Tiares bird (Yellow-faced grassquit), Playa Coronado, Playa Colorado, Cerro Campana, Frijoles, Santiago, Cerro Punta, Panama, 1957-1958

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Tsuru, I.

September 14, 1957
Playa Coronado, Pan.

*= always

Saw my first live one today in brushy wall field, in mid-morning. Gave almost constant dis-play. "sweening" whenever not blown on ground feeding. "sweening" usually from tree or bare tall brush.

The "sweening" can be divided into two distinct calls: "sweening" (Tek) and "sweeling" (Tel). These are obviously closely related, but I heard nothing at all resembling an intermediate performance. "Sweening" is quiet that - quite mechanical sounding and even - no obvious difference in pitch between successive "notes." Usually quite a long burst. Sometimes only 2 or 3 notes, sometimes one or two introductory and/or terminal notes slower (i.e. separated by greater intervals) than the rest. Bill opened a closed mouth each note. Given from all sorts of unorthodox postures, although usually when the bird was sitting more or less erect (without stretching neck up). I think the yellow feathers of the throat were ruffled during "Tek" as well as "Tel.”

The Tel was also a remarkably uniform pattern. A series of little uniform, high-pitched, very short, "chirp" or whistle-like syllables. Bill kept open throughout a whole bill. Chin feathers definitely ruffled. Given from...
Hans, Sept 14, 1957

The same gesture at all times, quite rigid, but possible not ritualized. Body & tail more or less erect diagonal. Neck not stilted. Head & bill horizontal orinclined slightly upward. Tail vibrating with the "syllables".

Difficult to tell what the difference in motiva tion between Jek and Ill is. The more round of the 2 performances might suggest that Jek is merely a low-intensity version of the Ill, but it is also possible that Jek is more strong, belligerent than the Ill. It was my impression that this I did a relatively greater number of Jek's when I first disturbed him than later on when he grew accustomed to my presence. Also, once he flew to a brush where three was another bird, a (?) think of another species, and gave a whole series of bursts of Jek.
without any ill— the only time he did anything like this.

He did quite a bit of Bill-wiping (Wp), one mouth one side, one mouth the other, in the intervals of Jek. And lots of gleaning, sideway over shoulders or under wings, or just bunching feathers in the intervals of Jek.

Another thing about that I noticed was that he did no tail fan, or wing-fan, like Spondylus aurita (or Valutina)

Jekus, I

September 15, 1957

Playa Coronado

I watched several more Jek's today.

Behavior much like yesterday.

Relating much more ill and much less Jek.

Why?

Saw one or two very slight wing-specks as intention move of flight, but obviously very rare and untrivial.

Much more conspicuous was lots of wing-quivering by one Jek, apparently also as int move of flight. Sometimes when silent, occasionally with ill, once or twice, I think, with Jek. Sometimes one wing held out further and quivered much more than the other. No obvious accompanying ritualized posture, except that the quivering tend to lean forward and down, sometimes very far.
Tyrus, Sept. 15, 1957, II.

Ill can also be given in flight.

I saw one flying with a bell, but still no
sign of any response to any vocalizations, or even any
sign of pairs.

One or more of the Tyrus tended to answer B-33
notes of Volatina f. by Tela.

Tyrus, I

November 2, 1957
Playa Coronado.

All the birds (including all the 0's) seem to have
gone from this area now.

Tyrus, I

January 21, 1958
Playa Coronado.

I finally saw a flock of these birds again, for the first
time in a long long time. Including one adult in full plumage
and 4 or 5 f's and/or juveniles feeding on ground by
side of road, or moving low through the adjacent hedges. Def-
minitely shuffling — in more or less the same way as many
blue-black francolins during the season when the 0's
don't display. None of these birds did much in the way of
display either.

Lots of fluffing. Generally very reminiscent of both Volat
ina and Sporophila X's including a strong lateral compo-
nent. Perhaps usually V-D, but perhaps often D-V (and unu-
ally. I think, rather "figure of 8".)
I am not sure if these birds made any vocalizations or not. (There were a few other species chirping in the background), but I struck they gave a few (although probably much less, at least, than the captive Gold-finch). Perhaps NW of the usual sort -- perhaps actually just Tek Notes.
Tip probable that the also gave a few, rather broken, Teks, but I am not sure of this.

Mrs. Maring gave me a of this species a couple of weeks ago, seems to be in fine health, but it has done little behavior.

