

Spain. Miss Leach further comments that "never before has a bird ringed in the British Isles been found in the United States."

The following are occurrences of Skuas classed as New England records:

Specimens

(Sept.?), 1877	Georges Bank (85 miles E. by S. of Nantucket I.)	L. Kumlien
July 1878	Georges Bank	T. M. Brewer
September 10, 1884	Pollock Rip (10 miles E. of Cape Cod)	N. S. Goss
February 4, 1940	Swampscott, Mass.	L. Randall

Further Massachusetts Sight Records

September 17, 1878	Ipswich Bay	R. L. Newcomb
October 17, 1883	Nantucket Shoals (2)	J. W. Collins
September 19, 1889	Woods Hole	V. N. Edwards
August 30, 1890	Woods Hole	V. N. Edwards
Summer, 1913	Georges Bank	W. H. Rich
(observations June 19–November 5, the greatest number August 12–September 10)		
February 19, 1928	off Rockport	L. Griscom, <i>et al.</i>
January 2, 1938	30 miles off Nantucket I.	R. H. Pough
July 13, 1938	near Muskeget I.	J. A. Hagar, <i>et al.</i>

Whether or not the late-summer Skuas are of Antarctic origin remains a question until further specimens are secured.—DAVID L. GARRISON, *New England Museum of Natural History, Boston, Massachusetts.*

Laughing Gull breeding in Nova Scotia.—The breeding distribution of this gull (*Larus atricilla*), as given in the 1931 edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-list,' includes Canadian territory by the statement "(formerly Nova Scotia)." This statement apparently rests on the record of Bryant (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 6: 122, 1857) which concerned two pairs collected on Green Island, near Yarmouth, in 1856. The females collected were judged upon dissection to have "just finished laying."

Taverner (Auk, 44: 217, 1927) has recorded three summer (August) specimens taken at Clam Point, Cape Sable. Two of these were adults.

We can now record a fully adult specimen taken at Bird Islands, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, on July 16, 1939, by H. C. White of the Atlantic Biological Station. Further, we can add data relative to two nesting situations. Mr. White made a casual visit to the Bird Islands on July 16. He noted that somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred agitated adult Laughing Gulls were concerned with a particular island. No other species of gull was present there. He landed on the island which was rather heavily clothed with low vegetation and discovered a dozen or more gull nests, some with addled eggs. No young were observed but he is convinced that they were there somewhere, sheltered by the vegetation. Inquiry from fishermen elicited the information that these gulls, known locally as 'Blackpolls' had long nested in this situation. Formerly, the eggs of this gull were used for food by the natives.

Mr. White also informs us that a small colony was concerned with, and apparently established on, Harbour Rock, off the Moser River in the same general region. This site is approximately five miles from the one mentioned above. Our

thanks are due Mr. White for these particulars.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Canada.*

Caspian Tern in Haiti.—In 'The Birds of Haiti and the Dominican Republic,' Wetmore and Swales (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 155, p. 181, 1931) place the Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*) in the hypothetical list because of the absence of specimen evidence, although the citation is made that "Danforth writes 'three noted at Les Salines on July 30, 1927.'" As stated in that bulletin, this species is not known to visit the West Indies regularly, and during the subsequent work of Dr. Wetmore and myself on the island of Hispaniola in 1931, no evidence of its presence was obtained, although the superficially similar-appearing Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*) was observed on several occasions on the coasts of both Haiti and the Dominican Republic (see Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 82: 30, 1933).

The Caspian Tern, however, may now be added to the avifauna of the island upon the basis of the recovery of a banded bird. This bird, which carried band no. B 608922, was banded as a chick at Gravelly Gull Island, Delta County, Michigan, on July 9, 1932, by the late William I. Lyon. It was killed four kilometers from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the shore near the Haitian-American Sugar Company, on November 5, 1939. This information, together with the band, was transmitted to the Biological Survey by Colonel George H. Weems, Chief of the U. S. Military Mission (Quartier Général de l'École Militaire d'Haiti) at Port-au-Prince.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

An American Caspian Tern in England.—What is believed to be the first European record of the American race of the Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*) has been reported to the Biological Survey. The bird was marked as a chick with band no. 566280 at the colony on Shoe Island (also known as Little Hat Island), Beaver Island group, in northern Lake Michigan, on July 14, 1927, by the late William I. Lyon. That colony of Caspian Terns is probably one of the largest in the United States. I made an estimate of 600 pairs in the colony in July 1923, and on a visit a year later, I estimated that it contained from 1,000 to 1,500 pairs. Birds banded on those occasions were recovered as far south as Colombia, South America, and also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Caspian Tern no. 566280 was found dead by a school boy on the beach at Whitby, York County, on the northeast coast of England, during August 1939. It was reported to the Survey by John E. Jenkinson, geography master at the Grammar School, Yarm, Yorks. Subsequent correspondence with Mr. Jenkinson resulted in the band being sent to the Bureau for verification. After preserving a graphite impression for the sake of the record, the band was returned to England to be retained by the finder as a souvenir.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Great Auk in the Isle of Man.—A discovery of great importance to, if not the younger, certainly the older generation of ornithologists has been announced by Mr. Kenneth Williamson in his article contained in the December, 1939, number of 'The Journal of the Manx Museum.' He announced that a drawing by Daniel King, probably made in 1652, which has in the past been regarded as the figure of a Puffin and is so described in 'The Birds of the Isle of Man,' by P. G. Ralfe (1906), has now been established to be that of a Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*).

These words appear in the book under the description of the Puffin—"the white spot before the eye something after the fashion of the Great Auk." The author,