

spite of unremitting efforts on the part of Mr. S. G. Emilio and others, the bird could not be found again later that evening or the following day. There are no Massachusetts records, but there are two from Maine and several recent records from the vicinity of New York City, including the past spring. It is certainly surprising that all these records are between May and late August and in nearly every case the bird was associated with Bonaparte's Gulls. While we do not favor formal additions of birds to state lists without at least one specimen, this observation should at least call the attention of students to the desirability of carefully studying flocks of Bonaparte's Gulls at the proper season of the year, and how to distinguish this accidental visitor, if present.—JOHN H. CONKEY AND LUDLOW GRISCOM.

A Lengthened Egg-laying Interval in the Common Tern.—A series of observations of nests of the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*) at a colony on the north shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence showed that the eggs in each nest were not laid on successive days, as is commonly true in birds, and has been believed to be true in this species, but that the eggs were laid at two or three day intervals. The observations were made at a colony of 1000 adult birds on Cormorant Island near Matamek Factory, in Moisie Bay, Saguenay County, Quebec, between July 13 and 23, 1934.

The nests were marked and records of the number of eggs were made each day. In no case under observation were any eggs laid on successive days but in several an interval of two or three days was noted. The records of the nests which show this are presented here in tabular form.

No. of nest	120	49	56	6	5	58	85	3	98	11	82
Number of eggs on successive days	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
(Read down)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

In July, at the time of our observations, the Terns were laying a second clutch of eggs after the first had been taken by natives for food. It is therefore entirely possible that the first eggs are laid on successive days and that only the later eggs are not developed rapidly enough to be laid in so short a time. On the other hand this increase in length of time required for egg-laying may be characteristic of the Terns at the northern edge of the range of the species.—SEARS CROWELL, *Biological Laboratories of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) Breeding on the Lake Puckaway Marsh, Wis.—On May 23, 1934, Mr. Clarence Allen, of Milwaukee, reported a breeding colony of Forster's Terns out in the middle of the Lake Puckaway marsh and on the 29th, accompanied by Mr. I. J. Perkins of the Milwaukee Public Museum staff, he again visited the colony. They found it to consist of about 25 nests and are quite sure that there were more in the area not covered.

Some of the nests were in the process of construction while others contained from one to three eggs. Practically all were built within an area where the vegetation was quite thick, although several were placed out upon the exposed mud bogs. Some were composed of dead and some of green cat-tail blades, built up to an elevation of about three inches above the floating mud bog foundation. By comparison to the numerous nests of Black Terns they appeared quite bulky.

Photographic possibilities prompted the writer to return to the spot with Mr. Perkins on June 13. As we approached the nesting colony, the adult birds arose well ahead of us and were extremely shy in contrast to the actions of the ever bold Black Terns. Judging from the number of empty nests, we figured that either most of the young had hatched or that possibly some of the nesting birds had been discouraged by muskrats which had made dung heaps of many of the nesting elevations. Upon several of the nest bogs we found young several days old and a few of the nests still contained eggs. We built a platform blind at a nest which contained eggs and was favorably situated for photography. The next morning we quietly established ourselves and paraphernalia in the blind and soon the activities of the nesting birds became normal and we had ample opportunity to study them at close range.

It is almost impossible to distinguish the Common from the Forster's Tern while in flight. With two exceptions the calls of all birds were alike. They were of exactly the same pitch, creating a monotonous low-pitched, down-scale "buzz," the range being a half-note from high to low. The calls of the two mentioned likewise were exactly alike but of a decided higher pitch with a rattling quality. I judge that these birds were Common Terns but with the array of birds on the wing it was impossible to determine whether or not they were nesting.

The bird which we were photographing frequently took her position directly above us, at which times the strong beat of her wings could be heard as she hovered stationary and looked directly down upon our set-up. The Forster's Terns proved to be very quarrelsome and frequently they savagely attacked the too venturesome Black Terns. Often a Forster's darted upon a Coot, which evaded the attack by diving completely under water.

Several times just before dropping to the nest, the Tern uttered a sharp, penetrating "click" which much resembled the similar call of the Red-winged Blackbird. The winging down to the nest could be very distinctly heard from the blind, although the bird dropped to the edge very lightly and walked forward to the eggs.

From a distance of about four feet we had excellent opportunity to observe the birds and particularly the entirely white outer web of the outer tail feathers and the dark inner web as well as the pure white breast and abdominal feathers. We secured a fine series of both still and motion pictures. It is quite possible that the Forster's Terns have been breeding on Lake Puckaway regularly but until this year they had not been reported.—O. J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.*

Occurrence of the Least Tern (*Sterna a. antillarum*) in Wisconsin.—On August 19, 1934, an immature female Least Tern was collected on the Lake Michigan shore at the mouth of Bar Creek, Sheboygan Co., Wis. I believe the most recent published record of the occurrence of this bird in Wisconsin is that of three adults collected by L. Kumlein in June, 1893, on Lake Koshkonong. (The Birds of Wisconsin, Kumlein and Hollister.)

This latest specimen is in the Milwaukee Public Museum's collection of birds.—CLARENCE S. JUNG, 4612 N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Least Tern taken near Toledo, Ohio.—Records for the Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*) for the state of Ohio are so few, especially for the last 30 years, that the following seems worthy of note. On September 16, 1934, I collected two immature females in similar plumage in Jerusalem Twp., Lucas Co., Ohio, along the shore of Lake Erie. One specimen prepared by B. R. Campbell was presented to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. The other, prepared by the writer, was given to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.