Finally, about 3 or 4 days ago, apparently, it began to give Teks. Quite rare, usually at fairly long intervals. Usually, I think from a released rather flapped sitting posture, sometimes associated with a little apparently normal preening. All the Teks up to now seem to have been just about as long as any I heard the wild's give last year (i.e., including as many distinct syllables), but are very much softer. This is presumably an indication of low-intensity motivation. (This also seems to be true of all or almost all the low-intensity "songs" or "WS"s of all the species I am studying. They all begin with full length but only a fraction of the volume of the high-intensity vocalizations.)

This afternoon, the also began Tek. Just a few Tek notes in succession, usually just before a Tek. These notes were quite loud, much more so than any of the real Teks this bird is giving.
Sometimes the Ick notes were greatly accelerated (while remaining loud) just before a Toll. Almost seemed to be a "tail" of another sort. The difference in loudness between the 2 types of vocal patterns now may indicate that the "real" Toll is not just a long a rapid series of Ick notes.

Tierras, I

April 19, 1958
Bueno Colorado

The capture I is giving quite a bit of Toll's now. Just as before. The interesting thing is that he doesn't seem to be doing any Ick, unless one or two preliminary notes before some Toll's could be considered such. Certainly no Ick like the wild birds I watched last fall.

Tierras, I

July 16, 1958
Bueno Colorado

The capture I is a lot more active these days. Doing quite a bit of Ick, sometimes more or less by itself, sometimes before Toll.

Almost all the Toll's are accompanied by a form of Qu. The carpel joints kept close to the body, but the distal ends held out and vibrated rapidly. (They are probably not, however, held out as far as the distal ends of the wings of a Valantina during “soliciting” Qu.) The tail may be vibrated also. This Qu sounds as if it were just the mechanical result of forcing out the sound.
Travis, July 16, 1958

This bird also seems to have a form of silent fall (SF). The bill held open, and the wings quivered, quiet as in the ordinary fall. But apparently absolutely no sound. I saw this once immediately after an ordinary fall, and once occurring more or less by itself.

Travis, I. July 18, 1958.
Rega Colorado.

Quite a lot of yellow faces around here now.

A few by the road, giving almost no display. But I have seen two fights between a #7 blue black and a #7 yellow face. Obviously different birds involved each time. Once the #7 blue black seemed to be the aggressor (his # was nearer); the second time the #7 yellow face seemed to be the aggressor. (There were apparently no #s at all around them.)

Each fight largely consisted of jabs and slashes and brief supplanting attacks, but the second one also involved a brief but real aerial fighting scuffle.

Neither #7 yellow face during either of these fights showed any trace of ritualized displays, no ritualized postures or movements or calls.

Two or three times I have flushed #7 yellow faces and they had them puch or hop about quite close to me doing quite a lot of display.

Mount fall, a little like, Muscles as before. In some cases the fall was preliminary to the falls—looking almost like a low intensity version of the fall.

Other #7 yellow face definitely seemed to be directing their falls to me.
also then Jek's), as a result of provocation from me. So, this would suggest that the Jell and Jek must be primarily hostile (Quite unlike the Jipp of the Blue Blazes, which is certainly not usually ridden prov-
ced by or directed toward me.) I rather agree with this hypo-
thesis. But both males were apparently separated from their females,
and it is possible that they were attempting to 'call in' the females.

This species is not particularly gregarious (hardly gregarious at
all), but it certainly is rather mobile. Each night I live a pari
life to range over a very wide area. I only get a few seconds glimpse
of them - and then they go quite away from my immediate neighborhood.

Francis E.
July 17, 1958
Carrie, Colorado

I went out to Playa Colorado yesterday, to look
for more Yellow-jacks. Quite a number of Jek's around, but
they certainly didn't do much.

Lots of Jell's, and almost no Jek. Lots of these Jull's
were done by it's some distance from me, and apparently quite
unalarmed by me. This seems quite definitely to be the 'song'
of the species.

Today I have been watching my single capture of
and have perhaps got a little more.

I am beginning to think that Jek-Jell-Still may
be simply a series of increasing shrill intensity. There are certainly
intermediates between Jek and Jell, i.e. calls in which the notes
have a Jek quality, but uttered with my Jell fill rhythm. And
there are all sorts of contrast & frequent interruptions between Fill and S Fill. A phrase will often, for instance, start out as Fill and then gradually shift to S Fill before it ends.

