

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

herons darted among the mergansers. At times they flew ahead of the mergansers as the latter advanced along the shoreline. Later a Belted Kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon*, joined the group and caught fish stirred up by the actions of the mergansers and herons.

On 23 February 1962, a single Red-breasted Merganser was sighted along the shoreline of Virginia Key, just southeast of Miami, Florida. In this case, a Common Egret, a Snowy Egret, and a Louisiana Heron were catching fish that had been frightened toward them by the merganser. The rapid movements of the latter appeared to make these herons more timid than were those observed with the Hooded Mergansers. The Snowy Egret, however, followed the actions of the merganser more closely than did the other herons, even to the point of fighting with the duck over a particular fish.

Meyerriecks (*Wilson Bull.*, 71: 153-158, 1959) described foot-stirring as a manner of feeding behavior in the Louisiana Heron and the Snowy Egret. However, in several instances, we have seen the Snowy Egret display a different type of feeding behavior. The bird submerges the bill for a third of its length and extends the neck so that it nearly touches the surface of the water. The egret then proceeds to splash the water between the mandibles. The mandibles are opened and closed repeatedly, so that droplets of water are splashed out around the bird. It is also possible that sound is produced when the mandibles are brought together. At any rate, the disturbance caused usually attracts fish. The egrets were not observed to use foot-stirring while feeding in this manner.—JOHN M. PARKS and SANDRA L. BRESSLER, *Department of Zoology, University of Miami, Coral Gables 46, Florida.*

First specimens of ten species of birds for Mississippi.—Specimens of the following species have recently been collected in Mississippi by us and apparently represent the first specimens of each for the state. These were deposited either in the Museum of the Mississippi Game and Fish Commission (MGFC) at Jackson, Mississippi, or in the Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University (LSU) at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Eared Grebe. *Colymbus nigricollis*.—On 11 March 1962 we took a winter-plumaged specimen at the east mouth of the Pascagoula River, Jackson County, in Mississippi Sound (MGFC). We were aided in securing the specimen by H. D. Haberyan, who accompanied us in the boat.

Gannet. *Morus bassanus*.—Although the Gannet is regularly found in the Gulf of Mexico in winter and early spring, it had been reported from Mississippi waters only twice before the winter of 1960-61. G. H. Lowery, Jr., and R. Newman (*U. S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Fishery Bull.* 89: 524, 1954) mention one record and F. C. James (*Aud. Field Notes*, 14: 315, 1960) reports 54 seen by John Walther and J. M. Valentine on 15 March 1960, between Ship Island in Mississippi and the Chandeleur Islands in Louisiana. In 1961 several sightings were reported, including 43 seen in Mississippi Sound on 16 January by H. D. Haberyan (Newman, *Aud. Field Notes*, 15: 335, 1961).

On 12 February 1961 we found hundreds of Gannets in the Gulf 1 to 10 miles south of Horn Island and secured two specimens. An adult male (MGFC) was taken within three miles of Horn Island (30° 12' N lat., 88° 45' W long.), and another adult specimen was taken five miles farther out (LSU). On 26 February 1961 we observed about 50 Gannets in the same waters and took a juvenile specimen (LSU).