

nesting there nearly two miles from the mainland. They are building on the ground itself and in very low salt-water myrtle bushes less than two feet high. The nests numbered 411, of which about 70 were those of the Snowy Heron. The young were just hatching.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

A Flight of Common Terns at Harrisburg, Pa.—Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*) are only occasionally seen during migration on the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, and then only in small numbers. Daily observations along the river revealed no Common Terns during 1935 until May 3. Upon that day within a half hour I saw four or five flocks of over fifty each, the next day only one, and none on subsequent days with frequent observation. Evidently the Terns made a concerted flight and were gone. The first flock of 67 was flying low up the river when suddenly the bird began to ascend and made three complete circles within a quarter of a mile, somewhat as Homing Pigeons circle, but always gaining altitude until at perhaps 500 feet they disappeared into the north. The other groups rested on the water or flew to and from a low grassy isle, making it somewhat difficult to count their exact number. With them on the sand spit were a few Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) and three Black Terns (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*). The Terns did not fly erratically up and down the river, or alight and drift, repeatedly, without getting anywhere, as I have seen Bonaparte Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) do here.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Noddy at Charleston, South Carolina.—The Noddy (*Anous stolidus*) is of accidental occurrence in South Carolina, its two occurrences following West Indian storms. However, an appearance unconnected with any atmospheric abnormality has lately come to the writer's notice.

On June 16, 1929 three Noddies were seen on a piece of driftwood at the entrance of Charleston Harbor by Allan D. Cruickshank of New York City, as he was proceeding north by steamer, the weather being normal. The birds floated by at close range and were seen to advantage by unaided eye-sight and through 10x binoculars. The writer is indebted to Mr. Cruickshank for the above information.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

Additional Dovekie Weights.—When Murphey and Vogt published their article, "The Dovekie Influx of 1932" (*Auk*; Vol. L, No. 3) they had only one weight (see page 345) which was known to be from a bird in normal condition. I now wish to submit a record of the weights of seven additional birds taken under normal wintering conditions at Harrington Harbor, Sag Co. Quebec, during the winter of 1934-35. These weights were recorded by Mr. Donald Osborne who was trained as my assistant during the summer of 1934. The weights, recorded in grams, are as follows: 188; 180; 180; 162; 159; 158; 146. It appears from these that the individual birds normally vary considerably in weight, which, according to my experience, is true of the Alcidae. My Nova Scotia specimen taken in 1932, as reported, weighed 127 grams although it possessed a considerable layer of sub-cutaneous fat.—R. A. JOHNSON, *State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y.*

Early Nesting of the Great Horned Owl.—On January 20, 1935, I found a Great Horned Owl (*Bubo v. virginianus*) incubating the first egg of its clutch. The nest was in the crotch of a red oak, fifty-five feet from the ground, in the University of Wisconsin arboretum at Madison. Later two more eggs were laid, the first egg hatching on February 27. I photographed the nest on this date and on March 25 and on April 1, the young were banded—662548-550. On the two latter occasions