

front of about 3 km width. Baun lies on a low ridge orientated east-west, which is the first ridge that would be encountered by birds arriving on the south coast (none were seen when we drove to the next ridge 2-3 km to the north). Assuming birds were visible over a width of 0.5 km, this might indicate a total of some 340 per minute, or 10,200 over the period of observation. Presumably the passage was by no means confined to this period, but any further extrapolation of numbers would not be valid.

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### A RED JUNGLEFOWL FEEDING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OTHER PHEASANT SPECIES IN ALAS PURWO, JAVA

By

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While studying the behaviour of Javan Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, I recorded an instance of a male Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus* feeding in close association with a pair of Green Junglefowl *Callus varius*, and more briefly with two Green Peafowl. The observation was made on the grassland edge of "Sadengan" savannah at Alas Purwo National Park, East Java (8°37'-47'S, 114°21'-36'E). During the previous six days, a pair of Green Junglefowl was seen to travel the same crescentic route in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon. It is believed that only one pair of Green Junglefowl was involved, whereas at least two crowing males of Red Junglefowl were heard regularly in the nearby woodland. Details of the incident are recorded below.

Early on 5 November 1993, a single Red Junglefowl and a pair of Green Junglefowl were seen to come out into the open and move along a similar route to that observed previously. For a period of at least 17 minutes, beginning 07.42, the birds covered a distance of 150 m while occasionally scratching at the ground and feeding, with a distance of less than 10 m between them. The male Green Junglefowl was usually leading. At one stage, the Red Junglefowl ascended to an unidentified tree 5 m high, in the canopy of which a male and female Peafowl were foraging, but within two minutes the Red Junglefowl was supplanted by the female Peafowl. The Red Junglefowl then continued to forage on the grassland. The pair of Green Junglefowl which had been foraging at the base of the same tree rejoined the Red Junglefowl and followed it closely to the bushes where all three were lost from view.

In the afternoon of the same day, three individuals assumed to be the same birds were feeding again in the same locality for about 16 minutes. Once, when the male Red Junglefowl tried to approach the male Green Junglefowl as the latter was feeding on Banteng *Bos sondaicus* dung, he was flushed by a pecking threat from the latter. Otherwise the three birds kept close to each other during the time they were in the open.

The author can find no documentation of this flocking behaviour of junglefowls in the literature. The two birds are believed to require slightly different habitats, the Red Junglefowl being less likely to occur in the open savannah (van Balen & Holmes 1993). It is conceivable that these observations relate to the Red Junglefowl using the presence of the Green Junglefowl pair, at least in part, as a cue for finding food.

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