

The manner of capture differed for the 2 bird species. The waxwings obtained most of their prey by flycatching; short dashes from a conspicuous perch were more common than longer flights. The bluebirds gleaned most of their prey from tree limbs and branches, although some stoneflies (mostly adults, but undoubtedly a few naiads that had not yet molted into adults) were obtained on the ground; flycatching was infrequent. Both species fed almost entirely on the emerging stoneflies during the 2 observation periods as well as on several occasions during the following week.

Future observations should indicate that other birds (e.g. the Eastern Phoebe, *Sayornis phoebe*, and the Tree Swallow, *Iridoprocne bicolor*) that arrive at northern latitudes during March or earlier and regularly feed near streams also prey on winter stoneflies during periods of peak emergence.

I wish to thank Richard P. Narf for identifying the specimens.—BENEDICT C. PIN-KOWSKI, 15738 Millar, Fraser, MI 48026. Accepted 29 July 1975.

An incident of Blue Jay predation on a Yellow-rumped Warbler.—Although the propensity of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) to raid the nests of small birds for eggs and nestlings is well-known, there are no reports of predation on mature birds. Carothers et al. (Wilson Bull. 8:204, 1972) reported several incidents of predation on small birds by Steller's Jay (*C. stelleri*). Roth (Condor 73:113, 1971) described an attack on a sparrow by a Mexican Jay (*Aphelacoma ultramarina*). Inclement weather and food stress were common factors in those reports. Blue Jay predation on red bats (*Lasiurus borealis*) was reported by Hoffmeister and Downes (Southwest. Nat. 9:102, 1964).

On 16 March 1975 we watched a Blue Jay attack and kill a Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) in a residential area in Temple, Bell Co., Texas. The dive of the jay capturing the warbler drew our attention. Whether the warbler was on the ground when attacked, or was forced down by the jay is unknown. The warbler broke free briefly, but had scarcely left the ground when it was recaptured. The jay apparently killed the warbler with a series of pecks, picked it up by the head in its bill, and flew into a tree directly above us. After a few seconds it flew out of sight still carrying the limp warbler in its bill.

The weather was warm and typical of a central Texas spring. Food or climatic stress were probably not factors in the incident described here.—KENNETH W. JOHNSON, Dept. of Biology, Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton, TX 76513, and JOYE E. JOHNSON, St. Francis Episcopal School, Temple, TX 76501. Accepted 1 July 1975.