

At 3.30 o'clock I met these two gentlemen at Sagamore, and by 5.30 the bird was safely secured, after such difficulties with quicksands and mud as are not often encountered in New England collecting. It was an immature male. It is on exhibition at the Boston Society of Natural History, and apparently constitutes the first Massachusetts record since 1896.—JOSEPH A. HAGAR, *Ornithologist, Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game.*

**Trans-Atlantic Flight of Gull-billed Tern.**—The record of a banded Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*), recovered on the island of Barbados, British West Indies, adds another bird to the list of those that have crossed the ocean.

Under date of September 13, 1935, the American Consul at Barbados, B.W.I., transmitted through the Department of State a copy of the following item, which appeared in the "Barbados Advocate" of September 6, 1935:

"To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—Please publish in your paper if you think it will be of interest to your readers.

A whitish bird with a wing spread of about fifteen inches was shot at Maynard's Swamp yesterday (September 4) bearing a metal tag inscribed Zool. Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark RK. 2929.

This may catch the eye of some of the enthusiastic bird shooters.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,

N. Kellman, Sand Street, St. Peter."

The Biological Survey immediately wrote to Dr. Å. Vedel Tåning, Director of the Marine Biological Laboratory in Copenhagen, who is responsible for the banding work of the Zoological Museum, and has been advised that the bird in question was a Gull-billed Tern, banded at Tipperne, Ringkjøbing Fjord, Jutland, on June 17, 1935. The chick was at that time about one day old and Dr. Tåning reports that "it left its home about July 20th . . ." He ventures the opinion that the bird made the trans-Atlantic flight in "probably less than a month. No tropical disturbances were recorded at that time in Barbados nor in the week previous to the recovery of the bird."

Dr. Tåning adds that "the record will soon be published," but since it is assumed that this will be in a Danish publication and so may escape the attention of most American ornithologists, it seems desirable to record it also in 'The Auk,' particularly since it may have some significance with reference to the American birds of this species, which, since the Eighteenth Supplement to the A.O.U. 'Check-List' (Auk, 1923), has been given subspecific standing under the name of *Gelochelidon nilotica aranea*.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Little Gulls again in New York Harbor.**—Every spring, from the middle of April to early May flocks of Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) follow the wake of the Staten Island ferryboats, to feed on something churned up by the screws. Ever since 1929 we have watched them with added interest, because of the hope of seeing a Little Gull among them. This year my search was again rewarded on the morning of May 1. Among the Bonaparte's Gulls following a ferry passing us toward the south there appeared to be two Little Gulls (*Larus minutus*). One of them soon switched over to the wake of our boat and was well examined with glasses at about 75 yards. The other seemed to follow its example, but was by this time so far back as to make identification less certain. The black under wing-coverts are always the