minor feather wear. It was photographed, measured (weight, 10.6 g; flattened wing chord, 80 mm; tarsus, 17.1 mm; culmen length, nares to tip, 8.2 mm) and released with British Museum band BJ80002 on the right leg and a red celluloid band on the left leg. These data and five color slides have been deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The Blackpoll Warbler is well known for its long migration and tendency to wander (L. Griscom and A. Sprunt, The warblers of North America, Devon-Adair, New York, 1957). The individual we caught was presumably lost, perhaps during spring migration.

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*Biology Department, McGill University, 1205 Ave. Docteur Penfield, Montreal, Québec, Canada H3A 1B1.* Accepted for publication 12 September 1978.

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## A SECOND BREEDING RECORD FOR THE GREY-HOODED GULL (*LARUS CIRROCEPHALUS*) ON THE COAST OF PERU

DAVID C. DUFFY

AND

NATASHA ATKINS

The Grey-hooded Gull (*Larus cirrocephalus*) is known to breed at only one locality west of the Andes, a small coastal pond named Laguna Chica (14°11′S, 76°17′W) in the Departamento de Ica, Peru (Tovar and Ashmole, Condor 72:119, 1970). We report here a second and larger colony, 56 km north of Laguna Chica, in Pampa Agua Santa, Departamento de Ica (13°40′S, 76°10′W).

We visited Laguna Chica on 31 May and 17 June 1978 and found seven occupied nests on each visit. It seemed unlikely that the 50–100 Grey-hooded Gulls in the Pisco-Paracas area of Ica all bred at Laguna Chica, and we looked for additional colonies during the course of other fieldwork. On 19 July 1978, while exploring the backroads of the town of San Clemente, just north of the Pisco River, we came across a colony in a small (approximately 8 ha) irrigation reservoir at the boundary of Agua Santa marsh and the surrounding desert. From an adjacent hillside we counted 26 adults on apparent nest structures and a total of 76 when we flushed the colony. We saw four large, unfledged young. On 22 July we returned and counted 34 adults on nest sites and 86 when flushed. Nine large young were seen away from nests.

Like Laguna Chica, this unnamed pond is shallow (.3–.5 m) and small. The nests were stick platforms in the water or herbaceous material on man-made dikes that intersect the pond. Nests were 3 to 30 m apart. Cattle and human tracks were visible on the bottom of the pond, suggesting that quicksand is not as prevalent here as in other parts of the marsh. Nevertheless, the water's depth may be sufficient to discourage predation by foxes (*Dusicyon sechurae*). The discovery of this colony suggests that additional colonies may be found in rather small ponds.

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*Department of Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Address of second author: School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511.* Accepted for publication 27 November 1978.

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## A SEVEN-EGG CLUTCH FOR THE COOPER'S HAWK

DAVID H. ELLIS

AND

GREG DEPNER

Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) normally lay four to five eggs. Six-egg clutches occasionally occur (Bent, Life histories of North American birds of prey, Part 1, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. 167:115, 1937). Of 266 clutches at the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, California, only seven contain six eggs; none contain more (Lloyd F. Kiff, pers. comm.).

On 3 June 1976 we climbed to a Cooper's Hawk nest which proved to contain seven eggs, a probable record for this species. The nest was about 12 m up in a sycamore tree (*Platanus wrightii*) along the wash bed of an ephemeral stream on the east slopes of the Baboquivari Mountains, Pima Co., Arizona.

This exceptionally large clutch may have been produced by more than one female, as independently suggested by Heinz K. Meng (pers. comm.) and Noel F. R. Snyder (pers. comm.), both of whom have extensive field experience with Cooper's Hawks. However, during two visits to the nest (14 May and 3