of the tops of some tall dead grass. They were thus raised more than a foot above the water, which was of considerable depth. There was no indication of a nest, the eggs being held in place by resting among the coarse grass. A very interesting and valuable note on this subject occurs in a short article by Dr. P. L. Hatch, published in the *Bulletin of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences* for 1876. It is an extract from a letter written by Mr. E. W. Nelson of Chicago, and although the observations were not made in this State, I will introduce them here: "I have seen the eggs of *Sterna plumbea* deposited on masses of floating weeds in several instances, but only for the *third* brood, the bird having previously built two nests and deposited the eggs in both, which had been removed by myself to ascertain how many they would lay. The result was almost invariably as follows: first nest, three eggs; second nest, two eggs; and the third, one egg. In

several instances I found the nests floating in two and a half to three feet of water without the least sign of floating rushes in the vicinity; in fact, there were no rushes or anything else except fine swamp grass growing anywhere near, and of this the nests were built."

As already stated, they build in this section (vicinity of Minneapolis) in the latter part of May or early in June, usually placing the nest in a prairie slough or marsh bordering an open pond. The material used in the construction is short bits of grass and reeds disposed in such a manner that a neat, but loose structure is formed. Occasionally greater skill is displayed, longer material being used, which is slightly interwoven, so that the nest may even be removed alone without injuring it. These frail structures are sometimes found upon floating masses of decayed debris, and when so situated it is necessary, with but few exceptions, to detach a portion of this underlying bed in order to remove the nest intact. But they are oftener placed upon the tops of small mounds of partially decayed vegetable matter. These mounds, undoubtedly made by the Terns as foundations for their nests, are seven or eight inches in diameter, and rise one or two inches above the surface of the water. They are placed over beds of live moss, and are partly supported by the water and partly by the moss below. It takes but a slight motion of the water to rock them, and they would undoubtedly often go adrift were they not generally protected by the grass growing around them. To obtain the nest in good condition the hand may be inserted beneath the pile and the whole lifted up.

The average external diameter of the nest of this Tern is about five inches; internal diameter, three inches; while the depth varies from a slight depression to three fourths of an inch or more. The eggs are either two or three in number, perhaps oftener three than two. Their ground-color varies from deep brown to greenish white. The markings consist of blotches, dots, etc., of various shades of brown. On some specimens there are a few, and on others numerous, obscure pale spots in the shell. Frequently the markings are nearly equally distributed over the entire surface of the egg, but usually are aggregated to form a wreath around the larger end. So far as my observations have extended, all the eggs taken from one nest have about the same ground-color and character of marking. The average measurement of fifteen eggs before me is 1.35 inches in length by .98 inches in width.

Birds of Fort Klamath, Oregon. J. C.  
Merrill. Remarks by Wm. Brewster

*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. Common summer visitor, breeding in small colonies of six or eight pairs, generally near the edges of the marsh, but apparently placing their nests among tules and broken rushes surrounded by water too deep to permit approach by wading. The only nest I found was on a floating but almost submerged cow 'chip,' a rather unusual place for a bird's nest; it was at the edge of a grassy pond in the middle of which several Terns were nesting, and it had probably drifted to where I found it. On the top of the 'chip,' a large one, were a few water-soaked grass and tule stalks, and the lower half of the egg was wet, though the bird was on it when found.\*

\*A small white Tern, probably *S. antillarum*, was occasionally seen among the Black Terns, but none were secured for positive identification.

*Auk*, V. April 1888. p.140-141.

During the day the parent birds sit on the nest very little, leaving the incubation of the eggs greatly to the heat from the sun and the warmth arising from the damp decaying vegetable matter upon which they rest, for the nests are almost always moist inside. When the site where a colony is breeding is approached nearer than the parent birds deem safe, they make a great clamor, and dart repeatedly at the head of the intruder, occasionally venturing within a foot or two. If the nest of a pair be removed, and the birds left to themselves, they show considerable distress at their loss. Hovering over the spot from which the nest has been taken, they utter incessant cries and frequently alight to look in vain for their lost treasure. All the Terns in the neighborhood join in the cries of the bereaved pair, and the lamentation becomes general.

