

Black Tern on Long Island in Spring.—On May 29, 1921, we were studying shore birds on the famous Gilgo flats on Jones Beach, opposite Amityville, Long Island. Several Common and one Least Tern had just flown by, and we were looking at a couple of Knots and some Red-backed Sandpipers among a flock of several commoner species, when an adult Black Tern was discovered sitting on the sand at the water's edge. It turned out to be very tame, allowing us to approach to a distance which was later found to be 37 paces. With so unmistakably marked a bird it seems superfluous to describe its coloration. This is the first spring record for Long Island. Crosby's recently published spring record for Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., which is unquestionably authentic, is the only other from the New York City region. As a spring migrant, therefore, the Black Tern seems to be in the same class as the Connecticut Warbler, but identifying it satisfactorily is, fortunately, a much simpler matter.—LUDLOW GRISCOM AND J. M. JOHNSON, *New York City*.

Some Tern Notes.—In 1907, while engaged in the Mississippi pearl mussel inquiry, we found, on August 1, a colony of Least Terns (*Sterna antillarum*) breeding on Bird Point, which is the northern bank of the Ohio River at its junction with the Mississippi River. There were probably fifty birds in this colony, all busy carrying food to their youngsters.

On August 12 we discovered another small colony of Least Terns and some Black Terns, (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*), both carrying food, at the junction of Duck and Tennessee Rivers, Tennessee. The Black Tern colony seems to me rather farther south than any that I am acquainted with, while the Least Tern seems north and inland for that species.—PAUL BARTSCH, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Pintado Petrel (*Daption capense*) in Maine.—In 1883 this bird was accorded a place in our fauna in these terms:

"As these sheets are passing the press we learn from Mr. Purdie of this most interesting acquisition to our fauna . . . There appears to be no reasonable question in this case. The bird is said to have been shot at Harpswell, Casco Bay, Maine, and is now preserved in the collection of the Natural History Society of Worcester, Mass., where it is or was labelled "Mank's Shearwater." The identification of the specimen rests upon Mr. Purdie's authority. I have seen a letter¹ to Mr. Purdie from Mr. E. H. Forbush, of Worcester, containing a statement from a Mr. Wooley writing from Sabattis², Me., certifying to the capture of the bird at the place named some eight years ago."³

This record failed to receive attention in those works where it should have been mentioned, though it was cited in the third edition of Coues' 'Key to North American Birds.'

¹ This letter has disappeared.

² A suburb of Lewiston.

³ 1883: *New Eng. Bird Life*, II: 386, 387.