with its tail feathers firmly tangled in the slightly rough leaves and stems of a slender sedge, later determined to be *Scleria lithosperma*, by Dr. A. J. Oakes, Jr. Apparently the bird had been feeding on the ground, and its rather lax rectrices had been caught by the sedge, much as children catch a companion's hair by twisting a grass panicle, stripped of seeds, against it.

The bird was able to bite and had a good grip with its feet, but it could neither walk nor fly. It was an adult male (skull completely ossified) with a practically empty gut, but it is believed to have been suffering more from lack of water than food. Judging from the appearance of the bird and of the scratched-up sedge area, the bird must have been trapped not later than the previous day.—R. M. Bond, *Kingshill, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, January 11, 1960.*

New Records of Raptors from Jalisco, México.—While on a trip by jeep from La Huerta northward along the Jaliscan coast to El Tuito, in February, 1959, the authors had the good fortune to collect specimens of the Hook-billed Kite (*Chondrohierax uncinatus*), the Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*), and the Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*), near Tomatlán. These specimens seem to represent new additions to the known avifauna of the State of Jalisco, as shown in the Mexican Check-list (Pt. I, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950).

The Roadside Hawks, a pair, agree in all essential characters with topotypes of *Buteo magnirostris xantusi* van Rossem, from the Río Armería, Colima, and represent a slight northward extension of the known range of the species. *Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus* was recorded previously only from the states of Sinaloa, Guerrero, and México, although the senior author has an unrecorded female from El Tuito, Jalisco. *Micrastur semitorquatus* was known previously from Sinaloa south to Chiapas on the Pacific coast of México, but with no known specimens from Jalisco. This specimen nicely fills the apparent gap.

It was especially interesting to us to collect both the "highland" Northern Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) and the "Humid Tropical" or "Arid Lower Tropical" Least Pygmy Owl (*G. minutissimum*) on opposite sides of the same small, but steep, barranca in the lower Sierra de Autlán, in the course of the same explorations. The vegetation was similar on both sides, although the oaks were denser where *gnoma* was shot; however, *minutissimum* was actually closer to the small stand of young pines on a ridge! The latter was also taken in a grove of pines in central Colima.

In the same general region, the junior author took a Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) in the upper part of the Sierra de Autlán, and the Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus suttoni*), the Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*), and the Stygian Owl (*Asio stygius*) on the Volcán de Nieve (the Cerro Nevado de Colima—the "Sierra Nevada de Colima" *auctorum*). The two last-mentioned have not been taken previously in Jalisco, and the record of the Spotted Owl represents a considerable westward extension of range from Cerro Tancítaro, Michoacán.—Allan R. Phillips and William J. Schaldach, Jr., *Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, California, January 19, 1960.*

Eating of Sand by Blue Jays.—Family groups of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) have come to a sand pile in our yard in Bethesda, Maryland, during the fall and winter months of several years, but it was not until a period of successive snowstorms in February and March, 1960, that I was able to observe in detail their habit of eating sand. Five jays, for example, arrived soon after sunrise on February 14. The sand was covered by 4 inches of fresh snow and the jays hopped about as if searching until one of them scooped out a hole by a rock. The others came over immediately to peck down inside. On March 3, two jays arrived at 7 a.m. in the midst of a snowstorm and alighted above the sand pile in 8 inches of fresh snow. They floundered helplessly, then flew away. As one of the jays perched on a limb, the other one came and fed it in what I interpreted to be courtship feeding. Two of the jays did appear to be closely associated on successive mornings. Thus a pair of jays came at 7:15 a.m. on March 4, worked together as they scooped away the snow from the base of a child's toy, then pecked down at the sand. The pair left after 6 minutes. At 7:30 a.m., however, four jays arrived over the sand pile and two of them flew away immediately, leaving the other two to work, after a few conflicts among them, at separate holes. I wondered if the paired birds had not brought their offspring of a previous year to the sand pile. Events on March 6 gave further suggestion that the jays were a family group. The pair came to the pile at 6:55 a.m., fed peacefully, and flew away; but at 7:05 a.m.

five jays were back at the same place. Two of them (the pair?) left at once while the other three pecked down into holes over the sand pile, frequently rising several feet into the air as they quarreled with each other.