I once had the fortune to meet with a young Tern of this species which had evidently entered this world but a few hours before. It was a curious-looking little creature, and could swim very well. The following description may convey some idea of its appearance: body covered with a soft, fluffy down; beneath, pale sooty; above, obscure yellow, washed with grayish, and tinged with rufous on the posterior parts of the body. Scattered over the upper parts were irregular spots of black. The under surfaces of the wings, lores, and feathers next the base of the upper mandible were white. The bill was black, with a white spot at the end of the upper mandible. Legs very dark flesh-color, with a reddish tinge.

I am of the opinion that these miniature Terns leave the nest very soon after emerging from the egg. The one just described was found swimming about several feet from the nest, while just at the time one of his brothers was working his way into the world by neatly cutting the shell into halves with the point of his bill.

As soon as the young Terns are able to fly they are conducted to some suitable situation around a pond or lake, where they can sit while the parent birds supply them with food. I once counted thirty-seven sitting thus at one time on four or five panels of fence, which extended from the shore a short distance into a lake.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Bull. N.O.C. 2, April, 1877. p. 34-36.

Birds of Fort Klamath, Oregon. J.C. Merrill. Remarks by Wm. Brewster

*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. Common summer visitor, breeding in small colonies of six or eight pairs, generally near the edges of the marsh, but apparently placing their nests among tules and broken rushes surrounded by water too deep to permit approach by wading. The only nest I found was on a floating but almost submerged cow 'chip,' a rather unusual place for a bird's nest; it was at the edge of a grassy pond in the middle of which several Terns were nesting, and it had probably drifted to where I found it. On the top of the 'chip,' a large one, were a few water-soaked grass and tule stalks, and the lower half of the egg was wet, though the bird was on it when found.\*

\* A small white Tern, probably *S. antillarum*, was occasionally seen among the Black Terns, but none were secured for positive identification.

Auk, V. April 1888. p.140-141.

*Megalestis*  
*akua*

Notes on Birds of Grand Ban  
R. L. Newcomb. - 1873.

August 31 (1873) Several Skua or Jaeger Gulls were also seen.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, April, 1879, p. 126

Notes on Birds of Grand Ban's.  
R. L. Newcomb. - 1873.

Under date of September 2, Mr. Newcomb writes:—

“Saw what Captain Collins called a ‘Sea Hen,’  
The ‘Sea Hen’ is the Skua Gull [*Stercorarius catarrhactes*], about which considerable stir has been made the past summer.\* The Fish Commission secured one, but I did not get any; still, our ‘skipper,’ who is an intelligent and very persistent man, says he *will* get one, just to make his word good. The fishermen say they are seen comparatively often, still I feel somewhat doubtful, owing to the meagre and inaccurate knowledge which this class of men have of the subject.”

Bull. N. O. C. 4, April, 1879, p. 127

Notes on Birds of Grand Ban's  
R. L. Newcomb. - 1873.

On September 17 Skua and Herring Gulls were seen in Ipswich Bay apparently contending for “tinker” mackerel.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, April, 1879, p. 128

Capture of *Megalestris skua* off the Coast of Cape Cod, Mass. — I shot a specimen of the Skua Gull, on Jaeger, September 10, 1884, about eight miles east of Polluck Rip, as I was on a return trip from the fishing grounds. I had been tolling the Shearwaters for some time with livers taken from our freshly caught codfish, in hopes to attract the attention of other birds, and at the time had at least forty of the Greater and Sooty Shearwaters following; but the day was too hot and still for the birds to be actively flying about, and this was the only new or different kind called in; but I felt more than paid for the trouble, and proud of the capture, which I have carefully mounted with a view to add it to my collection in the State House, Topeka, Kansas. I did not observe the bird until it was well astern, and for fear of losing it did not wait to note its flight and actions but dropped it on sight.

