

State Museum, New Orleans, collected by Alfred M. Bailey at Avery Island." This is an instance of how unreliable the Louisiana Golden Eagle records are. I showed the nest to Mr. Bailey from which these young birds were taken, and my men cut the tree down for him. This nest had been occupied for fully thirty years by Bald Eagles, and Bald Eagles were in attendance when the tree was cut.

The similarity of the immature Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagle has caused many erroneous reports of the Golden Eagle in the Southern States.—E. A. MCLHENNY, *Avery Island, La.*

***Pedioecetes phasianellus kennicottii* Revived.**—The Museum of Natural History, University of Iowa, contains a series of forty-seven specimens of *Pedioecetes phasianellus*. Six of these from Nebraska and South Dakota are definitely referable to *P. p. campestris*. Three from Elbert County, Colorado and Pincher Creek, Macleod County, Alberta are referable to *P. p. columbianus*, being grayer, less buffy, on the upper parts than *campestris*.

Fifteen adults and nineteen juveniles are referable to *P. p. phasianellus*, and were collected at Grand Rapids, Lake Winnepeg, two adults from Virginia, St. Louis County, Minnesota, are also typical *phasianellus*. The feathers of the back are a brownish-black, tipped with grayish-white; each feather is crossed with two or three bars of drab. The feathers of the rump are similar in coloration to those of the back but the grayish-white tip is somewhat wider. The entire tone of color of these birds is darker than that of *campestris*. In the latter the back is decidedly buffy; the rump and light mottling of the elongated tail feathers is likewise preponderantly buffy. The markings of the breast feathers of the Minnesota birds are the same as in the Grand Rapids specimens. Each feather is dark brown, margined with white, and with a hastate stripe of white in the middle. The pattern of the breast feathers of *campestris* is similar but with a greater amount of white both marginally and medially.

In two specimens from Ft. Rae, Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie, the breast feathers are dark brown with a narrow white margin, and a very small lanceolate streak of white. These two Mackenzie specimens are both adult males in fresh plumage and were collected by Frank Russell, No. 11069 was secured October 7, 1893, and No. 11068, October 4, 1893. Besides the difference in the color pattern of their breast feathers the back, rump, and elongated tail feathers are black. The general tone of color above is much darker than in specimens of *phasianellus* from Grand Rapids. The single very narrow cross-bar on each feather of the back is cinnamon in color.

Since Linnaeus based his name *phasianellus* upon Edwards' "Long-tailed Grouse from Hudson Bay" this must be retained for the specimens from Manitoba and St. Louis Co., Minn. Preble (N. A. Fauna, No. 27, p. 249) notes that the Mackenzie bird was first recorded by Richardson, who gave a description of a male killed at Great Slave Lake in November

(Fauna Boreali-Americana, II, p. 362, 1831) but did not distinguish it from *phasianellus*. Suckley, however, considered it different and named it *Pedioecetes kennicottii* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. (XIV) p. 362, 1861).

The writer appreciates that two specimens may hardly be considered as sufficient material on which to base a claim for the validity of *kennicottii* but the specimens under consideration seem sufficiently distinct to justify such recognition.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

**Extralimital Records for Baird's Sandpiper.**—Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*) was first recorded from Africa by Harting<sup>1</sup> who identified a specimen of this American species in the collection of C. J. Andersson, taken at Walvisch Bay, Damaraland, on October 24, 1863. Hartert<sup>2</sup> gave consideration to this statement with various references to published notes on it, concluding that the record was valid. Sclater<sup>3</sup> however, believed the record erroneous and did not include this species in the African list.

In view of these conflicting opinions and of the fact that the African record has not been cited in the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' I have had some interest in locating the specimen in question to determine its identity. After some correspondence with Dr. Hartert and Mr. Sclater it developed that the skin obtained by Andersson was in the Zoological Museum in Leningrad where it has been courteously examined for me by Dr. B. Stegmann. Under date of May 28, 1933, Dr. Stegmann writes that the bird is unquestionably Baird's Sandpiper.

The specimen, he states, is in worn plumage, the molt having just begun. It is labeled "♂ Walvisch Bay. October 24, 1863, Andersson." Reference to Harting's publication in 'The Ibis' for January, 1870, is also noted on the label. Dr. Stegmann adds that in the Zoological Museum there is another specimen taken north of the Anadyr River in June, so he concludes that the bird may breed in the Chuckche Peninsula.

There must be included also in the range of this species the specimen obtained by Nelson on Arakamachachi Island near St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, and one obtained by the Webster-Harris Expedition on Barrington Island in the Galápagos.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Breeding Range of Herring Gull Extended.**—On June 9, while inspecting tern colonies on the Connecticut coast for the National Association of Audubon Societies, the writer, with Audubon warden Frank N. Banning, counted twenty-one nests of the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) on Wicopesset Island. This island lies about one half mile off the eastern tip of Fisher's Island, within the boundaries of New York State. At this point Fisher's Island Sound and Block Island Sound converge. Nearly two acres in extent, the island is the property of the

<sup>1</sup> Ibis, 1870, pp. 151-152.

<sup>2</sup> Nov. Zool., vol. 23, April, 1916, p. 91.

<sup>3</sup> Syst. Av. Aethiop., 1930, p. 130, footnote.