

Mueller (pers. comm.) observed aerial captures of many House Sparrows by a nesting pair of Sparrow Hawks in downtown Milwaukee.

Appreciation is extended to Frank L. Fish who assisted in banding operations and observations, and to Dr. John Phillips and Kenneth Niven who read the manuscript and suggested improvements.—VALERIE M. FREER, *Biology Department, Sullivan County Community College, Loch Sheldrake, New York 12759, 6 August 1972.*

First specimen of Laughing Gull for Illinois.—Although there are many sight records of the Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*) for Illinois, there has never been a specimen taken previously. The American Ornithologists' Union's Check-list of North American Birds (1957) does not list the species as occurring in Illinois and "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois" (Smith and Parmalee, 1955) indicates that there is no specimen—only sight records. On 26 May 1971, I observed a Laughing Gull near the north end of Lake Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. On the following day (27 May) I collected the bird just north of the dam at Lake Springfield (No. 604789, ISM Coll., Springfield). The gull was a male in breeding plumage, the testes measuring, right, 12 mm \times 7 mm and left, 15 mm \times 7 mm. The gizzard contained one small fish.

There are nineteen sight records from northern Illinois, 14 fall and five spring records. There are three other records from downstate Illinois: Alton Dam, Madison County, 30 May 1955, by Sally Vasse (Anderson and Bauer, *A Guide to Finding Birds in the St. Louis Area*, 1968:35); along the Mississippi River near Nauvoo, Hancock County, 12 June 1971, by James Funk, four adults and one immature (Kleen and Bush, *Amer. Birds*, 25:864, 1971); and Lake Springfield, Sangamon County, 30 April and 1 May 1972, by myself.

In light of these sight records and the specimen from Springfield, the Laughing Gull should be considered a rare migrant in Illinois.—H. DAVID BOHLEN, *Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois 62706, 17 August 1972.*

Common, Arctic, Roseate, and Sandwich Terns carrying multiple fish.—It has been well documented that the Fairy Tern (*Gygis alba*) carries more than one fish at a time in its bill. Howell (*Natl. Geogr. Mag.* 140:417, 1971) reports a Fairy Tern carrying as many as 15 small fish and a Fairy Tern carrying a number of fish is pictured by Walker (*Natl. Geogr. Mag.* 90:807-814, 1946).

In 1969 Dunn observed Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*), Arctic Terns (*S. paradisaea*), Roseate Terns (*S. dougallii*), and Sandwich Terns (*S. sandvicensis*), bringing in more than one fish at a time to the Coquet Island Colony in Northumberland, England.

In 1971 observers on Great Gull Island, New York, noted both Common and Roseate Terns bringing in multiple fish. Having found nothing in the literature on this behavior for the above species we felt it would be worthwhile to combine our observations in a note.

Dunn's sightings of fish carried by all four species during 10 days in July are given in Table 1. In all but two cases the birds carrying more than one fish brought in two-inch sand-eels (*Anmodytes marinus*). The exceptions were a Common Tern carrying two two-inch sprats (*Clupea sprattus*) and in another case an Arctic Tern carrying two three-inch sprats.

Most of the Great Gull Island observations were made by a team monitoring fish brought to two young Common Terns between 17 June and 30 July, and fish brought to two young Roseate Terns between 30 June and 14 August. Observers each took two-