

In 1926, Griscom (Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 235, p. 7) extended the known range of the Herring Gull to Belize, British Honduras. Records in the U. S. Biological Survey extend the range to Panama. Two banded Herring Gulls have been reported from Honduras: one from the Beaver Islands, Lake Michigan, at Puerto Castilla; and one from Kent Island, New Brunswick, at Tela. Three Herring Gulls banded June 27, 1937, on Hat Island, Green Bay, Wisconsin, were found six months later in Guatemala, one at San Marcos in the northwestern part and two at Tiquisate in the southern part. Ten birds banded on islands in Lake Huron were reported about six months later at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. At Rio Grande Bar, Nicaragua, on February 8, 1938, a Herring Gull was caught that had been banded as a young bird the previous June on Black River Isle, Lake Huron. Herring Gull B 611058, banded as a young bird July 20, 1930, at Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, was shot December 10, 1933, at Bocas del Toro, Panama, our southernmost record to date. In the West Indies banded Herring Gulls have been taken in winter along the north coast of Cuba as far east as Nipe Bay; also on Cayman Brac, and near Kingston, Jamaica.

From this evidence it seems that the winter range of the Herring Gull in the 'Check-list' should be revised to read "south to the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and southern Mexico; occasionally south to Panama." This possibly indicates an extension of range in recent years, as well as more exact information on the subject.—MAY THACHER COOKE, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Franklin's Gull in New York State.**—On October 15, 1939, on the beach at Ontario Beach Park on Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Genesee River north of Rochester, New York, I found a dead Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*). The bird was almost completely in the first-winter plumage. Identification was definitely established at the Field Museum, Chicago, where the specimen is now preserved. The plumage was almost all present except on the breast and back where the bird had been torn open and completely eviscerated, apparently by Ring-billed and Herring Gulls which were present in large numbers. Because of the evisceration it was impossible to determine the sex. This is apparently the first recorded instance of this species in New York State.—GORDON M. MEADE, M.D., 260 Crittenden Boulevard, Rochester, New York.

**Gull-billed Tern breeding in Florida.**—In his 'Florida Bird Life', Mr. Arthur H. Howell does not list the Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica aranea*) as a breeding bird for that State. Indeed, the intimation is that the species is decidedly uncommon. He gives the record which added the bird to the State list, viz., that of a specimen secured by A. F. Mears on December 17, 1886, in Hillsborough County. This specimen is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. He then lists sight records of three other observers, which covers the information.

For the past two seasons, the writer has noted numbers of these birds along the highway from Lakeport to Lake Okeechobee, skirting the northern edge of the lake. Not then realizing its rarity, and the apparently complete lack of breeding records, he made no effort to locate a nesting colony. However, during June 1939, while investigating conditions in the lake, just off the mouth of the Kissimmee River, with Audubon Warden Marvin Chandler, I saw numbers of the birds, and Chandler casually mentioned that there was a nesting colony of "about one hundred pair" nearby! Sure enough, there was.

On the June trip, the eggs had all hatched and the young were hiding here and there in the grasses, while the adults hung overhead, uttering the characteristic