

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

bird in North Carolina comes from the same locality. In Tom Branch of Orton Pond, June 7, 1898, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson found the first nest to be discovered in the State. This nest contained four "much incubated eggs." Again in 1904 he observed the Water-Turkey on Orton Pond, but found no nests ('Birds of North Carolina,' Pearson, Brimley, Brimley; p. 46).—ROBERT P. ALLEN, *National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.*

Double-crested Cormorant in the Chicago Area.—On April 11, about 4:30 P. M., three Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) were observed flying over a lagoon in Jackson Park, Chicago. The Cormorants flew over the lagoon in wide circles alighting temporarily in some trees along the lagoons, but were disturbed apparently by the heavy traffic on the automobile drives which encircle the lagoons. They finally gave up their attempts and flew away at dusk.—JAMES G. SUTHARD, *117 W. Austin Ave., Chicago.*

Rare Birds in Lancaster Co., Pa.—On April 19, 1931, I saw one Old Squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*) on the Conestoga River at Slackwater, Lancaster County.

On May 21, 1931, at Oregon Pond, Lancaster County, in company with C. L. Fasnacht and D. E. Adams, I got a very fine view of a mature female Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in full summer plumage. This is the second record of this bird in the county, the first being that of May 3, 1893, by Dr. M. W. Raub.

On May 23, 1931, at Oregon Pond I saw a flock of 25 or 30 Semipalmated Plover (*Aegialitis semipalmata*). Among them was one Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*). The Red-backed Sandpiper has not been seen in this county since 1869, when it was reported by Judge J. J. Libhart. This rare flock in the county was probably driven in by a storm the night before. The Semipalmated Sandpiper is more common in September than in the Spring, in Lancaster County.—W. STUART CRAMER, *44 E. Orange St., Lancaster, Pa.*

American Egret in Connecticut.—An American Egret was observed by the writer on the shore of the Stamford Reservoir, near High Ridge, Connecticut, on August 1, 1931.—WILLIAM VOGT, *Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.*

Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Ohio.—On the afternoon of April 25, 1931, Robert M. Bruce and I were watching migratory Ducks on the extensive marshes in the southwestern section of Wayne County, some seven miles southwest of Wooster, in the valley of the Killbuck. As we were penetrating a long strip of boggy woods our attention was attracted by a Heron which left the treetops overhead and flew to a large elm tree where it alighted on a horizontal limb, some distance from the ground but hardly more than twenty-five yards from where we stood. The