

Brünnich's Murre in Southern New Jersey.—On January 23, 1932, E. B. Rohrer and the writer saw a Brünnich's Murre (*Uria lomvia lomvia*) at the end of the breakwater above Cape May City. The bird was seen clearly with good glasses at very close range and its distinguishing characteristics carefully noted. The flesh-colored stripe on the mandible near the gape as well as the dark band across the breast showed plainly that it was a mature bird in winter plumage.

The bird remained near us for several minutes, diving constantly and giving us exceptionally fine views. Then it departed under water and we did not see it again.—W. STUART CRAMER, 201 E. King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

An Albino Puffin.—During the past summer, while stationed near Cape Whittle on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a specimen of a partial albino Puffin (*Fratercula arctica arctica*) was presented to me by Mr. Ruben Jones of Wolf Bay who collected and preserved it fourteen years ago. The skin is well made up according to the style which Mr. Jones learned from M. Abbott Frazar when he worked on that part of the coast in 1884 and had been taken at Wolf Bay where there are extensive breeding colonies.

The specimen appears to be white except the wings and tail, and a few dark feathers at the base of the bill. Further examination discloses a few dark feathers among the scapulars, and a considerable mottling of white in the wings and tail, especially in the wing coverts. The bird is normal in size and has the the bill development characteristic of the breeding season.

—R. A. JOHNSON, State Normal School, Oneonta, New York.

A Sooty Tern from Georgia.—On September 19, 1928, I shot a strange tern about a mile west of Savannah. It was the day after one of the usual West Indian hurricanes, though the storm had moderated somewhat when it reached this place. The skin was sent to the Carnegie Museum, and probably is still in the collection there. Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd identified it as a Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata fuscata*), apparently the first record for Georgia.

Some weeks later two more partly mummified birds of the same species were found some miles closer to the sea. Another was probably the same, but was too badly spoiled for careful identification. Likely all were driven in by the same storm.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.

Eggs of Royal Tern in Laughing Gull's Nest.—In reviewing notes made on Royal Shoal Island, Pamlico Sound, May 29, 1931, an item of possible interest came freshly to my attention. This island, or "shell lump," has been known for many years as a breeding place of the Royal Tern (*Thalasseus m. maximus*). During the present season I observed four species nesting on the narrow confines of sand, shell, beach-grass and myrtle. Besides *T. m. maximus* there were Cabot's Terns (*T. sandvicensis acutiflavus*) in small numbers, a few Common Terns (*Sterna h. hirundo*), and about