

mollusk opened its shell and released the imprisoned foot. Mr. Barry afterwards learned from boys of the neighborhood that the same Duck had been noticed flying about on several mornings and evenings previous to the day upon which he shot it. The clam was probably clinging to the Duck's foot at that time, and had not released its grip even when the Duck lit upon the water, as it must frequently have done in the intervals of time between observation.—J. WALTER FEWKES, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Lesser Glaucous-winged Gull in New York.**—On January 28, 1884, Mr. Edward Root, of Green Island, N. Y., brought to me a Gull, fresh in the flesh, and said he shot it the day before as it sat on the ice by a rift of open water in the Mohawk River, near its junction with the Hudson— at about latitude  $42^{\circ} 46'$ . The weather had been very cold for about a month. The bird was thin in flesh, weighed only 21 ounces, and had in its stomach merely a few grains of gravel.

When I received the bird the color of its irides was pale grayish brown; of its bill, light watery yellow, with a greenish shade near the base, and a small red spot in a little cloud of dusky on each side of the lower mandible above the angle. The legs and feet were flesh color.

Its measurements were: Length, 23.00 inches; extent, 51.75; wing, 15.75; bill, 1.60; from nostril, .80; from gape, 2.60; height at nostril, .60; at angle, .63; tarsus, 2.20; middle toe and claw, 2.25; tail, 7.00; wings beyond tail, 1.50; diameter of iris, .36.

The bird was a female, and its ovary showed that it had passed through at least one breeding season, and was not very old. In size, plumage, coloration, and wing-markings it seemed similar to the Gulls recently described by Mr. William Brewster (*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VIII, pp. 216-219*); and upon submitting the mounted bird to him for examination he informed me that it is what he has named *Larus kumlieni*.—AUSTIN F. PARK, *Troy, N. Y.*

[The specimen above referred to is most nearly like Mr. Welch's, among the four which I have previously seen. The blue of the mantle is similarly deep, and the slate-gray of the primaries perhaps even more extended, the first three feathers having their outer webs almost wholly dark, except terminally, where the characteristic white apical spots, although present, are unusually restricted. In these respects the bird extends the series of known specimens (five in number) a little further towards *glaucoscens* proper, thus increasing the probability that *kumlieni* may prove eventually to be merely a geographical race of that species. Nevertheless this is still only a probability, for a wide gap remains to be bridged before the two can be united as conspecies. I may add that Mr. Park's specimen has an unusually short, stout bill, which is further peculiar in having the superior outline of the maxilla almost perfectly straight from the base to the angle.—WILLIAM BREWSTER.]

**The Occipital Style of the Cormorant.**—This style, which in skeletons is found articulated with the occiput, is in reality the ossified raphe of