

September, 1877, by Mr. George B Dunbar. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of its capture, but it was little later than the 7th of the month, doubtless within two or three days of that date. The bird, which is in immature plumage, was in company with another apparently of the same species and age, as no difference could be detected between them. It was shot on Screwdriver Pond, a pond of about a mile in length, half a mile from Lake Bomaseen, which is a body of water some nine miles long, situated about ten miles east of the southern end of Lake Champlain.

The occurrence so far inland of a species that usually is found only off our coast, seems to demand some explanation, but that which always first suggests itself in the case of sea-birds taken in the interior, viz., that the bird has been driven from its accustomed haunts by a storm, seems in this case to be insufficient. Although the U. S. Signal Service recorded "heavy northeast gales" as prevailing along the New England coast during the 7th, 8th, and 9th of the month, yet the chances are extremely small that two individuals of the same species should have been blown by the same gales to the same pond at a distance of a hundred and thirty miles from the coast. I should prefer to suppose that in their youth and inexperience they had wandered in company from the Gulf of St. Lawrence up the St. Lawrence River, and then, guided only by an instinct that impelled them southward, they had followed up the Champlain Valley to the point where they were found—CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

A newly-discovered Breeding Place of Leach's Petrel (*Cymochorea leucorrhoa* (Vieill.) Coues) in Scotland.—A friend of mine, Mr. John Swinburne, when on an ornithological yachting cruise during the past summer, visited the little-known island of Rona, lying about forty miles to the northeast of the Island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, which had not been previously visited, so far as known, by any ornithologist. He found about twelve or fifteen species of birds inhabiting the island, chiefly, of course, sea-birds. Among them he found, on 20th June, the Fork-tailed Petrel breeding in considerable numbers, and took a number of their eggs, which were quite fresh. He tells me he found them breeding in burrows in companies, several pairs of birds inhabiting the same main burrow, off which each pair had a separate and smaller burrow formed at right angles to the main one, at the extremity of which their single egg was laid. The only European breeding place of this species hitherto known is St. Kilda, where Sir William Milne found their nests in 1847. The common Stormy Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*, also breeds at St. Kilda, although it does not appear to do so on Rona, so far as observed by Mr. Swinburne.—JOHN J. DALGLEISH, *Edinburgh, Scotland.*

Black-throated Auk (*Synthliborhamphus antiquus*) in Wisconsin.—If my readers will look at a map of North America they will be surprised, to say the least, that a North Pacific sea-bird should find its way, even by accident, to the State of Wisconsin. The great range of the Rocky Mountains, extending to the very verge of the Arctic Ocean, acts as a