The specimen was a female, and presents the following characters: Length, 22.00 in., stretch of wing, 54.00; wing, 14.75; tail, 6.00; tarsus 2.40; middle toe and claw, 1.80; bill, 1.95; depth at base, .75; plate or cere, 1.03. Weight, 2 lbs. 11 oz. Color dark sooty plumbeous or slate, with pale chestnut markings on neck and back, which gives that portion a dull rusty look. Tail and remiges white at base, the white extending out on the latter from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  their length. (I cannot give the exact distances, as the quills are in moult and not full grown.) Shafts of both white to near tips. The two central tail-feathers are not longer than the other tail-feathers.—N. S. Goss, *Topeka, Kan.*

*Auk*, I, Oct., 1884. p. 395-396.

*Notes on Certain Laridae and Procellariidae  
of the New England Coast — J. W. Collins.*

The Great Skua, the 'Sea-hen' of the fishermen (*Stercorarius skua*), is occasionally seen on the fishing grounds at all seasons. It is never abundant, one, two, or three birds being generally seen at a time, and on very rare occasions perhaps a half dozen will gather around a vessel from which offal is being thrown out. I have found them most common on the Grand Bank in autumn, and in the fall of 1875 I shot several fine specimens that were used as bait. I believe they occur far more frequently than is generally supposed. In some notes, on the habits and methods of capture of various species of sea-birds which are used for bait, that I have prepared for publication in the Annual Report of the U. S. Fish Commission, occasional mention is made of the Great Skua. From November 27, 1878, to July 5, 1879, 'Sea-hens' were seen on four occasions. On the 17th of last October, while passing Nantucket South Shoal in the U. S. Fish Commission Steamship 'Albatross,' I saw a pair of these birds fly across the vessel's bow not more than 200 yards distant.

*Auk* I, July, 1884. p. 238.

Skua.

Foster H. Mearns

Sept 14 or 15, 1888 About 10 miles off shore  
from Brant Rock, Marshfield. Specimens  
shot but not preserved. In company  
with the smaller Jaegers.

In addition to the above I have two more  
records which although not Mass birds may be of interest

1314. *Sea Bird Notes of the Grampus.* By Raymond L. Newcomb.  
*Ibid.*, No. 8, Mch. 17, pp. 152-153.—Two columns of interesting notes on  
Gulls, Petrels and Jaegers as observed off the New England coast (Mar-  
tha's Vineyard to Bay of Fundy), from Sept. 23 to Oct. 14. *Megalestris*  
*skua* is twice recorded as 'seen.' *For. & Stream, Vol. XXVIII*

THE SKUA GULL (*Stercorarius catarractes*) ON THE COAST OF MASSACHU-  
SETTS. — Professor Baird has recently informed me that one of his party  
found, on the 18th of July, at the Fort Wharf, Gloucester, the dead body  
of a bird that proved upon examination to be an example of the common  
large Skua. The bird showed marks of having been recently kept in  
confinement, and a little inquiry elicited the information that it had been  
captured alive by means of a hook on the Georges, and had been kept  
alive on one of the fishing vessels. This is the first instance on record in  
which one of this species has been taken on any part of North America  
other than Greenland; and as the Georges geologically and practically  
belong to our coast water, this bird may now be classed not only as of  
North America proper, but also of New England and Massachusetts. —  
T. M. BREWER, *Boston, Mass.* *Bull. N. O. C.* 3, Oct., 1878, p. 188

*Megalestris skua.*—In 'The Auk,' Vol. III, No. 4, Oct., 1886, p. 432, I  
recorded what I supposed to be the third occurrence of this species in  
North America. A previous record of two seen on Nantucket Shoals,  
Oct. 11, 1883, may be found in 'Notes on the Habits and Methods of Cap-  
ture of Various Species of Sea Birds that occur on the Fishing Banks off  
the Eastern Coast of North America, and which are used for bait for  
catching Codfish by New England Fishermen,' by Capt. J. W. Collins  
(pp. 13 and 14, of separate, extracted from the Annual Report of the Com-  
missioner of Fish and Fisheries for 1882, pp. 323 and 324).—WILLIAM  
DUTCHER, *New York City.*

*Auk*, 4, April 1887, p. 155.

