

for which we have data, were on slag roofs and there is no suggestion from our data that Killdeer select gravel for nesting; it seems unlikely that Killdeer would nest on a roof with a smooth surface, but such roofs are relatively rare (Hopkins, pers. obs.), and it would take much more data to find that out.

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 C. DAVISON ANKNEY, *Department of Zoology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B7, Canada*, and JOEL HOPKINS, *U39-166 Southdale Road West, London, Ontario N6J 2J1, Canada*. Received 13 Aug. 1984; accepted 17 June 1985.

Breeding Age of the Tule White-fronted Goose.—Based on knowledge of the mid-continent white-front (Barry, T. W., *Geese of the Anderson River delta, Northwest Territories, Canada*, Ph.D. thesis, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, 1966), the Tule White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambelli*) is thought to reach breeding maturity at 3 years. To the best of our knowledge, this assumption exists even though data supporting breeding age in wild, nearctic white-fronts have not been published. This note documents breeding age in Tule White-fronted Geese.

In 1980, 253 Tule White-fronted Geese were banded and collared during molt in Cook Inlet, Alaska. A second-year male and female collared in a group of 162 birds (92 second-year and 70 after-second-year birds) were observed 18 times between 1980 and 1982, 11 times on the breeding grounds, 4 times on the wintering grounds of central California, and 3 times at staging areas in southern Oregon. These birds were observed together in all 3 areas in 1981, and on the nesting grounds in Cook Inlet in 1982.

The pair did not nest in 1981. But during the spring of 1982, the pairs' behavior suggested that they might nest and on 7 June, their nest was discovered. The clutch of 2 partially-covered eggs was floated and estimated to be about 2 weeks into incubation. The poorly constructed nest in low, flooded vegetation, and small clutch were typical of geese nesting for the first time.

These observations suggest that Tule White-fronted Geese may establish pair bonds by the time they are one-year-old and substantiates the assumption that they can breed at 3 years of age.—BRUCE CAMPBELL AND ENID GOODWIN, *Division of Game, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, Alaska 99502*. Received 8 May 1984; accepted 30 Jan. 1985.

Foods of Wintering Brant in Eastern North America.—Brant (*Branta bernicla*) winter along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to North Carolina (Kirby and Obrecht 1982). Their populations have undergone dramatic fluctuations (Cottam et al. 1944, Kirby