

Variations in plumage of male and female *Pipra aureola*.—Snow (*Zoologica*, 47: 195, 1962) states that female Golden-headed Manakins (*Pipra erythrocephala*) on Trinidad, West Indies, regularly have a few feathers characteristic of the male in the plumage of the head and body, and that, in birds trapped more than once, the number and distribution of these feathers remained much the same from year to year. Immature males may also have a few adult male feathers on the head and body; thus, immature males cannot be separated from adult females on the basis of plumage.

I found this to apply also to Crimson-hooded Manakins (*Pipra aureola*) that I collected in Surinam. The adult male of this species is black, except for the head, breast, and abdomen, which are bright red shading to orange anteriorly; the female is olive green above and yellowish green below.

I collected six females having red male-type feathers in their plumage:

December 25, 1958.—Two birds, each having a single red feather in the crown; ovary in both specimens undeveloped.

March 27, 1960.—One bird with numerous red feathers on the lower part of the crown and on the breast; ovary slightly enlarged. The plumage of this female is the most extreme that I have encountered. The bird was collected at the moment it alighted near two males which were sitting together on a branch.

August 28, 1960.—One bird with a single red feather in the crown; ovary undeveloped.

March 15, 1962.—Two birds, each having a single red feather in the crown; ovary in both specimens slightly enlarged.

I have previously noted the occurrence of an adult male *Manacus manacus* in the green plumage of the immature, an adult male *Pipra erythrocephala* in the green plumage of the immature (with a single orange feather in the crown), and an adult male *Pipra pipra* with remnants of the green plumage of the immature. All of these had greatly enlarged testes indicative of sexual maturity (F. Haverschmidt, *Ibis*, 100: 626, 1958). This occurs also in *Pipra aureola*, since on 6 August 1961 I took a male in green plumage (with several red feathers on the lower neck and on the crown). This bird had greatly enlarged testes.

All specimens mentioned in this note are now in the Leiden Museum.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *Paramaribo, Surinam*.

Predation on birds by the Cattle Egret.—On 6 May 1962 I watched a Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) swallow an adult male Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) at Garden Key, Fort Jefferson National Monument, Dry Tortugas, Florida. The capture of the warbler was observed, shortly before my arrival, by some of my companions. Immediately after the swallowing of the warbler the egret began stalking another male Blackpoll Warbler resting on the beach nearby. When the egret was about four feet away, the warbler escaped by flying weakly to a nearby bush.

On 5 January 1963 I saw a Cattle Egret eating a Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) in a mowed field in front of the Flamingo Visitors' Center, Everglades National Park, Florida. Swallowing was hindered by eight other Cattle Egrets, which constantly pursued the egret which had the warbler. The feet and tail of the warbler protruded from the bill of the egret. When the warbler was disgorged and dropped to the ground, the other Cattle Egrets rushed toward it. The first egret then picked up the warbler to resume swallowing it. The other egrets then dispersed and resumed insect hunting.