

while the other remained in a completely shaded situation. The bird in the sun raised its body temperature about 5.6°C. in 4 hours, while the ani in the shade required 6 hours to achieve the same degree of increase. Both birds were released on the afternoon of August 21 and they immediately flew into the surrounding forest.

These cursory observations do not reveal whether or not a nocturnal temperature decline in the Smooth-billed Ani is a regular phenomenon, nor whether it is a result of starvation or of changes in environmental temperature. Possibly a condition of torpidity may be reached if the ambient temperature is sufficiently low. The feathers of this species amount to only 3.03 per cent of the body weight according to Davis (*op. cit.*) and they may prove inadequate for maintaining a large thermal difference with the environment. The temperatures of the Canal Zone may be moderate compared to those that individuals at the extremes of the range of the species might experience. If so, an ability to undergo torpor might be expected to occur in the Smooth-billed Ani.

The rate of increase of the body temperature beginning at 4:30 a.m. was extremely slow in the anis compared to that in torporous birds reported on by Bartholomew, Howell, and Cade (1957). The shaded ani required 9 hours to raise its temperature 6.4°C. The Poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*) studied by Bartholomew, Howell, and Cade achieved approximately the same increase in less than 3 hours with an ambient temperature of 25°C. No shivering during the temperature-increase period was observed in the anis such as is reported for the Poor-will by Howell and Bartholomew (Condor, 61, 1959:180-185). Although the sun must play some role in the heating of the birds after a nocturnal temperature decline, even the ani exposed to sunlight increased its temperature remarkably slowly. The high water vapor content of the air (relative humidity 78 per cent) reduced the amount of insolation effective for heating so that a black-bulb thermometer read only 47°C at 12 noon on August 21.

The habit in anis of several individuals pressing close together to roost no doubt reduces the heat loss and thus the rate of decline of body temperature at night. The benefits of this would be quite obvious considering the birds' poor ability rapidly to increase their temperatures.—JAMES W. WARREN, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California, February 9, 1960.*

Sapsuckers Breeding in the Hualapai Mountains, Arizona.—On July 5, 1959, I collected a male Yellow-bellied Sapsucker of the race *Syphrapicus varius daggetti* (personal collection no. 23) near the 6000 foot elevation in the Hualapai Mountains, 15 miles southeast of Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona. The bird was taken from a tall oak tree near the Charles Elmer summer cabin, one mile east of the Hualapai Mountain Lodge. The owners of the cabin had requested that I get rid of the bird, because it had ruined their young Chinese Elm trees. They stated that they had seen this sapsucker every day since they had moved to their cabin one week before the date on which I took the bird. I did not measure the testes of this individual, but they were markedly enlarged.

I could not find any evidence of sapsuckers nesting in the immediate vicinity of the cabin. However, two miles south of the Elmer cabin and farther up on Aspen Peak at about the 7000 foot elevation sapsuckers were nesting. I collected a female *S. v. nuchalis* (personal collection no. 22) on the same date from a pair that was nesting twenty feet up in an aspen tree, 300 yards southeast from the main entrance of the Boy Scout camp in the Potato Patch. No attempt was made to examine the nesting cavities in the tree, but the calls of young birds were heard, and the head of a young sapsucker appeared momentarily in the entry way of one of the holes.

Both specimens were examined by Dr. Joe T. Marshall at the University of Arizona, who confirmed the identity of the two races. Dr. Thomas R. Howell of the University of California at Los Angeles also examined the specimen of the *S. v. daggetti*. Both men stated that the occurrence of this race in the Hualapai Mountains in July constituted an especially significant record.—JON B. COPPA, *Department of Zoology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, January 25, 1960.*

Bird Trapped by Sedge.—On the morning of December 10, 1959, while following a dirt road through a shady ravine on Estate Bellevue, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, I saw a bird in distress beside the track. It was flapping about in some low vegetation, and I thought at first it was sick or had been injured. On reaching it I found a Pearly-eyed Thrasher, *Maragarops fuscatus* (locally called "T'rush"),

with its tail feathers firmly tangled in the slightly rough leaves and stems of a slender sedge, later determined to be *Scleria lithosperma*, by Dr. A. J. Oakes, Jr. Apparently the bird had been feeding on the ground, and its rather lax rectrices had been caught by the sedge, much as children catch a companion's hair by twisting a grass panicle, stripped of seeds, against it.

