

It began to rain at 11:30 as we approached N. W. Chicken Island. There were many Herring Gulls with the Terns on the Islet. When we were near the shore a Black Duck swam away carrying two downy young on her back. I had never seen this before—a most interesting sight.

A number of Cormorants were in the flock of birds that flew up and circled about us. Mr. Fuller and I rowed ashore. There was no verdure on the island but a great Canada thistle set between two glacial boulders and there at the foot of the thistle was a Herring Gull's nest with three eggs. These birds rarely nest in Ohio and I know of no record.—C. M. SHIPMAN.

The "new" Bermuda Shearwater proves to be *Puffinus puffinus*.—A specimen of a Shearwater taken in Bermuda "sitting on a single egg," March 10, 1905, and later described as a new race, *bermudae* (Auk, XXXIII, 1916, p. 195), now proves to be indistinguishable from the typical Manx Shearwater. I have recently examined and remeasured this specimen, the type of *bermudae*, in the American Museum of Natural History, and direct comparison made between it and European birds shows that it is easily referable to *Puffinus puffinus puffinus*, not differing either in size or coloration.

The races of the Manx Shearwater differ chiefly in the extent of white on the under tail coverts, axillars and wing-lining. In typical *puffinus*, the bird of the North Atlantic, the pure white is hardly broken by slightly brownish or grayish edgings; in *yelkouan*, the Levantine Shearwater of the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea, the edgings are conspicuous; and in *mauretanicus*, of the western Mediterranean and adjacent Atlantic, the coverts as well as the flanks, are strikingly dusky. The difference in size between the races is slight and the sexes are practically alike both in size and plumage. The Bermuda specimen has the whiter coverts of *puffinus* and not the darker ones of the other two races and the subjoined measurements, based upon an equal number of each sex, mostly breeding birds, show that it falls quite within the average of *puffinus*.

Eight specimens of *puffinus*; wing, 213–232(227.4) mm.; tail, 70–81 (74.5); tarsus, 42–46(44.2); toe with claw, 44–52(48.0); culmen, 32–37 (34.6); depth of bill at nostril, 7–9(8.0); width of bill, 6–7(6.3).

Type of *bermudae*, wing, 225 mm.; tail, 71; tarsus, 44; toe, 51; culmen, 36; depth, 8; width, 6.

The taking of this bird recalls an earlier record of "*Puffinus anglorum*" (= *puffinus*). A bird was "captured while sitting on its solitary egg in a rocky hole on the south shore some years ago" (Zoologist, 1877, I, p. 491), but it is possible that this bird recorded by Lieut. Reid was Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*), a species known to breed in Bermuda, for he makes no mention of this species. At all events the recent record definitely extends the breeding range of the Manx Shearwater to the western side of the Atlantic where previously it has been considered only as a very occasional straggler.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, *American Museum of Natural History, New York.*