

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