

nightfall the Gulls seemed to fly in one direction.—northward,—as if they roosted together, and when low water came at night, they might be heard at intervals calling from the flats. At Mingan and Percé the Herring Gull breeds in colonies, and here, too, their querulous cries might be heard at all times throughout the night.

The term “wary and observing bird” is applicable to most Gulls, even where they are not especially sought after. In Valparaiso harbor, where the rules of the port prohibit the firing of guns, *Larus dominicanus* was extremely tame, feeding about the vessels and frequently alighting on their jib-booms. Just without the harbor they were shy and vigilant. Here, too, the greater part of the Gulls departed toward nightfall in one direction, apparently for the purpose of roosting together, sometimes leaving in flocks of fifty or more.—F. A. LUCAS, *Washington, D. C.*

Another Specimen of the Labrador Duck.—As an addition to Mr. Dutcher's list of specimens of *Camptolaimus labradorius* present in other collections (see ‘The Auk, 1891, p. 201), I beg to state that the Dresden Museum possesses a female example, as to the history of which, however, I am only able to say that it was in Dresden before the year 1850 when Reichenbach published a figure of it in his ‘Handbuch der speciellen Ornithologie: Natatores.’ It has all the appearance of an antique specimen, and, that it is so, is further shown by the handwriting on the old label, according to which it came from Labrador.—A. B. MEYER, M. D., *Dresden, Saxony.*

Ereunetes occidentalis in Connecticut.—Mr. C. C. Hamner, while collecting shore birds with me at Lyme, Conn., Sept. 4, 1889, shot three birds of this species. There were six of them in all, and they were quite noticeable among the *Ereunetes pusillus* with which they were associated, on account of their longer bill. These birds were kindly identified by Dr. J. A. Allen, and are now in the collection of Mr. John H. Sage, Portland, Conn.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Conn.*

Totanus flavipes and Charadrius dominicus.—Mr. William S. Kimball of Rochester, N. Y., informs me that while shooting at Martin's Point, near Swan Island, North Carolina, he noted a large migration of the Smaller Yellowleg passing south on August 29, 1892. On the same date he shot two American Golden Plover, and later in the day another, all that he saw. The wind was southeast with drizzling rain.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Tryngites subruficollis—I have met with and taken but few Buff-breasted Sandpipers in my shooting experience on the Massachusetts coast; my record shows but eleven during the last seventeen years, all of them having been shot on the island of Nantucket. Six of these were taken on

Sept. 8, 1875; one on Aug. 26, 1879; one on Aug. 28, and one on Sept. 1, 1886; one on Sept. 5, 1892. I am consequently inclined to regard them as not very abundant in the above locality. Of the few which I have seen I have remarked their extreme gentleness and desire to be in company with other birds. On one occasion I had one alight among my Plover decoys on the upland (which they seem very fond of frequenting) and, not wishing to shoot it, I allowed it to remain for quite a while so I could watch it. During this time it moved about with unconcern, apparently not being aware that its supposed companions were of wood. It seemed so gentle that I determined to see how near it would permit me to approach, and it was not over five or six feet from me when it flew away, but only for a short time, however, for it returned and alighted in the course of ten or fifteen minutes. Having no desire to shoot it, I allowed it to remain until it departed not to return. All the birds that I have seen come immediately to the decoys on perceiving them, and alight without hesitation or fear. Their flight is rapid, with many turns and zigzag movements, and near the ground, constantly turning up so as to show their entire under parts.

They vary greatly in size, so much so that, speaking from memory, I should say some of those I have recorded were nearly two thirds larger than others. I think the plumage of the younger birds is rather lighter colored all over than the adults'. I have never observed more than seven or eight birds in a flock, and then only once. With their noticeable, clean-cut outline, and peculiarly soft, blended plumage, they are one of our most graceful and attractive Sandpipers.—GEORGE W. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

A Specimen of *Numenius arquatus* Said to have been Taken on Long Island, N. Y.—The collection of the New York State Museum contains a specimen of Curlew labelled "*Numenius longirostris*, Long-billed Curlew, male, taken on Long Island in 1853." The specimen proves to be a European Curlew (*Numenius arquatus*). Mr. William Dutcher has compared the specimen with specimens of *Numenius arquatus* in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and says there is not the slightest doubt that the bird belongs to that species. This being the case, the statement on the label that the bird was taken on Long Island becomes an interesting one. Mr. Brewster, Mr. Ridgway and Dr. Merriam inform me that, so far as they know, the species has never been recorded as occurring in an American locality.

The annual reports of the New York State Museum (or Cabinet) record but three specimens of Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius longirostris*, as having been received into the State collection, viz., one specimen (without data of any kind) recorded in the 1st Report, p. 17, 1848; one male, recorded as part of the De Rham collection, 4th Report, p. 36, 1851; one male, recorded in the 7th Report, p. 17, 1854. This last specimen was received in 1853 as it is recorded in "Appendix A. Catalogue of the quad-