

Record of the White Pelican and additional information on the Glossy Cowbird from Puerto Rico.—A young male White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was taken on the morning of 5 November 1961 by a local fisherman from Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, Mr. Bienvenido Cestero. The bird, which had a broken wing, was found perched near the seashore. Presumably it was wounded by a hunter and came finally to rest at the place called El Seco in Mayagüez Bay. The specimen is no. 1567 in the Bird Collection of the Department of Biology of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.

In Sonnini's work *Voyage aux Îles de Ténériffe, La Trinité, Saint Thomas, Sainte-Croix et Porto-Ricco* (Paris, 1810), M. André-Pierre Ledru is cited (p. 210) as authority for the presence of a White Pelican in Puerto Rico. The species has been recorded otherwise from the West Indies on various occasions. One specimen was taken in a freshwater lagoon near Havana, Cuba, and reported by Gundlach (*Contribución á la ornithología Cubana*. Habana, 1873-76). It is now housed in the Museo Cubano del Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza. Bond (*Check-list of birds of the West Indies*. Fourth edit. 1956. Philadelphia, Acad. Nat. Sci. See p. 4.) records the following: "Straggler to Bimini (early March), Cuba (Jan. 25-April 11; flock of 28 seen and one collected in Pinar del Rio Province, on April 11, 1954, Sánchez-Villalba), The Isle of Pines (record doubtful), and Antigua (record doubtful)."

The Glossy Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*), invading from South America, is a comparatively recent arrival in the Lesser Antilles and apparently is extending its range into the Greater Antilles as well. In November, 1961, I was informed by Dr. Luis Rivera Brenes of our College of Agriculture that he had noticed a strange bird on a farm near Yabucoa, close to the eastern end of Puerto Rico. He described the bird to me and, on 2 December 1961, upon visiting the farm of don Luis Villafañe near Yabucoa, I noticed that the barn of the farm was full of Glossy Cowbirds, more than 200 of which were eating grain there. I collected 4 males and 5 females, which were deposited in the collection above-mentioned. There are West Indian records (Bond, *op. cit.*) of the species from Grenada (1901); Grenadines (1899); Barbados (1916); St. Vincent (1924); St. Lucia (1931); and Martinique (1949). Puerto Rican records (Bond, *op. cit.*) prior to the present are an old one (1860) from Vieques Island and recent sight records (1956) from Cape San Juan.

The workers at don Luis Villafañe's farm informed me that at Juncos, Puerto Rico, a little to the north of Yabucoa, the Glossy Cowbird is even more abundant than near Yabucoa. There is no doubt that this species is now definitely established on Puerto Rico.—VIRGILIO BIAGGI, JR., *Department of Biology, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Observations of joint feeding activities of certain fish-eating birds.—

Published accounts of joint feeding activities of different species of piscivorous birds are uncommon. In California, Christman (*Condor*, 59: 343, 1957) has observed such activities between Red-breasted Mergansers, *Mergus serrator*, and Snowy Egrets, *Leucophoyx thula*, and between Double-crested Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax auritus*, and a Snowy Egret and Common Egrets, *Casmerodius albus*.

On 16 February 1962, we observed a group of six Hooded Mergansers, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, in an estuarine cove of shallow water, four miles north of Everglades, Collier County, Florida. The mergansers began to feed along the edge of the cove. They fed in the manner of dabbling ducks, apparently never attempting to dive. A Snowy Egret and a Louisiana Heron, *Hydranassa tricolor*, soon joined the mergansers and secured fish as they were frightened toward them. Pursuing the fish, the