

3, 1903, a cat, belonging to the late Arthur T. Wayne, brought a wing of one of these birds into his house and thus established the first record for the species. (Auk, Vol. XXII, 397.) The writer has just received a message from Mr. Ivan Tomkins of Savannah, Ga., stating that he collected a female Northern Phalarope in the Savannah River on May 24.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

**Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in Berkshire Co., Mass.**—On May 16, 1933, Miss Margaret Hightower, of the Berkshire Museum staff, and the writer visited some drainage flats about three miles southeast of Pittsfield late in the afternoon. Much to our surprise we saw, with some Lesser Yellow-legs and Least Sandpipers, a female Wilson's Phalarope. We observed it for half an hour with 7-power glasses at a distance ranging from twenty-five to thirty feet. The bird was very tame and paid no attention to us. It could not be found on the following day.

According to Forbush this species has not been recorded in New England since 1909 and in Massachusetts since 1907. All previous records have been obtained along the coast and most of them in the fall. Incidentally Pittsfield is 150 miles from both Boston and New York and is a little over a thousand feet in altitude.—G. BARTLETT HENDRICKS, *The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.*

**Golden Plover, A New Species for Alabama.**—On March 26, 1933, Kenneth Edwards and Homer Flagg, of Fairhope, Alabama, found a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) in a ditch near Foley, Alabama. The bird was apparently exhausted and unable to fly. It lived only a day or two. Mr. Francis M. Weston, Jr., of Pensacola, Florida, has seen the skin and confirmed the identification.

This apparently adds a new species to the Alabama state list, since Arthur H. Howell in 'Birds of Alabama' includes it only hypothetically on the assumption that it must have occurred some time in the past and cites no definite records. The skin has been sent to the National Museum, Washington, D. C.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

**Black Terns at Harrisburg, Pa.**—Two Black Terns spent May 10 and 11, 1933, flying over a small lake in a city park in Harrisburg, Pa. There are no previous records of this bird for the county. Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. of the State Game Commission, saw six Black Terns while fishing in the Susquehanna River eight miles above Harrisburg on August 22, 1928, and several immature birds on the 25th. His locality was the west bank of the river, in Perry County.—HAROLD B. WOOD, 3016 N. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

**Terns near Phoenixville, Pa.**—On May 10, 1933, I saw two terns, apparently the Common Tern (*Sterna h. hirundo*) flying about the duck ponds on my game farm, on Pickering Creek, three miles from Phoenix-

ville, Pa. It is the first time that I have seen terns here in seventeen years' observation and Dr. Witmer Stone tells me that he recalls scarcely any inland records of these birds in eastern Pennsylvania.—FRANK B. FOSTER, *Phoenixville, Pa.*

**Laughing Gull Breeding on the South Carolina Coast.**—On May 23, 1933, Messrs. G. R. Lutz, Jr., J. P. Deveaux, III, and the writers found a nest and two eggs of the Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*), on White Bank, Bulls Bay, Charleston Co., S. C. Two adult gulls were flying about the immediate vicinity and attention was attracted to the nest because of the repeated swooping down and alighting nearby of one of the birds. Two other gulls were noted in the general vicinity.

The nest, a hollow in the broken shell, rather well lined with dead sedge of the salt marsh, was near the base of a small clump of sea oxeye (*Borrchia* sp.). Within a few yards were two nests of the Eastern Willet, and farther away, but on the same bank, were nests of Wilson's Plover, Oystercatcher, Louisiana Heron, and Boat-tailed Grackle.

In order to make further observations one member of the party concealed himself in a nearby clump of salt myrtle (*Baccharis* sp.), while the others left the bank. During the succeeding two hours one or both of the gulls alighted twelve times within a few feet of the nest, and four of these times one bird walked in to the nest, remaining only a few moments. Not once did a gull alight anywhere else on the bank. The conclusion was reached that the eggs (which were not disturbed) were fresh and that the birds had not started setting.

This constitutes the first breeding record for South Carolina, although for some years the presence in the breeding season of adult birds had caused speculation as their status here.—E. M. BURTON AND E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *The Charleston Museum.*

**Brünnich's Murres (*Uria l. lomvia*) Feeding in Fresh Water.**—On December 15, 1932, Brünnich's Murres were reported at Quebec, flying up the St. Lawrence River in considerable numbers. I first saw them at Montreal on December 22 when three flocks passed in front of me on the Longueuil shore below the Harbour Bridge in the space of a few minutes. All alighted on the water higher up, the river being open at the time except for shore-ice and floating cakes. I estimated the three flocks to contain 85 birds; there were also others present some way offshore, which bring up the total to about a hundred birds in a very restricted area.

The following day I went out to see more of the birds, but after a long search found only two, in a channel between Ile Verte and the south shore, about two miles below Longueuil. Both were feeding, about 200 yards apart, appearing from time to time for a few seconds between dives. Not without difficulty these were collected, and their stomachs found to be full of fish.