

in an impossible condition. The wings were saved after identification had been made certain. This is the farthest north that this species has been taken in Ohio. A resume of the Ohio occurrences may prove of interest.

Audubon was the first to record it in 1840, *Birds of America*, p. 17, for the region of Cincinnati. This record was quoted by Kirkpatrick, Brewer, Wheaton, and Coues, but the next record was made by Dr. Frank Langdon in *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, Vol. 2, p. 109, 1899. Dr. Langdon saw three birds feeding upon carrion near Madisonville, one of which he wounded and was afterward probably captured by Edwin Leonard on January 1, 1877. Dr. Langdon saw the birds on December 20, 1876. Mr. R. W. Smith recorded a pair near Lebanon, December, 1883. This record, together with the statement that it is now a regular summer resident in Warren county along the Little Miami and Caesar's Creek hills, was published in the *Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History*, July, 1891, p. 113. Mr. Oliver Davie took a specimen four miles north of Reynoldsburg on February 6, 1895. It is curious that the northward occurrences are all during the winter months.

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Ring-billed Gull, *Larus delawarensis*, in Central Ohio. In the taxidermy rooms of Mr. Thos. M. Earl, of Columbus, I found two specimens of this species. They are now in the Oberlin College collection. One is full plumage, and was shot by a hunter on the Licking Reservoir on April 15, 1906; the other is an immature bird, and was shot at the same place on October 15, 1906. Another bird was shot on the latter date and is now in a local collection in Columbus. There are so few recent records of this species in Ohio and Michigan that I was led to question earlier records of their commonness on Lake Erie. Certainly in my experience the species has been all but unknown in Ohio.

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