

recently, I encountered an adult specimen of gray-winged gull which I felt must be of a species not listed for Oklahoma. I wrote Professor T. C. Carter, head of the Department of Biology at the College, asking him to send the bird to me. This he courteously did, giving me an opportunity to identify it as a Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens* Neumann), probably a female. The specimen has but one wing, this measuring almost exactly 400 mm. The height of the bill at the base is 18.5 mm. According to Professor Carter the bird was taken near Capron, Woods County, Oklahoma (about fourteen miles north of Alva), on February 15, 1912. The Glaucous-winged Gull is not listed by Margaret Morse Nice in the revised edition of her 'Birds of Oklahoma' (1931).—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**Longevity of a Black-headed Gull.**—In the review of G eroulet's paper in 'The Auk' for April, 1937, on the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) in Switzerland it is mentioned that longevity records for wild banded birds are now available of from six to ten years (one case). On June 13, 1910, I banded a chick of this species in a Cumberland gullery with ring No. 30870, which was recovered in the parent gullery on May 26, 1930, making the bird twenty years old. It was sitting dead on a nest and had not died of old age, but was egg-bound. This is, I think, the oldest banded bird so far recorded.—H. W. ROBINSON, *Lancaster, England.*

**Bonaparte's Gull a summer resident in northern Indiana and the Chicago Region.**—On June 13, 1937, I made a trip to Whiting, Indiana, the oil-refining metropolis, to look at the nests of several species of birds rare for this region, and at the same time to become better acquainted with a group of younger, but very zealous and efficient ornithologists there. They are Messrs. A. F. Wilson, H. M. Smith and Bob Saunders, who have been finding nests of the elusive Wilson's Phalarope, the Yellow-headed Blackbird, and even the Common Tern, as lately recorded in 'The Auk' by Dr. A. W. Butler, Mr. Perkins, and Captain Wolfe.

It is interesting to note that the first two species have never nested further east and south than this swampy region at the Indiana-Illinois state line, and they are still hanging on to a precarious existence where our destructive civilization is turning things upside down in an especially wholesale manner. We went to the phalarope's nest, with the male protesting our intrusion; the Yellow-head's nest was in water too deep to be negotiated by me on such a visit, and the nest of the Common Tern had for this year not been located. Harry Smith, however, reported that he had seen three flying about the day before in the general neighborhood where they had been nesting the last five or six years.

But what caused some surprise on my part was when they mentioned that there was a number of Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) in the vicinity. We promptly visited the spot. It was where the nest of the Common Tern was last year, where the Indiana-Illinois line runs into Lake Michigan, at the site of the large Edison Electric plant. We could see the gulls from a distance, because they had chosen the crest of one of the many large, long coal piles for a roosting place. There were about fifteen of them; five had the blue-black head of the adults, four had a grayish head, and the rest were in the juvenal plumage. They allowed us to approach to within thirty feet. Mr. Wilson states that they have been there regularly since 1929. Of course, they are non-breeders. Even then it comes in the nature of a shock to find birds in your neighborhood in summer that for some reason you have been associating with the latitude of Hudson and James Bay. They have, however, been found on the coast of New Jersey in summer before.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *River Forest, Illinois.*