

has been mentioned already. He found on the ground there, heads of cicadas, with wings attached, which apparently were the inedible parts of the insect which the Gulls had caught.

In a letter received on August 24 from Mr. Allan Keniston, superintendent of the Heath Hen Reservation on Martha's Vineyard, he asserted that he was on Muskeget Island at the time of the outbreak of the seventeen-year cicada on Cape Cod, and that the Laughing Gulls there were feeding their young on that insect. On further inquiry he said that when the young were frightened, they threw up "mashed cicadas." He reported that he saw about a dozen young regurgitate the remains of these insects, and around the spots where the young were congregated numerous parts of the cicadas, as wings, etc. were scattered on the ground.

Correspondence with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, elicited from Dr. J. A. Hyslop, entomologist in charge, the fact that in Barnstable County (Cape Cod) the seventeen-year cicada appeared this year in Sandwich, Mashpee, Falmouth, Barnstable and Yarmouth, with a few other records from the border line between the townships of Truro and Wellfleet. The most intense broods were found along the shore of Cape Cod from Falmouth to Yarmouth, with heavy broods on the east side of Buzzards Bay in Bourne and Sandwich. So far as can be learned there was no outbreak of the seventeen-year cicada south of Cape Cod on Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard or any of the Elizabeth Islands. Therefore if Laughing Gulls at Muskeget fed their young on these insects, they must have carried the food at least twenty-one miles from the Cape Cod region, for it is about that distance from Muskeget Island to the nearest colony. They must have carried quantities of the insects in their gullets and then regurgitated them into the mouths of the young. Laughing Gulls and the Common Terns are well known to feed largely on insects at certain times of the year.—EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH, *Boston, Mass.*

First Ontario Record for *Fulmarus g. glacialis*.—To add a new species to your own local list is always a very pleasant experience but to be able to make an addition to a provincial or state list is something that the average observer takes the greatest delight in doing. Consequently it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to add the Fulmar (*Fulmarus g. glacialis*) to the avi-fauna of Ontario. Not only is this the first record for the province but it is also probably the only inland record for all of North America. The bird, a single individual, was taken on May 3, 1924, near Arnprior at the mouth of the Madawaska River where it empties into Lac des Chats an expansion of the Ottawa. As is usually the case with the species it was remarkably tame and its capture was easily effected by means of an ordinary fishing line with an enticing minnow as bait. Due to the fact that the bird had probably been feeding in fresh water for some time the musky odor, characteristic of the family, was almost entirely absent and there was no sign of the oil usually emitted by the species when captured. Arnprior is about forty miles north-west of the city of Ottawa and

about four hundred miles from the nearest salt water. The specimen, which was in the best of condition, is now in the Canadian Geological Survey collection, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa and was entered under Accession No. 2124.—A L. GORMLEY, *Arnprior, Ont., Canada.*

Status of the Black and Mottled Ducks in Colorado.—Dr. W. H. Bergtold ('Auk', XLI, p. 338) reports a Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*), from Longmont, Colorado, taken December 9, 1923. Another example, taken at Windsor, Colorado, December 9, 1921, has recently been donated to the University of Colorado Museum by Mr. Geo. E. Osterhout. It was labelled *Anas fulvigula maculosa*, but I decided it was *rubripes* and Dr. Bergtold has confirmed that conclusion. This revives interest in the old question of the Black and Mottled Ducks in Colorado.

In his 1873 list of Colorado birds Mr. Ridgway credited *rubripes* to Colorado, but not *maculosa*. The latest edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' does the same. Cooke ('Birds of Colorado,' 1897, p. 53) records one *rubripes* from Loveland, but evidently did not see the specimen. In the Second Appendix, 1900, he changed it to *maculosa*, saying "although no specimens of this Duck [*maculosa*] taken in Colorado has been examined by the writer, yet there can be no doubt that the three specimens reported [as *rubripes*] really belong to this subspecies [*maculosa*]." Felger ('Auk,' XXVI, 1909, p. 280) accepted Cooke's last guess, which was evidently based purely upon geographic grounds, and records two others as *maculosa*, one from Longmont, 1895, the other from Loveland, 1904. The same writer ('Auk,' XXVII, 1910, pp. 451-452) discusses the subject more fully and records another example, a mounted male, in the Colorado Museum of Natural History, taken by W. N. W. Blayney at Loveland, Colorado, 1907. He also says that his 1904 Loveland specimen, a female, had since been identified as *rubripes* by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser. He thereupon compared his female specimen with the Blayney male in the Colorado Museum of Natural History and concluded that the latter was also *rubripes*. However, Hersey ('Auk,' XXVIII, 1911, p. 490) declares that what is evidently the same Blayney specimen has been identified as *maculosa* by both Oberholser and Cooke, the latter declaring it to be the first sure record of *maculosa* for Colorado. Felger ('Univ. Colo. Studies,' VII, 1910, p. 133) reports "black mallards" in White River Valley, but they were not seen by him and no attempt was made to give specific identification. Sclater ('A History of the Birds of Colorado,' 1912, p. 38) says he has examined the Blayney specimen and agrees with Cooke in calling it *maculosa*.

From this review it seems quite probable that both forms occur rarely in Colorado. While it is impossible now to check up all former records, it is quite possible to get more records of one or both forms by watching the bags of the many hunters.—JUNIOUS HENDERSON, *Boulder, Colo.*

Blue-winged Teal Breeding on Long Island—Supplement.—A noted ornithologist has written to me in friendly criticism of my note in 'The Auk' on the Blue-winged Teal breeding on Long Island. As these