

left the roof—again unlike the Least Terns, who promptly settled down on their nests.

One clue to what may have happened to some of the eggs was suggested when one egg in a nest of two was seen to be cracked open on the underside—the side lying on the tar. Possibly the heat being absorbed by the tar was too great for the eggshell in contact with it. The conspicuousness of the black circular nests, coupled with the skimmers' failure to protect them, suggests also that predation by Fish Crows, or by the Boat-tailed Grackles (*Cassidix major*) nesting in nearby palm trees, was occurring.

As far as we can ascertain this is the first record of Black Skimmers nesting on the roof of a man-made structure.

The assistance of the Broward County Audubon Society survey team members, Edward S. Greene, Mrs. Robert Fisher, and John Judy, without whom this study would not have been accomplished, and the encouragement of Mrs. Erma Fisk, research associate with National and Florida Audubon Societies, are gratefully acknowledged—*Louise L. Greene, 1957 SE 21st Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33316 and Herbert W. Kale II, Florida Audubon Society, Ornithological Research Division, 35 First Court SW, Vero Beach, Fla. 32960.*

### Third Record of the Arctic Loon from Florida

The first Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) recorded in Florida was a dead bird found in Palm Beach County on 2 November 1959 (Langridge, *Auk*, 77: 351). The second record was a live bird collected on the lower Wakulla River, Wakulla County, 14 December 1971 (Stevenson, *American Birds*, 26: 593). On 20 April 1975 a desiccated carcass still retaining many feathers was found on Bush Key, Dry Tortugas, Monroe County. Identification as an Arctic Loon was verified by Mrs. Roxie Laybourne of the National Museum of Natural History. The specimen (GEW 5000) is now a skeleton housed at the University of South Florida. The well-feathered condition suggests that the bird perished not too far from the Dry Tortugas. The winter range of the Arctic Loon on the Pacific Coast of North America includes southern Baja California, but on the Atlantic Coast it is a rare vagrant. This is the southernmost record for the United States.

I thank William B. Robertson, Jr., and Glen E. Woolfenden for help in preparing this note,—*Barbara C. Kittleson, 5334 Woodhaven Drive, Lakeland, Fla. 33803.*