

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.