Meanwhile, the chorus was reduced in volume, and many toads were in amplexus very close to land where the shallow water was filled with strings of toad eggs. Some pairs would move away when gently prodded with a stick, but others would not move. We had no difficulty picking up a pair of toads in amplexus.

McAtee (U.S. Dept. Agric. Bull. No. 720, 1918) found that 90.53% of the stomach contents of wild Mallards is vegetable matter; the remains of frogs were found in 19 of 1578 Mallard stomachs examined. The Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) consumes more animal food than the Mallard, about 25%, mostly molluscs (McAtee 1918), and may eat small toads (Bent, Life Histories of North American Waterfowl, Pt. 1. U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 126, 1923).

Our observations are most remarkable since large toads are generally avoided by predators (Lutz, *in* Venomous Animals and Their Venoms, Vol. II, W. Bucherl and E. Buckley, eds., Academic Press, New York, New York, 1971). They secrete anti-predator venoms, bufotenine and 5-OH tryptamine (Low, *in* Evolution in the Genus *Bufo*, W. F. Blair, ed., Univ. Texas Press, Austin, Texas, 1972), through orifices over the parotid glands (Chen and Chen, J. Pharm. Exper. Therap. 47:281–293, 1933). The Mallards captured and swallowed the large toads with avidity. We saw no evidence that the toads were distasteful or irritating to the ducks, nor did we observe any regurgitation of toads that had been swallowed.

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**Dipper swallowed by trout.**—On 24 June 1976, we caught a Dolly Varden trout (Salvelinus malma) in Big Creek, a stream adjacent to the University of Idaho's Taylor Ranch Field Station. The stomach of the fish contained a Dipper (Cinclus mexicanus). Predation by fish on Dippers has, to our knowledge, never been reported. The predacious Dolly Varden eats fish (Roos, Trans. Am. Fisheries Soc. 88:253–260, 1959), small mammals and birds (Dymond, The Trout and Other Game Fishes of British Columbia, Can. Dept. Fisheries, Ottawa, Ontario, 1932). Since Dippers feed on fry (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 195:103, 1948), they would be in frequent contact with predatory fish.—CHARLES L. ELLIOTT AND STEVE PECK, Coll. Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, Univ. Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843. (Present addresses: CLE Dept. Botany and Range, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, Utah 84602 and SP 240 Parkview Dr., Burlington, Wisconsin 53105.) Accepted 24 Sept. 1979.

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**Team-hunting and food sharing in Parasitic Jaegers.**—Parasitic Jaegers (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) breed regularly in arctic Alaska (Bailey, Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist. Popular Ser. No. 8, 1948; Pitelka, Arctic and Alpine Res. 6:161–184, 1974). They take a wide variety of animals as prey, but during the breeding season specialize either on birds, or birds and small mammals (Maher, Pac. Coast Avif. 37, 1974). At other breeding locales Parasitic Jaegers are known to rely heavily on kleptoparasitism of seabirds (Arnason and Grant, Ibis 120:38–54, 1978).

Parasitic Jaegers regularly team-hunt in pairs or small groups. Team-hunting occurs as: (1) three or more jaegers hunting near one another, but acting singly (group hunting), or (2)

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