

The nesting period begins the middle of June and continues to the end of July. On June 14, I located a number of nests with eggs but no young. On June 21, I did some banding of young Terns, and on July 26, banded the last young of the season and was unable to locate any nests with eggs. Forty-seven birds in all, were banded.—PAUL W. HOFFMANN, *Milwaukee, Wisc.*

The Point Barrow Gull in Missouri—An Addition to the State List.—In March, 1922, while spending a few days at Hartwell, Missouri, I made notes of a mounted specimen of *Larus hyperboreus barrovianus* in the possession of the Hartwell Hunting and Fishing Club, which was killed on their property in the spring of 1921. Mr. Frank Ford, in charge of the Club House, stated that he sees a few of these Gulls there every year in early spring. Measurements of the specimen, taken at the time of my visit, indicate that it should be referred to the subspecies *barrovianus*, described by Ridgway in 1886 and recently revived by Oberholser.¹

The measurements are as follows: Wing, 430 mm.; exposed culmen, 53 mm.; depth of bill at base, 20 mm.; middle toe, 59 mm. It was not sexed.

This appears to be the first record of the bird from Missouri and likewise the most easterly record of the subspecies *barrovianus*.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Washington, D. C.*

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) in Arkansas.—Since there is but one definite record of the occurrence of this Gull in Arkansas (Howell, *Birds of Arkansas*, Biological Survey Bulletin No. 38, p. 19), I deem it of sufficient importance to record the taking of a juvenile male on September 27, 1919, near Fayetteville. The specimen was left at my home during my absence so I did not learn whether it was the only one seen. It was in good flesh but its stomach was empty. The specimen is now in my collection.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Arkansas.*

Black Ducks and Pintail at Boston.—There are large numbers of Black Ducks, and Mallards, intermingled, which live and breed in the Boston Fen-Way, and have become very tame, coming to be fed and some of them taking food from the hand. They present fine opportunities for photographing.

As I was riding through the Fen-Way October 11, 1925, with my two sons, my eyes caught sight of a different kind of Duck among them, and I exclaimed "There is a Pintail," my son, captain R. L. Mackay agreed with me, as he had shot them in Ventura County, California, just as I had in South Carolina.

In the afternoon on returning we took some bread to feed the Ducks, hoping the Pintail would still be there. We found him with the other Ducks as before, and coaxed him up within ten feet of us. It proved

¹ See 'The Auk,' vol. 35, p. 472, October, 1918.

to be a young drake, with the scapulars showing the handsome advanced plumage.

The example of the other Ducks had rendered him quite tame, but he was not as agile as they in obtaining his share of the bread although we favored him. I think he may have been there some little time. No others were seen.

While watching the Ducks, and there were some thirty or forty of them, more or less, a whitish dog came running along the shore. Immediately the whole flock of Ducks swam in quite close, and followed the dog as long as he remained in sight, showing great interest, and curiosity, but no fear.

On November 1 and 8, another full plumaged drake was seen at the same place.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Boston, Mass.*

The Barnacle Goose in North Carolina.—By the kindness of Dr. Charles C. Foster, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, I have received from Pea Island, North Carolina, a Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis* (Bechstein)) which he killed there November 24, 1925. The bird was shot at a large shallow fresh-water pond, to which it came in company with some Canada Geese. It seemed less wary than its companions.

Pea Island is on the coast, in Dare County, a few miles south of Roanoke Island.

Mr. A. C. Bent, in his 'Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl' (Bulletin 130, U. S. Nat. Mus., pp. 262-263), cites nine records of the occurrence of the Barnacle Goose in North America, at localities, ranging from Labrador and James' Bay to Currituck Sound, North Carolina. The dates he mentions are from October 16 to November 28.—CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, *Peterborough, New Hampshire.*

The Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) in Ontario.—**A Correction.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1925 (Vol. XLII, no. 1, pp. 124-125.) the writer recorded the capture of a Brown Pelican at Frenchman's Bay, a few miles east of Toronto. On September 30, 1925, another specimen was taken at Mimico a few miles west of Toronto. Dr. J. A. Campbell, Curator of the Toronto Zoological Parks, informs me that he has examined the latter specimen and has identified it as a recently escaped bird from the Riverdale Park. He also states that several of these birds escaped last fall (1924), prior to the date of capture of the specimen recorded. Although this specimen had no marks to identify it as a Zoo bird it is very probable that this is the case and the record should not stand. The species is therefore returned to the hypothetical list of Ontario birds.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*

Double-crested Cormorants in the Connecticut Valley in Fall.—An interesting and unusual sight was presented on the late afternoon of October 1, 1925, when a flock of thirteen Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax a. auritus*) flew down the Connecticut River at Holyoke, Massachusetts.