The capture has also developed a new call: three or four syllables "What is best, wheat...". Associated with Fill's (and S Fill's) can be green letiter, just before or just after a Fill phrase. I don't have the faintest idea what it means.

In general, I am getting closer to the conclusion that this species is just a dwarf faltator.

The picture from which my figure has Fill performing v much more fluffed (around the breast & belly) than the one drawn on June 14, 1957, p. 2. Perhaps he has a weather escape drive than wild birds?

Juanita D.

August 19, 1958

Carmen Campagna

There are a lot of these lizards around here — more than I have ever seen before anywhere else. Most of them are small.

I haven’t seen much that intrigues us yet. Lots of Fills, of course, but also lots of Jet — more than I have ever heard before. Apparently the Jet given by the 7s and 8s is about the same. Apparently, functions as a CN or "contact note" in some cases, but probably more than this as well.

In one case, the 7 and 8 of an obvious pair were sitting on
a small low bare tree. The 7 and palm 2 were uttering a lot of Tvek Nottis. The 7 twice flew and landed very close to the 2 and "peared" into her face. Once this "pearing" developed into a definite poke at the side of her face. How was it made or invitation???

The rhythm of the Tvek Nottis is quite variable. Sometimes uttered as single notes with appreciable and variable intervals between successive notes. Sometimes uttered in accelerated series of variable length. Some of the series probably contain as many as rapidly motting as Hall's, but lack the whistle-like quality of the latter.

One of which apparently stemmed from the nestlike gave a most elaborate vocal performance. Perched on a twig near me, apparently not too greatly alarmed by my presence, gave burst after burst of accelerated Tvek Nottis. A few of the latter bursts were followed by ordinary Hall's, but most of them seemed to culminate in Stall's. The whole thing might be diagrammed something like: Burst of Tvek's - Stall burst of Tvek's - Stall - Burst of Tvek's - Stall - Burst of Tvek's - Stall - Burst of Tvek's - Stall - Burst of Tvek's - Stall - Burst of Tvek's. Very little or (usually) no pause between successiive vocal patterns. The Stall's that seemed to be the climax of the Tvek's were relatively loud. I thought at first that they were sort of single "anablations", perhaps sounding very faintly, "HaHaHa..." quite like the "silent flour's" of some cisticulas! — but I finally deduced they were Stall's simply because I saw the bird's tail vibrating in the characteristic manner during them.

This I gave all his vocal patterns from an apparenty quite
EUROPEAN SATYR CATS — possibly substituting his head forward very slightly (keeping it horizontal) whenever the tail is out, I noticed that his yellow throat feathers and ephaps were very flushed. Top of his head from the front looked more or less comme ça.

I still can't decide what is the casual difference between Ede and Edd. The element of Ede given by the ever-insecure immediately above certainly didn't seem to be very low-intensity. And neither call seems to be more often used as an alarm pattern than the other. The fact that I have seen so many more Ede associating with J's today than ever before, and also heard so much more Ede, might suggest that the Ede contains a larger sexual or pairing component. Certainly I don't think it's ever given Edd's when they are pursued very close to their females.

One of gave a few Ede calls — — — — — —

apparent as a 'flight call' when the flew away from a —

E of Valentina was seen in a tree quite close to a pair of

Yellow-jacobs, without any signs of hostility, between the 2 species.

The Edd's of one I certainly prove in answering Edd's from other

As in the neighborhood.

Later on, as I walked back along the road, I saw fewer Ede and heard almost no Ede! Quite good supporting evidence

Still lots of Edd's, however, and I can again confirm some things about the pattern which I have noticed previously. This is certainly the usual pattern generally. It's separated from their Ede's.

Still rare possibly given occasionally in these circumstances — although I can't be sure of this. If either the Edd or the Ede is given as a hostile response to my presence, it is certainly the Edd — but I
am not sure that even the most hostile-seeming Jill's are not also the result of strong, frustrated, quiet frustrated, strong pairing motivation. (One city I located from the roadside, sat in a tree near me and died Jill as well as Jill — so if the Jill can be hostile, the Jill may be also.)

I have seen one Jill carrying a man in her bill. Unfortunately the disappeared immediately and I couldn't follow her.

