

feet from a building back of the house; the walls of the nest were strongly supported by being constructed inside a growing ring of goldenrod stalks growing up through what became the walls of the nest. The situation was sheltered by coarse grasses and various plants, particularly wild asters, and close to the sheltering, overhanging branches of an elderberry bush.

East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

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## PROGRESS REPORT ON THE 1937 HERRING GULL STUDY

By JOSEPH J. HICKEY

As *Bird-Banding* goes to press, arrangements have been completed for the marking of over ten thousand fledgling Herring Gulls with colored celluloid bands. One very interesting and important modification of the original color scheme has been made at the suggestion of Harold S. Peters, newly appointed Atlantic Flyway Biologist of the Survey. By the simple addition of one more color among the celluloid bands, it will no longer be necessary for observers to determine whether bands are on a bird's right leg or left leg.

It is worth emphasizing that aluminum bands still constitute part of each color combination, and that the exact order of the bands on a bird's leg is still necessary in order to make a sight recovery. Thus a report that a bird carried "blue and red bands in addition to a Survey band" will be meaningless. "Aluminum over blue over red" will, however, indicate one colony, "Aluminum over red over blue" will indicate a different one. The three colors to be used on fledglings this year are blue, red and yellow. The few adult birds captured will receive an additional black band.

Banding operations will be carried on in the Great Lakes by W. I. Lyon; at the Razades Islands, Quebec, by Dr. D. A. Déry; at St. Mary Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by Dr. H. F. Lewis; along the Labrador coast by Dr. A. O. Gross and H. S. Peters; at Bonaventure Island by W. M. Duval; at Kent's Island, New Brunswick, by W. A. O. Gross; on the Heron Islands, Maine, by S. Hyde; in Muscongus Bay, Maine, by A. D. Cruickshank; on the Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, by L. O. Shelley; at Penikese Island, Massachusetts, by C. B. Floyd and L. B. Fletcher; and at Wicopesset Island, New York—the Herring Gull's southernmost breeding point on the Atlantic coast—by W. C. O'Brien.

All reports of recoveries should be sent to "Gull Survey," American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.