I observed five Redhead broods. On 24 June I saw a female with two downy young, whose size and coloration indicated an age of between 1 and 2 weeks (see Weller 1957, Wilson Bull. 69: 5). On 2 August I found three separate females, each with one downy young that I estimated to be between 2 and 4 weeks old. On 27 August I found a female with two young that appeared to be between 5 and 6 weeks old. I discovered no nests and collected no specimens, but took photographs of adults and young whose identity as Redheads Clarence Cottam and others have confirmed.

I did not see Redheads at any other location I visited in Jalisco and adjacent states from May through August, nor am I aware of any other summer records for the species in central Mexico.

Laguna de Zapotlan is a natural lake adjacent to Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, and lies in an agricultural valley at about 5000 feet elevation. The region is surrounded by mountain ridges, the highest peak being Nevado de Colima, a 14,000 foot volcano to the southwest. The Pacific coast of the state of Colima is 100 airline miles to the southwest. The lakebed is roughly oval in shape and comprises 4300 acres. The central 60% of the lake is open water, although it is choked with thick growths of submerged pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and waterweed (*Najas*); the margins are composed of dense stands of cattail (*Typha*) and bulrush or tule (*Scirpus*). The emergent vegetation-open water edge is often irregular, providing ideal water-cover interspersion for nesting waterbirds. The lake is shallow and grades to a depth of 5 feet at the center. The amount of lakebed that is submerged fluctuates with the seasons, shrinking to its smallest extent at the end of the dry season in mid-June, and it can vary widely from year to year depending upon the rainfall. In some years the lake is completely dry. Local people told me this last occurred 10–15 years ago. Cattle graze into the tule stands, occasionally out to a depth of 2 or 3 feet. These tules also support a local industry; the native population continually harvests them to weave into mats and similar items.

In addition to Redhead broods, I also saw on this lake two broods of Ruddy Ducks (*Oxyura jamaicensis*), several of Common Gallinules (*Gallinula chloropus*), and many of American Coots (*Fulica americana*). I strongly suspect that Mexican Ducks and Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*), both seen repeatedly from April through August, may nest about the lake margins.

My research in Mexico is being supported by the Welder Wildlife Foundation and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I gratefully acknowledge Kenard Baer, B.S.F.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico, and William Ziener, Ajijic, Jalisco, for introducing me to the study area. I am indebted to Karl Lueder, Chapala, Jalisco, and Ignacio Enriquez V., Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, for assistance during my stay in the region. I thank R. A. Ryder for comments on the manuscript.—SARTOR O. WILLIAMS III, *Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521.* Accepted 27 Dec. 73.

Arctic Tern in Arizona.—In the bird collection of the University of Arizona are two immature Arctic Terns (*Sterna paradisaea*) taken at a now dry irrigation water storage pond near the intersection of Ina Road and U.S. Interstate 10 just northwest of Tucson in Pima County, Arizona. One of the birds, a male, was collected by W. Bulmer on 4 September 1965 (UA 6375), and the other, a female, was collected by D. L. Burckhalter on 4 October 1968 (UA 9549).

The two specimens were identified by Roxie C. Laybourne of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In writing us of her determinations that the birds are Arctic Terns, she

used the same comments she provided the late T. D. Burleigh for the first diagnostic Idaho specimen (Burleigh 1973, Auk 90: 693).

The birds were reported previously as Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*) by Austin et al. (1972, California Birds 3: 43). The first hint that they were actually Arctic Terns came from Allan Phillips, who examined them on one of his periodic visits to the University of Arizona.

Arctic Terns may occur in the inland West more commonly in the fall than now believed to be the case, owing to the general difficulty in separating them from Common Terns in the field. Besides Arizona, inland specimens are reported only from Idaho (Burleigh, ibid.) and Colorado (two specimens, Bailey and Niedrach 1965, Birds of Colorado, Denver, Denver Mus. Nat. Hist., p. 390). We thank Mrs. Laybourne for identifying these birds.—GALE MONSON, *Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, Arizona 85703* and STEPHEN M. RUSSELL, *Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721*. Accepted 20 Dec. 73.

Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls nesting in North Carolina.—In 1971 we began a study of community succession on dredge islands in North Carolina's estuaries. Part of this study, a survey of the use of man-made dredge islands by nesting birds, involved locating and visiting the major nesting sites for gulls and terns in North Carolina. An unexpected find was a sizable colony of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and one or two pairs of Great Black-backed Gulls (*Larus marinus*) nesting on a dredge spoil island near Oregon Inlet in Dare County, North Carolina, and a scattering of Herring Gulls nesting as far south as the lower Cape Fear River near Southport, Brunswick County, North Carolina (Fig. 1).

Herring Gull populations have been increasing dramatically in the northeastern states in recent years (Kadlec and Drury 1968), but according to the A.O.U. Check-list (1957), their breeding range extends southward along the east coast regularly only to Long Island, New York, and casually to Chincoteague, Virginia (about 150 miles north of Oregon Inlet).

Great Black-backed Gulls nest south along the East Coast to Long Island, New York (A.O.U. 1957) with the most southerly nesting site at Jamaica Bay (Peakall 1967).

Twice previously Herring Gulls have been reported nesting in North Carolina. In 1962 Hailman (1963) found two nests on Gull Island in Pamlico Sound, and the next year Ames (1963) found a single nest on Beacon Island in Ocracoke Inlet (Fig. 1). These two sightings involving three nests are the only known records of Herring Gulls breeding in North Carolina prior to 1971.

Immature and adult Herring Gulls have been seen regularly in North Carolina during recent summers, but they were generally assumed to be nonbreeding birds. The discovery of 81 nests at two sites in 1972 and 98 nests at six sites in 1973 indicates that this species has become established in northeastern North Carolina and is apparently still spreading southward.

In addition to the large colony of Herring Gulls at Oregon Inlet, small numbers of nests were found on five other nearby islands. South of Oregon Inlet Herring Gull nests were scattered and always associated with nesting colonies of Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*) or terns (Fig. 1). At Gull Island between Oregon Inlet and Buxton we found a single nest containing three eggs on 31 May 1973. We did not check this island in 1972, but it was the site of the two nests Hailman found in 1962. At Ocracoke Inlet we found single nests both in 1972 and 1973. Both nests were in