

**Noddy Tern in Massachusetts.**—The A.O.U. Check-list (fifth edit., 1957) gives the most northerly locality records for the Noddy Tern (*Anous stolidus*) as South Carolina and Bermuda. However, a dead one was found by Ralph Hornblower, Jr., on the beach at Squibnocket, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, on 3 September 1954 after a hurricane of 31 August. The specimen was examined by Guy Emerson and Seth Wakeman but was so badly decomposed that it could not be preserved (L. Griscom and G. Emerson, *Birds of Martha's Vineyard*, 1959; see p. 79). An additional record has been published for New England, of three Noddy Terns seen by James Baird on Block Island, Rhode Island, 12 September 1960, following Hurricane Donna (*Aud. Field Notes*, 15: 11, 1961). It now seems worthwhile to report a single Noddy Tern that was present at Smith Point, Nantucket, Massachusetts, from 27 August to 3 September, 1957. This record is substantiated by more than thirty kodachromes and black and white photographs. In these the tern is clearly recognizable and its characters may be compared with those of other species of terns shown in the photographs. This bird, judging from the pictures evidently a bird of the year, was discovered by Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Heywood, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who are experienced bird watchers and banders. They observed the bird daily during its stay and could approach it in their jeep to within 20 feet. A local photographer took the photographs, which have been examined by us. The Heywoods had covered the area regularly but did not notice the tern until 27 August, so it is presumed the bird arrived near that date. Examination of weather records for the period indicates only a mild tropical disturbance, 24–26 August 1957, with atmospheric pressure only a few millibars below that normal for the season and locality (Dunn and Miller, *Atlantic hurricanes*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1960; see fig. 4, p. 16). However, it was "weather" that moved rather rapidly from a place where Noddy Terns might regularly occur to the place where this bird was found. We appreciate the data and photographs furnished by the Heywoods, which made possible the publishing of this record.—C. RUSSELL MASON, *Florida Audubon Society, Maitland, Florida*, and WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON, JR., *Everglades National Park, Homestead, Florida*.

**First record of the Gray-checked Thrush in Trinidad, West Indies.**—On 1 November 1963 one of us (Aitken) found a freshly dead male Gray-checked Thrush (*Hylocichla minima*) on the grounds of the Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies. It had apparently flown against the plate glass door of a building. Since the species had not previously been recorded in Trinidad or Tobago, a skin was made and sent to the American Museum of Natural History in New York for subspecific determination. There Mr. Eugene Eisenmann kindly identified it as *Hylocichla m. minima*. The skin is now in the reference collection of the Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory, TRVL no. 7154.

Measurements of the specimen are as follows: wing, 104 mm; tail, 70 mm; culmen, 13 mm; tarsus, 32 mm. There was much mesenteric and subcutaneous fat. Hemorrhages were seen on the head and shoulders. The testes were black and measured 1 × 1 mm.—C. BROOKE WORTH AND THOMAS H. G. AITKEN, *Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory, P. O. Box 164, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.