Then I came upon a very active pair. Found Jill spent most of her time feeding peacefully on the ground. The female bird feeding was also, but she spent most of her time flying from twig to twig, some distance from the Jill usually circling more or less irregularly around her, uttering lots of Jill's every time he perched, and also a few Jill's. Also gave Jill's whenever a few away from the Jill to a more distant perch. Then suddenly the Jill away about 50 yards uttering "flight call" Jake Notes, starting with a few slow ones and then accelerating to a rapid burst. (The Jake Notes are thinner, more "silt-like" than the usual Jake N's of the female Jill's, which I shall call F-Jake N's. The F-Jake N's, by the way, sound quite a lot like the FCN's of the male Blue black Granquita.)

Anyway, the Jill followed the Jill, and landed right beside her, and then so much happened so fast that I couldn't follow it. All I am sure is that she performed the elaborate "semi- hovering" display described by Ruth. Folded beside the Jill, with wings extended out horizontally and giving up and down very rapidly. Apparently still holding on to perch with his feet. In post
Aug 19, 1958

Jerez, Aug 10, 1958

Bill open, apparently not probably uttering a song. I didn't
\begin{center}
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\end{center}
uttering S/H. I didn't hear the S/H's response.

Then, after about 3 or 10 yds away and gave a series of\n\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{bird.png}
\end{center}
ill's, followed it flew away in the opposite direction, the S/H followed, and I lost them both.

I should add that I have seen a lot of ordinary Qu by 7's\ntoday. During Ill's or Qu before or just after Ill's, observing a real
flying intention movement (in spite of the fact that it looks quite like
the quivering movements of some species during comfort activities).
Often immediately precedes flying, sometimes accompanied interspersed with one
or two ordinary W/H's, There is no doubt, but that this species (at
least the 7's does Qu) much more often than any other species I have
\textit{noticed}, I imagine that the Fli wing movement, uttering S/H are prob-
ably a further development of Qu.

It would certainly appear to be the height of the breeding season
for these species now.

Jerez, I.

August 15, 1958

Ceiro-Campana

I spent most of yesterday here, watching the Yellow-eyes
from time to time, and am now starting in again today.
Yesterday I saw much the same things as before (although
not the extreme S/H/) and managed to confirm a lot of things.
There is no doubt that the Ill is "sissy." A male separated
from his ♀ flees from perch to perch in his territory, giving Ill after
Ill. Never gives Ill when he is very close to his ♀. Seldom gives it
when he is a few feet away. I am now sure that the Ill can
not be primarily hostile.

The Ill is apparently always or only given by a ♀ when his
♂ (or ♀) is only a few feet away. Probably not, or rather seldom,
given when a ♀ is right beside the ♀. (I have watched pairs feeding
side by side, with little or no aggression.)

What I am calling Ill may eventually have to be divided into
two patterns: "Ill W's" and "Ill T's" — although every
kind of intermediate between the two is very common.

The Ill ♀, ♀, ♀, ♀ are showing very close rela-
tionships, but I am still not very happy with my analysis of them.
The Ill is the easiest to analyze. It is shortly the result of
thwarted sex or (more probably) priming drive.

The Ill (both W's and T's) is probably the same thing in a
slightly different way. It may be, I suppose, a byproduct of
sexually frustrated Ill, and the difference between
the two patterns or complexes of patterns may be purely a matter
of external circumstances, in this case. More probably the Ill
contains a stronger sexual component and/or a more or less
thwarted sexual component. It may be that the Ill pattern
are the result of less thwarted sex than the pure Ill. On seems
to be commoner with the pure Ill than with the Ill patterns
— although it does occur with both — and if giving the pure
Ill are probably more apt to fly around than if giving the Ill
Well, well! I finally get a beautiful view of St. — and it was rather surprising in some ways.

A pair flew near me and landed on a stalk of grass where she just sat. The P was a few feet behind her, on another stalk.

He gave a few ordinary pre-flow, and then flew to the P, landed on a nearby stalk, just below her, and went into the St. performance without preliminary. These as less as before, as far as the movements were concerned. Wings held out a quivered rapidly. But the wings were almost lifted. This lifting is presumably purely a matter of balance, as just one and then the other went higher as the P shifted his position on the stalk a little. The head was pointed up toward the P.

(The angle of the head is presumably purely a matter of orientation.)

The feathers of the head and lower body were somewhat mussed or fluffed, but this was probably not a sign of irritability, as they are more or less like that most of the time anyhow. Strange enough the P uttered at least 2½ pure St. 's during this St.!!!!

