

500 Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*). The Royals numbered about 2400. Without exception the Laughing Gulls had crowded their rather sparse nests in the deepest beach-grass, and beneath the thickest of the myrtle. The Royal Terns, after their usual fashion, had deposited their eggs on the open beach, most of which was covered with short, coarse beach-grass. At this date a very few of the Royal Terns were hatched, but none of the other three species. In examining the nests of *L. atricilla*, I was surprised to find three different nests, deep in the myrtle, each of which contained one egg of the Laughing Gull, which was in perfect order, and one egg of the Royal Tern. In each case, apparently, both eggs were being incubated by a Gull that was entirely unconscious of the alien presence. I continue to be puzzled by the motive of *T. m. maximus*. Has a similar observation been recorded?—ROBERT P. ALLEN, *National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.*

Franklin's Gull at Madison, Wisconsin.—The evening of August 15, 1931, a Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) was seen on the bar in University Bay, Lake Mendota. It was associated with Ring-billed Gulls and Common Terns. The following morning two juvenile Bonaparte's Gulls had joined the group. On this and subsequent occasion it was observed that the Franklin's Gull always stayed with the Ring-billed Gulls rather than with the Bonaparte's Gulls when the flock was dispersed. Various attempts to take this gull were unsuccessful until the morning of August 18, when Mr. John Main assisted me. The bird was a male, in molt, and weighed 279.5 grams. The primaries corresponded very closely with Dwight's description (*Gulls of the World*, Fig. 302) of the second winter plumage. This species appears to be an uncommon migrant in this region, the last previous record being in 1911 (Conover, 'The Auk,' 1912, p. 388).—A. W. SCHORGER, *168 North Prospect Ave., Madison, Wis.*

Pomarine Jaegers (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) off Key West, Florida.—On December 28, 1931, while crossing from Key West to Havana, a distance of about ninety-five miles, a flock of Pomarine Jaegers (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) was noted following the boat for perhaps a third of the journey.

At about 2:30 in the afternoon and when about thirty miles from Key West, eight birds were counted. Of these only one was in the white-bellied phase, one in the entirely dark plumage and the other six nearest approaching the dark phase but with rather whitish lower bellies. They were associated with a small flock of Herring Gulls which had been following the boat since leaving Key West.

By four o'clock, when about half way between the two ports, twelve Jaegers were following. Of these four were in the white-bellied phase, two all black, and six with extensive dark underparts. The protruding, twisted tail feathers were more conspicuous in birds of either the complete white-bellied or dark phase.