

hispidus), taking a Cattle Egret near Gainesville, Florida, and about 30 miles from the above record. There, whenever the falcon approached, the egrets hid under the cattle they were foraging with. Other reports of predation on Cattle Egrets pertain to predation in the heronry (Taylor, Ostrich, 28: 9, 1957; Lowe-McConnell, Ibis, 109: 172, 1967). Although small egrets and herons are not commonly preyed upon by diurnal raptors, the recent spread of Cattle Egrets in the New World has provided a new source of food that resident raptors apparently have made little use of. While the local raptors may just be unfamiliar with this new prey, the capture reported above is not the typical hunting method of *Buteo* hawks. Thus the rarity of predation on Cattle Egrets may be due to the few falcons and accipiters that inhabit the open areas where Cattle Egrets commonly forage while the buteos that are present seldom prey on large birds.—WILLIAM D. COURSER, *Department of Zoology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620*, and JAMES J. DINSMORE, *Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601*. Accepted 15 Oct. 70.

Franklin's Gull and Bridled Tern in southern Chile.—Two cruises down the west coast of South America and across the Drake Passage in converted Chilean naval vessels have produced a significant wintering range extension for Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) and a remarkable vagrant record of the Bridled Tern (*Sterna naeethetus*).

On 10 January 1968, while cruising southward from Puerto Montt, Chile, on the 'Navarino' Peterson and several other experienced seabird observers on the ship sighted a number of loose flocks of Franklin's Gulls totaling more than 100 individuals. The majority passed the ship about 100 miles south of Puerto Montt in the maze of channels east of Chiloe Island at approximately 43° S and 73° W. On the same date the following year, Peterson studied at least 12 Franklin's Gulls with Brown-hooded Gulls (*Larus maculipennis*) and other gulls around the pier at Punta Arenas. Several more were identified the next morning, 11 January, from the deck of the 'Aguiles' on her departure south for Antarctica and also on 29 January when the ship returned to Punta Arenas. On the latter date an additional bird was seen at Fuerte Bulnes about 30 miles south of Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan (about 53° 50' S, 73° W). Peterson was previously familiar not only with Franklin's Gull but also with all other South American gulls. The birds positively identified were all adults with the typical wing pattern, showing a whitish band or "window" separating the black near the primary tips from the gray of the rest of the wing, quite unlike *L. maculipennis* which shows a long triangle of white in the wing. The Andean Gull (*Larus serranus*) which is not recorded coastally during the breeding season, would have a full black hood in January and a very different wing pattern. All the Franklin's Gulls seen were in winter plumage with an incomplete blackish half-hood, but most of the adults showed a distinct bloom of pinkish on the underparts. Franklin's Gull had previously been recorded wintering on the west coast of South America south as far as 40° S at Valdivia, Chile (Johnson, *The birds of Chile*, vol. 2, Buenos Aires, Platt, 1967, p. 38). The number of birds seen on these occasions suggests that Franklin's Gull is no mere vagrant to southern Chile and the Strait of Magellan. The range extension is approximately 1,000 miles. A careful scrutiny of flocks of small gulls at Punta Arenas by Peterson in January 1970, failed to reveal further individuals of *pipixcan*, but R. G. B. Brown, F. Cooke and E. L. Mills (MS) saw Franklin's Gulls near Puerto Montt in late March, 1970. The largest concentration was over 1,000 birds in Canal Chacao, 31 March.

A weakened Bridled Tern, far out of its usual tropical range, came aboard the

'Aquilaes' in the Drake Passage about 75 miles south of Cape Horn and 5 miles east of Diego Ramirez at approximately 56° 50' S, 68° 45' W, 26 January 1969. Peterson caught the tern after it lit on one of the lifeboats. It died 2 days later and was prepared as a study skin by Dean Blanchard. It was anatomically sexed as an adult male and, although dehydrated, was not emaciated. The specimen is now in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM 534278). Its plumage is generally very worn and frayed, especially the wing coverts, outer primaries and tail, perhaps partly as a result of confinement aboard ship. One pair of inner secondaries appears fresh and recently molted.

The species is widespread in tropical waters of the Indian and western Pacific Oceans from 25° N to 25° S but only just reaches the Equator in the eastern Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. In South America, it occurs in Colombia and Guyana (Meyer de Schauensee, *Birds of South America*, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., 1966, p. 108) and breeds off Africa on the islands of Príncipe, São Tomé, and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea (Watson, *Seabirds of the tropical Atlantic Ocean*, Washington, Smithsonian Press, 1966, p. 113). The underparts of the specimen are virtually white, indicating an Atlantic origin. The specimen cannot be precisely allocated to either the Eastern Atlantic population, *S. a. melanoptera*, or the Western, *S. a. recognita*; birds from the Western Pacific, *anaethetus*, are strongly tinged with gray below while *nelsoni* of the Eastern Pacific is intermediate.—ROGER TORY PETERSON, *Old Lyme, Connecticut 06371*, and GEORGE E. WATSON, *Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560*. Accepted 3 Nov. 70.

First authentic North American record of the British Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).—While banding shorebirds on Sable Island, some 110 miles east off the coast of Nova Scotia, on 10 August 1970, the junior author mist-netted and collected a specimen of British Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). The bird was a male and its testes measured approximately 5 × 3 mm. It weighed 24 g and the furculum depression was filled with fat, with some conspicuous deposits on other parts of the body. The preserved skin is deposited in the National Museum of Canada at Ottawa (catalogue No. 57448) where W. Earl Godfrey corroborated the identification.

The present specimen fits very well with the description and measurements given by Alexander (1963). Measurements were: total length 152 mm, wing 121 mm, tail 51 mm, culmen 11 mm, tarsus 21 mm, midtoe and claw 20 mm. Rather smaller than Harcourt's (the Madeiran or Band-rumped) (*Oceanodroma castro*), Leach's (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), and Wilson's (*Oceanites oceanicus*) Storm Petrels, it is also distinguished from the two former by its square tail, and from the latter by its shorter legs and black feet. One of its most distinctive markings is a small white area on the under wing coverts. Finally according to Alexander (1963) and Murphy (1936), it is very similar in appearance to the Galapagos (or Wedge-rumped) Storm Petrel (*Oceanodroma tethys*), but may be distinguished by the shape of the white rump patch, which is nearly rectangular rather than triangular. Also the upper tail coverts of *tethys* are almost completely white (feather shafts excepted) rather than black-tipped as in *pelagicus*.

The breeding distribution of *H. pelagicus* covers the eastern North Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. According to Stokes (1968), "it breeds in Iceland, Norway, the British Isles, Brittany and the Mediterranean as far east as Malta." The same author also mentions that "outside the breeding season, British storm petrels keep mostly to the