

## GENERAL NOTES.

**Leach's Petrel in Ohio.**—On May 16, 1929, a Dayton lad picked up from a street of this city a dead bird; he took it to his teacher, Miss Winifred Nutting, who sent it to me for the local museum. After examining it I concluded it could be none other than Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). Believing it to be the first known specimen for Ohio, I wrote to Prof. J. S. Hine at Ohio State University and he replied that he had no knowledge of a previous Ohio record. On preparing the specimen a bruised spot on the skull seemed to indicate that the bird met its death by striking some object while in flight. The stomach was empty although the bird was not emaciated. Sex determination was not positive but it was believed to be a female. The specimen was prepared as a skin and it was later decided to present it to the Ohio State Museum collection. On receiving the specimen Prof. Hine verified the identification. It may not be out of place to add that in all probability the occurrence of this specimen in southwestern Ohio constitutes the most western inland record for the species. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I report this addition to the Ohio state list.—BEN. J. BLINCOE, *Dayton, Ohio.*

**Bonaparte's Gull at Lexington, Virginia.**—On April 29, 1929, I saw a Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*) at Cameron's Pond near Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. When first seen it was perched on a post out in the center of the small, shallow pond. When I came near enough for a good view it had left the post and was swimming on the pond. It was not at all shy and let me walk all around the pond watching it at close range. It stayed in the same vicinity for three or four days and was later seen by a farmer several times, at a small cattle pool in a lonely spot. I observed it for some time with 8x power glasses, getting at times within thirty yards range. The head and throat appeared almost black, the dark color coming much farther down on the throat than on the back of the neck. The nape and underparts were pure white, the bill black, and the back and wings light pearl-gray. The primaries were black at the tips, with white between the black and the pearl. The only other record of the Bonaparte's Gull for this part of the Valley of Virginia is of one seen by Mr. M. G. Lewis of Lexington in 1928, and curiously enough on the same date, April 29.—JAMES J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

**White Pelicans Killed by Lightning.**—At Granger, Salt Lake County, Utah, August 16, 1929, during a lightning storm, a service station attendant counted twenty-seven Pelicans flying at about 500 feet. While he was watching them there was a loud clap of thunder and immediately the birds began falling. All of them were dead when they struck the ground and none were seen continuing the flight. We verified the story by counting sixteen dead American White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)