

**Gannet on Kent Island, New Brunswick.**—In the summer of 1972, a young adult Gannet (*Sula bassana*) established territory within a dense colony of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) on Kent Island, 9 km south of Grand Manan at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. The Gannet was first sighted on 11 June 1972, and was last seen on 20 August 1972. Plumage and behavior of the Gannet were those of a young adult male establishing a nesting site, as described by Nelson (1965, Brit. Birds 58: 240). The nearest gannetries today are on Bonaventure and the Magdalen Islands, approximately 480 km to the north and northeast, respectively. Until the 1860s Gannet Rock, 8 km southwest of Kent Island, supported an active gannetry (Pettingill 1939, Proc. Nova Scotia Inst. Sci. 19: 319). The establishment of a lighthouse on the rock in 1831 probably contributed to the Gannets eventually abandoning it.

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***Tringa glareola*—a new breeding species for North America.**—Since the Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) was first collected in Alaska on Sanak Island in 1894 (Littlejohn 1904), it has been recorded several times in the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, Alaska. To date this species has been variously considered a straggler, rare visitant, or accidental (A.O.U. 1957) in North America, although it breeds commonly in the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961). On 2 July 1969 three downy young less than 1 week old were found on Amchitka Island, Alaska, thus establishing the breeding status of this sandpiper within the geographical limits of North America.

Amchitka is a tundra- and grass-covered island of low relief and dotted with numerous small freshwater ponds and lakes. The lakes and ponds are often fringed with emergent plants and boggy expanses, but more frequently the lichen-crowberry ground cover comes to the edge of the lakes. The young were first seen as they attempted to cross a road near some small, boggy ponds. When pursued, the young gave distress calls. Oddly enough, the first response to their calls was from nearby adult Rock Sandpipers (*Calidris ptilocnemis*) by way of alarm calls and distraction displays both in the air and on the ground. Not until after one young was captured did the adult Wood Sandpipers become conspicuous and begin to call. One young was collected and is currently deposited at the Chesapeake Bay Center, Smithsonian Institution (C.M.W. 2798).

Our other experiences with the species on Amchitka were as follows. None was seen in the summer of 1967 nor between 30 April and 12 August 1968. In 1969 these sandpipers were seen regularly between 14 and 21 May. On 15 May an adult male, the right testis measuring 12 × 5 mm, was taken (USMNH 533815). On 18 May at least five individuals were seen. At sunset on 26 May the flight song was heard and an adult performed the undulating display-flight some 350 feet in the air. The flight song was heard again on 12 June. It is rather musical and best described as a "deele-deele-deele" (see Witherby et al. 1940). No birds were seen between 12 June and 2 July when the downy young was collected. In 1970 between 5 May and 1 August only one adult was seen (5 June). In 1971 several individuals were seen, often in pairs, between 26 May and 25 June. Courtship flight songs were heard on 29 May and 25 June. Breeding was suspected again in 1971 but not verified. In 1972 none was seen during the field work between 1 June and 4 August.