

the west which may have had a bearing on the presence of this bird in such an unusual location.

I am indebted to Mr. A. H. Howell of the U. S. Biological Survey for the information that there is apparently only one previously published record of this species for the State: a specimen taken near Savannah, May 24, 1933, by Ivan S. Tomkins (Auk, 51: 252, 1934).—HERBERT L. STODDARD, *Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia.*

**Franklin's Gull in Ohio.**—Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) was placed on the list of birds found in Ohio on the strength of a mounted specimen discovered by Lynds Jones (Wilson Bull., 14: 20, 1907) in the taxidermy shop of Thomas M. Earl in Columbus. This bird was shot at the Licking Reservoir (Buckeye Lake) October 15, 1906. More than twenty-four years elapsed before the species was again reported from the State. The current A. O. U. 'Check-list of North American Birds,' fourth edition, lists it as accidental in Ohio. As late as 1932, Trautman (Bull. Ohio Dept. Conservation, 1: no. 3, p. 8, 1932) considered it as casual. Since 1930, so many occurrences of Franklin's Gull in Ohio have been reported that our conception of its status has changed considerably. These records follow.

On December 22, 1930, an "immature bird in first winter plumage" was found at Fairport Harbor, Lake County, Ohio, by E. A. Doolittle (Wilson Bull., 43: 227, 1931; Bird-Lore, 33: 61, 1931). What was probably the same individual was seen by a friend of Mr. Doolittle on December 28, by Mr. Doolittle on January 3 and 8, 1931; and again by the same friend on January 18. This gull was also seen on January 8, 1931, by Emerson Kemsies and John W. Aldrich of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. On November 13, 1932, one was seen flying over fields near Muddy Creek, southern Ottawa County, Ohio, by Milton B. Trautman. On November 18, 1932, O. E. Ehrhart found a wounded adult along Flat Rock Creek seven miles south of Antwerp, Paulding County, Ohio. This was one of a flock of six or seven which was shot into by an unknown hunter. Several were killed and dressed by the hunter who mistook them for ducks! The specimen was mounted and is now in Mr. Ehrhart's private collection at Antwerp, Ohio. On November 19, 1932, I saw two feeding along the Lake Erie shore with a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. On December 3, 1933, my brother, Bernard R. Campbell, and I (Wilson Bull., 46: 122, 1934) found on Maumee Bay, Washington Township, Lucas County, Ohio, an immature female which was somewhat oil-soaked but still able to fly. This bird was collected and prepared by my brother and the skin given to the Ohio State Museum. On July 4, 1934, my brother and I saw an adult with a black head and red bill at Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio. This record appears to be the only occurrence of Franklin's Gull in breeding plumage within the State. On October 7, 1934, I saw a group of three (Baird, Bird-Lore, 36: 373, 1934) with a flock of Ring-billed Gulls on the shore of Maumee Bay, Lucas County, Ohio. On October 6, 1935, I saw one near Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio, and an adult at the same place November 28, 1935. On October 20, 1935, I found one on the Maumee River Rapids, Lucas County, Ohio. On September 12, 1936, two were seen in Carroll Township, Ottawa County, Ohio, by Lawrence E. Hicks. On September 27, 1936, at the mouth of the Maumee River, Toledo, Ohio, I collected a male in first fall plumage which had a strong suffusion of peach color on the breast. On October 4, 1936, I found another at the same place. On October 18, 1936, I located two on the shore of Maumee Bay, Lucas County, and collected one, an immature male. This and the above specimen were given to Ohio State Museum.

On October 26, 1936, I saw one on the Maumee River at Riverside Park, Toledo, Ohio. On November 15, 1936, Lawrence E. Hicks discovered one at Maumee Bay, Lucas County, Ohio, and on November 22, 1936, I saw one flying over fields in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. September 13, 1937, an immature female was collected at Ashtabula, Ohio, by Lawrence E. Hicks (Walker, Bird-Lore, 39: 473, 1937). The skin was presented to Ohio State Museum. On October 3, 1937, Milton B. Trautman and I saw four at the mouth of the Maumee River, Toledo, Ohio (Walker, Bird-Lore, 39: 473, 1937); October 10, two were seen by Edward S. Thomas and Miss Marion Washburn at the O'Shaugnessey Reservoir, Delaware County, Ohio (Walker, Bird-Lore, 39: 473, 1937); on October 14, 1937, I found one at Maumee Bay, Lucas County, Ohio; on October 17, 1937, one at Riverside Park, Toledo, Ohio; and on October 24, 1937, one near the mouth of the Maumee River, Toledo, Ohio.

From these records I conclude that: (1) since 1930, a few have regularly occurred in the autumn at the western end of Lake Erie, and less regularly in the remainder of the State; (2) it is exceedingly rare in summer and apparently absent in spring; (3) either the species has increased as a transient since 1930 or, what is more probable, an increase in the number of observers and in their field experience, has resulted in a greater number of records, since the birds are easily confused with Bonaparte's Gulls.

This gull arrives in Ohio about October 1 and a few remain until the western end of Lake Erie freezes over. The earliest recorded arrival is September 12, 1936, and the latest date of departure January 18, 1931. There is one occurrence in summer, July 4, 1934, but none in spring. In early autumn, Franklin's Gulls associate with Ring-billed and Herring Gulls, but during November they seem to prefer the society of Bonaparte's Gulls. In all my sight records, I have carefully eliminated any possibility of confusing Franklin's Gull with the Laughing Gull. The latter bird has not been reported for Ohio. Compared with the Laughing Gull, the small bill and white throat of the immature Franklin's Gull form easily distinguishable field marks at a reasonable distance. Of my sight records, only three identifications were made at a distance of more than two hundred feet.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness and express my thanks to Edward S. Thomas, Curator of Natural History, Ohio State Museum, for checking the plumage of specimens of Franklin's Gull deposited there, and to Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne, Curator of Birds, and Milton B. Trautman, Assistant Curator of Fishes, of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, for aid and criticism in preparing this article.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

**Notes on jaegers and gulls of Colorado.**—In checking over the various bird collections in Colorado, we have been surprised at the scarcity of large gulls and consequent lack of material to determine the species represented in our State. There were less than a dozen all together, the majority being *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. In the State Teachers College collection at Greeley, Colorado, we found an immature jaeger identified as *Stercorarius parasiticus*. We considered it *longicaudus*, which has not been recorded for Colorado, and Dr. Alexander Wetmore verified our identification. The specimen, an immature male (S. T. C. no. 320) was collected on Windsor Reservoir, Weld County, Colorado, on October 18, 1902, by Elmer Sutter.

This past spring, on March 26, 1938, we were at Mile High Duck Club, in Adams County, with Robert B. Rockwell, and saw a second-year Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) cruising over one of the ponds in company with two dark-primaried birds, which were probably Herring Gulls. As the light was good, we had ample