

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. MENDEL, *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.

Near the state highway crossing the Reservoir west of Grove we observed two Glaucous Gulls along with some Ring-billed and a few Herring Gulls. The two northern gulls circled over our boat and came within 40 feet of us. Their very large size and completely white color made identification a simple matter. Because of their extreme white color and dark-tipped beak, it appeared that they were sub-adult, probably two-year-old birds. We watched them for about a half hour during the early forenoon and later the same day we saw one bird of the same species some 10 miles up stream from where the first pair were noted. Still later in the day we found another about 5 miles below the highway bridge. We suspect that the latter two birds were the same individuals seen earlier in the morning.—SETH H. LOW, RICHARD E. GRIFFITH, and CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service*.

Works of North American Ornithologists.—An abstract of a paper presented at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club states, "there has been no simple published account of the works of the men who have influenced North American Ornithology" (*Wilson Bulletin*, 54, March, 1942: 69).

What the word "simple" implies in this connection is problematical. If it were omitted, the statement would be recognized as unfounded. At the risk, in this period of youth movement, of seeming too devoted to records of the past, I would point out that aside from being treated in biographies by the hundreds, the works of men who have influenced North American ornithology have been by no means neglected by competent reviewers.

The author of the paper mentioned appears to be acquainted with the resume by Coues, but that is only one of several recapitulations. Witness:

ALLEN, J. A.

1876 Progress of ornithology in the United States during the last century. *Amer. Nat.*, 10: 536-550.

CHAPMAN, F. M., and T. S. PALMER, Editors

1933 Fifty years' progress of American Ornithology 1883-1933. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pa. (249 pp., frontispiece).

Chapters on 14 divisions of the subject by as many authors, together with introductory and concluding matter relative to the A.O.U. by the Editors.

COUES, ELLIOTT

1927 Key to North American birds, etc. 5th edition, 2 vols. Boston. Historical preface. Vol. 1, pp. xi-xxvi.

FOWLER, S. P.

1862 Ornithology of the United States, its past and present history. *Proc. Essex Institute*, 2: 327-334.

PALMER, T. S.

1900 A review of economic ornithology in the United States. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. of Agriculture*, 1899: 259-292, pls. 6-8, 3 figs., tables.

STONE, WITMER

1899 Some Philadelphia ornithological collections and collectors, 1784-1850. *Auk*, 16: 166-177.

"During the first half of the present century Philadelphia stood pre-eminent in the American ornithological world. The large majority of our early ornithologists were Philadelphians, either by birth or residence."

The importance of bibliographical research can scarcely be over-estimated. A scientist should be wedded to the literature of his subject and as said of the ordinary marital relation, it will doubtless often prove that the partner is the better half.—W. L. McATEE, *Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.*