There was no evidence that the Blue Jays were finding food on these occasions. They were not picking up objects of appreciable size, and other species of birds, including Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), which came in numbers to our adjacent feeding station, showed no interest in the sand pile. In order to obtain more precise observations, I placed some washed sand on a bare log above the snow-covered pile on March 7. The pair of jays came down immediately. One of them picked up 100 or more grains or small aggregates of sand and two other jays, which succeeded each other on the log shortly afterward, took 15 to 20 billfulls from the center of the head of sand, tipping their heads sideways to do so. One of these latter jays fed on snow at the same time. During a snowstorm on March 10, the pair came at 6:45 a.m. and fed peacefully on the log where I had put additional sand. The other three jays which arrived 5 minutes later made an amusing sight, for, as one drove another from the log, the evicted jay would land belly-deep in fresh snow, then struggle with outspread wings to free itself. Altogether, there were jays at the heap of pure sand from 6:40 until 6:55 a.m. The punctuality of their arrivals was indicated by their coming for sand on the following two days at 6:40 and 6:35 a.m., respectively.

Beal, in a study of the food of the Blue Jay (quoted by Bent, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., No. 191, 1946:480 pp.) stated that "One of the first points to attract attention in examining these stomachs was the large quantity of mineral matter, averaging 14 per cent of the total contents." The nature of the mineral matter taken by the jays in our yard was not always obvious. On mornings after the foregoing observations were made, for example, there were patches of the sand pile which were bare of snow and the jays visited these in seeming preference to the pure sand on the log. I wondered whether they really preferred a mixture of sand and dirt. A fresh snowfall on March 17 provided an opportunity for an additional experiment in which I placed a mixture of sand and dirt at one end of the log and of pure sand at the other. Five jays alighted on the log between 6:35 and 6:55 a.m. All fed on the heap of sand and none of them on the mixture, even though some of them perched in the middle of it. My observations and experiments were far from complete. It would appear, however, that Blue Jays eat sand on a daily basis in the fall and winter and my interpretation is that the habit is related to the digestion of grains, acorns, or other hard fare.—LAWRENCE KILHAM, *Bethesda, Maryland, April 12, 1960.*

A Drongo New to the Philippine List.—In January of 1959, through the kind cooperation of Dr. Dwain W. Warner and Mr. Robert W. Dickerman of the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History, 475 specimens from the historic Menage collection of Philippine birds were exchanged to Carnegie Museum. Among these specimens are three drongos from the island of Sulu, labelled "*Chibia borneensis*" (= *Dicrurus hottentottus suluensis*). Two of these are labelled as adults, and one as "juv." Although the latter specimen differs conspicuously from the two adults, these differences were apparently attributed to immaturity by the collectors and subsequent workers who have handled these drongos. Believing that the identification of this specimen, Menage collection no. 1581, was incorrect, I checked it against the series of drongos in the American Museum of Natural History. It proves to be a typical example of the Crow-billed Drongo, *Dicrurus annectans*, the first record of this species from the Philippines. I am indebted to Dr. Charles Vaurie for confirming my identification.

The Crow-billed Drongo is the most highly migratory member of its family (Vaurie, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 93, 1949:267). It breeds from the foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal and Assam southeast to northern Thailand, migrating through the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands to Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The easternmost previously known record appears to be the specimen from Sandakan, North Borneo, listed by Vaurie (*loc. cit.*), a record not mentioned in Smythies' Borneo check-list (Sarawak Mus. Jour., 7, 1957:774).

The Menage specimen was collected on the island of Sulu, 200 miles east of Sandakan, by F. S. Bourns and D. C. Worcester, on September 30, 1891. It is sexed as female and exhibits the white tips to abdominal feathers, under tail coverts, and under wing coverts typical of young birds of this species. The Sandakan specimen is also an immature female. The iris of the Sulu bird was described as "dark