

November 1968 slightly north of the Salton Sea in southern California (McCaskie, Audubon Field Notes, 23: 108, 1969).

Pulich hypothesized for the Texas bird a route of travel down the Atlantic Coast and westward along the Gulf during the winter, after which it might have joined northward-migrating Franklin's Gulls (*L. pipixcan*). For the Mississippi bird one could speculate similarly about the route of travel prior to its joining northward-bound Bonaparte's Gulls. A supposition of equal or greater merit might be that the bird accompanied Bonaparte's Gulls down the Illinois Waterway and Mississippi River route from the south end of Lake Michigan (where the Little Gull has been reported many times since the 1940s) in the fall or winter. It then may have been moving northward again by mid-March. I had examined carefully several larger groups of Bonaparte's Gulls at this spot in January and February without detecting any unusual species—for which I was particularly alert because a year previously I collected a Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) under like circumstances at this same site (Davis, Auk, 87: 804, 1970).

I am indebted to M. G. Vaiden for preparation of the specimen, for data cited above, and for confirmation of the identification.—W. MARVIN DAVIS, *Department of Pharmacology, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677*. Accepted 19 Aug. 70.

A documented instance of reverse migration in the Pintail.—The recovery of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service band number 636-13408 documents a spectacular instance of reverse migration in the Pintail (*Anas acuta*). U.S.F.&W.S. banders placed this band on an immature male Pintail they caught and released at the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge near Willows, Glenn County, California on 29 August 1969. In February 1970 the Bird Banding Laboratory received a letter (BBL File Reference 6251) from Mike Hay, Box 431, Wrangell, Alaska 99929, stating that while hunting on the Stikine River Flats, approximately 10 miles north of Wrangell, Alaska on 11 October 1969, he killed a Pintail wearing this band. He did not enclose the band in his letter but, when queried by the Bird Banding Laboratory, he sent a photocopy verifying the band number. We feel it safe to assume that this record is valid and that this young male Pintail traveled at least 1,600 miles in a northerly direction in the 43 days between its 29 August banding date and 11 October, when it was shot.—EARL B. BAYSINGER, *Bird Banding Laboratory, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland 20810*, and RICHARD D. BAUER, *Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, Willows, California 95988*. Accepted 16 Sep. 70.

Herring and Ring-billed Gulls paired or courting in Maryland in January and February.—At Woodlawn, Maryland, a piedmont location just west of Baltimore, a dammed stream forms a pond that from early October to early April is commonly frequented in the daytime by small numbers of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and by Ring-billed Gulls (*L. delawarensis*) in numbers that at times exceed 100. In late afternoon the birds fly off toward Baltimore harbor or Chesapeake Bay, to return the next morning. At this pond, from 28 February through 21 March 1969, and from 8 to 23 March 1970 I regularly found two Herring Gulls that plainly were paired, and on 27 January 1970 two Ring-billed Gulls that seemed to be either paired or courting.

Herring Gull.—In both 1969 and 1970 the male Herring Gull had the ringed bill of a third-year bird (Poor, Auk, 63: 149, 1946) and the female had a fully adult bill. The birds were sexable by the male's greater size and, in 1969 especially, by the