BIRD NOTES FROM LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

BY WILLIAM DUTCHER.

1. *Megalestris skua*. SKUA.—Mr. M. F. King, one of the crew of the Life Saving Station at Amagansett, Suffolk Co., sent to me, in the flesh, a specimen of this species. He informed me that he found the bird March 17, 1886, in a large piece of ice which had formed on the meadow back of the beach. He also stated that January 9, the tides were exceedingly high, by reason of a very severe northeast storm and gale of wind. He thought the bird probably died near the shore and was driven by the very violent surf and wind to where it was found. The high tide was followed immediately by very cold weather, which encased this bird in its icy tomb, thus preserving it until found, and permitting a new record for Long Island and the third and most southern one for North America.\* Mr. King stated further that no ice was driven on the beach during the past winter, therefore the bird must have died while on or near the beach. It is probable that it died of starvation, as it was very much emaciated. The sex could not be determined, as the viscera had commenced to decompose.

\* The previous records may be found in Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, p. 188; Auk, I, 1884, p. 395.

Auk, 3, Oct., 1886. p. 432-33.

HOW IS THIS FOR A RARE EGG?—“There is now on view in a shop window in Kirkwall,” says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, “four eggs of the Great Skua, a bird of peculiar habits and now almost extinct in Britain. Indeed, its only known nesting place is the remote Island of Foula, Shetland. So ruthlessly is the bird pursued for its now valuable eggs that last year out of about twelve nesting pairs only two eggs were hatched. A tourist who visited Foula Island this year paid \$200 for one egg.”

O. & O. Vol. 17, Mar. 1892 p. 44

*Stercorarius*  
*pomarinus*

Rare Birds in Nova Scotia.  
J. B. Gilpin

Thus, after the storm, Oct 4, 1879, (called the Saxby storm, after his prediction), a pair of Pomarine Jaegers were seen in Digby Basin, one of which was shot. The broad band of clay-blue below the black leg and knee, mentioned by Audubon was very marked.

Q. & Q. VII. May 15, 1882 p. 122.

Notes on Birds of Grand Ban  
R. L. Newcomb. - 1878.

August 29, off Thatcher's Island, several Jaegers were seen which were thought to be *Stercorarius pomatorhinus*.

Bull. N.O.C. 4, April, 1879, p. 127

Notes on Birds of Grand Ban  
R. L. Newcomb. - 1878.

Shot to-day eleven *S. pomatorhinus*, representing two plumages. These birds in the sooty plumage are known as Black Marlingspikes.

Bull. N.O.C. 4, April, 1879, p. 128

Birds within Ten Miles of Point  
de Monts, Can. Comeau & Merriam

128. *Stercorarius pomatorhinus*. POMATORHINE JAEGER. — Rare.

Bull. N.O.C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 240

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador  
by F. B. Bickel

9. *Stercorarius pomarinus*. POMARINE JAEGER. — Rather rare; much less common than the other jaegers.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 26.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

3

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Hypothetical List.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 452.

3. *Stercorarius pomarinus*. POMARINE JAEGER. — I can find no specimens and no reliable printed records from anywhere on the Great Lakes; the records probably refer to *S. parasiticus*.

*Grand Manan, N. B.*

**Pomarine Jaeger Capturing a Phalarope.**— An interesting account of a Pomarine Jaeger capturing and devouring a Phalarope has just been presented to me by a friend, Mr. Allan Moses of Grand Manan, N. B. Mr. Moses and his family for three generations have been taxidermists and students of ornithology and I have always found their observations accurate and their accounts reliable. Mr. Moses was fishing several miles off shore at the time and apparently there were numerous Northern Phalaropes in the vicinity. He writes: "I saw something last Friday that I never saw or knew anything about before. I saw a Pomarine Jaeger catch a phalarope. There was a pair of the jaegers. The female started after the phalaropes and chased them a long time. They were too smart for her, and after a long chase, she separated out one, and then the male gave chase, and in a few minutes with the two chasing the little fellow, one caught him within a hundred yards of the vessel; then they both lighted in the water and ate him."

