

Egg of the Great Black Hawk, *Buteogallus urubitinga ridgwayi*.—An egg ready for laying was obtained from the oviduct of a Great Black Hawk collected at noon on 17 February 1953 at about 5000 feet above sea level near El Volcán in the Province of Chiriquí in western Panamá. The measurements were 59×47.5 mm. It was slightly ovate in shape, and dull white with scattered, tiny, irregular, brownish specks. I know of no published record of the egg of the Middle American race. These measurements are within the range of those of the nominate race of South America. An egg of the latter race, from Trinidad, was said to be rather heavily spotted with red-brown. The only previous report known to me bearing on the nesting season of *ridgwayi* is of a nest found on 14 April 1949 in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, México, with copulation observed in early June, and a family group of four noted the following year in early August (Martin, Robins, and Heed, *Wilson Bull.*, 66:45, 1954). It would seem that in Panamá the species may nest earlier.—FRANK A. HARTMAN, *Department of Physiology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*, 24 January 1966.

A Record of Stingray Predation by the Brown Pelican.—Examination of the pouch contents of a freshly dead Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) yielded noteworthy data concerning the little-known food habits of the species. The pelican was found on the beach 10 December 1965, 16 miles south of San Felipe, on the Gulf of California, Baja California, México. The bird showed no sign of physical violence; there were no broken bones, the feathers were intact, and there was no evidence of internal bleeding.

The distended throat pouch contained five fish of the stingray (Dasyatidae) and tonguefish (Cynoglossidae) families. The latter family was represented by one individual of the genus



Figure 1. *Pelecanus occidentalis* with pouch cut open to show the relative position of the stingray, *Urotrygon asterias*. The ray's body is slightly anterior to its original position, and its tail has been removed from the pelican's throat. Photograph by Jay L. Ahrend.