

Willet (Tomkins, op. cit.) but different from that of the woodcock (Wetherbee and Bartlett, op. cit.).

I wish to thank K. L. Shirley for cooperation in gathering data and Dr. K. L. Dixon for criticisms of this note. This study was supported by an NDEA Predoctoral Fellowship.—DENNIS M. FORSYTHE, *Department of Zoology, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 18 July 1966.*

**Foreign Eggs in Nests of California Gulls.**—During a study on the interactions between California (*Larus californicus*) and Ring-billed gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) at Miquelon Lake, located at 53°15'N and 112°55'W in Alberta, in 1964 and 1965, three coot, two grebe and two Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) eggs were found intact in California Gull nests and were being incubated. Neither coots nor grebes nested on the island or had been seen visiting gull nests. It appears, therefore, that they were ingested whole by the gulls and regurgitated in the nest. On several occasions grebe and duck eggs were observed which were pecked open just outside and over the nest rims. As a rule, when the gulls bring whole eggs back from different localities and regurgitate them outside the nest, they are pecked open and devoured. However, when the eggs are regurgitated within the nest, the drive to incubate these eggs may be stronger than the urge to eat them.

Twomey (1948. *Condor*, 50:97–100) observed California Gulls bringing other birds' eggs to their nests in Idaho. Sometimes they were carried in the bill, but more often they were swallowed and regurgitated at the nest. The eggs brought were those of Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*), Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), American Coot (*Fulica americana*), Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), and Eared Grebe (*Podiceps caspicus*). Sugden (1947. *Condor*, 49:93–96) found Ring-necked Pheasant, Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*) and Cinnamon Teal eggs in the California Gull nests in Utah. These data all confirm the suggestion that California gulls swallow eggs whole and regurgitate them later in the nest.—KEES VERMEER, *10177-104 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, 2 August 1966.*

**Bonaparte's Gull feeding on walnut meat.**—The food of Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) wintering along the seacoast usually consists of live marine life, mostly taken from the surface of the water (Bent, 1921. *U.S. Natl. Mus., Bull.*, 113:178).

During many years of observation of gull concentrations in New Jersey, I have never seen a Bonaparte's Gull at garbage dumps, pig farms, or the other scavenging areas where the larger gulls congregate. Therefore, I was surprised to find the crop of a Bonaparte's Gull crammed full of walnut meat. This food was also in the gizzard, whereas no other food was present. The walnut meat was in the form which is commonly used by housewives.

The bird, a female in immature plumage, was collected on 22 April 1963 at South Amboy, Monmouth County, New Jersey from a flock of about 200 Bonaparte's Gulls. This species is common at this time of year at this location. Large numbers are often noted feeding in the tidal rifts in Raritan Bay.

I have no idea where this individual could have obtained its unusual meal. The specimen is no. 210605 in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.—ROBERT C. FROHLING, *Howell, Michigan, 6 April 1966.*