- MUELLER, H. C. AND D. D. BERGER. 1970. Prey preferences in the Sharp-shinned Hawk: the roles of sex, experience and motivation. Auk 87:452-457.
- ———, AND ———. 1984. Breeding season foods of Merlins *Falco columbarius* in Northumbria. Bird Study 31:49–56.
- OLIPHANT, L. W. 1974. Merlins—the Saskatoon falcons. Blue Jay 32:140-147.
- SNYDER, N. F. R. AND J. W. WILEY. 1976. Sexual size dimorphism in hawks and owls of North America. Ornithol. Monogr. 20:1–96.

IAN G. WARKENTIN, Dept. Biology, Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0, Canada, AND LYNN W. OLIPHANT, Dept. Veterinary Anatomy, Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0, Canada. Received 16 June 1987, accepted 16 Sept. 1987.

Wilson Bull., 100(1), 1988, p. 139

Opportunistic foraging of Ruddy Turnstone on mowed lawn.—At 10:20 h on 12 January 1986 at Hog Island, Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina, I watched a Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) forage on a mowed lawn that adjoins the shoulder of a paved service road. The site is about 70 m from a salt marsh, but separated from it by a 50-mwide strip of coastal scrub (maximum height, 10 m), that forms an abrupt edge at the lawn. The nearest beach or mudflat habitat is about 150 m away. The sky was clear, the wind was less than 10 km/h, and the temperature was 53°F.

The lawn (grass depth, 2–3 cm) had been mowed recently, and the mowing machine had ejected the cut grass in congealed tufts. These had dried intact to form dried clumps of hay. During the 5-min period that I watched the bird, it turned four of these clumps. The bird turned them by inserting its beak and then entire head under the clump, then running forward until the clump had flipped over. The bird then directed its attention to the newly exposed area. I turned five clumps and looked under them, but found no arthropods.

The turnstone had probably engaged in this foraging activity for some time, as I found 43 freshly turned clumps in a 6×15 -m area surrounding the site where I first saw the bird. The average depth of ten clumps was 6.2 ± 1.7 [SD] cm; length, 22.8 ± 12.0 cm; width, 16.9 ± 5.5 cm. The average weight of four clumps was 39.3 g (range = 20–57 g).

Thirteen Killdeers (*Charadrius vociferus*), the closest of which was about 15 m from the turnstone, also foraged on the lawn. When the Killdeers gave alarm calls, the turnstone stopped feeding and assumed an alert posture. At that time a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) flew from the scrub edge, about 12 m from the turnstone, and pursued it. The turnstone joined the Killdeers in the air, and flew away from the hawk.

Although Ruddy Turnstones have been reported using unusual foraging sites, including boats, roofs of shacks, and mangrove roots (Stout, The Shorebirds of North America, Viking Press, New York, 1967), I know of no instances where they have been seen turning clumps of grass on mowed lawns.—W. Post, *The Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29403. Received 18 Feb. 1987, accepted 22 Sept. 1987.*