that the contents of the latter nests had been depredated. The absence of an egg membrane sac therefore does not help in distinguishing successful nests from depredated ones. However, sac presence can be used to verify hatching with reasonable certainty.

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*Wilson Bull.*, 97(2), 1985, pp. 243–244

**Eastward range expansion of the Marbled Godwit in South America.**—On 20 February 1984, we saw 7 Marbled Godwits (*Limosa fedoa*) on a mud flat of the Bocaripo Lagoon that forms part of the Chacopata Lagoon complex on the north side of the Araya Peninsula (10°41'N, 63°46'W), state of Sucre, in northeastern Venezuela. The birds were feeding intensely and were not disturbed by our approach; we observed them for about half an hour through 8× binoculars and a 15–60× zoom telescope from a distance of less than 40 m, and checked the distinctive field marks of their winter plumage. Between 2 and 7 individuals were regularly sighted at the same location by the third author from 21 July to mid-Oct. 1984, and photographic records were taken by her and Luis Gerardo Gonzalez. The species was also identified in the same area by Gedio Marin and the second author on 28 Jan. 1983, and had previously been observed on 3 occasions (Jan., 26 Mar. and 5 Apr. 1982) by Gedio Marin and Roberto Egañez or the second author in El Peñón Lagoon, approximately 3 km east of Cumaná, state of Sucre.

According to the A.O.U. Check-list (Check-list of North American Birds, sixth ed., American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, Kansas, 1983) and Meyer de Schauensee (Guide to the Birds of South America, Pan American Section of the International Council for Bird Preservation, Intercollegiate Press, 1982), *L. fedoa* is known to winter irregularly or locally south of Mexico on both coasts of Middle America, and in South America south to Chile on the Pacific coast. Blake (Manual of Neotropical Birds, Vol. 1, Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1977) and Meyer de Schauensee and Mack (pp. 429–463 *in* Meyer de Schauensee 1982) report sight records from northeastern Colombia on the Atlantic coast. Bond (Birds of the West Indies, Collins, London, England, 1979) and Blake (1977) consider *L. fedoa* as rare or casual in the West Indies. According to Bond (1979), the Marbled Godwit has been "recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, Anegada, Grenada and Carriacou," and "questionably from Guadeloupe and Martinique." The species is listed by Meyer de Schauensee (1982) as occurring in Trinidad and Tobago. ffrench (A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago, Livingston Publ. Co., Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, 1973) mentions it as "formerly recorded as a passage migrant, occurring on the coasts of Trinidad from August to October," but questions the reports for Tobago by James Kirk in 1883. The A.O.U. Check-list (1983) considers as questionable the reports from the Lesser Antilles, Tobago, and Trinidad. Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps (A Guide to the Birds of Venezuela, Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1978) do not mention the Marbled Godwit as occurring in Venezuela.

As far as we know, the present photographic evidence and sightings represent an expansion of the known winter range (casual) of the Marbled Godwit from the Pacific coast of South America eastward to the Caribbean coast of northeastern Venezuela. One copy of the color photograph has been deposited in the Colección Ornitologica Phelps in Caracas, and one is in the Ornithological collection, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Montreal.

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**A record of extreme leucism in the Carolina Wren.**—In Westport Point, Bristol County, Massachusetts, I observed an all white Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) on 21 Aug. 1984. The bird was in the company of other Carolina Wrens (possibly a family group) in an area of undergrowth in a mixed-hardwood forested hillside. The bird apparently had fledged recently as it was still being fed by an adult (of normal plumage) that foraged with it in the understory. The bird was totally white (except for brown eyes), with no noticeable trace of brown or any other color in its plumage. It was seen by two other observers at the same time (N. and C. McGrath) and by another local observer (K. Preston) later the same week.

This sighting is of interest in view of the fact that a literature review indicates that albinism is extremely rare in wrens. (Technically, because of the brown eye color this appears to be a case of extreme leucism, rather than albinism.) Ross (Cassinia 47:2–21, 1963) reports only one record for the Carolina Wren, and that bird had only a trace of white on the outer edge of each wing and on both sides of the lower neck. Terres (p. 1029, The Audubon Society Encylopaedia of North American Birds, Alfred Knopf., New York, New York, 1980) lists a second record of a partial albino Carolina Wren for a bird banded in December 1959, in Maryland.—JOSEPH J. SENECA, *Dept. Economics, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.* *Accepted 15 Dec. 1984.*