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First Massachusetts specimen of Le Conte's Sparrow.—On 4 September 1971 a Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammospiza leconteii*) was netted at the Manomet Bird Observatory. It had no fat and weighed 9.7 g with a winglength (chord) of 50 mm and a skull one-third or less ossified. The bird was a female. The specimen is now MCZ No. 330,035 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. This is the first specimen for Massachusetts and New England.

Three recent sight records, all from Cape Cod, seem reliable. On 19 October 1969, Wallace Bailey and Robert V. Clem identified an immature Le Conte's Sparrow on the edge of a cornfield at a farm in Truro, Massachusetts. The bird was well seen in good light, and was found again on 22 October by Joseph F. Kenneally, Jr. at the same location. On 18 November 1970 Kenneally studied a second Le Conte's Sparrow in adult plumage with a mixed sparrow flock in a briar thicket immediately behind the Coast Guard Museum building at Nauset Beach. On 25 March 1972 Robert F. Pease found a Le Conte's Sparrow in adult plumage on the northeast side of Fort Hill in Eastham. The bird remained there for 3 weeks or more and was seen by many competent Cape Cod birders.—KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON, *Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, Massachusetts 02345*. Accepted 4 Dec. 73.

First northwestern Atlantic breeding record of the Manx Shearwater.—On 4 June 1973 a Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus p. puffinus*) was discovered incubating a single white egg in a burrow under two planks on Penikese Island, Massachusetts (41° 27' N, 70° 55' W). Penikese is a small, roughly 40 ha, island at the southern end of the Elizabeth Island chain, west of Martha's Vineyard. The terrain is hilly and the vegetation mostly grassy. The island formerly supported colonies of nesting Common (*Sterna hirundo*), Roseate (*S. dougallii*), and Arctic (*S. paradisaea*) Terns (Nisbet 1973); and Leach's Storm-Petrels (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) were discovered breeding on the island by Townsend and Allen (1933) in 1933 (cf. Drury 1973). Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and Great Black-backed Gulls (*L. marinus*) now nest on the island in large numbers.

We revisited the nest on 6 June 1973 to obtain additional photographs and the following measurements of the incubating adult: bill chord (from edge of feathers to tip of bill) 33 mm; wing 243 mm; tail 88 mm; tarsus 48.5 mm (measurements were taken as described in Palmer 1962). These measurements were compared with figures for *P. p. puffinus* cited by Bourne (in Palmer 1962: 187). They are near the upper limit of the variation found in 12 males, and are well above the range for eight females. Our bill measurement is at the lower limit of the variation for the females and 1.2 mm below the shortest length given for a male. This is most likely due to a different procedure in measuring the bird. Bourne does not mention which bill measurements are given in his table (from skull or from feathers). The oval egg measured 60.05 mm × 41.00 mm, well within the range cited by Bourne.