This letter was dated May 31, and "last Friday" would be the twenty-sixth, making the date of the observation, May 26, 1911.— ALBERT W. TUTTLE, *Boston, Mass.*

**Ann** 28. Oct-1911 p. 482.

*Stercorarius pomatorhinus*

Bangor, Maine  
Oct. 27, 1883

Maudy Hardy writes that a Pomarine Jaeger was killed in Kenduskeag Stream within the city limits of Bangor "a few days ago" (letter dated Oct. 31).

Mass. (off Chatham)

*Stercorarius pomarinus*

1886

Mr. G. O. Bangs found this jaeger abundant several miles off shore. It never occurs on the flats inside Monomoy where *S. parasiticus* is so numerous.

### Brief Notes

A Pomarine Jaeger, ♀, was taken on the Merrimac River July 5th, and a Richardson Jaeger, ♀, in Ply-

mouth Harbor, Aug. 23d, both were sent to a A. M. Tufts, taxidermist, Lynn, Mass.

O. & O. XIV, Nov. 1889 p. 176

*parasiticus*

Notes on Birds of Grand Ban  
R. L. Newcomb. - 1873

"September 9. Shot one 'Whip-tail.' This bird was not common: I saw only a few. It proved to be *Stercorarius cephus* [=parasiticus].

Bull. N.O.C. 4, April, 1879, p.128

Notes on Birds of Grand Ban's.  
R. L. Newcomb. - 1878.

Mr. Ridgway informs me that Mr. Newcomb's collection contained also two specimens of Richardson's Skua (*S. crepidatus*).— J. A. ALLEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Bull. N.O.C. 4, April, 1879, p.128

Birds within Ten Miles of Point  
de Monts, Can. Comeau & Merriam

129. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER.— Rather rare. Mr. Comeau shot six in one day about the middle of May, 1874.

Bull. N.O.C. 7, Oct., 1882, p.240

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador  
by Henry B. Bigelow.

10. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p.26.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p.441.

10. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER.— Of regular occurrence, rare; adults taken June 20, 1891, and October 20, 1894; both in the light phase of plumage, the latter not quite adult. I have examined six local specimens and as many more from other points on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; the majority are immature in the dark phase, and only one, a Toronto bird, is in the light phase of plumage.

A Parasitic Jaeger near Ottawa, Ontario.— A bird of the year of *Stercorarius parasiticus* was brought to the undersigned during the first week of September, 1909. It had been shot on the 4th of that month on the Ottawa River, near where the Lievre empties into it. It was a male; the stomach was empty. The nearest localities given in Macoun's latest catalogue for this species are the Great Lakes (Fleming) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Dionne). If I remember correctly, there had been no great storms or other violent meteorological disturbances previous to the date of capture. It therefore seems somewhat remarkable that this species should be found in the place mentioned.— G. EIFRIG, Addison, O.

Auk 27. Apr-1910 p. 204.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.  
F. W. Andros.

*Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linn.), Parasitic  
Jaeger. Winter visitant, occurs with the fol-  
lowing species.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 137

Mass.

*Stercorarius parasiticus*

Character of its occurrence.

Mr. E. C. Bangs tells me that Richardson's  
Jaeger is abundant every season at Chatham.  
It follows the shore closely and is most  
abundant on and near the flats and  
shallows when Terns abound.

The Pomarine Jaeger is also abundant  
off Chatham but is never seen nearer than  
a mile or two ~~to~~ shore. It consorts with  
Shearwaters, Wilson's Petrels and Gulls rather  
than with Terns.