The bird was able to bite and had a good grip with its feet, but it could neither walk nor fly. It was an adult male (skull completely ossified) with a practically empty gut, but it is believed to have been suffering more from lack of water than food. Judging from the appearance of the bird and of the scratched-up sedge area, the bird must have been trapped not later than the previous day.—R. M. BOND, *Kingshill, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, January 11, 1960.*

New Records of Raptors from Jalisco, México.—While on a trip by jeep from La Huerta northward along the Jalisco coast to El Tuito, in February, 1959, the authors had the good fortune to collect specimens of the Hook-billed Kite (*Chondrohierax uncinatus*), the Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*), and the Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*), near Tomatlán. These specimens seem to represent new additions to the known avifauna of the State of Jalisco, as shown in the Mexican Check-list (Pt. I, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950).

The Roadside Hawks, a pair, agree in all essential characters with topotypes of *Buteo magnirostris xantusi* van Rossem, from the Río Armería, Colima, and represent a slight northward extension of the known range of the species. *Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus* was recorded previously only from the states of Sinaloa, Guerrero, and México, although the senior author has an unrecorded female from El Tuito, Jalisco. *Micrastur semitorquatus* was known previously from Sinaloa south to Chiapas on the Pacific coast of México, but with no known specimens from Jalisco. This specimen nicely fills the apparent gap.

It was especially interesting to us to collect both the "highland" Northern Pygmy Owl (*Glauucidium gnoma*) and the "Humid Tropical" or "Arid Lower Tropical" Least Pygmy Owl (*G. minutissimum*) on opposite sides of the same small, but steep, barranca in the lower Sierra de Autlán, in the course of the same explorations. The vegetation was similar on both sides, although the oaks were denser where *gnoma* was shot; however, *minutissimum* was actually closer to the small stand of young pines on a ridge! The latter was also taken in a grove of pines in central Colima.

In the same general region, the junior author took a Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) in the upper part of the Sierra de Autlán, and the Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus suitoni*), the Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*), and the Stygian Owl (*Asio stygius*) on the Volcán de Nieve (the Cerro Nevado de Colima—the "Sierra Nevada de Colima" *auctorum*). The two last-mentioned have not been taken previously in Jalisco, and the record of the Spotted Owl represents a considerable westward extension of range from Cerro Tancitaro, Michoacán.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS and WILLIAM J. SCHALDACH, JR., *Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, California, January 19, 1960.*

Eating of Sand by Blue Jays.—Family groups of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) have come to a sand pile in our yard in Bethesda, Maryland, during the fall and winter months of several years, but it was not until a period of successive snowstorms in February and March, 1960, that I was able to observe in detail their habit of eating sand. Five jays, for example, arrived soon after sunrise on February 14. The sand was covered by 4 inches of fresh snow and the jays hopped about as if searching until one of them scooped out a hole by a rock. The others came over immediately to peck down inside. On March 3, two jays arrived at 7 a.m. in the midst of a snowstorm and alighted above the sand pile in 8 inches of fresh snow. They floundered helplessly, then flew away. As one of the jays perched on a limb, the other one came and fed it in what I interpreted to be courtship feeding. Two of the jays did appear to be closely associated on successive mornings. Thus a pair of jays came at 7:15 a.m. on March 4, worked together as they scooped away the snow from the base of a child's toy, then pecked down at the sand. The pair left after 6 minutes. At 7:30 a.m., however, four jays arrived over the sand pile and two of them flew away immediately, leaving the other two to work, after a few conflicts among them, at separate holes. I wondered if the paired birds had not brought their offspring of a previous year to the sand pile. Events on March 6 gave further suggestion that the jays were a family group. The pair came to the pile at 6:55 a.m., fed peacefully, and flew away; but at 7:05 a.m.