

been washed flat. It is well out in Pamlico Sound, north of Ocracoke, and it was not observed. Other shoals that have built higher there (Howard Lumps) or in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras may have taken care of the Royal Tern colonies.

"July 5, 1952, Isham B. Rogers, Superintendent of Schools of Onslow County, reported 'several hundred' Black Skimmer nests on a bare sand (dredge dump) area of one and one-half acres to the west of Bardens Inlet, near Cape Lookout."

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MORE ABOUT ORIOLES

The BULLETIN OF THE MAINE AUDUBON SOCIETY, vol. 9, no. 1, January 1953, edited by Dr. Alfred O. Gross of Bowdoin College, is now at hand and provides another banding record for an oriole this winter.

On December 4, 1952, an immature Orchard Oriole appeared at the feeding station of a Mrs. Raymond in Westbrook, Maine. It was examined by Dr. Gross, as well as banded on December 13 by Mrs. Irma Werner with band number 49-185137. On January 13, 1953, it was still present. Concerning this species in Maine, Dr. Gross (Pp. 22-23) says there are "few records of the Orchard Oriole for Maine and no authentic records of their nesting". His examination of the plumage of this bird suggests that it must have been the result of a very late nesting, with the strong possibility that it occurred in the State limits.

Two Baltimore Orioles were observed but not banded within the same State this winter, a young bird at Bangor, December 20, 1952 (T.P. Coolidge) and another at Yarmouth, December 21, 1952 (Roy Spear), the latter bird being present January 7, 1953. (Ibid., p. 23)—J.R.C.

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CONCERNING PROPER BAND SIZES

Father Edward Stoehr, St. Conrad Friary, Annapolis, Maryland, R.F.D. 4, Box 748, says, in a letter to the Editor, "It seems that some of the recommended sizes (of bands) are too large for the bird involved. For example: # 2 is too large for Wood Thrushes, I've been using 1A.