

On February 27, 1953, at 5:00 p.m. while I was releasing bats 200 yards north of the mouth of Merrihew Cave, a Sparrow Hawk dived at a cave myotis as it flew into the cave entrance. The falcon missed and turned sharply aside, not following the bat into the cave. Several minutes later after the falcon had returned to its perch on a cedar tree approximately 100 yards southeast of the cave entrance, I released a second myotis. This time the falcon flew quickly towards the bat and dived at it from five feet above and missed it; the bird immediately flew over the bat again and neatly picked it out of the air with its claws. The Sparrow Hawk then carried its prey to the same cedar tree and there ate it.

On July 17, 1953, at Lost Colony Cave (4 miles south and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Aetna, Barber County, Kansas) as I was observing the morning flight of cave myotis into the cave I saw a Sparrow Hawk dive on one of the many bats milling above the cave and catch it on the first attempt. This occurred at 4:58 a.m. when the illumination from the sky was less than one foot-candle. At 5:12 a.m. (illumination 13 foot-candles), an unidentified buteonine hawk was seen to make a sally at one of the many myotis returning from the east at this time, but I could not see whether or not a bat had been captured.

In addition to the above observations, I collected owl pellets from wood rat (*Neotoma*) houses near the entrances of caves. Three pellets, tentatively identified by size and shape as of Barn Owl origin, from Merrihew Cave contained remains of four, three, and two Mexican free-tailed bats each; three others contained one bat each of this species. A pellet identified as that of the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) contained six Mexican free-tails. All of these pellets contained only bats.

I have frightened Barn Owls from May's Cave (4 miles south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Aetna, Barber County, Kansas) at all seasons of the year. This cave is occasionally occupied by the cave myotis and the Bunker bat (*Antrozous bunkerii*). A Barn Owl pellet from this cave yielded the remains of a Bunker bat and parts of a cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus*). I found a pile of bones 54 feet within this cave in a shallow concavity of a rock three feet above the cave floor. From the good condition of skulls and jaws, I judged these bones to be remains from owl pellets. Included in these bones were an amphibian jaw, a jaw of the collared lizard (*Crotaphytus collaris*), and remains of many small mammals including 10 cave myotis, three Mexican free-tails, and one Bunker bat.

With the exception of the pellet from May's cave, the identity of the pellets was tentatively determined by either Thane S. Robinson or Harrison B. Tordoff of the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History.—JOHN W. TWENTE, JR., *Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, February 13, 1954.*

A wintering concentration of eagles in Oklahoma.—A concentration of 108 eagles was counted on the Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge near Jet, Oklahoma, on December 26, 1953. More were undoubtedly present in areas of the refuge not censused. It is known that the majority of the adult birds were Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and adult Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) also were observed. We made no attempt to identify immatures to species; however, on the basis of identifiable adults it is probable that more than 75% of the population were Bald Eagles.

It is common for eagles to winter on the refuge in numbers around 100. In 1953, one Golden Eagle remained for the summer, while two immature Golden Eagles arrived on October 5. On December 10, there was a mass immigration of 50 individuals including both species. Normally, the population decreases in March, and by the latter part of April all eagles have departed.—JOHN B. VAN DEN AKKER, *Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Jet, Oklahoma, January 1, 1954.*