

then with 1 or 2 retches the bird deposits a pellet between its feet. At other times I have seen Black-bellied Plovers, Willets and Sanderlings flick their heads sideways and eject a pellet without any other casting behavior. One White Ibis ejected in flight, flicking its head sideways to cast the pellet. I have seen retching behavior in Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*) and Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) suggesting that these 2 species may also eject pellets.

The pellets were generally ovoid but varied in size and shape in different species. Shorebird pellets were elongated, tern pellets almost round, and gull pellets teardrop-shaped. Pellets of different species may also vary considerably in size (Table I). Royal Tern pellets were large and consisted of an ovoid body often with a long fin projecting like a tail. Measurements of the pellets of this species are for the body only, as inclusion of the tail would overestimate the real pellet size.

Pellets I examined were composed mostly of indigestible material. Tern and skimmer pellets resembled each other closely, containing mainly fish scales, bones, and fins. One Royal Tern pellet contained pieces of crab carapace and legs. Shorebird pellet composition varied considerably. Some shorebird pellets were composed completely of whole and crushed shell of coquina (*Donax variabilis*). I have seen this type of pellet ejected by Black-bellied Plovers, Willets, and Ruddy Turnstones (*Arenaria interpres*) and it is impossible to differentiate among the pellets of these species. At other times these 3 species eject pellets that seem to be composed mostly of chitinous material. Gull pellets not only contain indigestible parts of food items, but occasionally bits of glass, plastic and metal.

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Rufous-collared Sparrow victimized by Bronzed Cowbird.—On 4 July 1977, on a lawn in Guatemala City, Guatemala, I saw a recently fledged Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*) following and begging food from a Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*). I watched them intermittently for about 1 h during which time the sparrow fed the cowbird frequently. Once the cowbird flew to the ridge of a low roof, followed by the sparrow carrying food, which it gave to the young bird. This sparrow is heavily parasitized by the Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) in South America (Friedmann, H., et al., *Smithson. Contr. Zool.*, No. 235, 1977) but there are no records of parasitism of *Z. capensis* by *M. aeneus*.—AMANDA VILLEDA, 8_a Av. 17-32, Zona 1, Guatemala, Guatemala. Accepted 6 Nov. 1978.

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Probable Canada Goose × White-fronted Goose hybrids.—Records of hybrid geese produced in captivity are common, particularly within genera (Gray, *Bird Hybrids*. Tech. Comm. No. 13, Commonwealth Agric. Bureau, Farnham Royal, Bucks, England, 1958; Cokrum, *Wilson Bull.* 64:140-159, 1952). Davis (Auk 62:636, 1945) and Nelson (Auk 69:425-428, 1952) each reported single instances of Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) × Lesser Snow Goose (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*) hybrids in captivity and Bailey (Auk 66:197, 1949) recorded a similar hybrid in the wild. Thirty *B. canadensis* × *A. c. caerulescens* hybrids were observed in the wild by Prevett and MacInnes (*Condor* 75:124-125, 1973).

Reports of crosses between Canada Geese and White-fronted Geese (*Anser albifrons*) are