

Zoology (UMMZ 155,143). It was a male with small testes and a moderate amount of body fat. Slight molt was noted on the back and on the throat. The wing measured 71.2 mm., the exposed culmen 6.1 mm.

This appears to be the first specimen record for New Jersey and the only recent specimen for the New York City region—one was taken in the Bronx in 1888 by Dwight (Cruikshank, "Birds Around New York City," 1942:441).—FRANK B. GILL, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 3 November 1960.*

Three new birds for the Mississippi list.—I can find no reference reporting the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula maculosa*), or Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) as having been collected in Mississippi. Recent collection of these three species seems noteworthy.

CATTLE EGRET.—On 29 May 1960 I found two of these egrets in a cow pasture near the coast 4 miles east of Pascagoula (Jackson County). One was collected. During the summer, several others of this species were seen at various points along Mississippi's coast. Sterling G. Clawson, Mississippi Game and Fish Commission Biologist, took a young specimen at Claiborne (Hancock County) on 8 September 1960.

MOTTLED DUCK.—The fresh and brackish marshes of western Hancock County held a sizable population of these ducks during the summer of 1960. I saw the species there on numerous occasions and took a specimen near Claiborne on 9 September when 23 were seen.

BLACK-NECKED STILT.—I saw this species once during the fall of 1960. On 24 September I took a specimen from a group of seven found feeding on mud flats at Bayou Casotte in Jackson County, a few miles east of Pascagoula. The AOU Check-list (Fifth Edition, 1957) lists Mississippi among the states in which the Black-necked Stilt occurs casually in migration.

The specimens were deposited in the museum of the Mississippi Game and Fish Commission.—LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *CGC Gentian, General Delivery, Galveston, Texas, 28 November 1960.*

Flock feeding behavior in migrant Bonaparte's Gulls.—On 12 November 1960, we observed a flock of 75–100 Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*), including only four immatures, feeding at a hot-water outlet of the Consumer's Power Company near Erie, Monroe County, Michigan. After we watched this flock for several minutes, we noted a definite feeding pattern.

The feeding area was about 100 yards long and 10 yards wide. The birds moved south into the wind along the long axis of the feeding area. When a bird reached the end of the area, it would veer lateral to, or up and over the feeding flock and return to the northern end of the area, whereupon it would resume feeding. The lateral routes were used more frequently than the overhead route. A returning bird could re-enter the feeding flock at any point, although the majority entered within the first 20 yards of the run.

Additional observations of the flock revealed that there were two smaller circular feeding routes within the large one. Upon reaching the center of the feeding area, a small percentage of the birds would return to the beginning, thus covering only half of the total feeding area. A similar half-route was established in the southern half of the feeding area.

The number of dives an individual made in one trip ranged from 2 to 17, the greatest number being made by those birds which covered the entire 100 yards. The birds dived into the water from 2 to 5 feet above the surface. An actively feeding individual would