

Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*) at Gray's Harbor, near Freeport, on the coast of Washington. There is a long breakwater extending about two and one-half miles out into the ocean at this point, and the birds were flying south just beyond its end.

For an hour, during the walk out to the end of the rocky breakwater, we had seen enormous flocks of shearwaters, and, when we reached the end, we watched them for an hour or more. We attempted to estimate the number of birds by counting the number passing a point about one hundred yards distant in a given time period. In this way, it was believed that about 100,000 birds an hour were going by. Most of them flew close to the surface, but individual birds regularly wheeled up to a height of about 50 feet from time to time, staying here for about twenty seconds, and then rejoining the main flock. We were told by some fishermen that the flock had been passing steadily for about three days, so that an estimated count of several million birds does not seem to be excessive.

At one time, toward evening, the leaders of the flock turned east into Gray's Harbor, and thousands of birds followed them, circling about and finally settling on the water in a dense, compact mass which covered several acres of water surface. In this flock was one bird, noticeably larger than the Sooty Shearwaters, with clear white under parts—probably the Pink-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*). On the way back we picked up one dead Sooty Shearwater which had been killed by a car.—DR. LOCKE L. MACKENZIE, *New York City*.

Lesser Black-backed Gull in New York harbor.—On the evening of March 28, 1945, while the boat on which I had crossed the Atlantic from England was lying off Staten Island, I saw a Lesser Black-backed Gull among the crowds of Herring Gulls. The bird flew past me, and rather below me, at a distance of a few yards. Not only could I see that its size was the same as that of the Herring Gulls, but I also saw the yellow legs, while the mantle was not by any means as dark as that of the Greater Black-backs that were also flying up and down the Hudson River that afternoon. In terms of the subspecies to be seen on the eastern side of the Atlantic, I should have supposed it was *Larus fuscus graellsii* rather than *L. f. fuscus*, but there are probably other possible subspecies that should be taken into account as possible visitors to New York. On the following morning (26th) before we weighed anchor, the bird once again flew past our boat, but I did not see it so well as on the previous evening.—H. G. ALEXANDER, *144 Oak Tree Lane, Birmingham 29, England*.

Rare Utah birds.—In going over my collection recently with Dr. A. M. Woodbury of the University of Utah, we came upon a swift that I have for years been holding for comparative data. The University had comparative skins, and it has been finally identified as the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), taken by me at Kaysville, Utah, May 7, 1912. This is a new record for Utah, and the specimen has been donated to the collection of the University of Utah.

I have also given to the University of Utah the Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*) recorded by me from Wendover, Utah, July 2, 1919 (Auk, 36: 565, 1919), as it seems to be too rare a bird to be left in a private collection.

On May 27, 1944, on Farmington Bay, Utah, Louise Atkinson and I sat within seventy-five feet of a Brown Pelican for half an hour and were able to record every detail of its plumage. Shooting was not allowed. I have submitted the detailed description to various ornithologists and, although its size indicated *Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis*, we have concluded to call it just "Brown Pelican." Dr. A. M. Woodbury has one sight record for *P. o. californicus* for Utah (Condor, 39: 225, 1937), but as far as I know these two comprise all the records of the occurrence of the