

from that of the territorial habitat, and it is likely that the mating pair use all these different elements as proximate factors in their choice of nesting site. The biological significance of those preferences is that the rocky microhabitats conceal the nest from predators (see also Martin and Roper 1988).

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**Gull-billed Tern predation on a Least Tern chick.**—During July, 1988, I often saw two Gull-billed Terns (*Sterna nilotica*) flying back and forth through the Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*) colony of approximately 1500 pairs in Gulfport, Harrison County, Mississippi. On 13 July, one Gull-billed Tern, searching along the water's edge, swooped down and picked up a 7-to-10-day-old Least Tern chick. It landed 70 m down the beach where it swallowed the chick head first. It appeared to have some difficulty handling its prey, taking a couple of minutes to shake the chick and position it. Only one adult Least Tern harassed the Gull-billed Tern. The diet of the Gull-billed Tern primarily consists of insects, but also includes fish, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans, earthworms, small mammals, and nestling birds. Rohwer and Woolfenden (1968) reported that the diets of six Gull-billed Terns nesting in Gulfport, Florida, included green anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*). Pellets from a population at Ivanhoe, New South Wales, primarily consisted of mice, although a few contained feathers from Hoary-headed Grebe (*Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*) chicks (Hobbs 1976). Other avian

prey have been reported, including young Skylarks (*Alauda arvensis*) (Jensen cited in Bannerman 1962) and young Avocets (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) (De Waard 1952). Although Least Terns have never been reported as prey of Gull-billed Terns, cannibalism has been reported. Gull-billed Terns on the islands of Sivash of the Soviet Union were observed cannibalizing small chicks; they fed these chicks to their own young. Zubakin (1975) suggested this was a method of population regulation. Other than this report, Gull-billed Terns previously had not been reported to prey on a member of their own genus.

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**A new record of the Buff-breasted Flycatcher from Nuevo Leon, Mexico.**—On 1 April 1984, during an ornithological field trip (Facultad de Ciencias Biologicas, U.A.N.L., Mexico), a male Buff-breasted Flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons*) was collected in Ejido La Chona, Aramberri, Nuevo Leon, Mexico (24°20'12" N, 99°54'42" W) west of the Sierra Madre Oriental. This is the first record of *Empidonax fulvifrons* from Nuevo Leon, Mexico (AOU 1983, Check-list of North American birds, 6th ed., American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.; Cotera and Contreras *Publ. Biol., FCB, U.A.N.L., Mex.*, 2 [1]: 31–49, 1985; Gracia and Contreras *Mem., IX Cong. Nac. Zool., Mex.* 2:145–149, 1988. The specimen has been deposited in the Coleccion de Aves, Laboratorio de Herpetologia y Ornitologia, Facultad de Ciencias Biologicas, Universidad Autonoma de Nueva Leon (U.A.N.L. 1671). The specimen appears to represent the subspecies *E. f. pygmaeus*, based on measurements (wing chord 60 mm; tail 50 mm, bill 9 mm, tarsus 13.5 mm). A. R. Phillips (pers. comm.) notes the plumage of this specimen is very deteriorated, and he questions the confirmation of the subspecies. We believe the bird is *E. f. pygmaeus* because Ely (Condor 54:34–39, 1962) collected four specimens of *E. f. pygmaeus* from 11 mi east of San Antonio de las Alazanas in Coahuila, near the border of Nuevo Leon. He mentioned this subspecies was a rare transient in other areas. This place is west of the Sierra Madre Oriental and near to our site. Both places are in the same physiographical region. If our identification is correct, the record is the eastern known record of *E. f. pygmaeus* from Mexico.—ARMANDO JESUS CONTRERAS-BALDERAS AND JOSE IGNACIO GONZALEZ-ROJAS, *Laboratorio de Herpetologia y Ornitologia, F.C.B., U.A.N.L., Apartado Postal 425, San Nicolas de los Garza, N.L. Mexico. 66450. Received 28 Dec. 1988, accepted 8 June 1989.*