



FIGURE 1. Audiospectrograms of four call notes of *Cyanocorax yucatanica* associated with attendance at swarms of army ants. A. "Foggy bell." B. Clear "Tin Horn Piping Note." C. Guttural "Tin Horn Piping Note." D. Metallic "Yelp." Technical data: recorded in the field on a Uher 4000 report tape recorder at 7.5 ips, using a parabolic reflector and an Altec 684A microphone. Analyzed on a Sona-Graph 7029A, with FL-1 and narrow band selector settings.

rufalbus), two Orange-billed Nightingale Thrushes (*Catharus aurantiirostris*), two Spotted-crowned Woodhewers (*Lepidocolaptes affinis*), and one White-throated Robin (*Turdus albicollis*). None of these displayed the intimacy of the jays to the swarm. They normally seized a prey object and retired from the scene to devour it before returning.

On 27 April 1968, 10 km SE of Compostela, Nayarit, México, I found a group of San Blas Jays at a swarm of ants on a hillside in dry, tropical deciduous woodland. The birds fled at my arrival; only afterward did I discover myself in the midst of an ant swarm at which they had been stationed. This is my

only evidence that this species indulges in army ant swarm attendance. Although I studied this jay in the nesting season for 2 weeks in 1970 at Las Varas, Nayarit, no ant swarms were active in that area.

C. beecheii, the remaining form in the four-species complex of jays, remains to be studied in any detail in the wild. It will be interesting to learn whether it shares the ant-following habit with its close relatives. It will also be instructive to know if this habit has gone unnoticed in any of the other neotropical jays.

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THE EGG OF A COLLARED FOREST-FALCON

ALEXANDER WETMORE

Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

In January 1968, a captive of the northern race of the Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus naso*) in the National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C., a bird without a mate, laid two eggs on a crude assemblage of sticks and other nesting material in the temporary quarters in which it was housed for the winter season. One of the eggs was broken. The

other came to the Division of Birds in the National Museum of Natural History. The specimen is of interest as there seems to be no authentic published record of the egg in this species (see Meise, in Schönwetter, *Handbuch der Oologie*, lief. 13, p. 771, 1967).

The slightly roughened shell in the specimen is dull pale buff, spotted and washed with dull chocolate, the larger dark markings forming irregular blotches over both ends of the egg. Elsewhere, the pattern of this duller shade merges in an indistinct wash that covers much of the surface. The egg measures 54.8×43.5 mm, and is short subelliptical in form.

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FEEDING ASSEMBLAGES OF JAMAICAN BIRDS

ALEXANDER CRUZ

Department of Environmental, Population, and Organismic Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

The utilization of feeding trees by birds provides an opportunity to observe and to measure the degree of

feeding overlap in a given community (Terborgh and Diamond 1970), and it also provides an opportunity to determine the importance of birds as agents of plant dispersal (Olson and Blum 1968). Although feeding assemblages have been investigated on the neotropical mainland by Diamond and Terborgh (1967), Leck (1969), and Willis (1966), little is known about the avian utilization of fruiting trees in the West Indian region, specifically on Jamaica, where this study was undertaken.