

were continually in sight, flying in various directions. These species although very interesting to the ornithologist, were somewhat troublesome to the sportsman in attracting his attention from approaching game. While watching a bunch of incoming Mallards in the distance, I could see out of the corner of my eye a bird passing by me. When it became evident that the ducks would not come within range, I casually turned to look at the passing bird, and was startled to see an adult Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) just passing out of range.

Later when I learned that it never had been reported from Utah, although there was no doubt in my mind regarding its identity, as I knew the bird well and had seen and collected it elsewhere, I followed my fixed habit of not publishing a sight record of a species previously unknown to the locality. However, as another species of jaeger has been taken in the region, and as friends feel I should make a record of this species, I am publishing my observation for what it is worth.—A. K. FISHER, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Common Tern and Wilson's Phalarope nesting in northern Indiana.—

For three years this Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) has been found nesting in Lake County, Indiana, on the shore of Lake Michigan. In 1934, it was reported and its nest found by Archie T. Wilson. In 1935, two pairs were reported at the same place and a set of four eggs was taken. A banded bird was found in a dying condition. The band was taken but later it could not be found. June 3, 1936, Mr. Wilson again reported a single pair nesting. June 13, S. E. Perkins, III, Mr. Wilson, H. M. Smith and I visited the site. The nest was on a gravelly fill at the end of a railroad spur on the property of the State Line Generating Plant. The nest contained two eggs. Both birds were close to the nest and permitted a near approach. One of the birds was collected and it and the eggs were preserved for verification.

On the same day, June 13, 1936, near Lake George in Indiana, we saw the nest and four eggs of Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). The birds were much excited when we were examining the nest. Another nest had previously been found but upon a later visit it had been destroyed. These birds nest there regularly.—AMOS W. BUTLER, 52 Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Least Tern in Colorado.—Recently while checking over unaccessioned material in the University of Colorado Museum, the curator, Hugo Rodeck, found a ragged specimen of what proves to be a Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*). Since this is apparently the only authentic Colorado specimen, it seems desirable to place it on record. The specimen was found dead on a street in Boulder, Colorado, May 26, 1935, by Albert Milzer, a student in the University. The bird was very thin, and may have died of starvation. Measurements of the specimen suggest that it is a typical Least Tern, rather than a specimen of Brown's Tern. However, the color pattern of the primaries confuses this issue inasmuch as only the two outer primaries of the right wing are blackish (as in typical *S. a. antillarum*), while the three outer ones of the left wing are blackish (as in typical *S. a. browni*). In spite of this apparently anomalous condition, the eastern subspecies is rather definitely suggested by the measurements, a definite blackish tip to the beak, and the nearness of Colorado to the known breeding range of the Least Tern.

Previous Colorado records seem to be limited to those referred to by W. W. Cooke in 1894 ('Auk', vol. 11, p. 183). Quoting this reference: "One at Colorado Springs; reported as having been taken near Fort Collins." These records were repeated by Ridgway ('Birds of North and Middle America,' part 8, pp. 522, 524), but had been previously retracted by Cooke. The latter, in his 'Birds of Colorado' (State Agri-