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California Condors soaring into opaque clouds.—At 1430 on 24 March 1965 I saw an adult California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) soaring south about 100 feet above a north-south ridge line in the Sespe Condor Sanctuary in Ventura County, California. The altitude of the ridge top was about 4000 feet above sea level. When the condor reached my position it began circling for altitude. It then headed northwest, gained altitude, and went out of sight into opaque stratus clouds at an altitude of approximately 5000 feet. Later in the afternoon an equipment operator, William Nun, reported seeing five condors "circle into the clouds" about 2 miles south of where I saw my bird.

Fred Harris (pers. comm.), a sailplane instructor at Tehachapi, California, watched a condor rise within a thermal and enter the base of a cumulus cloud at an altitude of 15,000 feet in 1967. Heintzelman (1974, Auk 91: 849) points out that few observations of this phenomenon are recorded.—JOHN C. BORNEMAN, 2208 Sunridge Drive, Ventura, California 93003. Accepted 31 Mar. 75.

Feeding segregation in the Arctic and Common Terns in southern Finland.—The competitive exclusion principle suggests that two species cannot exactly overlap in their ecological requirements if they coexist in the same areas (Hardin 1960). One species will be more efficient in using the same limited environmental resources and therefore eventually replace the other.

The Arctic (*Sterna paradisaea*) and Common (*S. hirundo*) Terns breed sympatrically in the Baltic Sea and the aim of this study was to compare the food composition of the tern species in the middle archipelago zone of southwestern Finland (60° 35' N, 21° 10' E), where both tern species nest side by side on the same rocky islets.

The Arctic and Common Terns are spatially segregated for their first 2 years of independent life and also later for some months in winter time (Salomonsen 1967, Elliott 1971). The segregation may lead to differences in the ecological requirements of the species prevailing also in their sympatric breeding areas. For this reason, it is hard to say how important the role of the competitive exclusion is in the breeding ecology of the Arctic and Common Terns and it should be more convenient to ask how much overlap of resource use is tolerated by the species (Cody 1974).

The Baltic differs from oceanic environments in having insignificant tides, low salinity, low productivity, and low number of species (Janson 1972). Climatic conditions are less severe in the Baltic than on oceanic coasts. For these reasons, the Finnish archipelago as a feeding environment greatly differs both from oceanic coasts and inland lakes where most of the studies on breeding ecology of terns have been done.