

spite of unremitting efforts on the part of Mr. S. G. Emilio and others, the bird could not be found again later that evening or the following day. There are no Massachusetts records, but there are two from Maine and several recent records from the vicinity of New York City, including the past spring. It is certainly surprising that all these records are between May and late August and in nearly every case the bird was associated with Bonaparte's Gulls. While we do not favor formal additions of birds to state lists without at least one specimen, this observation should at least call the attention of students to the desirability of carefully studying flocks of Bonaparte's Gulls at the proper season of the year, and how to distinguish this accidental visitor, if present.—JOHN H. CONKEY AND LUDLOW GRISCOM.

**A Lengthened Egg-laying Interval in the Common Tern.**—A series of observations of nests of the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*) at a colony on the north shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence showed that the eggs in each nest were not laid on successive days, as is commonly true in birds, and has been believed to be true in this species, but that the eggs were laid at two or three day intervals. The observations were made at a colony of 1000 adult birds on Cormorant Island near Matamek Factory, in Moisie Bay, Saguenay County, Quebec, between July 13 and 23, 1934.

The nests were marked and records of the number of eggs were made each day. In no case under observation were any eggs laid on successive days but in several an interval of two or three days was noted. The records of the nests which show this are presented here in tabular form.

No. of nest	120	49	56	6	5	58	85	3	98	11	82
Number of eggs on	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
successive days	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
(Read down)	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3			3

In July, at the time of our observations, the Terns were laying a second clutch of eggs after the first had been taken by natives for food. It is therefore entirely possible that the first eggs are laid on successive days and that only the later eggs are not developed rapidly enough to be laid in so short a time. On the other hand this increase in length of time required for egg-laying may be characteristic of the Terns at the northern edge of the range of the species.—SEARS CROWELL, *Biological Laboratories of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

**Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) Breeding on the Lake Puckaway Marsh, Wis.**—On May 23, 1934, Mr. Clarence Allen, of Milwaukee, reported a breeding colony of Forster's Terns out in the middle of the Lake Puckaway marsh and on the 29th, accompanied by Mr. I. J. Perkins of the Milwaukee Public Museum staff, he again visited the colony. They found it to consist of about 25 nests and are quite sure that there were more in the area not covered.

Some of the nests were in the process of construction while others contained from one to three eggs. Practically all were built within an area where the vegetation was quite thick, although several were placed out upon the exposed mud bogs. Some were composed of dead and some of green cat-tail blades, built up to an elevation of about three inches above the floating mud bog foundation. By comparison to the numerous nests of Black Terns they appeared quite bulky.