**Bds. Obs. at Little and Great Gull Is-  
lands, N. Y. Aug. '88 B.H. Dutcher.**

1. *Stercorarius pomarinus*. POMARINE JAEGER, (AND 2. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER)—These species, taken together, were among the most common seen on the trip. From three to ten individuals could be seen any day at the fishing grounds, flying around among the Terns, chasing them about and compelling them to drop their fish. Every day on the 'slack' of the tides, when the bluefish bait seemed to be more abundant than at other times, the Terns would go over in crowds from Great Gull to the 'Race' to fish, and though no Jaegers could be seen in the air before the arrival of the Terns, no sooner would the latter begin to fish than the Jaegers would gather around to pursue their regular business of robbery. As soon as a Jaeger would spy a Tern with a fish in its bill off he would start in pursuit, and dodge and dart as the Tern would, the Jaeger was always right in its track, pressing it closer and closer, until, despairing of ever eluding its pursuer, the poor Tern would drop the fish, which would be caught by the Jaeger before it reached the water. Although the Terns were swift and graceful flyers they were no match for their larger and more powerful enemies, who, when not engaged in pursuing the Terns, might sometimes be seen resting singly or in flocks of four or five on the surface of the water.

Chas. B. Field informed me that the Jaegers, or 'Hawks', arrived about the same time as the bluefish, and stayed as long as the bluefish were there, but that he never saw them in the winter.

When I arrived at Little Gull both Jaegers and Shearwaters were very tame indeed, not seeming to pay the least attention to us when we went out among them after bluefish: in fact, I was told that a bird of one of these species had, a short time before, been knocked down with an oar. But after we had shot three or four of them, they seemed to grow wilder. The Jaegers while on the wing keep the tail widely spread, in the shape of a fan, the long feathers, when the birds have them, being kept close together.

The Jaegers and Shearwaters could be easily distinguished from each other by their generally different appearance.

Two specimens of *S. pomarinus* were secured. Their  
stomachs contained fishbones.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 125-126.

**Bds. Obs. at Little and Great Gull Is-  
lands, N. Y. Aug. '88 B.H. Dutcher.**

~~Its~~ <sup>specimen</sup> stomach <sup>was</sup> contained fish-bones. <sup>one of *S. parasiticus* ~~was~~ secured.</sup>  
~~with~~ *Stercorarius pomarinus*. <sup>Seen only in company</sup>

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 126.

38. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. RICHARDSON'S JAEGER.—Nau-  
mann mentions (Naturgesch. der Vögel Deutschl., Vol. X, p. 518) speci-  
mens having single white feathers or spots of white feathers mixed with  
the usual brown color.

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 30

The Parasitic Jaeger at Bellingham Bay, Washington. — October 28,  
1893, I shot, on Bellingham Bay, a Parasitic Jaeger, *Stercorarius para-  
siticus*, which species, I believe, has not heretofore been reported from  
this quarter of the Union, or at least from this State. The mounted skin  
of this specimen is now in my possession. The phase of plumage which  
it represents may, perhaps, be understood from the following description:  
Above chiefly dusky, darker on primaries, rectrices and crown, the hind  
neck paler, the sooty-brown feathers of interscapulars interspersed with  
feathers which are black broadly tipped with white; black and white bars  
extend around lower neck and across chest in a broad band; sides  
coarsely barred with black and white; both under and upper tail coverts  
contain plain dusky feathers mingled with feathers barred with black and  
buffish white; belly, throat and chin white; sides of neck whitish finely  
specked with dusky; small patch of pale buff at extremity of forehead;  
tarsi and feet black; nasal shield leaden blue. Length, 20 inches; wing,  
13; longest tail feathers, 8.50. When killed, the bird, with another of  
presumably the same species, was vigorously chasing a Bonaparte's Gull.  
Its companion, which escaped capture, appeared to be of a nearly uniform  
sooty brown above and below, rather lighter than the upper parts of the  
one taken. — JOHN M. EDSON, *New Whatcom, Washington*.

Auk XI. Jan. 1894 p. 73

*Longicaudus*

Birds of N.E. Co. of Labrador  
by Henry B. Bigelow.

11. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. LONG-TAILED JAEGER.—These two jaegers were rather common, usually two or three following each flock of Kittiwakes. They went together indiscriminately, and their habits seemed to be identical.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p.26.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Hypothetical List.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p.452.

4. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. LONG-TAILED JAEGER.—This species no doubt occurs on Lake Ontario but I have not seen specimens. Mr. W. E. Saunders has recorded the taking of two at Rondeau, Ont., on Lake Erie, October 2, 1900.

*6 Ottawa Naturalist, May, 1902.*

~~Museum Catalogue of Canadian Birds, 1900, 22.~~

reference  
Mr. Fleming

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Buffon's Skua in Western Vermont.—I have lately examined a specimen of *Stercorarius buffoni* which was shot at West Castleton, Vermont, in September, 1877, by Mr. George B. Dunbar. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of its capture, but it was little later than the 7th of the month, doubtless within two or three days of that date. The bird, which is in immature plumage, was in company with another apparently of the same species and age, as no difference could be detected between them. It was shot on Screwdriver Pond, a pond of about a mile in length, half a mile from Lake Bomaseen, which is a body of water some nine miles long, situated about ten miles east of the southern end of Lake Champlain.

The occurrence so far inland of a species that usually is found only off our coast, seems to demand some explanation, but that which always first suggests itself in the case of sea-birds taken in the interior, viz., that the bird has been driven from its accustomed haunts by a storm, seems in this case to be insufficient. Although the U. S. Signal Service recorded "heavy northeast gales" as prevailing along the New England coast during the 7th, 8th, and 9th of the month, yet the chances are extremely small that two individuals of the same species should have been blown by the same gales to the same pond at a distance of a hundred and thirty miles from the coast. I should prefer to suppose that in their youth and inexperience they had wandered in company from the Gulf of St. Lawrence up the St. Lawrence River, and then, guided only by an instinct that impelled them southward, they had followed up the Champlain Valley to the point where they were found.—CHARLES F. BATCHELDER. *Cambridge, Mass.*

*Auk*, I, Jan., 1884, p. 97-98.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.  
F. W. Andros.

*Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieill., Long-tailed  
Jaeger. Winter visitant, tolerably common off  
the coast.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 137

*Mass. Notes by Charles R. Lamb.*

*Stercorarius longicaudus*. LONG-TAILED JAEGER. On July 23, 1910,  
about five miles east of Pigeon Cove, part of Rockport, Mass., female  
specimen taken.

*Auk*, Vol. XXIV, 1918, p. 233.

Notes on Certain Laridae and Procellariidae  
of New England Coast-- J. W. Collins.

Dr. Coues also speaks of the Arctic Jaeger (*Stercorarius buffoni*) as "occurring off the coast in fall and winter, with other species of the genus." This is the 'Whiptail' of the fishermen, sometimes also called 'Marling Spike,' though the latter name is more generally applied to the Pomarine and Richardson's Jaegers. All of the Jaegers are most abundant in spring and fall, as I find by consulting my notes; are rarely seen in mid-winter, and are comparatively scarce in mid-summer. The Arctic Jaeger I have not seen in winter, so far as I can remember, and I have no notes concerning it at that season. It is not, however, at all improbable that it may occasionally be seen during winter. I have noted the appearance of the larger species at that season, though always in small numbers and on comparatively rare occasions.

Auk I. July. 1884... pp. 236-237.

Notes on Certain Laridae and Procellariidae  
of the New England Coast-- J. W. Collins.

*S. buffoni* occurs in summer and fall from George's Bank to the Grand Bank—probably has a much wider range. It is never abundant and is much more timid than the other birds of this genus. In September, 1878, Mr. R. L. Newcomb (who afterwards went on the ill-fated 'Jeannette') collected some birds of this species on Banquereau, and the next summer I obtained several specimens near the same place. These are now in the Smithsonian collection.

Auk. I. July. 1884. p. 238.

*Fulmarus  
glacialis*

Birds of N. E. coast of Labrador  
by Henry B. Bigelow.

19. *Fulmarus glacialis*. FULMAR; NODDY.— We found the Noddies rather common offshore among the flocks of shearwaters. Almost all were in the light phase. Many that we saw were so gorged that they could not rise from the water.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p.27.

