containing a nestling Brown-headed Cowbird other than those of the nests used experimentally to study 6 nestling cowbirds (Eastzer et al. 1980), which all died before the age of 6 days. Nestlings of the Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) also died in House Sparrow nests (Salvador 1983, Mason 1986). Mason (1986) and Eastzer et al. (1980) suggest that the nestling cowbirds died because of the inappropriate diet or mode of feeding provided by the adult House Sparrows.

There seem to be only three other records of House Sparrows feeding or attending fledgling Brown-headed Cowbirds (Ellis 1924, Imhoff cited by Friedmann 1963, and Stamm 1961). These observations, in the light of those made by Klein and Rosenberg (1986) and by Eastzer et al. (1980), do not establish conclusively that the House Sparrows were the nest-parents of the fledgling cowbirds. Thus, the House Sparrow may be a rarer successful foster-parent than formerly was thought.

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Black-legged Kittiwakes nest on advancing glacier.—Prince William Sound, Alaska (147°W, 61°N), has eight Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) colonies on cliff faces adjacent to tidewater glaciers. In 1986, Coxe and Tiger glaciers advanced slightly and covered parts of the nearby colonies. By 1987, Coxe Glacier had advanced enough to cover most of the cliff face area where 1020 nests had been. On 10 June 1987, there were only 85 nests on the rocky cliffs near Coxe Glacier, but 77 nests had been built on the glacier face. The kittiwakes that were displaced by the glacier were unable to nest at the specific site where they had nested previously, but they chose to nest on nearby ice (up to 0.5 km away), rather than to search for distant but more suitable nesting habitat. This behavior suggests that kittiwakes

have a high degree of fidelity to the general area of their colony, as well as nest and colony fidelity as reported by Coulson and White (Bird Study 5:74–83, 1958). By 5 July 1987, all the nests that had been on the glacier had either fallen into the sea or become soggy piles of grass and mud as a result of melting of the glacier surface. Although their nests had disintegrated, some birds remained at the sites; one was rebuilding a nest in a new spot on the glacier.

I know of no other occurrences of glaciers displacing seabird colonies or of seabirds nesting on glaciers. However, kittiwakes have nested on snowbanks on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, when snow covered part of the colony site. It is not known why they nested there (Hunt and Thompson, Wilson Bull. 89:616–618, 1977). Least Auklets (*Aethia pusilla*) and Crested Auklets (*A. cristatella*) have nested on snow on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, when late snow covered areas of individuals' nest sites (Sealy, Auk 92:528–538, 1975). A few Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) have nested on ice which covered their colony site at Lake Erie, near Port Colborne, Ontario. However, most birds waited until the ice melted to nest (Morris and Chardine, Can. J. Zool. 63:607–611, 1985).

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Boat-tailed Grackles nest in freshwater habitat in interior South Carolina.—On 21 May 1987, near Chicora, Berkeley County, South Carolina, I found a colony of Boat-tailed Grackles (*Quiscalus major*) on a 1-ha island in Lake Moultrie. The birds were nesting in a giant cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*) marsh, about 5 × 20 m in extent, which grew at the edge of an island about 800 m from the lake's edge. The colony had one adult (after second-year) male and four females. I located eight nests, of which four had young, one had eggs and the others had either produced fledglings or had been depredated. Two nests were in buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) and were screened by giant cutgrass. The others were built in giant cutgrass. All nests were 1.0–1.8 m above 20–40-cm deep water. The inland nests resembled coastal nests that were built in cattail (*Typha angustifolia* and *T. domingensis*). As in many coastal colonies, the nests were built on a marsh island and were closely spaced. Four internest distances were 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, and 1.2 m. The grackles nested within 12 m of a Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) colony.

On 26 May 1987, I returned and found four adult male grackles. One male defended the nesting area, and the others displayed in tree-tops at the edge of the marsh. At least six females were present, but this may not have been a complete count, as they were feeding long distances from the colony. I also located another grackle nest in a cutgrass marsh on an island about 100 m from the first colony.

Outside peninsular Florida, Boat-tailed Grackles are known to nest only around brackish marshes (AOU 1983, Check-list of North American Birds. 6th ed., American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.). The breeding site reported here is 55 km from the Atlantic Ocean. The nearest known colonies are 25 km southeast in tidal areas, on the East Branch of the Cooper River. Although this is a minor inland expansion, it is significant in that use of inland freshwater marshes has not been reported outside Florida. If this is a change in habitat selection behavior, it may mean that Boat-tailed Grackles may continue to move