

(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 Harting¹ who identified a specimen of this American species in the collection of C. J. Andersson, taken at Walvisch Bay, Damaraland, on October 24, 1863. Hartert² gave consideration to this statement with various references to published notes on it, concluding that the record was valid. Sclater³ 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

¹ Ibis, 1870, pp. 151-152.

² Nov. Zool., vol. 23, April, 1916, p. 91.

³ Syst. Av. Aethiop., 1930, p. 130, footnote.