

*Warbler*, 15 1939: 43) and some for Warren County (Gordon Wilson, *Kentucky Warbler*, 16, 1940: 19) but this specimen seems to be the first for the state.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*).—Caspian Terns have been seen in the Louisville area in early fall for a number of years. (Monroe, *Auk*, 55: 678, 1938). The first specimen, however, was not secured until September 6, 1941 when Monroe killed one of several birds which had been about the Falls of the Ohio for some days. So far as we know, this is the first actual specimen for Kentucky.

All specimens mentioned are in the authors' collection at Anchorage, Kentucky.—BURT L. MONROE, *Louisville, Kentucky*, and ROBERT M. MENGEL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

Ducks following Bald Eagles.—Upon two occasions I in company with others witnessed ducks following or chasing Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). On April 25, 1926, Charles F. Walker and I noted an eagle flying over the Huron Marsh, Huron County, Ohio. As the eagle flew over a flock of about 500 Pintails (*Anas acuta*) that were sitting on a pool in the marsh, the ducks arose and began to follow. The leaders of the flock quickly gained a position some 20 to 50 feet behind the eagle, with the remaining ducks following their leaders in a long, sinuous flock. This flock followed the same route as did the eagle, and we observed no attempt by ducks in the latter part of the flock to "cut corners". As the eagle continued to circle and rise, the long, following flock did likewise, assuming some form of a hollow oval, circle, or "figure 8." Ducks approaching the eagle at lower elevations paid no apparent attention to it, but continued following their immediate leaders. Once the flock was formed, each duck closely maintained its relative position, and we noted no attempt of individuals to forge ahead, or of the leaders to attack the eagle. After a few minutes the eagle had gained several hundred feet in altitude, whereupon it dove downward at a moderate angle and with greatly accelerated speed, thus leaving behind its more slowly flying pursuers. When the ducks found themselves outdistanced they returned to the pool whence they came. At no time did the eagle attempt to molest the ducks. The flock was composed mostly of males, as April flocks of Pintails often are.

On February 6, 1942, my wife and I observed a similar performance. While watching an eagle flying over a flooded cornfield, in Monroe County, Michigan (about nine miles north of Sylvania, Ohio), we saw about 500 ducks arise from the field and begin to pursue the eagle. The eagle circled as described above, the ducks followed the eagle in the same flock formation and manner, the eagle outdistanced its pursuers by diving at a moderate angle after gaining altitude, and the ducks resettled in the cornfield. The latter flock was composed mostly of Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*), together with a few Mallards (*A. platyrhynchos*). Both eagles were white-headed and white-tailed.

In both instances flock unity or solidarity of the ducks was outstanding. Apparently their behavior was analogous with the more frequently seen phenomenon of a dense, globular flock of Starlings flying above or behind a hawk. No attempt was made to strike the pursued, as Crows do.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *Stone Laboratory, Put-in-Bay, Ohio*.

Glaucois Gull in Oklahoma.—The Glaucois Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) is primarily a bird of the Arctic or Sub-Arctic regions and rarely winters further south than northern California and New York. Relatively few even reach the Great Lakes. The species has apparently not been reported from Oklahoma.

On March 1, 1942, the authors, with Game Management Agents L. W. Merovka and Milton H. Boone, were met by Ranger Alfred Wensel of the Oklahoma State Game and Fish Commission, and by courtesy of the Commission were furnished a boat with which to inspect the wildlife resources of the recently impounded Grand River Reservoir in northeastern Oklahoma.