

nodules near the cloaca. These were opened, the cysts removed, and the bird released. Each of two additional birds captured 28 June 1967 had three nodules near the cloaca. Two flukes were removed from each of the contained cysts, after which the hosts were released. One of the two birds taken 28 June 1967 was recaptured on 30 June 1968 and found to be uninfected.

Farner and Morgan (Auk, 61: 421, 1944) reported *C. faba* to have parasitized 26 species of birds in the Holarctic, and 11 species in the Nearctic as follows: Domestic Fowl, *Gallus gallus*; Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*; Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*; Common Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*; White-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta carolinensis*; Robin, *Turdus migratorius*; House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*; Redwinged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*; Common Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*; Brown-headed Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*; Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*. Bychovskaya-Pavlovskaya and Khotenovsky (Parazit. Sb., 22: 207, 1964) reported 29 species of known hosts, none of them new to the Nearctic list. Farner and Morgan's (loc. cit.) list showed *C. faba* restricted in the Nearctic to the eastern and north central United States. From the eastern United States Kibler (Bull. Wildl. Dis. Assoc., 4: 100, 1968) reported the Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis*, as a new host. McNeil (Auk, 77: 355, 1960) reported from Washington the first occurrence of *C. faba* west of the Great Plains in a new host, Steller's Jay, *Cyanocitta stelleri*. This was followed by a report by Canaris (Auk, 83: 139, 1966) of the parasite in the Varied Thrush, *Ixoreus naevius*, in Oregon. These reports expand the Holarctic host list of *C. faba* to 33 species, and the Nearctic list to 15 species of birds. The distributional centers in the Nearctic appear to be three, namely: the eastern United States (Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York), the north central states (Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin), and the west coast states (California, Oregon, and Washington).

As the distributional ranges of the known hosts of *C. faba* cover nearly the entire Nearctic, the distribution of *C. faba* must be limited only by its intermediate host(s). The recent records of *C. faba* in the West may reflect an increase in activity of field ornithologists in that region, rather than an expansion of the range of *C. faba*. Hopefully further occurrences of this parasite will be reported so that its distribution, life cycle, and relationship to its hosts can be determined.

I am indebted to O. Burnetti of the California Department of Fish and Game and to J. S. Mackiewicz of the State University of New York at Albany for identification of *C. faba*.—STEVEN SPEICH, *Department of Biological Sciences, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California 95819. Present address: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.* Accepted 28 Sep. 70.

**Red-tailed Hawk preys on Cattle Egret.**—While watching a pair of Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto cunicularia*) 25 May 1970 in an open pasture 2 miles west of Trenton, Gilchrist County, Florida, at 13:25 we saw the owls turn and look toward a group of 30 to 40 Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) foraging some 100 m away. Suddenly the egrets flew as an adult-plumaged Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) approached in close pursuit behind a flock of 6 or 7 egrets. The hawk struck the last bird in the flock about 2 m off the ground and its momentum carried them both to the ground. After standing on the egret for about a minute, the hawk carried the dead egret to a fence post about 100 m away, sat there for several minutes, and then flew with the egret into some trees where we lost sight of it.

Records of predation on the abundant, conspicuously-colored, open-field foraging Cattle Egret are rare. Carr (Ulendo, New York, A. A. Knopf, 1964, pp. 212–217) writes of a Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), trained to kill cotton rats (*Sigmodon*

*hispidus*), taking a Cattle Egret near Gainesville, Florida, and about 30 miles from the above record. There, whenever the falcon approached, the egrets hid under the cattle they were foraging with. Other reports of predation on Cattle Egrets pertain to predation in the heronry (Taylor, Ostrich, 28: 9, 1957; Lowe-McConnell, Ibis, 109: 172, 1967). Although small egrets and herons are not commonly preyed upon by diurnal raptors, the recent spread of Cattle Egrets in the New World has provided a new source of food that resident raptors apparently have made little use of. While the local raptors may just be unfamiliar with this new prey, the capture reported above is not the typical hunting method of *Buteo* hawks. Thus the rarity of predation on Cattle Egrets may be due to the few falcons and accipiters that inhabit the open areas where Cattle Egrets commonly forage while the buteos that are present seldom prey on large birds.—WILLIAM D. COURSER, *Department of Zoology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620*, and JAMES J. DINSMORE, *Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601*. Accepted 15 Oct. 70.

**Franklin's Gull and Bridled Tern in southern Chile.**—Two cruises down the west coast of South America and across the Drake Passage in converted Chilean naval vessels have produced a significant wintering range extension for Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) and a remarkable vagrant record of the Bridled Tern (*Sterna naethetus*).

On 10 January 1968, while cruising southward from Puerto Montt, Chile, on the 'Navarino' Peterson and several other experienced seabird observers on the ship sighted a number of loose flocks of Franklin's Gulls totaling more than 100 individuals. The majority passed the ship about 100 miles south of Puerto Montt in the maze of channels east of Chiloe Island at approximately 43° S and 73° W. On the same date the following year, Peterson studied at least 12 Franklin's Gulls with Brown-hooded Gulls (*Larus maculipennis*) and other gulls around the pier at Punta Arenas. Several more were identified the next morning, 11 January, from the deck of the 'Aguiles' on her departure south for Antarctica and also on 29 January when the ship returned to Punta Arenas. On the latter date an additional bird was seen at Fuerte Bulnes about 30 miles south of Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan (about 53° 50' S, 73° W). Peterson was previously familiar not only with Franklin's Gull but also with all other South American gulls. The birds positively identified were all adults with the typical wing pattern, showing a whitish band or "window" separating the black near the primary tips from the gray of the rest of the wing, quite unlike *L. maculipennis* which shows a long triangle of white in the wing. The Andean Gull (*Larus serranus*) which is not recorded coastally during the breeding season, would have a full black hood in January and a very different wing pattern. All the Franklin's Gulls seen were in winter plumage with an incomplete blackish half-hood, but most of the adults showed a distinct bloom of pinkish on the underparts. Franklin's Gull had previously been recorded wintering on the west coast of South America south as far as 40° S at Valdivia, Chile (Johnson, *The birds of Chile*, vol. 2, Buenos Aires, Platt, 1967, p. 38). The number of birds seen on these occasions suggests that Franklin's Gull is no mere vagrant to southern Chile and the Strait of Magellan. The range extension is approximately 1,000 miles. A careful scrutiny of flocks of small gulls at Punta Arenas by Peterson in January 1970, failed to reveal further individuals of *pipixcan*, but R. G. B. Brown, F. Cooke and E. L. Mills (MS) saw Franklin's Gulls near Puerto Montt in late March, 1970. The largest concentration was over 1,000 birds in Canal Chacao, 31 March.

A weakened Bridled Tern, far out of its usual tropical range, came aboard the