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Island Scrub Jay predation on cliff nests of House Finches.—The Island Scrub Jay (*Aphe-locoma coerulescens insularis*) is found only on Santa Cruz Island, 30 km from the coast of southern California (34°00'N, 119°42'W). Not as well studied as the jays of the adjacent mainland, many aspects of its biology remain unknown. In this note, I document predation by Island Scrub Jays on the nests of House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). Although such predation is well known among other Corvids, no specific reports of it have been published before for the Island Scrub Jay.

On the morning of 7 July 1984, I was hiking up Cascada Canyon in the Central Valley of Santa Cruz Island. On the right side of the canyon was a high cliff, pocketed with many small holes. As I looked up at the cliff, I saw two Island Scrub Jays hopping across its nearly sheer, vertical face, one approximately 25 m above the other. As I focused my binoculars on a jay, it entered a small hole in the cliff. A second later, it emerged and entered a nearby hole. After inspecting it quickly, the jay moved to still another hole, apparently looking for something. Two adult House Finches appeared and began diving at the jay. The finches apparently had a nest in the area and were trying to drive the jay away from it. Undaunted by their actions, the jay inspected a few more holes until it found a nest in one of them. Disappearing completely from view as it entered the House Finch nest hole, the jay re-emerged a few seconds later holding a light-colored egg in its beak. It then flew to a point on the cliff 30 m away and ate the egg. A few minutes later, the jay returned to the House Finch nest and took another egg, despite more threatening aerial dives by the parent finches. After removing the second egg to a safe distance, the jay ate it. I watched the jay for a few more minutes while it foraged among other holes in the cliff, and I saw it steal yet another egg from a different House Finch nest. As I turned my attention to the second jay, I saw it being mobbed by another pair of House Finches farther up the cliff. This jay, like the first, was not intimidated by the finches, and hopped into their nest hole and disappeared from view. A few seconds later, it reappeared carrying an egg in its beak, and flew to the other side of the canyon. A few minutes later, a jay returned to the same nest and took another egg exactly as before. In all instances, the defensive behavior of the finches seemed to have no effect on the jays. Each jay foraged alone and did not depend on the other for assistance. The entire episode lasted approximately 0.5 h.

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Wing-spreading in Chilean Blue-eyed Shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*).—During a field study of Patagonian cormorants, we observed wing-spreading in Blue-eyed Shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) in Llanquihue and Chiloé provinces, Región X, south-central Chile. We report on our observations to clarify the function of wing-spreading, a behavior previously thought not to occur in blue-eyed shags (van Tets pers. comm. in Bernstein and Maxson 1982a; Bernstein and Maxson 1982a, 1982b; Robertson and van Tets 1982; Siegel-Causey 1986). The plumage of cormorants seems to be more wettable than in most water birds