

marked interspecific differences in form and, apparently, in the way in which they control responses of the young. Taken together, these results suggest that adaptive radiation of the parent-young acoustical communication system in this group has been brought about in large part, although not solely, by adaptive variations in the calls of the adults acting relative to the more stable response tendencies of the young.

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Least Tern breeding range extension in Maine.—On 13 August 1972 while watching shorebirds on the beach immediately west of the mouth of the Morse River in Phippsburg, Maine (43° 44' N, 69° 49' W), I was harried by a pair of Least Terns (*Sterna albifrons* Pallas) that flew around me to within a meter of my head uttering their alarm notes continually. Their behavior suggested the presence of a nest but I was unable to find one.

On 23 June 1973, I returned to the same place with Michael Heath and Peter Canby. Least Terns dove at us and we counted a minimum of 10 birds. It was impossible to determine a maximum number because fog limited visibility to approximately 50 m. By watching from a short distance as the terns alighted on

the beach we located six nests. Four of these contained 2 eggs each, 1 nest had 1 egg, and 1 had 3 eggs. The nests were approximately 10 m apart along the beach in a strip 5 m wide between the dunes and the wrack line.

I revisited the Morse River tern colony on 12 July 1973, a clear day, and counted only 6 adult terns, 1 downy young, and 2 nests that contained 2 eggs each. It is probable that these were new clutches, possibly renests, as the species' incubation period is 14–16 days (Bent 1921) and 19 days had elapsed since my previous visit. Some of the nests seen on the 23 June visit were very near the wrack line. A spring tide, which was 0.77 m higher than the high tide on 23 June, occurred on 30 June (Natl. Ocean. Atmos. Admin. 1972) and may have washed away these clutches; others may have been destroyed by the dogs and people that frequent the area.

Palmer (1949) described the Least Tern as being "Formerly a summer resident to Casco Bay and of rare occurrence eastwards into Washington County." During the 1800s the species occurred annually at the Green Islands in outer Casco Bay (Brown 1882), although apparently no nests were ever recorded. The A.O.U. Check-list (1957) recorded the northern limit of the breeding range along the Atlantic coast of North America to be Plum Island in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Recently, two Least Tern colonies have been reported for Maine: the first in 1961 in Scarborough (Packard 1961, Bagg and Emery 1961), the second in 1968 in Wells (Finch 1969). The Scarborough colony gradually declined under the pressure of a housing development and no longer exists; the Wells colony contained a minimum of 30–40 pairs in 1973 (Packard pers. comm.).

The Least Tern colony at the Morse River is approximately 16 miles from the Green Islands, 30 miles from Scarborough, 49 miles from Wells, and 124 miles from Plum Island and probably represents the northern limit of breeding of Least Terns along the Atlantic coast of North America in both current and historic times. Additional eastward range extension in Maine would probably be limited by a dearth of undisturbed beaches on the mainland or large islands. Extensive, relatively secluded beaches exist on Roque Island in Jonesport, 130 miles east of the Morse River.

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First Massachusetts specimen of Le Conte's Sparrow.—On 4 September 1971 a Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammospiza leconteii*) was netted at the Manomet Bird Observatory. It had no fat and weighed 9.7 g with a winglength (chord) of 50 mm and a skull one-third or less ossified. The bird was a female. The specimen is now MCZ No. 330,035 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. This is the first specimen for Massachusetts and New England.

Three recent sight records, all from Cape Cod, seem reliable. On 19 October 1969, Wallace Bailey and Robert V. Clem identified an immature Le Conte's Sparrow on the edge of a cornfield at a farm in Truro, Massachusetts. The bird was well seen in good light, and was found again on 22 October by Joseph F. Kenneally, Jr. at the same location. On 18 November 1970 Kenneally studied a second Le Conte's Sparrow in adult plumage with a mixed sparrow flock in a briar thicket immediately behind the Coast Guard Museum building at Nauset Beach. On 25 March 1972 Robert F. Pease found a Le Conte's Sparrow in adult plumage on the northeast side of Fort Hill in Eastham. The bird remained there for 3 weeks or more and was seen by many competent Cape Cod birders.—KATHLEEN S. ANDERSON, *Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, Massachusetts 02345.* Accepted 4 Dec. 73.

First northwestern Atlantic breeding record of the Manx Shearwater.—On 4 June 1973 a Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus p. puffinus*) was discovered incubating a single white egg in a burrow under two planks on Penikese Island, Massachusetts (41° 27' N, 70° 55' W). Penikese is a small, roughly 40 ha, island at the southern end of the Elizabeth Island chain, west of Martha's Vineyard. The terrain is hilly and the vegetation mostly grassy. The island formerly supported colonies of nesting Common (*Sterna hirundo*), Roseate (*S. dougallii*), and Arctic (*S. paradisaea*) Terns (Nisbet 1973); and Leach's Storm-Petrels (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) were discovered breeding on the island by Townsend and Allen (1933) in 1933 (cf. Drury 1973). Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and Great Black-backed Gulls (*L. marinus*) now nest on the island in large numbers.

We revisited the nest on 6 June 1973 to obtain additional photographs and the following measurements of the incubating adult: bill chord (from edge of feathers to tip of bill) 33 mm; wing 243 mm; tail 88 mm; tarsus 48.5 mm (measurements were taken as described in Palmer 1962). These measurements were compared with figures for *P. p. puffinus* cited by Bourne (in Palmer 1962: 187). They are near the upper limit of the variation found in 12 males, and are well above the range for eight females. Our bill measurement is at the lower limit of the variation for the females and 1.2 mm below the shortest length given for a male. This is most likely due to a different procedure in measuring the bird. Bourne does not mention which bill measurements are given in his table (from skull or from feathers). The oval egg measured 60.05 mm × 41.00 mm, well within the range cited by Bourne.