

of the apparent offspring (which had been seen begging for food earlier) of the previously mentioned adult jay picked up a twig and flew to the same branch on which the adult had been feeding. The juvenile inserted the twig several times under pieces of bark and removed it each time but did not capture any prey item. The total time spent attempting to feed in this manner was about 45 sec. The bird then dropped the twig, flew to the ground, picked up another twig, flew back to the same branch and tried again. After three unsuccessful attempts lasting about 2 min, the bird dropped the twig and flew to another tree. Due to the inaccessibility of the branch on which the jays were feeding, the types of insects being consumed were unknown.

To my knowledge, this is the first report of apparent tool use by wild jays. Of 14 individuals for which feeding data were collected, only these two birds were observed using tools and approximately 5% of the feeding observations for them involved tool use.

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**A flight-song display of White-throated Manakin.**—The White-throated Manakin (*Corapipo gutturalis*) is known in northeastern South America from the Guianas, Venezuela, and northern Brazil (de Schauensee, *The Species of Birds of South America*, Livingston, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, 1966). The species favors hilly forest in Venezuela, between 250 and 1100 m elevation (de Schauensee et al., *A Guide to the Birds of Venezuela*, Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1978). In Suriname the species is known from Brownsberg and Nassau Gebergte (Mees, *Zool. Mededelingen* 48:55–67, 1974). I have found White-throated Manakins fairly common at Brownsberg above 200 m from January–April and in November. It is a small, unobtrusive bird, foraging arboreally in small groups or among mixed flocks of honeycreepers and tanagers. The White-throated Manakin's presence is best betrayed by its foraging call, a high-pitched *SEE·see* or *SEE·see·ee·e*, uttered by both sexes.

Davis (*Ibis* 91:146–147, 1949) described White-throated Manakin displays from Guyana. The displays he observed involved a group of 6–12 birds of both sexes. At first, males displayed from tree branches between about 3–15 m above the ground, frequently chasing one another. Several times a male crouched with his bill pointing straight up, displaying the white throat. When a female flew down to a fallen tree trunk she was joined by a male and copulation took place without further display. Later, a female came to the log where she was joined by a male who crouched with wings fully spread horizontally and approached her with a slow and labored undulating crawl. The male's posture revealed the white wing bar at the base of the primaries. This display was interrupted by another intruding male. No calls were uttered by any of the birds present throughout the chases and displays. No further displays were noted at this spot later the same day or the next morning.

On 15 November 1979 M. Weinberger and I witnessed a male White-throated Manakin engaged in flight song display at Brownsberg. The display was remarkably like that given by male Common Yellowthroats (*Geothlypis trichas*) except that it took place above forest canopy rather than over dense, low cover.

Our observation was made 50 m beyond the driveable portion of the Mazaroni Val Trail, at 480 m elevation, where tree falls had created a semi-open clearing within the forest. Several trees 30–35 m in height stood isolated above a 5 m high jumble of secondary growth. As we passed this spot at 15:00 our attention was attracted by a series of high-pitched, insect-like notes from above. We saw a male White-throated Manakin fly up from the crown of one of the isolated trees. It flew in a shallow arc above the canopy, its white throat puffed-out, wings beating furiously, as it delivered its call in mid-air, then dove into the crown of a tree 12–15 m distant at the edge of the clearing, terminating the display with a wing snap. A tape-recording of the flight song, of insufficient quality to allow production of a sonogram, is on file at the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology sound library. A phonetic description is as follows: a 9-sec series of eight high-pitched notes starting at slightly above 7 kHz rising to about 8 kHz with increasing intensity, terminating with a snap, e.g., *seeee·seeee·seeee·seeee·seeee·seeee·seeee·seeee-snap*. The song flight was delivered back and forth between the same two trees four times in 5 min. The male then disappeared for 15 min, then displayed once again, then departed. About 5 min later, a male reappeared chasing a female through the forest about 10 m overhead with short, agitated bursts of flight. During the chase, one of the birds uttered a sharp *seee·ee*. I revisited this spot in November 1980 and February 1981 and observed no further displays.

Snow (pp. 553–561 in Proc. XIII Inter. Ornithol. Congr., Ithaca, New York, 1963) mentions display flights in his synopsis of manakin displays. However, his summary does not indicate that any of the species known to possess display flights performed them high above their normal habitat. The unique flight-song display above the forest canopy here described for the White-throated Manakin is also exhibited by another closely allied, allopatric member of *Corapipo*. John Rowlett (pers. comm.), of Austin, Texas, was birding in elfin forest habitat above Cerro Azul, Panama, during February 1978 when he witnessed several male white-ruffed Manakins (*C. leucorrhoa*) in flight song display. Up to three males were involved at a given moment. Each bird flew straight up to about 15 m above the canopy, hovered briefly, then plummeted back into the forest. A series of high-pitched *see* notes was delivered in flight, but Rowlett was uncertain if these were uttered as the birds were climbing or dropping. Also, the terminal wing snap was not detected.

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**Notes on the agonistic behavior of Common Murres.**—Common Murres (*Uria aalge*) nest colonially and in fact breed at greater densities than almost any other bird species (see Tuck, The Murres, Can. Wildl. Serv. Monogr. Ser. 1, 1961). However, once away from breeding sites they occur singly or in loose aggregations (Williams, M.Sc. thesis, Univ. Sheffield, Sheffield, England, 1972). The social situation during the non-breeding season is quite different from that during breeding, where extreme crowding is possible through the inhibition of intense aggression and escape tendencies. The problems presented by this highly stressful situation (breeding conditions) have been well defined by Birkhead (J. Anim. Ecol. 46:751–764, 1977).

Williams (1972) appraised the forms and origins of Common Murre behaviors, while Birk-