

and 53.8×36.5 mm, respectively. These measurements agree with those given for the Laughing Gull in Bent (Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 113, 1921), and were less than those of all eight Ring-billed Gull eggs in three adjacent nests (range of egg lengths 54.0–57.2 mm; range of widths 39.5–41.3 mm). Thus we conclude the eggs were indeed those of the Laughing Gull.

On 23 May we also noticed a Ring-billed Gull standing next to the nest while the Laughing Gull incubated. Whenever the Laughing Gull left the nest, the Ring-billed Gull attempted to incubate the eggs. Observation totaling 55 minutes during 23 and 25 May revealed that the Laughing Gull incubated nearly 85% of the time and the Ring-billed Gull 15%, incubation being almost continuous. Although Ring-billed Gulls at surrounding nests occasionally postured threateningly at the Laughing Gull, its partner in incubation showed no such aggression. On 4 June the nest contained a third egg, apparently contributed by the Ring-billed Gull. It was visibly larger than the other two and similar in size (55.6×39.7 mm) to the eggs of Ring-billed Gulls in nearby nests. Both birds continued to share incubation until 11 June, when the eggs disappeared. The Laughing Gull did not attempt to renest, but remained in the colony until at least 5 July.

To the best of our knowledge, this represents the first recorded nesting attempt by a Laughing Gull on the Great Lakes.

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Adult male Blue Grouse eats lizards.—Although adult Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*) primarily eat vegetation, they often include some animal matter in their diets (Beer, J. Wildl. Manage. 7:32–44, 1943; Stewart, Condor 46:112–120, 1944; Boag, J. Wildl. Manage. 27:555–562, 1963; King and Bendell, Can. J. Zool. 60:3268–3281, 1982). Spiders, centipedes, millipedes, snails, and especially insects (i.e., short-horned grasshoppers [Acrididae], froghoppers [Cercopidae], beetles [Coleoptera], and ants [Formicidae]) are eaten by Blue Grouse (Beer 1943; Boag 1963; King, Syesis 6:121–125, 1973; King and Bendell 1982). Here I report what is apparently the first record of Blue Grouse eating a vertebrate.

On 25 September 1982, one male and one female Blue Grouse were shot together on the southwest slope of Mount Shasta about 8 km north of McCloud, Siskiyou County, California (elevation = 1500 m). No other grouse were examined. The area consisted of second growth white fir (*Abies concolor*) and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), with *Arctostaphylos patula* and *Ceanothus velutinus* occurring in dense stands. Bittercherry (*Prunus emarginata*) was less dense.

The crop of the male grouse contained two recently born northern alligator lizards (*Gerrhonotus coeruleus*) with total lengths of 85 and 90 mm including intact tails, 32 grasshoppers (Acrididae), 43 ripe bittercherry fruits, 4 bittercherry leaves, 28 white fir needles, and grit. The crop of the female contained 8 grasshoppers, 166 ripe bittercherry fruits, and 1 bittercherry leaf.

Blue Grouse may actively select animal food, or ingest it accidentally (see King and Bendell 1982). In this report, ingestion of two lizards and many grasshoppers suggests that animals were selected. Blue Grouse select invertebrates that are often fairly large (Beer 1943). Newborn alligator lizards weigh about 1 g; the lizards reported here were not much larger than the grasshoppers consumed. Young lizards are abundant in northern forests for only a short

period in late summer and fall, and Blue Grouse probably rarely encounter lizards, or other vertebrates, sufficiently small enough to eat.

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