NOTES

Additional notes on possible nocturnal migration of the Eastern Kingbird.—Although the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) is considered a diurnal migrant, my observations of kingbird movements at Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County, Florida, suggested that in fall, when confronted with the vast Gulf of Mexico, it begins a nocturnal over-water crossing (Duncan 1983, Fla. Field Nat. 11: 57).

This suggestion was further strengthened by observations Scot Duncan and I made at Dauphin Island, Alabama, in spring 1986. On 12 April 1986, from about 1330 h to 1400 h, we observed a massive fallout of northbound migrants coming off the Gulf of Mexico. Our observations occurred about 2 km west of the wooded area of the island. As we stood along the thinly vegetated north shore of the island, a steady stream of orioles, tanagers, vireos and warblers passed by us at eye level or below, some stopping briefly in the low bushes around us. Mixed in with the migrants and appearing as tired as they, were substantial numbers of Eastern Kingbirds. The corridor of migrants was about 30 m wide and was moving in an easterly direction toward the wooded eastern end of the island. Birds were visible to the west as far as the eye could see, with some coming out of the Gulf to join the stream moving toward the east. It had been raining since about 0900 h and the rain continued as a northeast wind blew briskly.

That these migrants were completing a nocturnal trans-Gulf movement is well accepted among ornithologists. Our observations suggest that in spring as well as fall, at least part of the North American population of Eastern Kingbirds migrate nocturnally across the Gulf. It would be difficult to explain why large numbers of Eastern Kingbirds would choose to migrate along a thinly vegetated barrier island about 15 km from the mainland, exposing themselves to the weather and poor food availability if they were diurnal circum-Gulf migrants.

The author, Lucy Duncan, and Scot Duncan have noted from their residence at Gulf Breeze, a migrant trap, that on numerous occasions, Eastern Kingbirds are mixed in with trans-Gulf migrants in fallout situations. The Dauphin Island spectacle provided further corroboration to our suggestion that the Eastern Kingbird was a nocturnal trans-Gulf migrant.—**Robert A. Duncan,** 614 Fairpoint Dr., Gulf Breeze, Florida 32561.

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Bald Eagle and Short-tailed Hawk prey on other raptors.—Although many diurnal raptors are known to take a variety of prey items, records of hawks and eagles preying on each other for food are rare and noteworthy (Ogden 1974, Auk 91: 95-110, Klein et al. 1985, Wilson Bull. 97: 230-231). I report here two such observations from the Florida Keys. At 1145 on 29 November 1982, about 2 km north of mile marker 30 on Key Deer Boulevard, Big Pine Key, I observed a dark-phase adult Short-Tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) perched low in a pine tree near the roadside. Using binoculars, I determined that it was eating a small raptor. Deliberately plucking its prey, the hawk was so intent on what it was doing that it ignored me completely. After about 25 minutes, the hawk flew away carrying the carcass. I identified the feathers below the feeding perch as those of an adult male Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*).

At 0830 on 1 December 1982, Page Brown and I were walking near Watson's Hammock on Big Pine Key, a heavily wooded area about 7 km northwest of our previous location, when we flushed an immature Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) from beneath a blackbead bush (*Pictheceliobium guadulapense*) a few meters in front of us and discovered the remains of an immature Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*). It was obviously a very fresh kill and was almost completely consumed. Alexander Sprunt IV later confirmed our identification from the collected remains.

Harry Darrow (pers. comm.) reported that a few days before this incident (4 December 1982), he had observed an encounter between an immature Bald Eagle and an immature Broad-winged Hawk that may have a bearing on our sighting, especially in that it occurred about 2 km from where we found the kill. The two birds were circling at about 200 m, and once the eagle had gained a superior position, it made three determined dives at the hawk. On the first, the Broad-winged Hawk easily evaded the eagle; the second was much closer, and the third stoop was so close it appeared that the eagle hit the hawk. In fact it had narrowly missed; and before the eagle could reorganize, the Broad-winged Hawk closed its wings and plummeted into the nearby pines.

It seems interesting that both of the incidents we observed were related to food and not in defense of nests or young, as reported by Roberts (1985 Fla. Field Naturalist 13: 41-42).

I wish to thank H. Darrow for his cooperation and W. B. Robertson for his help in preparing these notes.—**Marge Brown,** P. O. Box 239, Summerland Key, Florida 33042.

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American White Pelicans feeding in freshwater marshes in Everglades National Park, Florida.—The range of the American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) extends from the western Canadian provinces, south through the midwestern and western states, and along the Gulf and Pacific coasts of the United States and Mexico (Palmer 1962). Most of its summer range includes exclusively freshwater habitats. Although Palmer (1962) depicts all of Florida as wintering range, there are no records of White Pelicans utilizing interior freshwater marshes in southern Florida (Audubon Field Notes/Amer. Birds 1950-1986, Florida region). White Pelicans are common winter residents in coastal areas of Everglades National Park (ENP) where several hundred to several thousand birds have been counted on 29 annual Christmas bird counts from 1951-1979 (Bolte and Bass 1980). Kushlan (1978) described the importance of Everglades estuaries as feeding habitat for White Pelicans. He also stated that the birds move to inland streams and ponds in the spring dry season but did not give the exact location of those feeding areas. During years of drought (1977, 1981, and 1985), we also observed hundreds of White Pelicans in streams and pools at the marsh-mangrove interface in ENP. However, we have found no published accounts of White Pelicans feeding in the strictly freshwater marshes of the Everglades. In this note, we introduce unpublished records of freshwater marsh utilization and present our observations for freshwater feeding during the 1985 dry season by White Pelicans.

Shark River Slough in ENP is the major drainage basin of the southern Everglades. This shallow, slowly flowing slough consists of densely vegetated sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*) and spikerush (*Eleocharis* spp.) marshes. It extends approximately 35 km from Tamiami Trail (U. S. Highway 41) on the north to the tidal creeks at the marsh-mangrove interface. All White Pelican observations in the Everglades marsh have centered in northern Shark River Slough, often in the vicinity of the Shark Valley observation tower, where groups of pelicans were reported on three occasions during the 1950's (E. Winte, 11 April 1951, N=2, ENP Field Observation File; W. E. Dilley, 27 May 1954, N=2, ENP Field Observation File; R. Miele, 4 May 1959, N=75, ENP Field Observation File). No further sightings in Shark River Slough were reported until 1985 when we observed 16 White Pelicans on 27 March 1985 at an alligator pond approximately 5 km SE of the Shark Valley observation tower. The pelicans were feeding with Wood Storks (*Mycteria americana*), Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*), and Great Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*). As we approached the pond by airboat, all birds took flight. The pelicans and storks landed in the airboat trail approximately 500 m to the east and resumed feeding. On 28 March, we sighted a group of 13 White Pelicans, again in association with Wood Storks, in a marsh