

individ., 1.7% biomass). The foregoing suggests that the chlorinated hydrocarbons picked up by Harris' Hawks in my study, may be linked to a partial bird diet.

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Winter observations of Brown Pelicans in Veracruz, Mexico.—From 2 November 1973 to 10 March 1974 I participated in ornithological research on the Gulf Coast of Mexico, 28 km north of Catemaco, Veracruz. The coastline in this portion of the Tuxtla Mountains consists largely of worn igneous cliffs, often forested to the level where salt spray reaches the vegetation. Beaches occur at scattered locations such as Jicacal and Balzapote. Local residents mentioned islands near the village of Montepio as possible pelican breeding sites.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) activity was usually noted throughout the day. Work schedules at inland sites prevented consistent monitoring of daily patterns, which normally included a few birds feeding, resting, or passing by in either direction. On several occasions (see Table 1) I had the opportunity to watch evening movements as the pelicans flew northward along the coast within 275 to 450 m of shore. These movements, presumably to roost, usually began at 1630 and the last birds passed approximately 15 min. before darkness (1800). I classified each passing group as to percentage of immatures. Determination of an individual's age was based on whether it showed a white head (adult) or was totally brown (Palmer 1962, Handbook of North American Birds, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press).

TABLE 1
COMPOSITION OF BROWN PELICAN GROUPS OFF VERACRUZ

Date	Total	% immatures
15 November 1973	170	67.6
10 December 1973	83	84.0
14 December 1973 ¹	439	72.0
15 December 1973	187	60.0

¹ This assemblage of pelicans spent the afternoon feeding just offshore.

Brown Pelican breeding status is poorly known along the eastern coast of Mexico (Schreiber and Risebrough 1972, Wilson Bull. 84: 119). The recent literature contains no reports of concentrations of this magnitude in Veracruz. The high proportion of immatures is intriguing but as it is unclear whether these birds belong to a local population, it is unsafe to conclude they represent a successful breeding colony in Veracruz. Actual breeding sites need to be found in order to ascertain the status of this species in eastern Mexico.

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An unusual interaction between Blue-winged and Golden-winged Warblers in Virginia.—Interactions of Blue-winged and Golden-winged Warblers (*Vermivora pinus* and *V. chrysoptera*) and their hybrids in zones of sympatry have continued to stimulate the interest of ornithologists in recent years. Attention has been focused on songs, territoriality, hybridization, and introgression. Most studies of the above problems have been conducted on well-known overlap zones in Maryland, Michigan, and New York while little attention has been given to other areas of overlap where hybridization may be expected (Short 1963).

Blue-winged and Golden-winged Warblers seldom show interspecific territoriality (Gill and Murray 1972, Ficken and Ficken 1968, Murray and Gill 1976), while among the "pure" types and their various hybrid forms mutually exclusive territories may be maintained between the most similar forms (as in the case of "Brewster's" types and Blue-winged Warblers; Ficken and Ficken 1968, Meyerriicks and Baird 1968).