

Migration records from Yucatan.—The following selected observations, recorded along the north coast of Yucatan chiefly during the spring months of 1936, may prove of value in connection with the recent discussions of trans-Gulf migration. In each instance reported, both the behavior of the birds and the attendant circumstances suggested that the birds were en route across the Gulf.

Turkey Vulture. Between February 2, and March 25, 1936, only one to six Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) were recorded in the vicinity of Chichen Itza in the central part of the Yucatan Peninsula, some 50 miles inland from the north coast. On March 26, a flock of 13, and on March 27, individuals and small groups totaling 15, were moving northward over Chichen Itza. On March 31 and April 1, three to five separate individuals left the Yucatan shore between Progreso and Chicxulub (east of Progreso) and flew northward over the ocean until out of sight. About 8:00 A.M., April 2, a flock of seven came from the south and continued northward over the Gulf. In the clear atmosphere the large birds were visible for a great distance. On the same day, several individuals and small groups, totaling 18 birds, flew northward across the highway between Progreso and Chichen Itza.

Sparrow Hawk. On the morning of April 7, 1936, two Sparrow Hawks (*Falco sparverius*) were perched on the beach near Progreso within a few feet of the water. They repeatedly flew out over the Gulf but returned to the beach or to the vegetation immediately behind it. Finally, about 10:00 A.M., one of the hawks left the beach and flew northward over the ocean until lost from view.

Sandpipers. On March 31, 1936, many sandpipers were about the mud flats at Progreso. About 60 were identified as Least Sandpipers (*Erolia minutilla*), about 80 as Semi-palmated Sandpipers (*Ereuntes pusillus*). At dusk, several small compact flocks of "peeps" left the flats and flew northward over the water until out of sight.

Hummingbirds. On April 1, 1936, there were numerous hummingbirds on the beach between Progreso and Chicxulub. Some were perched among the sparse vegetation of the dunes, some on the beach itself—a number at the water's edge. About 60 were identified as Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*). At intervals throughout the day, individuals and small groups left the beach and flew northward over the ocean. Some returned after flying a little distance, but others continued northward until out of sight, and by evening few remained on the beach.

Barn Swallow. On April 7, 1936, a flock of some 40 Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) was feeding and flying about the front beach and adjacent sand dunes between Progreso and Chicxulub. At intervals the birds flew out to sea until almost out of range of 8x binoculars, then returned to resume feeding. Each time they flew outward, they stopped the customary revolving movements of feeding birds and assumed a disc-shaped formation. Finally, at about 10:30 A.M., they assumed this formation and flew northward over the ocean until out of sight. At 8:30 A.M. on August 11, 1937, two Barn Swallows, one adult and one immature, were perched on the stern of the ship *Munplacé*, which was then some 80 miles north of Progreso and moving northward. The two birds remained about the ship all morning, alternately perching on the rail and making excursions over the water. Although it has been supposed that swallows, in particular, migrate around the Gulf, these were apparently early fall migrants en route south across the Gulf. If this assumption is correct, the record has additional interest in relation to the well-known theory that swallows migrate only during daylight hours, since part of the migration of these swallows would necessarily have taken place during darkness. Worthington and Todd (*Wils. Bull.*, 38, 1926:220) also cite an instance of apparent night migration of the Barn Swallow.

Wood warblers. Throughout each day, and occasionally during early evening, in the spring of 1936, small birds, warbler size and with the *chips* of warblers, flew northward across the beach near Progreso and continued over the ocean. Between 9:00 and 11:00 P.M. on March 30, there was an unusual number. It was brilliant moonlight, and the wind was in the north-northwest.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *Ann Arbor, Michigan*, and MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *Stone Laboratory, Put-in-Bay, Ohio*.

Record of the Turkey from the Pleistocene of Indiana.—In 1936 Mr. Alton Bernhardt of North Liberty, found part of the cranium of a *Cervalces* at a locality on the headwaters of the Kankakee River, Indiana (C. L. Gazin. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 19, 1938:740, figs. 1-2). This specimen he presented to the United States National Museum through the late Marcus Ward Lyon, Jr. In the summer of 1938 Mr. Bernhardt again visited this site to look for further bones, and on this occasion found the left humerus of a Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) that he has also kindly given to the National Museum. The specimen, while of good size, comes from an immature individual in which the bone is not yet fully formed. The locality is along a drainage ditch near Potato Creek, a mile east and about three-quarters of a mile north of North Liberty, St. Joseph County. The turkey humerus was secured about 20 feet from the point where the *Cervalces* skull was collected. This is the first record for this species for the Pleistocene of Indiana.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*

Gulls and terns hawking flying insects.—A note by Milton and Mary Trautman on Ring-billed Gulls fly-catching (*Wils. Bull.*, 57, 1945:77) reminded me of my own observations along those lines in recent years, and the following extracts from my diary may be worth adding to the record. On September 2, 1943, while travelling from Fort Erie to Niagara Falls, Ontario, along the Niagara River boulevard, I saw great numbers of birds, obviously feeding on insects, hovering and darting high in the air over the road and inland across the fields almost as far as the eye could see. The insect eaters were nearly all terns and gulls, with Black Terns (*Chlidonias nigra*) in various plumage phases very much in the majority. However, Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) were also well represented, and some near by were plainly seen to be snapping up the flying insects in an efficient if somewhat awkward manner. A few Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) were similarly engaged, and one or two Night-hawks (*Chordeiles minor*), with lighter and more airy flight, and apparently much greater skill, were joining in the feast. Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*), in great numbers over the river, were busy diving for fish, but once in a while a Common Tern would join the insect hawkers when a group of them happened to come close to the river bank. A few miles further down the river, toward Chippawa, other insect hawking flocks of gulls and terns were encountered; one fairly large group was predominately Ring-billed Gulls, while a smaller group, still nearer Chippawa, was largely composed of Black Terns. About a year later, on September 13, 1944, at several points along the river boulevard, from Old Fort Erie to near the mouth of Black Creek, Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls in considerable numbers were observed hawking insects. The insects were not certainly identified, but at Fort Erie they seemed to be chiefly caddis flies, and near Black Creek, either caddis flies or flying ants. At Fort Erie, almost 50 per cent of the hawking gulls were Bonaparte's, but lower down on the river, the insect-eating flocks appeared to be composed almost entirely of Ring-billed Gulls. On both of the occasions cited, flights of ants were general throughout the area. Those on which the gulls and terns were apparently feeding seemed to be largely referable to the genus *Lasius*.—R. W. SHEPPARD, *1805 Mouland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario*.