

Arctic Tern (*S. paradisea*)—Breeding in 6 colonies.

Roseate Tern (*S. dougalli*)—Breeding in 3 colonies.

Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa*)—Breeding generally along the coast, but not as numerous as previously.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias herodias*)—Breeding in 7 colonies.

Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*)—Breeding in 1 colony.

For the last 27 years the National Association of Audubon Societies has employed wardens to guard the more important bird colonies on this coast. It is interesting to view the changes that have been wrought through the protection thus afforded. Herring Gulls have increased to such numbers that they are now a menace to the Terns, and in many instances have usurped their breeding grounds. The first definite records of the breeding of the Great Black-backed Gull, and the very great increase in the number of breeding Cormorants, are both significant facts. Under protection the Eider is coming back, but the same care seems of no benefit to the little Leach's Petrel, which appears to have decreased even more alarmingly than have the Terns, and for no apparent reason. Conditions in general, show that much may be accomplished through the combining of protective laws and warden service. We found breeding colonies of water birds on one hundred and eleven of more than two hundred islands inspected.—ARTHUR H. NORTON and ROBERT P. ALLEN, *National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.*

Bird Predators of Common Tern.—A male Snowy Owl, *Nyctea nyctea*, was shot at Lone Tree Island, Michigan, on June 11, 1931. This bird was sighted at dusk on June 10, leaping at intervals of a few hundred feet. Apparently, the bird stayed on the island the whole night preying on Common Terns as the head and the tips of the wings of the latter were recovered from its stomach at 4:30 A.M. The Owl was thin and together with its unusual docility suggested that it was sick. This record of capture appears to be unusual for this region.

On June 12, a Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, was killed at about the same spot. Egg shells and albuminoid materials suggestive of those of the Common Terns were recovered from the stomach. This solved the mystery of the punctured eggs observed almost every morning during the last three nesting seasons.—C. G. MANUEL, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.*

Water-Turkey Nesting in North Carolina.—While on a recent field investigation trip to various bird colonies for the National Association of Audubon Societies, the following observation was made.

On May 24, 1931, at Crane Neck on Orton Pond, situated about fifteen miles below Wilmington, N. C., a Water-Turkey (*Anhinga anhinga*) was flushed from a nest containing three eggs, about fifteen feet above the water in a small cypress. The only other record of an actual nest of this