

tion of the specimen disclosed it to be an immature female. Dr. J. W. Leonard of the Institute for Fisheries Research examined the food in the partly filled stomach. This food consisted of numerous small Diptera of the series Brachycera; many small Hymenoptera of the family Chalcididae; several minute Coleoptera of the suborder Rhynchophora; several fragments, in early instar stages, of Hemiptera of the family Gerridae; a few fragments of Ephemeroptera; and sparse fragments of a terrestrial arachnid. Because of the finely triturated condition of the contents, generic and specific determinations of the remains could not be made. In an examination of thirty-six stomachs of the Red Phalarope that were taken from the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands (Alaska), New York and Maine, Dr. Alexander Wetmore ('Food of American Phalaropes, Avocets, and Stilts,' Bull. U. S. Dept. of Agric., no. 1359, p. 3, 1925) found that Crustacea was the group of animals best represented. No free-swimming Crustacea or other planktonic forms were found in the stomach of the Whitmore Lake bird, although at the time of capture the lake contained a large pulse of these animals, of which some forms were comparatively large in size. The Red Phalarope has been recorded previously only about five times in Michigan.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Atlantic Kittiwake in Wisconsin.—On February 1, 1938, John Schaeffer reported a Kittiwake in the Milwaukee Harbor. On February 4, the Milwaukee Museum men took the bird for a specimen. It proved to be an Atlantic Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*) in immature plumage. While we have several sight records of the Kittiwake in Wisconsin (Dr. Hoy, 1853 and 1870, and Walter Mueller, 1930) this is, as far as I know, the first specimen taken in Wisconsin.—MURL DEUSING, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin*.

Unusual perching habit of the Black Tern.—While engaged on a sanctuary-inspection trip in Texas during June 1937, what seems to be a unique departure on the part of the Black Tern (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*) in perching, was noted by the writer, Robert P. Allen and Guy Emerson, of New York, and J. J. Carroll, of Houston, Texas. While passing the several bayous which make up part of the Guadeloupe River Bottoms, Victoria County, several hundred of these birds were seen fishing. Running parallel with the highway was a line of poles carrying wires, and many of the terns were resting on these! At some little distance, they were taken to be swallows, as it is a typical swallow habit; but of course, closer approach showed what the birds were. At the point where most of them were congregated, the line was no more than thirty or forty feet from the road. The terns were massed on the wires thickly, to the extent of several hundred, and many were leaving or alighting on the wires continually.

During Mr. Carroll's long residence in Texas and in spite of his extensive knowledge of ornithology, it was the first time he had ever seen such a thing, and it was utterly new to the rest of us. Subsequent inquiry among friends and acquaintances of the writer have failed to reveal anyone who has seen this done by the Black Tern. Observers in the New York City region have failed to recall the procedure in that area, at least those who have been questioned. Everyone to whom the writer has spoken has been so interested, that it seems advisable to ask whether anyone anywhere has noted this behavior of the species.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Natl. Assoc. Audubon Socs., Charleston, South Carolina*.

Development of remiges in the Atlantic Murre.—While the general appearance of the juvenal and the first-winter plumage of the Atlantic Murre (*Uria aalge aalge*) has been known for a long time, it has never been recognized that the young