

In contrast in the Anchicayá Valley at 1000–1250 m, Sickie-winged Guans were apparently resident throughout the year. Individuals were seen in all months except March. No information is available on possible seasonal movements at higher elevations in the Western Andes.

These differences between the Anchicayá Valley and Santa Marta populations need not seem unusual when the strikingly different climates of these regions are compared. The north and west facing slopes of the Santa Marta Mountains are markedly seasonal, with as much as 82% of the total annual precipitation (3000 mm) falling from June through November. In the Anchicayá Valley, the very heavy annual rainfall (6000 mm) falls throughout the year, with no month receiving less than 5% of the total amount. As suggested by these climatic data, levels of plant foods are probably more uniformly distributed throughout the year (Hilty MS) than in the very seasonal Santa Marta region, where food shortages or dietary shifts must be inevitable during portions of the year.

We thank S. M. Russell and Dean Amadon for comments on the manuscript. Field studies were supported by El Instituto del Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales Renovables (Inderena), Corporación Autónoma del Valle del Cauca (CVC), and a joint Peace Corps-University of Arizona program.—TERRY B. JOHNSON and STEVEN HILTY, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721*. Accepted 23 Jan. 75.

Juvenile Little Blue Herons try to secure food from adult Louisiana Herons.—In a heronry on Grand Island, Barataria Bay, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, fledged juvenile Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) approached or chased adult Louisiana Herons (*Hydranassa tricolor*) in an attempt to get food. The adult Louisiana Herons were returning to the heronry to feed their own young when the juvenile Little Blue Herons approached them. The Louisiana Herons ignored or threatened and chased but never fed the Little Blue Herons.

Once two fledged juvenile Little Blue Herons pursued a single Louisiana Heron. Seven other times only one Little Blue approached one Louisiana. One juvenile was seen to approach an adult Louisiana several times. The aggressiveness of the Little Blues varied. Sometimes they called loudly and flapped their wings rapidly while approaching, but stopped after being threatened. At other times, the Little Blue Herons persisted in their attempts and joined the young Louisiana Herons in chasing and flying after the adult for several hundred meters.

The estimated number of herons and egrets breeding on Grand Island during 1972 and 1973 was: Louisiana Heron 5000 pairs, Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) 3000 pairs, Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*) 800 pairs, and Little Blue Heron 300 pairs. During 550 h of observation no other species of juvenile ardeid tried to elicit food from any other species of herons.—JAMES A. RODGERS, JR., *Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803*. Present address: *Department of Biology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620*. Accepted 24 Jan. 75.

A Washington record of the Boreal Owl.—The Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) is resident in the coniferous forests of Canada and Alaska and drifts southward into the contiguous United States in small numbers in winter (A.O.U. 1957). In the western states this species has been reported only infrequently and most of the records are quite old. The only record for Washington is a bird collected