Definite intervals between these St. 's and he usually kept his bill open during these intervals. This looked much like "silent calling or singing," but it definitely was not St. — as his tail didn't quiver at all during these intervals.

The P didn't respond at all to this, the just sat and
Paris, Aug. 15, 1958

The Flying eventually (actually, the whole S+ performance couldn't have taken more than a minute), gave a few jells from another peck, flew further away, and that was followed.

It should be noted that there wasn't a trace of any of the Jen patterns during this performance.

I presume, incidentally, that the CN-type of Jen's are just lower intensity than the Fill-type of Jen's.

Thinking it over, I can't be absolutely sure that the Sin-counter scurried above was between mate. It is possible that the Sin was unmated, and this might have been an attempt at pair-formation—but I seriously doubt it.

Yesterday, when I was watching the flock of several F's and G's (see below), I saw a lot of chasing and supplanting attacks between the F's from time to time. All quite silent. Also no ritualized postures, except that the F's occasionally stood facing one another in quite an erect posture. This may only have been an intention movement of flying away but have been ritualized at all.

Now that the Yellow-fleece Blue-black Jen is in the air, I see also today's notes on Zonotrichia (see also today's notes on Zonotrichia) may well be significant in this connection. It is also conceivable that the Fill may be related to the Zonotrichia. Both seem to have taken the place of more elaborate and melodious song in most other finches. And both the Fill and Zonotrichia, of course, are accompanied by flight or flying into arrows.
The "FCN" of the Q's are certainly quite different from the
Jeh's of the F's. Much sharper and thinner in normal. Never I
did think of a F or R-type. Usually just doublets or triplets.

One or two on a stalk several feet from a Q, and did never
al "Jeh" with Q of the SH-type! Wings held far out. Then he
flew to the Q, she flew off, and he chased her in the air in a very
fast twisting aerial flight. Is who do this extreme Q must
be very hot and bothered indeed.

Another case of Q's facing one another in a very erect posture
One or both had his head & bill pointed diagonally upward.
Emphasizing both yellow throat and black chest. This may be
significant after all. Almost like it

One pair seems to be
young, which looks just
as big as Q. Has begged & been fed
much but the

quivering
followed by a full fledge,
like the adult Q. The young
it was too far away to hear.

"Begging" movements were wings
movements, wings held out, and per-
haps dropped a
little quiet like that of other species.
Combined with a rather hunched posture. Apparently no tail move-
ments of any kind.

The fact that Q's can occur during the SH of a F-display
an F and a Q would confirm the theory that it is produced by
a very strong thwarting of the sex (not pairing?) drive.

I think that all the disputes between the F's have been between the same 2 birds, whose territories are
on opposite sides of the road. One bird keeps trying to cross the road
to the other side. It is the bird whose territory is approached or en-

1. "FCN" refers to a specific type of bird noted for its distinctive features.
2. "Jeh" refers to another type of bird, noted for its different characteristics.
3. "SH-type" refers to a specific behavior or posture observed in birds.
4. "Begging" movements are described as wings held out and possibly dropped, resembling a certain species.
5. The disputes between F's are described as occurring between two birds with territories on opposite sides of the road.
Thrus, Aug. 13, 1958

creaked upon which assumes the "fif". The other bird is usually rather<br>a fluffy and fat-looking, with head rather drawn in and horizontal.<br>It may be significant that the "defensive" of a seems to be raised,<br>while the approaching fif does not. The latter might be trying<br>to "rassen" itself nearer the other's fif.

Now that I think of it, I have never seen the "fif" except<br>during "duels." It is not assumed by birds before flying in other<br>circumstances. This might be considered conclusive proof that the fif<br>is really a ritualized display.

I am a little puzzled about the territorial behavior of<br>occasional cocks of this species. The males are not<br>quite vigorous and<br>times, however, sometimes, however, away a Myiarchus flycatcher.<br>Nor do they seem to be nibbled at<br>all. Yesterdays, I saw at least 3 fif's and 3 c's, apparently more or less peaceful (although doing a lot of "fly and<br>till-man) in an area which today is obviously part of the territory of a single fif. And I have also seen occasional single birds.
Sixties, Aug. 15, 1958, II.

or pears pass through, or at least along the edges of, the tent
of other besides without provoking any sort of response.

