

occurs, it is still a forest bird. *H. siquijorensis monticola* on Cebu is a hill forest bird compared with *philippinus* that also lives in second growth lowlands. However, habitat can change from island to island, for on Siquijor Island *H. s. siquijorensis* is the ecological as well as geographical representative of *H. philippinus*.

Rabor found that *H. p. rufigularis* on northern Zamboanga was a hill forest bird (i.e. apparently occupying the ecological niche that *H. everetti* occupies elsewhere), and that the lowland second growth, a normal habitat of *H. philippinus*, was untenanted by any *Hypsipetes*; while earlier, Bourns and Worcester found *H. p. rufigularis* common along forest edges, in second growth, and in guava bushes, i.e. in a typical *H. philippinus* habitat (McGregor, 1909, Manual Philip. Bds., p. 507). In islands where *H. philippinus* alone occurs it may range into mountain forests, and on Luzon even into upland pine forests.

Evidently habitat data must be used with as much caution as any other type of taxonomic data, with the drawback that the original cannot be checked.—A. L. RAND, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois*; and D. S. RABOR, *Silliman University, Dumaguete, Negros, P. I.*

**Observations of Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*, and Chilean Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus chilensis*, in June near the Straits of Magellan.**—On the morning of June 29, 1958, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Huntley and I found two Whimbrels (Hudsonian Curlews) feeding in a flooded field about 200 yards from the Straits of Magellan at a point along the road approximately 20 kms. north of Punta Arenas, Chile. The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (1957: 183) gives as the southernmost record, Chiloé Island, Chile, which is at least 600 miles north of Punta Arenas. Johnson, Goodall and Philippi (1957, Suplemento de las Aves de Chile: 419) report seeing four in November, 1952, on the south shore of the Straits; so the species may prove more than casual in this area.

On June 28, 1958, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams and I found a flock of about 80 Chilean Flamingos feeding along the shores of the Fitzroy Canal between Seno Otway and Seno Skyring near Punta Arenas. This flamingo has been noted before in the Magellanic area. It is of interest that approximately 25 per cent were in gray immature plumage, most of them in a separate group which flew away separately from the larger group composed almost entirely of adults.—WILLIAM BELTON, *National War College, Washington, D. C.*

**Competition for Food Between Five Species of East African Vultures.**—In the *Themeda-Acacia* savannahs of Queen Elizabeth National Park, astride the equator at 3000' altitude in western Uganda, five species of vultures occur. While working on other biological problems in that area, it was interesting to speculate how completely these related scavengers competed with one another for food. Frequently all five species could be seen feeding on the same carcass.

In big game studies in that area, it was necessary to obtain a few specimens each of most of the large mammal species. The killing and processing of these animals in the field sometimes failed to attract vultures. Presumably, on such occasions, the local vultures were busy elsewhere, or if early in the day, had not yet left their roosts. Most frequently, however, mammal collections were made between 8 and 11 a.m. and there were prompt gatherings of vultures at the sites.

At kills, it was usually the small Hooded Vultures (*Necrosyrtes monachus*) which were first seen in the tops of nearby euphorbia or acacia trees or on the ground nearby. The larger White-backed Vultures (*Pseudogyys africanus*) soon joined