

1918; Bent, Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows and Their Allies, Dover, New York, N.Y. 1963:429) these insects are taken as adults through aerial foraging by the swallows. This observation seems to represent an opportunistic foraging technique in response to a short-term, high density food source on the part of at least 1 of the observed pair.—RICHARD A. WOLINSKI, 11460 Chamberlain Dr., South Lyon, Michigan 48178. (Present address: 3143 Braeburn Circle, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.) Accepted 20 Jan. 1979.

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Sandhill Cranes prey on Canada Goose eggs.—Harvey et al. (*Wilson Bull.* 80:421–425, 1968) reported Lesser Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis canadensis*) feeding on the eggs and hatching young of Blue Geese (*Anser caeruleus*) and Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*). Littlefield (*Wilson Bull.* 88:503–504, 1976) saw Greater Sandhill Cranes (*G. c. tabida*) eat young Gadwalls (*Anas strepera*) and Mallards (*A. platyrhynchos*). The literature does not mention Sandhill Cranes eating Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) eggs.

On 12 April 1978, I was walking with a biology class along the edge of a marsh in northwestern Washtenaw County, Michigan. With 8 × 40 binoculars, I observed 3 Sandhill Cranes standing approximately 60 m away. Another crane was sitting on a nest about 15 m from these cranes, and a Canada Goose was incubating a clutch of eggs approximately 30 m equidistant from the 3 cranes and the nest. Two of the 3 cranes walked toward the goose nest. When 5 m from the nest the goose flew at the cranes and was joined by another goose in a short, but unsuccessful attempt to chase the cranes away. The cranes then approached the nest and first one, then the other ate the eggs. The geese swam nearby calling repeatedly but they did not attempt to chase the cranes. The cranes also did a great deal of calling while at the goose nest.

I waded out to the goose nest 2 h later and found a few eggshells and some eggwhite in the water next to the nest. A crane was still sitting on its nest and another crane was standing nearby; the other 2 cranes and the geese had gone.

The 2 cranes that ate the goose eggs were undoubtedly nonbreeders, although it is unusual for nesting cranes to allow such nonbreeders in their territory. A nonbreeding pair of cranes was also seen several times before and after 12 April in the marsh, but never again as close to the crane nest.

In the marshes of southern Michigan, Sandhill Cranes and Canada Geese frequently nest close to each other with little interaction. In the past 10 years, while studying 138 Sandhill Crane nests, I have found no evidence of cranes feeding on goose eggs, even when the 2 species had nests in much closer proximity than in the above example of egg predation. Cranes are opportunistic feeders (Mullins and Bizeau, *Auk* 95:175–178, 1978) and will uncommonly eat Canada Goose eggs.—RONALD H. HOFFMAN, 6142 Territorial Rd., Pleasant Lake, Michigan 49272. Accepted 3 Jan. 1979.

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Adult Brown Pelican robs Great Blue Heron of fish.—At 11:45 on 7 March 1978, on Little Cumberland Island, Georgia, I watched a Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) rob a Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) of a fish. The heron captured a 28–33 cm fish in a 60 × 80 m tidal pond located 150 m from the open ocean and carried it to the ground and