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Unusual food item of Franklin's Gull.—Investigations on the ecology of birds are necessary for their conservation, and food habits data seem justified in adding to the total ecological picture. While preparing a museum study skin (DLD 159) of an adult (sex unknown, weight 325 g) Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) collected by the first author on 1 October 1972 at the Maryville sewerage lagoons, Nodaway County, Missouri, we found 23 stinkbugs (Pentatomidae) and one large adult prairie vole (*Microtus ochrogaster*) in the crop, and one adult western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*) in the gizzard. The Franklin's Gull is considered to be almost completely insectivorous and the stinkbugs were not surprising although Bent (1921, *Life histories of North American gulls and terns*, Washington, USNM Bull. 113: 170-171) does not specifically mention these insects. The mice were surprising; the only reference we have been able to find on any vertebrate foods of this gull is Bent (op. cit., 171) who speculates that possibly small fish might be eaten. The feeding habits of this "prairie" gull during migration are well known as it often follows the farmer and plow during spring and fall to feed upon freshly exposed grubs and worms. During this time other animals such as mice are frequently exposed by the plowing and subject to heavy predation. The habit of hawks following a plowman are well known. Evidently the Franklin's Gull is an opportunistic feeder and will sometimes consume vertebrates such as mice. It is not known whether this individual was a scavenger or a predator, but the consumption of two fresh mice at the same time makes us suspect predation. The intact prairie vole was a particularly large individual; we marveled that so large an item would be swallowed whole.—DAVID A. EASTERLA AND DOYLE L. DAMMAN, *Department of Biology, Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville 64468*. Accepted 29 Sep. 75.

The Greater Shearwater in the northern Gulf of Mexico.—The first record of this shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*) from the Gulf of Mexico was not from Galveston on 4 November 1973, as claimed by Arnold (1975, *Auk* 92: 394), but from Dog Island near St. Marks, Florida on 29 January 1950, specimen in Florida State University, H. M. Stevenson (1950, *Florida Naturalist* 23: 71). Arnold wrote that this shearwater is "known from the United States only along the Atlantic coast from eastern Florida northward" (Murphy 1967, *Serial atlas of the marine environment: Distribution of North Atlantic pelagic birds*, map 8B, Amer. Geogr. Soc.) and that he has been "unable to locate any other records for the Gulf coast of the United States or for any other part of the Gulf of Mexico region."

After 1950 the species was recorded in the northern Gulf of Mexico in 1958, 1964, 1966, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974. In 1975 Purrington (*Amer. Birds* 29: 69) remarked that "these observations lend substance to the conclusion that the Greater Shearwater probably occurs annually along the n. Gulf coast."