

To induce a bird to prolapse, stroke the back firmly toward the base of the tail and at the same time exert pressure on the belly with the other hand. Gradually work your fingers from the belly to the sides of the vent, still maintaining pressure; the vent should then prolapse. The raptors we have worked on usually passed urates just before or after prolapsing.

Upon further manipulation—especially right after the bird has struggled to free itself—the male ejaculates semen, a small quantity of slightly milky fluid. We have not yet prolapsed enough raptors to give a good description of how to distinguish between urates and semen and hope others will be able to define this precisely. Tentatively we suggest that semen is slightly milky and comes in small quantities; urates resemble whitewash and are voided in larger quantities. Females are manipulated in the same manner as males; when successfully prolapsed they evert the rosette-like structure that terminates the oviduct.

We have used this technique successfully on adults of the following species near the onset of the breeding season: 2 Great Horned Owls, *Bubo virginianus* (1 male, 1 female); 2 Broad-winged Hawks, *Buteo platypterus* (1 male, 1 female); 1 female Harris' Hawk, *Parabuteo unicinctus*; and 3 Golden Eagles, *Aquila chrysaetos* (2 males, 1 female). All our February attempts were unsuccessful, presumably because the birds were not yet in breeding condition. Of 7 Harris' Hawks unsuccessfully manipulated, we were unable to prolapse 4; 3 were prolapsed partially, but they neither ejaculated semen nor showed the end of the oviduct. We also failed to prolapse two Gray Hawks, *Buteo nitidus*, and one Roadside Hawk, *B. magnirostris*.

Whether or not the birds were tame seemed to make no difference; of those successfully sexed 4 (2 male, 2 female) were mated birds and 4 (2 male, 2 female) were fresh-trapped.—FRANCES HAMERSTROM, *Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Plainfield, Wisconsin 54966*, and JOHN L. SKINNER, *Department of Poultry Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706*. Accepted 28 Jan. 70.

**Pendulum display by Olive-sided Flycatcher.**—On 16 June 1969 at the Russell Reservation, 2½ miles northwest of Lafayette, Contra Costa County, California, I saw two flycatchers in flight performing a pendulum display accompanied by beak-snapping. They simultaneously flew back and forth three or four times in an arc, snapping their beaks, and then perched separately below the tops of nearby coniferous trees approximately 50 feet tall. A few seconds later they flew, again simultaneously making three to four swings through an arc above an open area and snapping their beaks. The arc was 30 to 40 feet across the chord and had a depth of 6 to 8 feet. The display took place approximately 45 to 55 feet from the ground. At times at the bottom of the arc the birds, both facing in the direction of flight and parallel to each other, were perhaps 2 feet apart, but appeared to come close enough to touch each other at the high point on each side, where they faced each other. The display was repeated twice more after perching intervals a few seconds in length; then both birds flew away.

While in flight, both birds appeared to be of the same species, but I was unable to make a positive identification. After the first and third displays, I positively identified one as an Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*). The display may have been territorial or courtship, but since the sexes of the birds involved were not known, it was not possible to determine this. So far as I know, a pendulum display of this sort has not been reported in any tyrannid. I thank John Davis and Nicolaas Verbeek for editorial suggestions.—GENEVIEVE M. TVRDIK, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720*. Accepted 3 Dec. 69.