

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.

Howell (Florida Bird Life, 1932, p. 253) records three other occurrences for Florida; in 1914 west of Palm Beach; in 1918 at the mouth of the St. Johns River, and the last in 1928 in about the same locality as the above—thirty miles south of Key West.—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Berkeley, California*.

**Late Nesting of Barn Owl.**—On May 26, 1931, I banded two juvenile Barn Owls (*Tyto alba pratincola*) at Bond Hill, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. On November 26 just six months later I banded five juveniles from the same nest which no doubt were the second brood of the same pair of adult birds. As it is unusual for Barn Owls to nest so late in the season, at least in this section, the fact seemed worthy of record.—CHRISTIAN J. GOETZ, *Cincinnati, Ohio*.

**A Snowy Owl Record for 1932, in Columbiana County, Ohio.**—A Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) was seen here January 12, a comparatively warm day. It flew over, not very high, and alighted in a chestnut tree a short distance away. Several hours later, in the evening, it was again seen by my brother not far from the same tree. "A large white bird" (probably the owl) was reported as seen on numerous occasions in a small wood on a neighboring farm. Several persons tried to shoot it, but fortunately were unsuccessful. Apparently this bird was the same owl, seen by the writer.—LONY B. STRABALA, *Leetonia, Ohio*.

**Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*) Wintering, Alabama.**—On January 6, 1931, Duncan McIntosh of Fairhope, Ala., found a dead Eastern Whip-poor-will at Fly Creek, near Fairhope. The bird was brought to me, and I sent it to Mr. Francis M. Weston of Pensacola, Fla., who verified the identification. Mr. Weston mentioned the incident in his "Season" notes in the March-April, 1931 issue of 'Bird-Lore.' His statement that the Whip-poor-will is "a rare but regular winter visitant" was based on its occurrence in Escambia County, Fla., and not on actual acquaintance with it in Alabama. Howell, in his 'Birds of Alabama,' states that the Whip-poor-will "occurs as a summer resident in the mountains. During migration it may be found in all parts of the State." He makes no mention of its possible occurrence as a winter resident. The present instance constitutes, as far as I can find out, the only known winter occurrence of this species in Alabama.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

**A Sun-bathing Hummingbird.**—It is not often that a hummingbird finds occasion to alight on the ground, and when one does so for the purpose of taking a sun-bath the event is probably unusual enough to be placed on record. Shortly after noon on a hot July day I saw an immature male Anna's Hummingbird alight on a bare patch of ground and, heading directly away from the sun, stretch out flat on the soil with wings fully extended and the feathers of the back erected. Again some two months later, at about the same time of day, the identical action was repeated on the