

host eggs each, four nests contained one cowbird egg and one nest contained two cowbird eggs. A sixth nest contained a single cowbird nestling when found. Three of the nests were destroyed by a snowstorm on 17–19 June, another was abandoned early in incubation, and the remaining two nests fledged one and two cowbirds, but no sparrows.

The White-crowned Sparrow was one of the more abundant breeding birds of the Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) dominated riparian edge and adjacent sagebrush (*Artemisia* sp.) habitats in 1974 and 1975. Cowbirds were relatively uncommon, and probably near their upper altitudinal limit of distribution. In an intensive program of mist-netting on five hectares of the 100-hectare study area 8 cowbirds (4 females, 2 males, and 2 nestlings) were captured in 1974 in 27 netting days (8 June–30 July). In 42 netting days in 1975 (25 May–14 July) 17 cowbirds (9 females, 6 males, and 2 nestlings) were captured, including 3 of the 4 1974 females and 1 of the 2 1974 males.

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**Golden Eagle preys on Osprey.**—On 25 November 1974 in central Massachusetts we watched a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) kill an Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). The Golden Eagle is rare in Massachusetts and limited to the winter months when, in recent years, one or two individuals have been recorded.

On the previous day, we had watched the eagle as it fed along the shore of an island. After about 15 min the bird flew approximately 100 yards to a white pine on the shore. We assumed that the bird would spend the night there. Although it was only 1500, it was already beginning to get dark as the day was quite overcast.

The following morning, we returned to the same place at 1030 and found the eagle was still perched where it had been the previous day. At 1105 an Osprey dove to the water, passing directly over the tree where the eagle was perched. Its splash diverted our attention from the eagle. As the Osprey spread its wings to take flight, the eagle seized it. There was no apparent struggle. The eagle floated briefly in about 3 feet of water, holding the Osprey under. It then swam approximately 40 feet to shore and pulled its prey onto a hummock.

We watched the eagle for several minutes as it sat with the Osprey, picking at it occasionally. We then decided to flush the bird in order to examine its prey. The Osprey appeared to be a healthy adult bird, and well fed, judging from the amount of fat on the breast.

Three days later, on 28 November at 0815, we returned to examine the Osprey's remains. As we approached the spot, we found the eagle perched on a stump nearby, and we walked to within 40 feet of it before it flew. At this distance we were able to determine that the Golden Eagle was a 4th-year bird. The remains of the Osprey were in two places about 15 feet apart. The first site contained only breast feathers. The second contained the remaining feathers, all of which had been picked clean. The pile also contained one wing bone and both legs. Because of the freshness of the flesh on the wing bone as opposed to the dried flesh on the feet, we concluded that the eagle was still feeding on the Osprey.—A. RICHARD LAFONTAINE, *33 West Street, Easthampton, Massachusetts*, and JANET H. FOWLER, *102 Amherst Road, Pelham, Massachusetts 01002*. Accepted 5 Mar. 75.