

individual birds. In a few instances, I observed Great Egrets picking up small fish in direct flight. In this method, the egret flew low over the water with the legs and head held in the normal flying position. Slowing its speed, the legs remaining nearly horizontal, the egret extended its head downward and picked up the fish.

Snowy Egrets always outnumbered the Great Egrets in these mixed aggregations, with a maximum ratio of one Great Egret to five Snowy Egrets in a flock. During my observation of hover feeding, I heard no vocalizations from either Snowy or Great Egrets. As indicated before, these mixed-species aggregations contained no other species of herons, although other species breed in great numbers with Snowy and Great Egrets on nearby islands. On two occasions, mixed flocks of egrets were seen to follow shrimp boats when the trawling nets were being cleared.

Snowy and Great Egrets nest commonly in the area where hover feeding was observed, and on a sunny day these white birds stand out for long distances against the background of a clear sky. Both species of egrets have been observed to fly from the vicinity of the breeding islands and join the feeding aggregations of egrets. On 4 June 1972, while I was on one of these islands, I watched a Great Egret leave the island and fly out to a mixed group of egrets hover-feeding approximately 1,500 feet offshore. Since there were no apparent vocalizations on the part of the actively feeding egrets, I am of the opinion that sight of the conspicuous white plumage serves as a signal indicating the presence of a readily available food source to Snowy and Great Egrets on nearby islands.—JAMES A. RODGERS, JR., *Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803. Accepted 10 September 1973.*

California Condor specimens in collections.—As part of a study of former numbers and distribution of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), I have been able to locate 185 mounted birds and study skins, 51 skeletons, and 55 eggs of this endangered species. All but two skins and three eggs are housed in public or scientific institutions. United States collections contain 151 skins and mounts, 50 skeletons, and 52 eggs. In the following alphabetical-by-locality list, specimen numbers are listed in order: adult (A) and immature (I) plumaged skins or mounts/skeletons/eggs. I believe most specimens now in existence are included, and would appreciate learning of any additions.

AUSTRIA: Naturhistorisches Museum (Vienna)—2A,II/0/0; Oberosterreichisches Landmuseum (Linz)—1A/0/0. BELGIUM: Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles (Brussels)—2A/0/0. CANADA: National Museum of Natural Sciences (Ottawa)—II/0/0; Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto)—1A,II/0/0. ENGLAND: British Museum (Tring)—7A, 3I/1/3. FRANCE: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris)—2A,II/0/0. GERMANY: Zoologisches Museum (Berlin)—1A/0/0. MEXICO: Universidad Nacional Autonoma (Mexico City)—1A/0/0. NETHERLANDS: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire (Leiden)—1A/0/0. SWEDEN: Naturhistoriska Museum (Gothenburg)—2A/0/0; Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Stockholm)—1A/0/0. SWITZERLAND: Museum d'Histoire Naturelle (Geneva)—1A/0/0; Naturhistorisches Museum (St. Gallen)—1A,II/0/0. U.S.S.R.: Zoological Institute—Academy of Sciences (Leningrad)—2A,II/0/0. UNITED STATES, ARIZONA: University of Arizona, (Tucson)—1A/1/0. CALIFORNIA: Arthur Bryant Collection (Los Angeles)—1A/0/0; Bakersfield College (Bakersfield)—II/0/0; California Academy of Sciences (San Francisco) 12A,3I/1/1; Clarke Museum (Eureka)—1A,II/0/0; Fillmore High School (Fillmore)—0/1/0; Foster Bighorn Bar (Rio Vista)—1A/0/0; Fresno State College (Fresno)—1A/0/0; Kern County Museum (Bakersfield)—II/0/0; Los Angeles County Museum (Los Angeles)—10A,6I/10/1; Museum of Natural History (Santa Barbara)—3A,II/1/2;

Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (Berkeley)—4A,3I/12/2; Natural History Museum (San Diego)—4A/0/1; Pioneer Museum (Ventura)—II/0/0; Pomona College (Claremont)—II/0/0; San Bernardino County Museum (Bloomington)—II/0/1; Sidney Peyton Collection (Fillmore)—0/0/1; University of California (Los Angeles)—2A/1I/0; Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology (Los Angeles)—1A/0/7. COLORADO: Museum of Natural History (Denver)—5A,1I/0/2. CONNECTICUT: Peabody Museum (New Haven)—1A/0/1. DELAWARE: Museum of Natural History (Greenville)—II/0/2. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: U.S. National Museum—8A,12I/9/5. FLORIDA: Florida State Museum (Gainesville)—0/0/2. ILLINOIS: Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago)—6A,II/0/7; University of Illinois (Urbana)—2A/0/0. IOWA: University of Iowa (Iowa City)—1A/0/0. LOUISIANA: Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge)—1A/0/0. MASSACHUSETTS: Museum of Comparative Zoology (Cambridge)—6A,8I/0/8. MICHIGAN: University of Michigan (Ann Arbor)—2A/0/0. NEBRASKA: Hastings Museum (Hastings)—1A/0/0. NEW YORK: American Museum of Natural History (New York City)—14A,7I/0/3. OHIO: Museum of Natural History (Cincinnati)—2A/0/0; Ohio State University (Columbus)II/0/0. PENNSYLVANIA: Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia)—2A,2I/3/2; Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh)—2A/0/1; Nelson Hoy Collection (Media)—0/0/1; Public Museum (Reading)—1A/0/0. TEXAS: Robert L. More Jr. Collection (Vernon)—0/0/1. VIRGINIA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Blacksburg)—1A/0/0. WASHINGTON: University of Puget Sound (Tacoma)—0/0/1. WISCONSIN: Public Museum (Milwaukee)—2A,II/1/0.—SANFORD R. WILBUR, *U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, 1190 East Ojai Avenue, Ojai, California 93023. Accepted 10 September 1973.*

Notes on prey and reproductive biology of Harris' Hawk in southeastern New Mexico.—During the summer and early fall of 1973, I studied a small population of Harris' Hawks (*Parabuteo unicinctus*), about five miles northeast of Carlsbad, Eddy County. I gathered regurgitated pellets for the main food analysis and observed reproductive activity in five pairs or family groups on 23–24 May, 1–2 July, 30–31 July, 16–17 August, and 15–16 September, 1973. Pellet contents were identified with the aid of a dissecting microscope. Identification of mammalian skull remains was based on comparisons with specimens from the Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico. Arthropods usually were identified by comparison with preserved specimens; centipedes (*Scolopendra* sp.) were identified from the mandibles. I also observed foraging activity of adults and food remains around nests and plucking areas.

Table 1 provides information on the prey of the hawk, as determined by methods given above. A significant finding was that invertebrates formed an important part of the diet, not just vertebrates as reported by Simmons (Birds of the Austin Region, University Press, Austin, Texas, 1925), Miller (Condor, 27:71–72, 1925), Bent (Life histories of North American birds of prey, Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 2:569–570, 1961), Hensley (Wilson Bull., 71:86–91, 1959), Le Sassiier and Williams (Wilson Bull., 71:386–387, 1959), and Ligon (New Mexico birds, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, N.M. 1961); apparently the studies of these authors were not based on pellet analysis.

Grasshoppers (Orthoptera) and beetles (Coleoptera) represent the majority of the invertebrate prey items. Wood-ticks were found in four pellets and always in association with ants, which were found in twelve pellets. One pellet contained 51 ants. The ants were distributed throughout the pellet and were both whole and as broken pieces (i.e.