

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE WHITE PELICAN COLONY AT STUM LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Lies and Behle (Condor 68:287, 1966) report that data are lacking in 1964 for the White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) colony at Stum Lake, British Columbia. This colony was visited by D. Lorne Frost on 22 June 1964 and the following notes were recorded.

The pelican colony at Stum Lake is confined to two small sandy islands. Because of inclement weather only one island was inspected. This island was low, about two feet in height, and about 200 feet long and 75 feet wide at the widest point. The nests were shallow depressions in the sand, no nesting materials being used. A count showed 57 nests with one to three young each. The nestlings were naked, about 8 to 10 inches long, and incapable of walking. Another 25 nests contained one to two eggs, some of which were pipping. No dead young or adults were observed. This count indicates a breeding population of 164 adults for this island, a slight increase over 1963 data.

Also counted on this island were 14 Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) nests. Most nests contained well-incubated eggs, although a few small young were seen.

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## A CASE OF GREAT HORNED OWL PREDATION ON A PORCUPINE

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On a small wooded island on the Clark Fork River near Missoula, Montana, I found a male Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) which appeared to be severely injured. The owl was standing beneath some low shrubs and upon my approach it flapped its wings and gasped at objects spasmodically but could not fly. I killed the owl and found many porcupine quills protruding from its body.

The body contained 112 quills which were concentrated in the face region (56 quills), especially around the nares and bill. Some of these penetrated as deep as 15 mm. Four quills had completely penetrated the skin and extended into the mouth cavity. One of these pierced the chin, passed into the mouth cavity and became imbedded in the roof of the mouth to a depth of 8 mm. The inside of the mouth was infected and the owl could not

have fed normally. Both eyes had been damaged by quills but the left eye appeared to be functional. The right eye had been destroyed by 16 quills and was infected.

Upon removing the skin the owl was found to be very thin, possibly near starvation. Several of the deeper wounds were infected.

The infected quills were compared with those of a porcupine skin. The quills found on the lower part of the body and feet of the owl were similar to those on the back and neck of the porcupine. The quills found in the neck and head of the owl appeared to be from the tail region of the porcupine.

Horned owl attacks on porcupines are probably not common. Eifrig (Auk 26:55, 1909) describes a Great Horned Owl after it had apparently attacked a porcupine. More than 56 quills were found throughout the body of the owl. Several were found in the sole of the right foot, under the right wing, in the breast, neck, and two in the left eyelid. Parkes (Wilson Bull. 62:213, 1950) described a female Great Horned Owl with a porcupine quill imbedded in its neck. Parkes believed the quill, judging from its size and shape, came from the porcupine's tail.

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## BREEDING BEHAVIOR OF THE ANDEAN CONDOR (*VULTUR GRYPHUS*)

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On 29 March 1967 the mating of a pair of Andean Condors was observed and photographed in the Lincoln Park Zoo, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. As photographs of this behavior have not been previously published, and as our observations differ on certain points from the published accounts, the following photographs and observations are submitted.

The mating occurred at 13:30 on a cloudy, warm day and lasted approximately two minutes from courtship display through postcopulatory behavior. The displaying male with wings outspread and neck

inflated approached the female, who was crouching with her head lowered (fig. 1A). The female, still crouching, turned her back to the male, who immediately changed his position (fig. 1B) until he was displaying to her right side (fig. 1C). She was now completely hidden from view. With wings still outspread the male mounted, and the female lifted her head for the first time as a short period of mutual nibbling began (fig. 1D). The nibbling continued for a few seconds with the wings of the male drooping slightly (fig. 1E). The male flapped his wings and lowered his tail forward under the female who had lifted her tail, opened and lifted her wings slightly, and lowered her head (fig. 1F). She lowered her body until it touched the ground and began a moaning sound which continued throughout copulation. The male's tail was now extending further forward and slightly laterally, while his left wing was used in support. The male then dismounted and stood to the right of the still crouching female.