

First record of Manx Shearwater for the Gulf Coast of Florida.—On 16 January 1981 Charles and Dorothy Brownold found a desiccated bird on the west end of Santa Rosa Island, Santa Rosa County, Florida. On 18 January Wayne Valentine of Gulf Islands National Seashore gave the bird to me to identify and submit to the Florida State Museum, where Dr. J. William Hardy confirmed my identification of the bird as a Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) and assigned it catalog number FSM 20622.

Although the Manx Shearwater occurs occasionally in winter on the Atlantic Coast of Florida, 2 specimens and 16 sight records (Wesley Biggs pers. comm.), there is no record for the Gulf Coast of Florida (Henry M. Stevenson and Herbert W. Kale, pers. comm.), Alabama (Imhof 1976, Alabama birds, University, Alabama, Univ. of Alabama Press), or Louisiana (Lowery 1974, Louisiana birds, Kingsport, Louisiana, Louisiana State Univ. Press). However, there are two records for Texas. A dead bird was discovered on North Padre Island in February 1975 (Webster 1975, Amer. Birds 29: 1006), and another specimen was picked up on Mustang Island near Port Aransas on 11 August 1980 (Webster 1981, Amer. Birds 35: 201). So the bird from Santa Rosa is the first record for the Gulf Coast of Florida and the third record of the Manx Shearwater for the entire Gulf Coast from Florida to Texas.—H. P. Langridge, 1421 W. Ocean Ave., Lantana, Florida 33462.

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In-place hopping of a feeding Little Blue Heron.— Little Blue Herons (*Egretta caerulea*) use a wide range of feeding behaviors (Kushlan 1978, Pp. 249-297 in *Wading birds*, Natl. Aud. Soc. Res. Reg. 7.) and a number of habitats in its search for food. The purpose of this note is to document an observation of a variation of the "hopping" behavior used by Little Blue Herons (Kushlan 1976, Auk 93: 86-94).

On 22 October 1981 I observed an adult Little Blue Heron at Ballast Point Park, Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Co., Florida, feeding by the "wade or walk slowly" method (Meyerricks 1962, Nat. Hist. 71(6): 48-59) in approximately 7 cm of water adjacent to the shore in clear water on a substrate of mud and widely scattered rocks. I watched the bird feed for four minutes in this manner; strikes were infrequent (0.5 strikes/minute) and unsuccessful. Then the heron stopped, peered into the water, rose to an erect posture, and "hopped". The "hop" was achieved by slightly extending the wings, bending the legs at the heel joint, jumping with both feet together upwards until the feet were just at the surface of the water and slightly forward. On landing the heron peered into the water for several seconds. This behavior was repeated twice. No strikes were attempted while the heron was hopping or while peering into the water. Following the "hopping" sequence the heron left the area. The examination of the area by the Little Blue Heron following the "hops" suggested that the behavior was designed to disturb prey. I believe the "hop" was an attempt to locate food items in a previously unproductive area.

Kushlan (1976) described "hopping" as "a heron jumps into the air and flies a short distance to a potential prey item and often stabs simultaneously with landing." I have seen this type of "hopping" many times when Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*), Tricolored Herons (*Egretta tricolor*) and, occasionally, Little Blue Herons feed in shallow water. I consider it to be a disturb and chase or active pursuit method of feeding because the bird changes feeding locations.

Bagg and Eliot (1937, Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, Northampton, Massachusetts, Hampshire Bookshop) citing the observation of F. A. Stebbins and A. M. Bowen, stated that the Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*) would "with the aid of his wings, hop straight up clear of the water and come down with stiff, spread toes, and then scrutinized the 'roil' he caused for dislodged prey." This behavior compares more closely with the behavior I observed, and I suggest the term "in-place hopping" rather than just "hopping" because the latter term implies a change of location.

I thank A. J. Meyerriecks, J. A. Kushlan, and D. F. Werschkul for comments on an earlier draft of this manuscript.—Donald M. Kent, Biology Department, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620.

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Unusual interaction between two buteos.—During the early afternoon of 2 January 1981 on Shell Island, Bay County, Florida, I observed an interaction between an immature Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) and an adult Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). I had flushed the Red-tailed Hawk out of a patch of rushes (*Juncus roemerianus*) while I was walking the bay side of the island. Immediately after it flushed, an immature Red-shouldered Hawk, which had been perched on a nearby snag, attacked the larger bird from above. Both then flew out over the shallow waters of the bay to the north, where the Red-shouldered Hawk proceeded to strike the lower bird several times on the rump with its talons as they circled over the water. Then the red-shoulder left the red-tail and flew a short distance to the beach, where it picked up an oyster shell, flew back to a position over the redtail, and dropped the shell, which struck the back of the other buteo. The Red-tailed Hawk departed to the west, while the Red-shouldered Hawk returned to its former perch.

Although such use of an object to harass another bird seems not to have been previously reported, at least among raptors, related behavior has been documented. In 1977 a Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) is reported to have dropped a "5 x 7 x 10 cm stone" close to an observer of its nest (Blair 1981, Raptor Research 15:120). Blair concluded that the Ferruginous Hawk was using the stone in "defense of its nest." It might similarly be concluded that the interaction between the two buteos described above involved defense of winter territory, though the possibility that this action simply exhibits displacement activity cannot be ruled out completely.

Few other species of birds are known to carry oyster shells for any purpose whatsoever. One that does is the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), which is widely known to drop these shells from the air onto a beach in order to obtain the edible portion of the shellfish (Terres, 1980, p. 460 in The Audubon Society encyclopedia of North American birds). Interestingly, numerous Herring Gulls frequented the area where the two buteos were seen and were observed dropping clam and oyster shells onto the beach. Whether or not their activity could have affected the redshoulder is problematic, but the possibility is present.

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