

I suspect that a search of abandoned fields and pastures in the Costa Rican highlands will yield additional sight records of Lincoln's Sparrow and a first Costa Rican specimen. Unfortunately, it was not possible to capture or photograph these birds. I thank F. Gary Stiles and Eugene Eisenmann for commenting on this manuscript. I also gratefully acknowledge the support of National Science Foundation grant #DEB76-10787.—ELLIOT J. TRAMER, *Department of Biology, The University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio 43606. Accepted 4 Sept. 1978.*

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An incident of Blue Jay predation on a House Sparrow.—Few instances of Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) predation on other, mature birds have been documented. Johnson and Johnson (*Wilson Bull.* 88:509, 1976) reported Blue Jay predation on a mature Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) in a residential section of Temple, Texas. Bent (*U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 191, 1946) states that in addition to robbing nests of both eggs and young, the Blue Jay undoubtedly kills adult birds on occasion.

On 21 August 1977, I observed an attack by a Blue Jay on an adult, female House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) at Muhlenberg College in a residential area of Allentown, Pennsylvania. The sparrow was dust bathing in a parking lot while being watched by the jay perched less than 25 m away in a spruce tree. The jay dived and pounced on the sparrow and immediately began pecking it violently about the neck. A few seconds later the jay flew back to its perch leaving the stunned sparrow lying in the parking lot. Again the jay dived and pounced on the sparrow's back decapitating the bird with a few more pecks on the neck. The jay grabbed the sparrow's body in its claws and flew to the spruce where it began to feed. In a short while the sparrow's body was dropped to the ground and the jay flew out of sight. Inspection of the sparrow's body revealed that the jay had fed on the breast region after having plucked the feathers from the area.

Prior to the attack, both birds appeared normal and healthy. Observation of the sparrow revealed no conspicuous physical defects (such as difficulty in walking or flying) that might have attracted the Blue Jay's attention. Climatic and food stresses were probably not factors to be considered at this time of year. Perhaps dust bathing and its attendant postures and movements could have given an air of vulnerability to the sparrow.—TERRY L. MASTER, *Dept. of Biology, East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania 18301. Accepted 16 Nov. 1978.*

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Long-winged Harrier predation on Wattled Jacana eggs.—Long-winged Harriers (*Circus buffoni*) prey on small birds, mammals, and reptiles (French, *A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago*, 1973:113). Although they take eggs of various species of birds (Haverschmidt, *The Birds of Surinam* 1968:67), no records are available on the efficiencies and rates of egg predation. This note documents harrier predation on 3 nests of color-marked Wattled Jacanas (*Jacana jacana*) in coastal Guyana. The region consists of extensive rice fields crossed by dikes and canals. Observations were made with a 20× spotting scope from a 3 m-high house porch.