and tail its bill was dull yellow and its feet black, whilst instead of a black band on the back of the neck it had only some dusky streaks. This plumage is not usually described in text-books so that I had thought that my notes indicated a bird which had acquired the adult colouring of bill and feet prematurely. On reference to Dr. Dwight's recent monograph of the Gulls of the World (Bull. Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist., vol. LII, p. 320), I find this plumage described as the "First Nuptial Plumage" from a specimen obtained on Long Island on March 17. I feel confident therefore that the bird observed by me was a Kittiwake though there appears to be no record of the occurrence of this species in the Bahamas, West Indies or Caribbean Sea.—W. B. ALEXANDER, *Croydon, England.*

Nesting of the Herring Gull and some other birds on Lake Erie Islands.—On June 10, 1926 in the company of Prof. F. H. Herrick and Mr. Fuller of the Cleveland Museum, I visited some of the islands of Lake Erie.

Our primary object was to determine if the Bald Eagles nested on any of the islands except Kelley's.

We first visited Kelley's Island and found that but one pair of the Eagles had nested there, the other nest being deserted. The only other nest found was on Rattlesnake Isl. Here the birds last year deserted a perfectly good nest and built a new one in another tree some hundred feet away but in a higher position.

In a small swamp on Kelley's Island were found a number of other nests, some of interest. A very tame King Rail was found, or he found us for he had no idea of flying but only of clucking loudly for us to go away. After some further exploring we found a nest of a King Rail, possibly his, but away across the swamp. There were nine eggs in the nest, which was built in a clump of bur-reed, and made of the same material. The water about it was about 14 inches deep. Later, in July, I visited the nest and found that the eggs had apparently all hatched but one.

In this marsh we found five sites of what looked like Black Tern nests. Only one of these was in use but there were six birds flying resentfully about us. This one nest had one egg on the 11th and a second on the 12th.

The female was tame enough to permit us to make some beautiful pictures of her at the nest.

We then secured a motor boat and visited Starve Island, some miles up the Lake. Here on a small reef 100 by 500 feet we found fifteen or eighteen hundred of the Common Tern nesting. It is so interesting a colony and so beautiful an islet that it should be preserved as a bird sanctuary. Our next islands were also the home of the Common Tern. Some of the nest sites make most beautiful pictures, for these little Devonian limestone islands are ledged along the shore, and the ledges are the home of fern, columbine and pentstemon, as well as the domicile of the graceful Terns, sitting on their eggs and outlined against the lichens and ferns above the water, making a picture indeed.

It began to rain at 11:30 as we approached N. W. Chicken Island. There were many Herring Gulls with the Terns on the Islet. When we were near the shore a Black Duck swam away carrying two downy young on her back. I had never seen this before—a most interesting sight.

A number of Cormorants were in the flock of birds that flew up and circled about us. Mr. Fuller and I rowed ashore. There was no verdure on the island but a great Canada thistle set between two glacial bowlders and there at the foot of the thistle was a Herring Gull's nest with three eggs. These birds rarely nest in Ohio and I know of no record.—C. M. SHIPMAN.

The "new" Bermuda Shearwater proves to be Puffinus puffinus puffinus.—A specimen of a Shearwater taken in Bermuda "sitting on a single egg," March 10, 1905, and later described as a new race, *bermudæ* (Auk, XXXIII, 1916, p. 195), now proves to be indistinguishable from the typical Manx Shearwater. I have recently examined and remeasured this specimen, the type of *bermudæ*, in the American Museum of Natural History, and direct comparison made between it and European birds shows that it is easily referable to *Puffinis puffinus puffinus*, not differing either in size or coloration.

The races of the Manx Shearwater differ chiefly in the extent of white on the under tail coverts, axillars and wing-lining. In typical *puffinus*, the bird of the North Atlantic, the pure white is hardly broken by slightly brownish or grayish edgings; in *yelkouan*, the Levantine Shearwater of the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea, the edgings are conspicuous; and in *mauretanicus*, of the western Mediterranean and adjacent Atlantic, the coverts as well as the flanks, are strikingly dusky. The difference in size between the races is slight and the sexes are practically alike both in size and plumage. The Bermuda specimen has the whiter coverts of *puffinus* and not the darker ones of the other two races and the subjoined measurements, based upon an equal number of each sex, mostly breeding birds, show that it falls quite within the average of *puffinus*.

Eight specimens of *puffinus;* wing, 213–232(227.4) mm.; tail, 70–81 (74.5); tarsus, 42–46(44.2); toe with claw, 44–52(48.0); culmen, 32–37 (34.6); depth of bill at nostril, 7–9(8.0); width of bill, 6–7(6.3).

Type of *bermudae*, wing, 225 mm.; tail, 71; tarsus, 44; toe, 51; culmen, 36; depth, 8; width, 6.

The taking of this bird recalls an earlier record of "*Puffinus anglorum*" (= *puffinus*). A bird was "captured while sitting on its solitary egg in a rocky hole on the south shore some years ago" (Zoologist, 1877, I, p. 491), but it is possible that this bird recorded by Lieut. Reid was Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*), a species known to breed in Bermuda, for he makes no mention of this species. At all events the recent record definitely extends the breeding range of the Manx Shearwater to the western side of the Atlantic where previously it has been considered only as a very occasional straggler.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, *American Museum of Natural History, New York.*