

Norris (1947. *Wils. Bull.*, 59:86-87), reporting on 96 Cowbird eggs laid during two seasons at Butler, Pennsylvania, gives July 12 as the latest laying date.

I have found only two previous records of a Goldfinch building over Cowbird eggs. J. L. Davison (1887. "Birds laying their Eggs in the Nests of Other Birds," *Auk*, 4:263-264), speaking of Cowbird eggs, writes: "I have found them covered up, except in this instance [*Sayornis phoebe*], only by the Goldfinch and the Summer Warbler." Samuels (p. 340) writes on the same subject: "I have in my collection a nest of the Yellow Warbler thus doubled, and another of the Goldfinch."

Walkinshaw (p. 10) states: "I have never observed a Cowbird's egg in any of the 111 nests which I have observed." W. B. Barrows (1912. "Michigan Bird Life") makes no mention of Cowbird parasitism of the Goldfinch. Alexander Wilson (1810. "American Ornithology," vol. 2, p. 158) quotes Nathaniel Potter, of Baltimore, who reported finding a Goldfinch nest with one host egg and one Cowbird egg. E. D. Wintle (1896. "The Birds of Montreal," p. 91) reports a nest at Montreal, July 25, 1886, containing one egg of the Goldfinch and five of the Cowbird. J. K. Jensen (1918. "Notes on the Nesting Birds of Wahpeton, North Dakota," *Auk*, 35: 344-349) reports a nest found on August 6, 1917, "with a set of four fresh Goldfinch eggs and one Cowbird's egg." Other references consist, for the most part, of a general statement that the Goldfinch is parasitized by the Cowbird, with no definite records.

The incidence of Cowbird parasitism in the immediate vicinity may be indicated by the following records: On May 23, 1947, a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) nest about a half mile away contained four host eggs and four Cowbird eggs; a fifth Cowbird egg was on the ground behind the nest. On May 24, a Yellow Warbler nest in the same region contained three Cowbird eggs in the process of being covered over. On June 4, a Song Sparrow nest about 200 yards from the Goldfinch nest contained two host eggs and three of the Cowbird. And on June 9, another Song Sparrow nest, about 600 yards distant, contained one host egg and two Cowbird eggs; two additional Cowbird eggs were on the ground a few inches below the nest, which was on a grassy slope.—A. J. BERGER, *Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Bald Eagle eating shoat on highway.—On April 24, 1947, while driving toward St. Mary's on Georgia Highway 40, I saw an adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) feeding on a freshly killed shoat in the middle of the highway. The eagle was undisturbed when I stopped the car not over 50 feet away, but trucks approaching from St. Mary's flushed it into a long-leaf pine at the edge of the right of way (here 100 feet wide). On my return about two hours later, the eagle flushed when I was still more than 100 feet away—but only into a long-leaf pine on the other side of the highway. The next morning all that remained of the shoat were the entrails and the skin.—FREDERICK V. HEBARD, *1500 Walnut Street Building, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.*

Bald Eagle captures tern.—On December 16, 1947, at about 7:45 a.m., I was driving north between Daytona Beach and Marineland, Florida, when I saw a flock of Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and Royal Terns (*Thalasseus maximus*) feeding in the breaker zone. An immature Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was circling about 300 feet above the water a little farther offshore. Suddenly the eagle dove in the direction of the terns and caught one at the water surface just as the tern was rising with a fish. The eagle carried the tern (apparently a Royal) to the beach and alighted. I left the car and advanced over the dunes. This frightened the bird, and it flushed, carrying its prey about 75 yards farther down the beach.—G. W. NOELL, *Marine Studios, Marineland, Florida.*