Day in Field - Africa

Aug. 14 - Sept. 1, '76
Sept. 3 - Oct. 17, '76
Oct. 12 - 23, '76
Oct. 25 - Dec. 9, '76

Dec. 17 - 26, '76

Jan. 1 - 2, '77

Jan. 3, '77
Jan. 5 - 19, '77

Jan. 22 - Feb. 24, '77
Feb. 28 - Mar. 12, '77

Dakar and environs
Casamance
M'Bour etc.
Casamance
Makabou
Abidjan
Roberto Field
Mt. Umba
M'Bour etc.
Casamance
<table>
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<th>Date</th>
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<td>Nov. 10-13, 81</td>
<td>Negros Nothing</td>
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<td>Kmart Royal (Guam)</td>
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<td>May 2-4, 86</td>
<td>Kmart Royal (Guam)</td>
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<td>Oct. 27-Oct. 30, 86</td>
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<td>Nov. 25, 86</td>
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<td>Jan. 5-12, 87</td>
<td>Alphabets island</td>
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<td>Jan. 14-17</td>
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This is a preliminary report on the research that I did in Senegal during the last 6 months of 1944 and the first 3 months of 1945. I cannot apologize for being so late in presenting this report. My excuse is that I have been seriously ill, in and out of hospital, since my return from Africa.

The principal objective of my research was to study the evolution of social behavior and communication systems. After some brief observations of squirrels and mongooses, I decided that the most suitable group for such a study, the group most likely to provide interesting and significant material, was the order Coraciiformes. This order includes a great diversity of birds, the cackals, martins-pie-hens, guineas, rollers et cetera, megquins. They occur in a variety of habitats, from semi-desert to rain forest, and different species feed on very different things (insects, small vertebrates, fruit) in very different ways. They are one of the best examples of adaptive radiation among African animals.

My method of study was simple observation in the field. (no specimens were collected). I tried to establish correlations between certain ecological factors (feeding habits, habitat preferences, availability of nest sites, exposure to predators) and various aspects of more strictly social behavior (interactions among individuals and within communities, reproductive cycles, and the use of different kinds of signals, vocalizations and other “displays”). Some correlations were found to be clear, others remain obscure or ambiguous. It is evident that more work will have to be done in order to resolve some of the most difficult problems.

Two aspects of the social behavior of Coraciiformes are particularly interesting and suggestive from a comparative point of view:

1. Many species have very unbalanced sex ratios. In some cases, there
is a preponderance of rivals; otherwise, a preponderance of females. These deviations lead to remarkably complex combinations of sexual, aggressive, and alarm reactions. 2. All species tend to rely upon one class of signals to a much greater extent than do most other birds (or mammals). The preferred signals are what are called in the ethological literature "intention movements." Both features may be correlated with large population sizes, presaging against the scarcity of resources, and the breeding of individuals against one another.

I hope to continue this work on Cenac concentration. I am looking at some of the species of the order that occur in the American tropics.
ASPECTS OF THE ECOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR OF CUCULIFORMES

The order Cuculiformes is widely distributed in both the Old and New Worlds. It includes approximately 173 species. A few species occur in the colder, north temperate zones, but the overwhelming majority are concentrated in or confined to the tropics. Within the tropics, especially in the Old World, they are conspicuous and even dominant in many habitats of continental and insular regions (extending to Madagascar, Australia, and some of the Pacific Islands). They also are diverse. The living members of the order are the result of an extensive adaptive radiation.

During the last few years, I have had opportunities to study the behavior of a considerable variety of species in several different regions. The patterns observed are interesting, and so may be of some general evolutionary significance. They illustrate many of the possible relations between ecology and social behavior. Some of the relations were expected. Others were not. It may be useful to try to explain both.

Work in southern India 1978-79. In Maharashtra. In Guiana?

The living Cuculiformes can be divided into two main groups (often placed in separate orders, Stejneger). The first includes the nesting-birds, fliers, tree-eaters, motmots, and tocoms. The second includes the woodpecker, keas, and hornbills (most fam. names).
The (cora) central type of this group is represented by the typical rolling of the genus Cenococ.