

conceive what would happen when it came time for the male to sit. Mr. Poling makes mention of the bird carrying only one egg. But the set consists of two eggs, and the birds do not incubate (though they may stand over the first egg and guard it) until the second egg is laid. The European Cuckoo, it is said, sometimes carries her egg in her bill (see summary of data, by Francis H. Herrick, in the *Journal of Experimental Zoology*, 1910). But such a habit is altogether foreign to the behavior of pigeons.

Hence, we must not believe that the Band-tailed Pigeon carries its eggs without on the very best of evidence. Have we the best of evidence? Not at all. That a pigeon was shot with an egg embedded in the feathers of the belly indicates, not that the bird had carried the egg voluntarily, but that the egg had become accidentally fastened to the feathers. The egg may have been cracked or nicked, and glued to the feathers by the exuding albumen. I have seen even an unbroken egg carried about because stuck to the feathers by some albumen from a broken egg.—WALLACE CRAIG, *Orono, Maine*.

**Note on the Bald Eagle and Osprey.**—On a number of occasions I have had the good luck to see a Bald Eagle rob an Osprey of his hard-earned meal; but never, until last summer, had I seen the Osprey retaliate in any way whatever. Frequent observations have led me to look upon the latter bird as rather peaceable for a bird of prey, and strongly inclined to attend strictly to business.

On the occasion in question I came out on the shore of Lake Androscoggin, a considerable body of water in the Androscoggin River region of Maine, just in time to see an interesting combat, involving some very fine wing work. The Eagle had just forced the Osprey to drop a fish, but had failed to catch it as it fell. The smaller bird then withdrew to a point about fifty feet above, and suddenly swooping down, attempted to strike the Eagle on the back. Just as it looked certain that the broad back must receive the full force of the stroke, up went one great wing, with an agility and a skill that would have done credit to a practised boxer, and the Osprey was tossed aside with apparently almost no effort. This was repeated several times; when the Osprey, evidently discouraged, gave up the unequal fight and winged away toward the far side of the lake. Immediately the Eagle dropped to the water, and picking up the fish made off with it.

Throughout the performance, the difference between the birds in build and action was very striking: the Eagle, broad, heavy, apparently slow and clumsy — deceptively so, as the event showed; the Osprey, slender, undulating, all agile grace and skill.—FREEMAN F. BURR, *White Plains, N. Y.*

**Maynard's Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus minor maynardi* Ridgway) in Cuba'.—On March 9, 1912, I secured a female specimen of the Mangrove Cuckoo, along the bay at "Manati," Guantanamo, Cuba. Not being sure as to