

Study skins of chicks with the egg tooth still attached are needed for many species. Unfortunately, as with the live chicks, the egg teeth rapidly disappear from prepared specimens. Field workers can minimize this loss by briefly dipping the tip of the bill in Duco cement. I have found that specimens preserved in alcohol or formalin will retain the egg teeth until they are subjected to prolonged exposure to air.

I wish to thank Kenneth C. Parkes for commenting on the manuscript and Anne Acevedo for the drawing.—JOSEPH R. JEHL, JR., *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92112, 1 August 1967.*

Willet nesting on Long Island, New York.—On 4 June 1966 the writer, together with Frank Bader and John Zarudsky, discovered a Willet's (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) nest on a salt marsh island in the vicinity of Jones Beach State Park, Nassau Co., Long Island, New York. This island is approximately 1.4 miles ENE of the Jones Beach water tower and is due north of the east outlet of Zach's Bay.

The first nest found was situated in a tuft of beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) and contained four eggs, one of which was taken for preservation at the American Museum of Natural History. When examined the egg was apparently in an advanced stage of incubation.

On 12 June the three of us, plus Robert Johnson, visited another island about 2.5 miles east of the island on which we found the first Willet's nest. This island also supports a Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) colony of 250–300 pairs. While exploring along the edge of the tern colony, a second Willet's nest was discovered, hidden in a clump of beach grass and seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*). This nest contained two eggs which felt cold to the touch and were slightly discolored. Possibly the nest had been deserted after heavy rains during the previous week.

On 30 June, the four of us returned to this second island. While scanning the marsh for nestling terns, we came upon an incubating Willet. The bird flushed, exposing a nest with four eggs, one of which was pipped. This nest was located about 80–100 yards east of the second nest.

These three nests represent the only known instances of Willets breeding in New York State, and the only known nesting records in recent years between Nova Scotia and southern New Jersey. John Bull (1964. *Birds of the New York area*. Harper and Row, New York, p. 199) states that the Willet "has increased considerably in recent years" and cites many June and July records which he labels "stragglers," as "no proof of summering is known." Bull also mentions that the Willet formerly bred on the coast of Massachusetts and very rarely in southern Connecticut. Griscom and Snyder (1955. *The birds of Massachusetts*. Peabody Museum, Salem, p. 97) state that it last bred there in 1877.

I am indebted to Frank Bader, John Zarudsky, and Robert Johnson for assistance in observations and for providing boat transportation; and to John Bull of the American Museum of Natural History for assistance in the preparation of this note.—THOMAS H. DAVIS, 8613-85 Street, Woodhaven, New York 11421, 30 June 1967.

The varied diet of the Gull-billed Tern includes a shrub-inhabiting lizard.—On 13 May 1964 we collected two Gull-billed Terns (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) near the new Pinellas Bayway, 2 miles south of Gulfport, Pinellas County, Florida, one of

which had an entire green anole (*Anolis carolinensis*) in its gullet. An analysis of the stomach contents of these two birds and of four others collected at the same locality in 1966 is reported here.

Of the two birds collected in 1964 the gullet and stomach of one, SAR 226, male, contained the following green anole matter: one complete and undigested, two intact and partially digested, nine right lower jaws, and one entire tail. The remains of one beetle, and fragments of a crustacean which could not be identified were present also. The stomach of the other, GEW 2423, female, contained an undigested fragment of a green anole tail, three right lower jaws, and the remains of one medium-sized grasshopper.

For the four birds collected on 21 June 1966 the identifiable stomach contents were as follows: SAR 605, male: nine left lower jaws of the anole and two medium-sized grasshoppers; SAR 606, female: two fiddler crabs (*Uca* sp.) and two medium-sized grasshoppers; SAR 607, male: four right lower jaws of the anole and two medium-sized grasshoppers; and SAR 608, female: five fiddler crabs and seven medium-sized grasshoppers.

The birds collected in 1964 were shot over a brushy field which had been disturbed by excavation. The area was predominated by wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) and salt bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) and included three artificial freshwater ponds containing stands of cat-tail (*Typha* sp.) and one brackish pond. Mangrove (*Avicenna*, *Laguncularia*, and *Rhizophora*) grew in the brackish pond and along the edge of nearby Boca Ciega Bay. In 1964 Gull-billed Terns frequently were seen flying over the shrubs, and approximately three pairs were breeding on a sand fill 1.6 miles away. In 1966 six to ten pairs were presumed breeding 2.2 miles from the brushy field. In 1967, on 22 June, Gary D. Schnell noted about four pairs breeding on the same sand fill, where he saw a large downy chick with a bit of lizard tail protruding from its bill and an adult carrying a frog or toad. In the five years Gull-billed Terns have bred on the sand fills of the Pinellas Bayway (1963-1967) the shrubby field described above has been the closest non-suburban habitat suitable for green anoles.

Nearly all of many sources which mention the food habits of Gull-billed Terns report them feeding on insects, and some authors state that they take no other food. However, so many reports exist of Gull-billed Terns taking other prey that the species should be considered opportunistic in its feeding habits rather than primarily insectivorous. In addition to insects Gull-billed Terns have been reported feeding on earthworms, spiders, various crustaceans, fish, frogs and toads, lizards, small mammals, and the eggs and young of other birds (D. A. Bannerman, 1962. *The birds of the British Isles*, vol. XI. Oliver and Boyd, London; A. Blanchet, 1925. *Revue Francaise d'Ornithologie*, 9:298-299; P. V. Jensen, 1946. *Dansk. Ornith. Tidsskrift*, 40:95). Some authors state that Gull-billed Terns never dive, but they have been recorded doing so (A. Wetmore, 1926. *Observations on the birds of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile*, *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 133:136; R. Meinertzhagen, 1954. *Birds of Arabia*. Oliver and Boyd, London). With future observations of diving it would be interesting to note whether or not the Gull-billed Terns are associated with a feeding flock of typical diving terns.

The most interesting aspect of this record of Gull-billed Terns eating green anoles is that the birds were foraging in a brushy habitat, where the lizards apparently were picked from shrubs. Other reports commenting on inland foraging by this tern indicate that it feeds only over open grassland or agricultural fields, and none recorded the species taking food from brushy areas.—SIEVERT A. ROHWER, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas* AND GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN, *Department of Zoology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, 12 October 1967*.