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states that "Mr. G. H. Thayer has noted it as a rare autumn visitant to Dublin Pond." Mr. Thayer (Auk, Vol. XXI, October, 1904, p. 493) gives a record of two seen in Dublin Pond "during a long and heavy north-easterly storm which ended on October 12 or 13, 1903." Mr. Ora W. Knight in his 'Birds of Maine [1908] says, "Occasional specimens are reported about the ponds and lakes in fall, or more rarely in spring." Messrs. Sage, Bishop and Bliss in 'Birds of Connecticut' [1913] state concerning the species, "very rare inland," and then give two autumn records.

So it would appear that in New England the Red-throated Loon's appearances inland on bodies of fresh water have been rare, and that these appearances have all been in the autumn, with the exception of Mr. Knight's testimony of occurrences in Maine under the expression "more rarely in spring." The Chestnut Hill reservoir occurrence in February, therefore, seems to stand by itself as an incident not duplicated in New England, so far as an examination of records show.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

The Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*) at Portland, Maine.—On January 4, 1918, Mr. Walter H. Rich of this city informed me that he had on this day observed an Ivory Gull off Commercial wharf well up Portland Harbor; the following day, January 5, with Mr. Rich I visited the water front, and we soon had the bird under observation, watching it for an hour. Once it came within twenty yards of the end of the wharf, and lighted on a large ice cake, affording a perfect opportunity for full identification.

The deeply incised webs of the black feet were distinctly visible and were very noticeable. It was an immature bird and at this close range the brownish tips of the feathers of the wings and an imperfect tail band were distinct, though they were not visible when the bird was in the distance where we mostly saw it. The loreal region was so thickly spotted that in the distance the gull appeared to be wearing a dark mask, combined with an otherwise snowy white plumage. The snowy whiteness of its plumage, was always noticeably different from any other gull in the harbor, which contained at the time an abundance of *Larus argentatus* in all plumages, *Larus kumleni* and *Larus leucopterus*. Its habits and flight also differed distinctly: it was much more restless, now alighting on the ice, either to remain at rest for a few minutes, or to feed at the water's edge, and then away to search the edge of the ice field or to feed near some of the docks. It seemed to pay little or no attention to the other gulls, or their feeding. On the ice it ran rapidly, suggesting the action of a large plover. Its restlessness and independent action suggested to me the action of *Larus atricilla* as it appears in the company of *Larus argentatus*. Its dashing flight seemed more like that of a Jaeger than that of a gull. The wing was used at full extent with very little flexure at humero-radial and carpal joints and was broad and wedge shaped in comparison with the narrower wing of *Larus*

argentatus. It was seen for the last time January 7 by Mr. Rich though daily watch has been kept to the present time, February 22, 1918.

During the period that the bird was seen the mercury was hardly rising above 0° Fah. and the harbor and bay was a solid field of ice except as broken by the ever bushy tugs laboring to keep an open channel.

The only other record of this Gull in Maine that I have found is of a specimen in the United States National Museum, taken in "Penobscot Bay, Me., December,¹ 1894" though three examples have been reported from Grand Menan, N. B., just over the state boundary, two by George A. Boardman,² and one by Allan L. Moses.³ Mr. Moses records his specimen as seen December 31, 1908, but dates are not given for the Boardman specimens.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Me.*

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) at Philadelphia.—On January 1, 1918, Mr. Richard Erskine saw one of these birds while crossing the Delaware River on a ferry boat from Camden, N. J. He was struck with the marked difference in its appearance from any of the Herring Gulls, with the plumages of which he was quite familiar, and suspected its identity. Consulting Chapman's 'Handbook' and the plate in Eaton's 'Birds of New York' he was convinced of the accuracy of his identification, and having a still closer view of the bird on January 4 all possibility of a doubt was dismissed, while a subsequent examination of specimens in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, only served to confirm his opinion.

This is the first record for eastern Pennsylvania so far as I am aware.—WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia.*

***Pterodroma gularis* in North America.**—Through the courtesy of the Biological Survey and with thanks to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, who called this matter to my attention and generously turned it over to me for publication, I am enabled to make an interesting addition to the list of North American birds.

A North American specimen of *Pterodroma gularis* (Peale) has for a number of years been in the collection of the Biological Survey in the United States National Museum, and it seems worth while now to put it on record as such. It is No. 230820 of the United States National Museum collection, and was found on the beach at the eastern base of Frosty Peak, Alaska Peninsula, August 6, 1911, by Mr. Alexander Wetmore. This bird, together with another taken by our expedition at the entrance to Kiska Harbor, in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, form the basis of the recent record of *Estrelata fisheri* from Alaska (Smithson. Miscell. Coll., Vol. 56, No. 32, February 12, 1912, p. 10). Both these birds have been carefully

¹ 1915: Cooke, U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull. 292, p. 16.

² 1897: Chamberlain, Nutt. Man. ii: 245.

³ 1908: Moses, Journ. Maine Orn. Soc. viii: 15.