Notes on Certain Laridae and Procellariidae  
of the New England Coast. — J. W. Collins.

*Fulmarus glacialis*—called 'Marbleheader,' 'Noddy,' 'Oil-bird,' etc., by fishermen—which I notice has been considered a rare bird, is fairly plentiful in winter from George's to the Grand Bank, and is often seen in summer east and north of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia. In former years many hundreds if not thousands of them were caught by the Grand Bank fishermen and used for bait. The great voracity of these birds renders their capture by hook and line a comparatively easy task, and they are frequently caught in this way by the men who are 'fishing' for 'Hagdons.'"

Auk. I. July. 1884. p. 238.

FULMARS GLACIALIS ON THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST. — In my Catalogue of the Birds of New England this bird is spoken of as generally supposed to be found off our coast, but as unsupported by fact. This can be said of it no longer. On Monday, November 4, 1878, I saw a living specimen of it in the yard of Mr. George O. Welch of Lynn, to whom it had been sent to be mounted for the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. James W. Milner writes me that this specimen of the Fulmar Petrel was taken by Captain William Sweet of the fishing-schooner Grace C. Hadley, "on a cod-hook, on the eastern part of George's Bank, which is a very little south of east of Boston, and certainly belongs to the New England coast. It was taken October 28, 1878." — T. M. BREWER, 233 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan. 1879. p. 64.

Birds North Atlantic, seen by  
Hagerup, Chamberlain,

Fulmars were first seen in about 40° west longitude, and thence until the vessel reached the 5th parallel, about 80 miles (Danish) from Shetland Islands, they were more abundant than the Kittiwakes. After entering the North Sea only one example was seen. These birds were very eager for anything that was thrown from the vessel, but they would always alight on the water before making any effort to obtain it. Even if a coveted bit had sunk below the surface they would first alight before diving after it. This was in contrast to the habit of the Gulls, who were often seen to dive directly from the wing.

Mr Hagerup once put a piece of salt pork on a fish-hook, and allowed it to trail after the vessel, and in a short time a multitude of Fulmar's had gathered about it. When any of the birds caught the bait they at once flew into the air, but invariably let go before the hook was fastened to them. These birds are, however, sometimes captured in this manner. One was secured by Mr. Hagerup, through becoming entangled in the fishing-line. About this bird he writes thus: "For a few days I kept it in a dog kennel and gave it pork to eat, but it refused the food. I then allowed it the freedom of the deck, first clipping its wings, but still it refused to eat.

The walk of this Fulmar was even more awkward than a Gull's, and the bird seemed more helpless, though a young sporting dog on board soon gained a respect for the bird's bill.

Whenever a wave swept the deck the Fulmar splashed in it with evident delight, and when one wave, larger and stronger than its fellows, broke away the ship's railing the bird accepted the opportunity to gain freedom. During the ten days the Fulmar was on board the ship it ate very little food, almost none. Between 36° and 20° west longitude a number of birds were in sight, mingled with the Fulmars, that Mr. Hagerup supposed, from their size and color, to be Manx Shearwater.

O. & O. XVI, Jan, 1891, p. 14

Fulmar in Massachusetts.—On September 23, 1912, Mr. Daniel E. Harrington picked up on the beach at Monomoy Point, Chatham, a fine adult specimen of Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) and brought it to me for identification. It was perfectly fresh and in perfect condition, it has been mounted and is now in Mr. Harrington's possession.—C. EMERSON BROWN, Boston, Mass.

Auk. XXX. Jan. 1913 p. 105.

Stony Creek, Conn.

Fulmarus glacialis. FULMAR.—A male was shot off Stony Creek by Mr. A. H. Verrill on October 10, 1909, and brought to Dr. L. C. Sanford in the flesh. The latter showed it to me on October 12, just after he had finished making it into a skin. This is the first record for Connecticut, and it is remarkable that so pelagic a species should have wandered to Long Island Sound.

Auk 27, Oct. 1910 p. 452.