

greater wing spread, and was easily "cock of the walk" defending itself against all who would claim its freshly opened clams.

On March 30, I accompanied twenty-five members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club on an excursion to the same spot, and apparently the same Gull was awaiting us accompanied this time by another northern visitor, an Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*). The latter bird was four or five inches shorter than the Glaucous Gull and was also white with a little more of the buff tint on the back and upper tail coverts, while its bill was shorter and the legs a darker shade of flesh. It stood most of the time with head drawn down on the shoulders, Plover-like. Both birds were quite tame and were easily approached.

We examined thousands of Herring Gulls on the beaches and meadows but could find no more individuals of these northern species.—WILLIAM L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*) in Virginia.¹—On January 11, 1934, an immature Iceland Gull was seen at Cape Henry, Norfolk Co., Virginia, in company with both Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. Very satisfactory views of it were obtained, at close range, and its size made out to be intermediate between the two other species, though nearer the Herring Gull. Although a cream-colored bird, it stood out as if cut from marble among the slaty-backed birds in the flock. Its legs and feet were flesh-colored, (pink), its bill flesh-colored at the base, dark at the tip. Later, about three miles northwest of this point, a second Iceland Gull was seen, differing from the first bird in possessing two paler patches on the wings.

I believe this is the first record of the Iceland Gull from Virginia, although it has been recorded, (Helmuth: Auk, April 1920) off the North Carolina coast.—WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, 3RD, 667 *Madison Ave., New York.*

Kumlien's Gull (*Larus kumlieni*) at Brigantine, N. J.—On May 12, 1934, I found an adult Gull dead on Brigantine Island, N. J. It was so far decomposed that it was impossible to save it but I preserved the skull and some of the wing feathers. I took the bird to be an Iceland Gull at the time as it agreed in size and color with that species but upon measuring the skull I found it to be about half way between the largest measurement given by Dwight (Gulls of the World) for the Iceland Gull and the smallest for the Glaucous Gull, i. e. cord of culmen 51 mm. Dwight says of Kumlien's Gull: "They are the size of *leucopterus* except that the size, especially of the bill of eastern specimens, is larger." He also says that *kumlieni* grades into *leucopterus* until the primaries reach that shade of white which identifies the latter.

From the data at hand I consider that this bird must have been *kumlieni*, which is now often regarded as a hybrid.²—W. STUART CRAMER, 216 *Woodbine St., Harrisburg, Pa.*

¹This and other Gull notes published through aid of the Dwight Memorial Fund.

²Cf. record for Buffalo, N. Y., p. 393.