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Red Phalarope eating carrion.—The Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) eats numerous invertebrate species and tiny fish outside the breeding season, and at sea (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 142, 1927; Niethammer, 1942, in *Birds of the Soviet Union*, Vol. 3, G. P. Dement'ev, N. A. Gladkov and E. P. Spangenberg, eds., Israel Prog. for Sci. Transl., Jerusalem, 1969). In this note I describe the behavior of a Red Phalarope eating carrion, which is the first such record for this species.

On 11, 13 and 14 September 1978, I observed a Red Phalarope in first basic plumage, at the freshwater East Pond of Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, New York City. Observations were made from a distance of about 15 m using 7 × 35 binoculars and a 15× spotting scope. The phalarope vigorously picked and pulled at the flesh surrounding the ribs and sternum of three different floating bird carcasses, while swimming actively around them. It spent most of its time at the carcasses of a Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) and a Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*). Both carcasses had the flesh exposed in the area of the sternum and body cavity; examination in the hand revealed no invertebrates on either carcass upon which the phalarope might have been feeding. Several other observers also saw the phalarope feeding on the same carcasses at other times during the same period.

Many other carcasses of shorebirds, gulls and waterfowl in various stages of decomposition were present but all were on land and all were unopened; the phalarope was never seen visiting them.

It seems unlikely that the Red Phalarope with its rather blunt bill could have opened the carcasses by itself and although the bird was often observed on land it may not have fed on carcasses on land because they were unopened. At the end of my observations very little meat remained on the carcasses, and the phalarope was observed feeding in typical phalarope fashion, presumably on aquatic invertebrates. This observation suggests that Red Phalarope could feed facultatively on carrion while at sea, an aspect of their feeding ecology previously unreported.

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Re-mating of a Lesser Snow Goose.—Mate selection and pair formation in most geese occurs during winter and spring (Delacour, *Waterfowl of the World*, Vol. IV, Country Life, London, England, 1964). Direct observation of the process in nature is difficult, but good evidence of winter pairing is provided indirectly by banding studies (e.g., Cooke et al., *Auk* 92:493–510, 1975). Exact timing of pair formation presumably depends on reproductive condition, availability of potential mates, previous pairing experience and perhaps social status. We describe events in the formation of a new bond by a female Lesser Snow Goose (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*) immediately following mate loss and discuss their timing and significance.

Observations were made during May and June 1977, at La Pérouse Bay, Manitoba (58°45'N, 94°30'W), during the peak of nesting in a colony of Lesser Snow Geese. The female