LASIEWSKI, R. C., AND W. R. DAWSON. 1967. A re-examination of the relation between standard metabolic rate and body weight in birds. Condor 69: 12–23.

MISCH, M. S. 1960. Heat regulation in the Northern Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata bromia* Oberholser. Physiol. Zool. 33: 252–259.

POHL, H., AND G. C. WEST. 1973. Daily and seasonal variation in metabolic response to cold during rest and forced exercise in the Common Redpoll. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 45A: 851–867.

SCHMIDT-NIELSEN, K., F. R. HAINSWORTH, AND D. E. MURRISH. 1970. Counter-current heat exchange in the respiratory passages: the effect of water and heat balance. Respir. Physiol. 9: 261–276.

STONEHOUSE, B. 1972. The general biology and thermal balance of penquins. Ecol. Rev. (Academic Press) 4: 131–192.

VEGHTE, J. H. 1964. Thermal and metabolic responses of the Gray Jay to cold stress. Physiol. Zool. 37: 316–328.

WEST, G. C. 1972. Seasonal differences in resting metabolic rate of Alaskan ptarmigan. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 42A: 867–876.

WUNDER, B. A. 1970. Temperature regulation and the effects of water restriction on Merriam's chipmunk, *Eutamias merriami*. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 33: 385–403.

Department of Zoology and Entomology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523. Accepted for publication 23 October, 1975.

GALÁPAGOS MOCKINGBIRD PECKS AT SEA LION MOUTH

STEPHEN A. TRIMBLE

The mockingbirds of the Galápagos Islands (*Nesomimus* spp.) are well-known for their opportunistic feeding habits. Hood Island Mockingbirds (*N. macdonaldi*), in particular, use a wide variety of sources for food and water. Presumably, the extreme aridity and barrenness of their home island have precipitated such habits as egg-eating, blood-drinking, and predation on *Tropidurus* lizards and nestling sea-birds.

Bowman and Carter (Living Bird 10:243–270, 1971) tabulated feeding habits of Galápagos mockingbirds. While at Punta Suarez on Hood Island, 26 July 1973, I witnessed a behavior not recorded in their paper or elsewhere in the literature. A *N. macdonaldi* foraged along a sandy beach littered with sleeping sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*). This mockingbird spent several minutes hopping from one sea lion to another, pecking at their teeth (fig. 1). The bird appeared to obtain and swallow bits of moist food and/or droplets of saliva. The sea lions continued to sleep, showing no reaction to the mockingbird's pecks. Lack of water, a conspicuous feature of Hood Island, has fostered several unusual methods of feeding in the island's mockingbirds; pecking at sea lions' mouths seems to be an addition to this repertoire.

Dept. Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Accepted for publication 30 October 1975.

FIGURE 1. Hood Island Mockingbird pecking at the mouth of a sleeping sea lion.

DOMINANCE HIERARCHIES IN WINTER SONG SPARROWS

RICHARD W. KNAPTON
AND
JOHN R. KREBS

In many species of birds, some individuals are excluded from establishing territories in optimal habitats. Earlier we have shown that first year birds are excluded from spring territories in the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) (Knapton and Krebs 1974). Empty territories were rapidly refilled by young birds after experimental removal of adults. In this note we report that the replacement birds were young who had been dominant in winter flocks in the study area. Odum (1942) and Dixon (1963) reported similar cases of dominant birds in winter flocks establishing territories in the spring, but their results were less detailed. Glase (1973) showed that resident pairs were most dominant in winter flocks, and Smith (1976) has reported that higher ranking individuals can obtain better quality breeding territories.