

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

500 Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*). The Royals numbered about 2400. Without exception the Laughing Gulls had crowded their rather sparse nests in the deepest beach-grass, and beneath the thickest of the myrtle. The Royal Terns, after their usual fashion, had deposited their eggs on the open beach, most of which was covered with short, coarse beach-grass. At this date a very few of the Royal Terns were hatched, but none of the other three species. In examining the nests of *L. atricilla*, I was surprised to find three different nests, deep in the myrtle, each of which contained one egg of the Laughing Gull, which was in perfect order, and one egg of the Royal Tern. In each case, apparently, both eggs were being incubated by a Gull that was entirely unconscious of the alien presence. I continue to be puzzled by the motive of *T. m. maximus*. Has a similar observation been recorded?—ROBERT P. ALLEN, *National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.*

Franklin's Gull at Madison, Wisconsin.—The evening of August 15, 1931, a Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) was seen on the bar in University Bay, Lake Mendota. It was associated with Ring-billed Gulls and Common Terns. The following morning two juvenile Bonaparte's Gulls had joined the group. On this and subsequent occasion it was observed that the Franklin's Gull always stayed with the Ring-billed Gulls rather than with the Bonaparte's Gulls when the flock was dispersed. Various attempts to take this gull were unsuccessful until the morning of August 18, when Mr. John Main assisted me. The bird was a male, in molt, and weighed 279.5 grams. The primaries corresponded very closely with Dwight's description (Gulls of the World, Fig. 302) of the second winter plumage. This species appears to be an uncommon migrant in this region, the last previous record being in 1911 (Conover, 'The Auk,' 1912, p. 388).—A. W. SCHORGER, *168 North Prospect Ave., Madison, Wis.*

Pomarine Jaegers (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) off Key West, Florida.—On December 28, 1931, while crossing from Key West to Havana, a distance of about ninety-five miles, a flock of Pomarine Jaegers (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) was noted following the boat for perhaps a third of the journey.

At about 2:30 in the afternoon and when about thirty miles from Key West, eight birds were counted. Of these only one was in the white-bellied phase, one in the entirely dark plumage and the other six nearest approaching the dark phase but with rather whitish lower bellies. They were associated with a small flock of Herring Gulls which had been following the boat since leaving Key West.

By four o'clock, when about half way between the two ports, twelve Jaegers were following. Of these four were in the white-bellied phase, two all black, and six with extensive dark underparts. The protruding, twisted tail feathers were more conspicuous in birds of either the complete white-bellied or dark phase.