

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

inland from the Atlantic coast. The large hydroelectric lakes in the Southeast may provide a corridor for such inland invasion, especially if marsh island habitats are available. Such an inland expansion would resemble that which has occurred in the closely related Great-tailed Grackle (*Q. mexicanus*), which has penetrated as far inland as Nebraska (Faanes and Norling, Amer. Birds 35:148–149, 1981). I thank G. T. Bancroft and D. M. Forsythe for criticizing the manuscript. — WILLIAM POST, *The Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29403. Received 22 Sept. 1987, accepted 8 Dec. 1987.*

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Ingestion of lead shot and aluminum bands by Bald Eagles during winter in Nebraska. —

The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is a common winter resident along the Platte and North Platte rivers in southcentral Nebraska. Waterfowl are a major food of eagles during periods when fish are not readily available (Lingle and Krapu 1986). Eating ducks and geese can make eagles susceptible to lead poisoning, a significant cause of mortality of Bald Eagles in North America (Kaiser et al. 1980). Eagles ingest lead shot from waterfowl by eating shot imbedded in tissues or as part of the contents of digestive tracts. In this paper we describe the incidence of lead shot and Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum leg bands in regurgitated pellets of Bald Eagles along the Platte and North Platte rivers during the winters of 1978–79 and 1979–80. Documentation of aluminum bands in egested pellets was incidental to the evaluation of occurrence of lead shot.

Study area and methods. — Egested pellets were collected from 11 nocturnal communal roosts of Bald Eagles located along 370 km of the Platte and North Platte rivers in Nebraska. Pellets ($N=2858$) were collected from the surface of the ground and snow below roost trees during 106 visits during 19 December 1978–28 March 1979 and 3 December 1979–14 March 1980. Each regurgitated pellet was examined for prey remains and the presence of lead shot. Food habits of Bald Eagles during winter in Nebraska were described by Lingle and Krapu (1986).

Results. — Of 2858 egested pellets, 1832 contained waterfowl remains (Lingle and Krapu 1986); 9 (0.3%) of the latter group also contained lead shot. Four and five pellets containing a single lead shot were found during 1978–79 and 1979–80, respectively. Of these nine pellets, three contained the remains of Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), two contained Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*), and four contained unidentified waterfowl. One pellet also had Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) remains.

Other egested pellets contained 10 Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum leg bands: eight from Mallards, one from a Canada Goose, and one from a Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*). In addition, one web tag from a Canada Goose was found. The number of bands present in pellets reflects the importance of waterfowl in the diet during winter. Assuming each pellet represented the remains of an individual bird, the pellets contained the remains of 228 Canada Geese, 36 Green-winged Teal, 1059 Mallards, 14 Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), 4 Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), 3 American Wigeon (*Anas americana*), 1 Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*), 3 Hooded Mergansers (*Mergus cucullatus*), 61 Common Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*), and 423 unidentified waterfowl (Lingle and Krapu 1986). These statistics probably overestimate the number of waterfowl consumed since several eagles may feed on a single carcass.

Discussion. — The incidence of lead shot in regurgitated pellets egested by Bald Eagles at nocturnal communal roosts along the Platte and North Platte rivers was lower (<1%) than at other studied sites in the midcontinent region. Griffin et al. (1982) reported 9% of the eagle pellets collected at Swan Lake NWR in north central Missouri contained lead shot.