Later on this morning, I walked along the roads for
a while and skinned lots of Yellow faces. A lot of the furred
males did a lot of Fer and Fell seemed to be directed toward
me! So again I am puzzled. It is possible, I suppose, that these
patterns can be induced by any sort of frustration, or, perhaps
more probably, any sort of stunting of sex or pairing drives.
I must check the behavior of males during the non-repro-
ductive season. I think that males continue to Fer but
stop Fer then — e.g. like my male captive. This would sug-
est that the Fer may be the result of any stunting while
the Fek is the result of sexual stunting alone.

Just a further note about the distribution of these
Owls. They are common all over the top half of the mountain
becoming common just about where the Blue Glares thin
out and disappear almost completely. Common in areas of al-
most pure grassland with only a few patches of low scrub
scattered around, but also found along the edges of roads
through the heavy montane forest.

I have seen no associations between these Yellow faces
and other species in the same environment. They seem to ignore
and are ignored by, the Embury Species and Zonotrichia Species
in the same environment.

August 25, 1958
Ceno Campina
I have been trying to watch Yellow-faces here for the last two days, without any great overwhelming success. The birds are still around in numbers, and occasionally do most of the things I have seen before—although no $H$—but they have been relatively invisible. Perhaps due to the fact that it has been largely sunny. Perhaps because the height of the breeding season is over.

The only new thing I have seen is an immature $\square$ or (more probably?) a $\square$, sitting by itself on a branch, giving sill after sill, just like adult $\square$.

Farris, I.

September 15, 1958
Santiago

I watched a $\square$ doing extreme $\square$ to a $\square$ who didn’t respond at all. This was interesting because the two birds were perched on a wire fence at the same level, and so I was able to see what is probably the “normal” $\square$ posture, uncomplicated by extreme upward or downward orientation factors. Conner ca

- Heads bill pointed diagonally upward
- Yellow eyebrows
- Ed, dark crown
- $\square$ throat very fluffy (absolutely smooth)

I saw the $\square$ do this three times to the $\square$ without getting any response at all. He was always very excited, kept moving sideway along the wire, during each $\square$ performance, in an attempt to get as close to the $\square$ as possible. Once,
During his most intense SH performance, he gradually rolled until he was as close to the Q as possible, then jumped over her back, continued SH, rolled back as close to the Q as possible from the other side, then jumped over her again & continued SH again.

All these SH performances were accompanied by Till after Till. Many Till's to a single continuous burst of SH. No other call given during SH performances by the Q!! The only other call I ever heard was one SH, just as the Q stopped SH after the Q had flown away.

Tears, I

Dec. 10, 1958

Tjijolos (or?)

A pair of Yellow-crested seems to have moved into this area now. Quite active this morning, while I was waiting for the train, and showing what I take to be fairly high intensity sexual behavior.

My attention was first drawn to the birds by seeing a Q sitting in a remarkable fluttered posture. Then the Q began to display to him in much the same way as I have seen before. He would fly to her, do SH for a brief moment, fly away, fly around and perch from time to time, fly back to the Q, do brief SH, fly away, fly around, fly back to the Q, do brief SH, fly away again, etc. etc. The SH was just the same as that I have seen earlier. Almost always quite silent. I can't say definitely that no SH's were uttered, but they must have been at least relatively very rare.

Just once the Q uttered about 3 Ike Notes just after landing.
just after beginning an S+H performance.

The q never reacted at all really. He just sat. Occasionally, he would make a wavelike movement. Then, he would disappear.

I am fairly certain from this q's constant coming and going that he was greatly afraid of the q. He seemed extremely nervous in general, and would constantly dash away from the q, in apparent alarm, even when she didn't make a movement.

The q's fluffing was so extreme, extreme that I think it must have been significant. Possibly, the same thing as the extreme fluffing by 7% of this species R. Hinde has studied — what ever that may be.

Neither of these yellow faces paid the slightest attention to any of the blue-black or Variable feeders in the vicinity or vice versa.

Jarek T
March 4, 1959
Cape Purata.

There are quite a lot of these lucids around here. Perhaps at the beginning of the breeding season.

I watched two males this morning, perhaps neighboring territory owners, withing about 10 yds apart, apparently in response to one another. Regular S+H performances. Pictures more or less like that drawn on Sept. 15, p. 20. The sound stills was perfectly conventional all. There were two interesting aspects to this performance. First of all, there seemed to be no q's present anywhere in the neighborhood. Second, one of the q's gave never