Looking at the individual species totals, downwind counts were higher than upwind counts in 8 of 16 species. The difference was not significant ($\chi^2 = 1.19$; df = 1; $P > 0.05$).

The data from this cruise showed no difference in the choice of side used during counts. This suggests that observers would be justified in choosing the more comfortable lee side which, in adverse conditions, would permit more extended viewing than would exposure to high winds and spray on the windward side. However, the prevalence of birds to the leeward or windward sides of a ship may differ when winds are stronger than the 57 kmph maximum encountered during our transects.

Comparisons of paired counts, taken sequentially from the lee and windward sides of an oceanographic vessel, showed no clear differences between the sides, suggesting that, at least in the sub-gale conditions encountered during our work, wind exposure did not affect counts.

Acknowledgments.—We thank Captain W. Douglas, the officers, scientists, and crew of the R.S. *Africana* for assistance and the Sea Fisheries Research Institute for allowing us to sail on *Africana*. We appreciate comments by D. C. Schneider. This report is part of the Benguela Ecology Programme sponsored by the South African National Committee for Oceanographic Research.

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Observations of a Flying Common Loon Carrying a Fish.—Red-throated Loons (*Gavia stellata*) commonly transport fish in their bills from coastal feeding sites to freshwater nesting sites (Norberg and Norberg, Ornis Fenn. 53:92–95, 1976). Munro (Auk 62:38–49, 1945) reported that fishless lakes were used for nesting by the Common Loon (*Gavia immer*), but the transportation of prey by a Common Loon in flight has not been documented. I observed 3 instances of such behavior while studying Common Loons at Jerseyfield and Diamond lakes, located in southern Hamilton County, New York. Jerseyfield Lake is 174 ha; Diamond Lake is 10.5 ha. Diamond Lake drains into Jerseyfield Lake and is approximately 2.0 km distant. Loons were observed with a 15–60x, 60 mm spotting scope.

At 0830 on 15 July 1984, an adult loon landed at Diamond with a fish held crosswise in its bill. In joining its mate and chick, the loon dove several times with the fish but the fate of the fish was not observed. The same loon left within 45 minutes of its arrival, flying toward Jerseyfield. On 7 August 1984 a loon at Jerseyfield Lake was under observation.

At 0825 it surfaced with a fish in its bill and swam holding the fish, changing directions several times. At 0827 the loon flew from the lake with the fish, heading toward Diamond Lake. At 1550, a loon flying from Diamond landed in Jerseyfield and dove 8 times in 11 minutes, finally surfacing with a fish in its bill. At 1609 the loon flew with the fish toward Diamond. In all cases the fish appeared to be a 10–12 cm cyprinid with a fusiform body. Of the 3 species of fish caught at Jerseyfield the lake chub (*Couesius plumbeus*) best fits this description.

These observations are significant in view of the pH of Jerseyfield and Diamond lakes and the results of fish sampling efforts. Mean pH of surface water samples taken at Jerseyfield Lake in July and August 1984 was 4.99; mean pH of Diamond Lake was 4.65. Gill netting at Jerseyfield in 1984 yielded limited numbers of 3 species of fish. No fish were caught in gill nets or minnow traps at Diamond, suggesting the fish population had been eradicated.

The plasticity of the Common Loon's foraging behavior may allow reproduction on lakes that have become marginal due to acidification. The observed behavior was probably motivated by a need to feed the chick; the extremely small prey obtained at Diamond Lake seemed incapable of satiating the constantly begging chick. Although McIntyre (Ph.D. thesis, Univ. Minn., Minneapolis, 1975) found that juveniles raised in marginal areas move to better feeding grounds as soon as they can fly, juveniles raised on fishless lakes may have had limited opportunity to develop the predatory skills necessary for survival. This lack of experience combined with a new, unfamiliar habitat may put them at greater risk than those individuals which learned foraging techniques at their natal lakes.

I thank the owner of the Jerseyfield Preserve for access to the study lakes. Partial funding for the field work was provided by the North American Loon Fund.—KARL E. PARKER, *Department of Environmental and Forest Biology, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210.* Received 15 Jan. 1985; accepted 4 Oct. 1985.

Intraspecific Food Piracy in White Ibis.—Food piracy is a common foraging strategy of several species of seabirds (Ashmole 1971) and raptors (Bildstein 1978), and usually involves harrying or squabbling over food at feeding sites away from breeding locations. Infrequently, intraspecific food piracy from feeding parents at the nest has been reported (Pierotti 1976, 1980). In these latter cases involving Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), piracy was shown to be dangerous and inefficient for the pirate as a foraging strategy, and other functional explanations were offered. This note describes intraspecific food piracy from feeding parents and from recently fed young White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*); in this case the behavior appears to be an efficient and safe behavior for the pirate.

Cases of food piracy were recorded incidentally during 4 breeding seasons while observing White Ibis on Pumpkinseed Island near Georgetown, S.C. (33°16′30″N, 79°12′30″W). This 9 ha estuarine colony of more than 7000 breeding pairs of White Ibis has a nearly uniform stand of spikerush (*Juncus roemerianus*) as nesting substrate. Visibility of the colony is excellent when the spikerush is matted down by the nesting birds. All observations were made from 20 m or more with 9 × 35 power binoculars from a 3 m high blind. A minimum of 15,180 pair-hours were spent in observation of mating behavior. All observations of food piracy were coincidental and not the focus of research at the time. For a more detailed description of the study site and methods, see Frederick (1985).

Food piracy occurred in 2 ways. First, when parents fed young older than 10 days, a "pirate" would stand nearly touching the parent as the young begged and the parent worked a bolus of food up its throat. Just as the parent opened its bill to regurgitate, the pirate would force its bill into the parent's gape, sometimes for the full length of the throat, pulling out and swallowing the bolus of food. If the pirate arrived during or just after a successful feeding, the pirate would force its bill into the gape and throat of the young and extract the food.

Pirates would also walk among unattended resting young (older than 10 days of age) and force their bills into the gapes of the young, extracting food from the crop. A pirate