

making disturbances at the surface very conspicuous. The guillemot was first observed being tugged repeatedly under water and immediately bobbing back to the surface. After each tug the guillemot flapped its wings against the surface of the water, but seemed unable to take flight. The flapping propelled the guillemot forward only 4–6 m at a time. The surface was continually disturbed by what appeared to be about 3 fish approximately 0.75 m long. The appearance of the dorsal and caudal fins, overall size, manner of surface-feeding, locality and season suggested bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), but this could not be verified. The attack was occasionally discontinued for periods of several minutes, during some of which fish attacked the 2 eclipse-plumaged Common Eider drakes nearby. The eiders flapped their wings, ran across the water and eluded the fish for short distances only to be attacked again as soon as they settled on the water. The eiders were eventually able to escape harassment, but the guillemot appeared disabled.

The attack on the guillemot was observed for 1 h. When last seen the guillemot was drifting toward Eastern Egg Rock, where presumably the same bird was found beached the next morning. Both legs had numerous lacerations and the webbing was pierced in several places. These injuries had severed the main tendons on both legs, leaving them completely paralyzed, but the bird was otherwise unharmed and apparently healthy.

Eastern Egg Rock has been occupied by seabird researchers each summer from 1974 through 1979. On 2 August 1974, another immature Black Guillemot was found with similar leg injuries and on 20 August 1974 an adult drake Common Eider in eclipse plumage was found similarly disabled. These 2 birds also appeared healthy but their legs were paralyzed due to severed tendons.

I gratefully acknowledge S. W. Kress for reviewing the manuscript and the Fratercula Fund of the National Audubon Society for providing funding and logistical support that made the field work possible.—THOMAS W. FRENCH, *Atlantic Center for the Environment, 951 Highland Street, Ipswich, Massachusetts 01938. Accepted 25 Apr. 1980.*

Wilson Bull., 93(2), 1981, p. 280

Crows steal golf balls in Bangladesh.—The omnivorous Large-billed Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*) is widespread in Bangladesh and occurs commonly in towns and villages. In Dacca, this crow and the House Crow (*C. splendens*) serve as important means of helping keep the city sanitary by scavenging on animal and vegetable materials. It is commonplace to observe a mixed flock of 25–100 crows scrambling through a fresh pile of trash on the street.

On 2 December 1978, while at the Dacca Golf Course, I struck a golf ball about 50 m from the green. As the ball descended to an altitude of about 30 m, a Large-billed Crow flew from nearby, seized the ball in mid-air and fled. On the same green I chipped a ball to within 1 m of the hole, only to have a second large-bill flee with the ball.

Such occurrences are common in Dacca and golf enthusiasts must either give up the sport or tolerate crows. Young boys are hired and stationed along fairways to frighten crows during golf matches.

I was unable to determine if the observed crow behavior occurred because the balls were mistaken for food or if the behavior was a manifestation of the tendency of this species, in the words of Ali and Ripley (*Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, Vol. 5, Oxford Univ. Press, Bombay, India, 1972:257), to indulge in “puckish pranks, apparently with no object other than fun, such as surreptitiously tweaking its fellows’ wing-tips or toes, or a sleeping dog’s tail . . .”—RICHARD M. POCHE, *Route 2, Box 164, St. Martinville, Louisiana 70582. Accepted 10 Feb. 1980.*