

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.

No. 1. Female: length 15.2 in., closed wing 7.85, bill 1.12.

	No. of fish	Wet weight
<i>Pimephales notatus</i> .....	14	40.5 gm.
<i>Percopsis guttatus</i> .....	3	7.4
<i>Perca flavescens</i> .....	2	7.5
<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> .....	2	1.5
<i>Boleosoma nigrum</i> .....	21	6.8
Total.....	42	63.7 gm.

There was also a pink quartz pebble.

No. 2. Male: length 15.5 in.; closed wing 8.0, bill 1.10.

	No. of fish	Wet weight
<i>Pimephales notatus</i> .....	11	15.0 gm.
<i>Notropis cornutus</i> .....	1	0.3
<i>Perca flavescens</i> .....	2	5.8
<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> .....	2	1.5
<i>Boleosoma nigrum</i> .....	21	6.8
Total.....	36	27.2 gm.

These facts are of some interest in view of the almost entire absence of records of Brünnich's Murres taking food during their periodical "irruptions" into fresh water. Mr. J. H. Fleming, in his well-known report (Proc. IVth Int. Ornith. Congr. in London (1905), pp. 528-543, 1907), cites only one case where there is no question that the fish were actually taken in fresh water, namely on February 23, 1895, at Toronto, when "Mr. Samuel reported a specimen 'that contained remains of fish'." It is of course true that the majority of specimens obtained during these invasions are picked up on land, either alive but exhausted or already dead, and naturally their stomachs are empty. The numerous inland records in February and March, however, considered in conjunction with the difficulty of collecting specimens in partly frozen waters, point to the conclusion that these birds feed in freshwater more commonly than is generally supposed, and in some cases live there for weeks if not months.

Thirteen birds were seen from the Victoria Bridge on December 25, also apparently feeding, but none after that date.

There is an unrecorded specimen of Brünnich's Murre taken at Lac St. Louis, Montreal, December 7, 1925, in the McGill University collection.—V. C. WYNNE-EDWARDS, *McGill University, Montreal.*

**West Virginia Breeding Record for the Saw-whet Owl.**—On June 22, 1932, an immature Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadia acadia*), was collected near Cranesville, Preston County, West Virginia, indicating the first breeding record for this species in the state.

One of the students of the Oglebay Park Nature School, Mr. Millard Griffin, discovered the young owl in a clump of hemlocks growing in a