Fulmar taken in Virginia.—On 3 March 1962, Harry T. Armistead, William C. Russell, and I found an adult male Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) in the light-phase plumage in the grass-shrub community on the leeward side of the ocean dunes 4 km (2.5 miles) south of Sandbridge, Virginia Beach, Virginia. Unable to fly, the bird was quickly captured. The only external injuries noted were a few scratches on the webbing of the feet; also, the breast feathers were somewhat worn. Both features probably resulted from the bird's thrashing about in the dense vegetation. The bird was preserved and sent to the U. S. National Museum (specimen No. 478859), where John W. Aldrich (letter of 11 April 1962) identified it as *F. g. glacialis*. The body was neither fat nor emaciated. No disease nor any sign of malnutrition was obvious. The stomach contained a little unidentifiable animal matter and the eye of a squid (*Loligo* sp.). When found, the bird had a small quantity of orange-colored fluid on the tomia of the mandibles and in the buccal cavity, later identified as the secretion of the proventriculus. Aldrich further stated that a number of unidentified Mallophaga were collected from the head of the specimen.

It is highly improbable that the bird was ashore in the Sandbridge area of Virginia Beach for much more than a day. This section of the city has a dense predator population of opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), and gray foxes (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*).

On 27 February, the weather officials at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, reported a low pressure system some 539 km (335 miles) in diameter centered off the east coast of the United States at 39° N lat and 66° 30′ W long. At the same time, a much larger cyclonic system, irregular in shape, but roughly 2,576 km (1,600 miles) in diameter, was centered to the east at 37° N lat and 44° W long. On 28 February, the low, just off the east coast, had moved southwestward and doubled in size with winds along its western perimeter NE 15 to 35 knots (17.2 to 40.2 mph). The larger low pressure area to the east had moved northward, with little change in size and with wind velocities comparable to the smaller system. By 1 March, both had merged into one large low, covering most of the North Atlantic off North America, with its western perimeter roughly along the coast line. The U. S. Weather Bureau at Norfolk recorded NNE winds of 18 to 26 knots (20.7 to 29.9 mph) on this date. On 2 March, this large low had increased slightly in size. Its perimeter extended into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and inland a short distance and then south along the coast into North Carolina. Winds at Norfolk ranged from the NE and NW 17 to 45 knots (19.6 to 51.8 mph) on 2 March. The circulation of winds around cyclones in the Northern Hemisphere being counterclockwise (H. R. Byers, *General meteorology*, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1944), meteorological conditions were highly favorable for this specimen to have strayed southwest of its normal winter range.

Maurice Broun (letter, 17 May 1962, and *Cassinia*, 39: 24, 1953) found a dead Fulmar in the light-phase plumage at Dewey Beach, Delaware, on 29 November 1952. This, the first recorded in Delaware, was to have been placed in the collection at The University of Delaware, but unfortunately was lost. R. Bruce McCartney (*The Raven*, 28: 51, 1957) reported seeing an unsexed mounted specimen in a private home at Oyster, Virginia. J. J. Murray, editor of *The Raven*, advised me (letter, 9 March 1962) that according to a letter signed by Francis Harper, in the files of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this bird apparently was taken near Cobb Island, Northampton County, Virginia, by Alvin Crumb, some time prior to 1 July 1911. The specimen taken at Sandbridge, Virginia, is the second record for the state and appears to be the southernmost record for the Atlantic coast.—PAUL W. SYKES, JR., *1522 Lafayette Blvd., Norfolk, Virginia.*