

GENERAL NOTES.

Second Ontario Record for *Fulmarus glacialis glacialis*.—The Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology has recently received a specimen of Fulmar from Mr. Oliver Trafford, taxidermist at St. Eugene, Ontario. Mr. Trafford's remarks concerning the specimen were that it was "picked up on the shore of the Ottawa river above Pointe Fortune, Quebec, but in Ontario, about one half mile above the Provincial boundary." This was on November 15, 1928. He further states that the bird was examined while being skinned, that it was very emaciated and there were no bruises or signs of shot.

This specimen, R. O. M. Z. No. 29, 2, 27, 1, is the second to be recorded from Ontario. The first, taken at Arnprior, Ontario, also on the Ottawa river, was recorded by Gormley (Auk, XLI, No. 3, pp. 470-471) and is now in the collection of the National Museum of Canada.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto*.

A Second Topotype of *Campephilus principalis*.—In examining the series of Ivory-billed Woodpeckers in the collection of Dr. L. C. Sanford, which forms part of that of the American Museum of Natural History, I have noted a very handsome adult male, taken at Cheraw, South Carolina, April 6, 1876. Cheraw is near the Pee Dee River, and is the locality referred to by Wayne (1910, *Birds of South Carolina*, p. 87) as that in which Ivory-bills were observed during 1889.

In the same publication, Wayne refers to two specimens presented to the Charleston Museum in 1860. The only Carolina bird hitherto known to be still preserved, however, is a skin presented to the Charleston Museum by Dr. Thomas Barbour, during the A. O. U. meeting of 1928. If this be correct, Dr. Sanford's specimen is the second that may be called a topotype.—ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York*.

Little Gull (*Larus minutus*) at Port Newark, N. J.—Messrs. James L. Edwards, John Thompson and the writer closed our "big day" in Essex County on the Port Newark Meadows, on May 12, with the first New Jersey record of the Little Gull of Europe, an adult in spring plumage.

Finding the rain of an approaching thunder storm close upon us we hurried to the bulkheads along the bay to look over the Gulls congregated on the vast mud flats which were exposed by the low tide. In a mixed flock of about 200 Bonaparte's Gulls, fifty Ring-bills and a dozen Herring Gulls we picked out two birds with black heads. One of these showed black under wings, the other was an adult Bonaparte's Gull. By watching them carefully in flight, on the water and as they alighted on the flat, we noted clearly all the field markings of this unusual visitor at a distance of about one hundred yards.

As the rain hit the birds on the flat they flew up with loud cries, circled about and alighted on the water before us. As the storm cleared and a rainbow appeared, the wind freshened, the evening sun came out and the Gulls splashed in the water, flying up a few at a time into the wind and returning again to the mud flat. We had an unparalleled view of all the species and saw the European immigrant to our entire satisfaction. It fluttered its wings like a Tern and was several times an object of attack by the many Bonaparte's Gulls.

In size it was about two inches shorter than the latter and markedly smaller when they were seen side by side. The color of the under surface of the wings looked absolutely black and the upper side was apparently not marked at all; the body, tail and back were white; head and neck, black. When alighting, the ends of the primaries seemed to be black with white tips, but in talking this feature over with Mr. John T. Nichols, he said that some of the dark gray under surface must have shown when in this position. The bill seemed to be red and the plumage of the under surface looked slightly rosy.—WARREN F. EATON, 63 Normal Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J.¹

Larus minutus seen in Upper New York Bay.¹—Towards 7:50 A.M. on May 6, 1929, I stood near the bow of a Staten Island ferryboat, passing along the west side of Governor's Island. For some minutes I had been watching a party of about fifteen Bonaparte's Gulls, of which only two appeared to be in adult breeding plumage. Now it became evident that there were three black-headed birds, and I turned my field-glass on one that happened to be offering a splendid broadside view within about two hundred feet.

The morning sun behind me rendered visible a light pink blush on the bird's breast such as I had never been able to see in a Bonaparte's Gull until I actually held the bird in my hands. Next I began to notice that the usual white patch on the upper surface of the primaries was lacking, and instead the whole upper surface of the wing was light bluish gray, with only a white border along its whole posterior margin. The black tips of the primaries, conspicuous in Bonaparte's Gull, were lacking, and the whole bird looked a trifle small, if anything, for a Bonaparte's Gull.

At such close range no other bird was visible in the field of the glass, so I turned it toward one of the adult Bonaparte's Gulls, and verified the familiar markings of that species. By this time the other bird, which I had decided must be the Little Gull of Europe, had passed out of sight.

If I relate the circumstances of the observation in detail, and seem to be repeating what one may find in published descriptions of the birds, it is simply because on this evidence the identification must be judged. I regret that I did not note the relative size or the color of the bill; and I may add that I have never seen the Little Gull alive in Europe, nor have I had occasion for some years to study specimens or descriptions of it.

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