

We lean toward the view that the White Tern recorded on Bermuda was a vagrant *candida* that crossed the isthmus passively, possibly while asleep on the wing, but cannot account for its occurrence at the latitude of Bermuda in December. It seems far more likely that an individual of this species entering the Caribbean would have remained in the vicinity of the Antilles, but Bond (in litt.) knows of no records from that area.

In view of this, the possibility that the bird was transported by ship either having come aboard to rest or as a temporary captive cannot be completely excluded. Inasmuch as Bermuda is visited by ships that enter the Atlantic Ocean both from the Pacific Ocean through the Panama Canal and from the Indian Ocean around the Cape of Good Hope, if a captive it could just as likely have been *G. a. monte* from the Indian Ocean.

We are grateful to R. A. Slaughter who took the color slide from which Figure 1 is reproduced, to S. L. Olson who pointed out to us unresolved systematic problems in the Pacific Ocean populations, and R. L. Pyle for looking up and interpreting meteorological information for us.

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**Summer Tanager southern range extension in Chile.**—The Summer Tanager, *Piranga r. rubra*, is a regular migrant from the southern United States to Mexico, Central America, and northwestern South America. The most southern specimens on record are from western Bolivia and western Brazil (1957, Check-list of North American birds, fifth ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union, p. 545). R. Meyer de Schauensee (1970, *A guide to the birds of South America*, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., p. 390) mentions *Piranga rubra* as "Acc. in Chile," based (pers. comm.) on the specimen here recorded, but without date or locality. In August 1968 I received a mummified specimen from the late Rodulfo A. Philippi that represents the southernmost winter record for the species and the first record for Chile.

In February 1969 Philippi gave me the following particulars: the bird was found dead on the railroad track at Portezuelo station on the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway on 12 March 1968. This station is in the province of Antofagasta and is situated southeast of Salar del Carmen, about 25 km southeast of the city of Antofagasta,

25° 19' S and approximately 70° 09' W, at an altitude of 553 m. This section of the railway runs through a region that may be described as absolute and super desert. Close to the *Piranga* was a mummified goatsucker (*Caprimulgus longirostris*), which suggests that both birds flew into the lights of the train.

In July 1968, at the request of Philippi, William R. Millie forwarded the mummified specimen to me for identification. After comparing the specimen with *Piranga rubra* skins in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, I asked Eugene Eisenmann to give me his critical analysis of the specimen. In December 1968 he wrote me that he considered the bird a Summer Tanager, of the eastern form, *P. r. rubra*, on the basis of wing formula and known status as a long-distance migrant, and presumably a female. He found the color and other characteristics, notably the more pointed wing, to fit *P. r. rubra* rather than any race of the Hepatic Tanager, *P. flava* (an essentially sedentary species unknown in Chile but found in neighboring countries).

Although Philippi had informed me that he intended to prepare a note on this record for the Auk, he had not done so, and his widow, Ruth R. Philippi informed me that to the best of her knowledge these data had not been published. The credit for this record is due, of course, to Philippi, Millie, and the unknown station master who found the bird. I am indebted to Eisenmann for his careful diagnostic identification of the specimen which was returned in 1968 to Philippi.—KENNETH W. PRESCOTT, 15 Timberlane Drive, Pennington, New Jersey 08534. Accepted 15 Jun: 73.

**Incomplete wing molt and erythrisms in Red-tailed Hawks.**—While banding raptors on Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts, I captured six adult Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) between 28 March and 31 March 1973. All the birds were year-round residents; when caught they were hunting with or near their mates. One bird was a recapture from 30 March 1972, caught 500 yards from the spot where it was taken the year before.

The bird that was recaptured was an extremely light individual, with a pure white breast and an almost pure white head. The wing feathers molted in 1972 showed a very striking "red" (similar to the tail) color, which was not present in the previous year's plumage. When Brown and Amadon (1968, Eagles, hawks and falcons of the world, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., p. 41) stated that erythrisms is known in Red-tailed Hawks, they were referring to the reddish phase of the western subspecies, *B. j. calurus*, not to the unusual situation developed in this individual. The bird showed the erythrisms in the wing feathers only, particularly the primaries and secondaries, but also in the upper wing coverts and alulas.

The melanoblasts, a migratory element from the neural crest in early embryonic development, are secondarily located at each feather follicle, where they produce the color and perhaps the pattern of each feather. The melanoblasts normally act in one manner for the immature plumage and then in a different manner for the adult plumages. The recapture of this individual demonstrates that they can act in a third fashion. The fact that each greater covert of an erythristic remige is erythristic itself suggests that the migrating melanoblasts for each remige and its covert form a unit.

While processing the birds, I noticed that five of the six had not completed the wing molt from the year before. Body and tail molts were complete. Both primaries and secondaries that were a year older than adjacent feathers were