

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.

Florida Field Naturalist 11: 54, 1983.

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.