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Clapper Rail preys on Savannah Sparrow.—At 14:00 on 24 April 1980, while conducting field studies at the Tijuana Salt Marsh, California (N32°30', W117°07'), we heard high pitched calls coming repeatedly from a small clump of cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*) about 30 m away. We then saw an adult Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*) running along the edge of the cordgrass being pursued and attacked by two scolding Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*). The rail was carrying a small bird in its bill. The rail then ran back into the cordgrass cover, but upon our closer approach flushed without its prey. At the site from which the rail flushed, we found an adult Savannah Sparrow lying motionless but still alive. It had fresh puncture wounds in its rump and sides. Age of the sparrow was based on the presence of a full set of worn primary feathers and bright yellow lores. We replaced the injured sparrow and returned to our original vantage point for 15 min; the rail did not return to its prey.

Interaction between this rail and this sparrow is not surprising since their range and habitat widely overlap in coastal California (Wilbur, *Am. Birds* 33:251, 1979; Massey, Belding's Savannah Sparrow, *S. California Ocean Stud. Consort. of the Calif. State Univ. and Colleges*, 1979).

Clapper Rails have a diverse diet composed mainly of live invertebrates and small fish found in marshes. Oney (*J. Wildl. Manage.* 15:106–107, 1951) and Martin et al. (*A Guide to Wildlife Food Habits*, McGraw-Hill, New York, New York, 1951) reported crabs, molluscs, insects, snails, fish, worms and various marsh plants found in Clapper Rails collected on the East Coast. On the west coast, Moffit (*Condor* 43:270–273, 1941) reported that crayfish were the principle foods of 32 Clapper Rails taken along the Colorado River and in Mexico. However, in addition to other food items they also reported the presence of feathers in two of their samples. A Clapper Rail attacked a Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) in a mist net in New Jersey (Spendelow and Jeffrey, *J. Field Ornith.* 51(2):175–176, 1980). It is not clear whether the Clapper Rail was taking the mist-netted birds for food or whether this was a territorial response. Meanley (King Rail, *N. Am. Fauna No.* 67, 1969) also found some feathers in stomach samples from the closely related King Rail (*Rallus elegans*), along with vertebrae of a female Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). Aside from these reports, the extent of Clapper Rail interaction with other bird species, particularly as predator, is still poorly documented.—PAUL D. JORGENSEN AND HOWARD L. FERGUSON, *Code 1843, Natural Resources, Bldg. 3, Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego, California 92135. Accepted 15 June 1981.*

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Commensal feeding of Little Blue Herons with manatees.—Symbiotic feeding of egrets and herons with large terrestrial vertebrates is well known (see review by Kushlan, *Natl. Audubon Soc. Res. Rept. No.* 7, 1978a). Kushlan (*Auk* 95:677–681, 1978b) has also observed Little Blue Herons (*Hydranassa caerulea*) feeding commensally with White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) and has suggested that many associations of water birds may also be commensal. This report describes the behavior of one or more Little Blue Herons associating with manatees (*Trichechus manatus*) in the St. Johns River near DeLand, Volusia Co., Florida.

On 23 January 1978, a Little Blue Heron was observed on a raft of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) while a manatee was feeding on the hyacinth nearby. The manatee surfaced 21 times over 19 min before leaving the area. Each time the manatee created a disturbance