tant, by simultaneously moving both wings up and forward, then down and backward. The stroke propelled it rapidly through the water while keeping its head and upper body well above the surface. The Red-wings continued to scold and circle above the kestrel although none attempted to buzz or stoop towards it. At our approach the flock of 11 males and 2 females flew into nearby trees. The kestrel reached shore and climbed out of the water onto a loop of rope. Its plumage was completely soaked and the bird, a male, was unable to fly. We put it in a cage until its feathers were dry and then released it.

We have been unable to find a comparable incident involving these species. Nero (1956, Wilson Bull. 68: 129) saw individual male Red-wings triumph over kestrels that had intruded into their territories but thought such encounters rare.

Several observers have recorded interactions between flocks of Starlings (*Sturnis vulgaris*) and flying raptors, and Gersdorf (1966, Z. Tierpsychol. 23: 37) reported incidents in which such flocks drove Eurasian Sparrow Hawks (*Accipiter nisus*) into reed beds and open water where some of the hawks drowned. Bent (1950, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. 197: 209) and Mueller (1968, Auk 83: 352) consider the Starling's reactions to the raptor as constituting an attack and Mueller suggests that the reaction is the aerial equivalent of the mobbing response of many breeding passerines to a sitting hawk or owl.

We feel that the reaction of the Red-wing flock to the kestrel also was an aerial mobbing attack. Whether the Red-wings were actually trying to force the kestrel into the water is, of course, speculative but it is of interest to note that John Raymond (pers. comm.) watched one male Red-wing force another male Red-wing into the water during a territorial dispute on the same marsh earlier this year.—DWIGHT G. SMITH and DANIEL H. HOLLAND, *Biology Department, Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Connecticut 06515.* Accepted 9 Nov. 73.

Black-browed Albatrosses on fresh water.—On 10 December 1972 while visiting the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego, David L. Pearson and I saw six Black-browed Albatrosses (*Diomedea melanophris*) on Lago Fagnano, a large freshwater lake in the south central part of Isla Grande, Tierra del Fuego. We watched the birds for several hours flying, sitting on the water, landing, and taking off. I had previously encountered this species along the coast of central Argentina and near Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego. In addition, two of the birds flew back and forth along the lake shore passing within 25 m of me several times so I was able to make certain identification. While in the water, three of the birds dipped their bills into the water in what appeared to be feeding movements. The same type of movement was subsequently noted in feeding flocks of Black-browed Albatrosses in salt water on 12 December 1972. I could find no reference in Murphy (1936, Oceanic birds of South America, vol. 1, New York, Macmillan) or in Humphrey et al. (1970, Birds of Isla Grande (Tierra del Fuego), Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Inst.) of albatrosses utilizing inland freshwater lakes for feeding or resting except a reference to two letters that Murphy received from Roberto Dabbene. They noted that P. W. Reynolds "discovered large white albatrosses nesting on the slopes of the mountains near Lake Cami (Lago Fagnano) in the interior of Tierra del Fuego. To reach this locality from the Strait of Magellan the birds pass up Admiralty Sound. Mr. Reynolds does not know to what species these great albatrosses belong, but Dr. Dabbene believes that they are *Diomedea epomophora.*" Nothing further is known about this colony, and Humphrey found

no mention of it in Reynolds' notes. It seems to be a distinct possibility that the birds Reynolds observed were Black-browed Albatrosses but the breeding colony has yet to be discovered.

The point at which the lake is closest to any salt water is at its west end, which is 8 km from the narrow Seno Almirantazgo (Admiralty Sound mentioned by Reynolds) (see Humphrey op. cit. for maps), but the albatrosses were over 100 km from this point at the east end of the lake near Cabacena del Lago. The nearest salt water from this point is the Beagle Channel, approximately 35 km to the south. To reach this the birds must cross a range of mountains with a minimum elevation of about 400 m. The next nearest body of salt water is the Atlantic Ocean that lies about 45 km to the northeast over relatively flat terraine. We saw one of the six birds depart in this direction, and we were able to follow it for several kilometers with binoculars before it disappeared over the forests of southern beech (*Nothofagus* sp.). It appeared as if they may have used this overland route to reach the lake.—EDMUND W. STILES, *Department of Zoology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.* Accepted 20 Nov. 73.

Gull-billed Tern in Caribbean South America.—On 24 December 1972 James Munves and I saw a flock of 30 Gull-billed Terns (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) in the Isla de Salamanca (an Inderena reserve) on the Caribbean coast about 20 miles west of Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia. The terns, in basic (winter) plumage, were studied with 7 × 35 binoculars and a 20× spotting scope for about 30 min at a range of 75 to 100 yards. During this time they associated with two Least Terns (*Sterna albifrons*) and 10 Sandwich Terns (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*) and were seen both resting on a sandbar and feeding over a pool in the salt marsh. On 26 December 1972 I returned to the same place and was able to approach within 50 yards of 30 sitting Gull-billed Terns. I have had sufficient experience with the species in the United States to be certain of the identification. I showed two Ektachrome slides Munves took of the terns to E. Eisenmann of the American Museum of Natural History, who confirmed the identification.

Although Gull-billed Terns are known to occur along the Caribbean coast in Venezuela and Panama, according to Meyer de Schauensee (1970, A guide to the birds of South America, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co.) the species was previously unknown in Colombia. The Venezuela and Panama birds are assumed to be migrants from North America, but the species is reported to breed locally in Pacific Ecuador (Marchant 1958, Ibis 100: 371).—PAUL K. DONAHUE, *261 Washington Street, Winchester, Massachusetts 01890.* Accepted 15 Nov. 73.

White Hawk preying on the Great Tinamou.—In Tikal, Guatemala, the Great Tinamou (*Tinamus major*) is a fairly common bird, and the White Hawk (*Leucopternus albicollis*) is seen not infrequently. This locality, 190 miles north of Guatemala City, was made into a national park in 1957. Hunting is prohibited, and no dogs are permitted.

In February 1973 I was watching a tinamou, which dived precipitously into cover on hearing the cry of this hawk. A few days later on one of the trails, I came upon a White Hawk crouched over a freshly killed Great Tinamou. The hawk evidently had dug its claws into the tinamou's back and then decapitated it. The