

Clay-colored Robin. Whitley collected the bird in an open loblolly pine woodland near his residence, 10 miles southwest of Huntsville, Walker County, Texas. It was first seen about 5 days prior to the date of collection. Whitley mounted the specimen, which was extremely fat and had a full stomach, and the mount is now in the Whitley Bird and Butterfly Museum, Huntsville, Texas; he did not determine the bird's sex. Joseph Strauch, Jr., Bird Division, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who has had considerable experience with the species in Panama, examined the specimen and agreed with our identification.

This first record of a Clay-colored Robin collected in the United States extends the species' range about 350 air line miles northeast of the previous northernmost sight reports. The specimen and the other recent sightings suggest that *Turdus grayi* is extending its range northward and may eventually become established as a United States species. I thank Michael Whitley for allowing me to examine the specimen and report on it.—RALPH R. MOLDENHAUER, *Department of Biology, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77340*. Accepted 1 Nov. 73.

First Shrike-like Cotinga record for Peru.—Distribution records for the Shrike-like Cotinga (*Laniisoma elegans*) given by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, *The species of birds of South America and their distribution*, Narberth, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., p. 309) indicate widely scattered locations in South America from eastern Columbia and northwestern Venezuela to southeastern Brazil and include eastern Ecuador and northeastern Bolivia. Thus its occurrence in eastern Peru is perhaps not surprising. On 20 June 1965 during an expedition to central Peru sponsored by the Biology Department of Andrews University and in part by the National Geographic Society, Keith Messersmith collected a male in a mist net set about 2 m above the ground at 1,800 m altitude under forest cover near the Campa Indian village, Tsioventeni, Province Oxapampa, Pasco Department. Thanks are due the curators of the American Museum of Natural History for confirming the identification. The specimen will be deposited in the AMNH.—ASA C. THORESEN, *Biology Department, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104*. Accepted 2 Nov. 73.

Rabbit destruction of tern eggs.—The European rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, is generally considered to be herbivorous (Thompson and Worden 1956, *The rabbit*, London, Collins), but I saw rabbits destroy eggs of the Brown Noddy, *Anous stolidus*, during a study of terns on Manana or Rabbit Island about 1.3 km off Oahu, Hawaii. On 12 June 1971 I was watching Brown Noddy incubation behavior on a rocky slope of Manana. At midnight I saw a rabbit charge an incubating noddy and, with its head, knock the bird off the egg. The rabbit then rolled the egg downslope by repeatedly pushing it with the upper surface of its nose. Earlier that night at 2025 a rabbit approached an abandoned Brown Noddy egg and rolled the egg downslope with its nose. I followed the rabbit and found it standing over a stream of yolk from the broken egg. Rabbits similarly rolled three additional unattended Brown Noddy eggs downslope that same night. I do not know if just one rabbit or more were involved.

I could not determine if the rabbit ate any part of the eggs it broke, but the summer months on Manana are very dry (Tomich et al. 1968, *Pacific Sci.* 22: 352), and the rabbit could have obtained fluid from the eggs. I cannot estimate accurately