

been regarded as hypothetical (Field check-list of Saskatchewan birds, 4th ed., 1959). However, there have been a number of sight observations in recent years, most of which have already been recorded in the *Blue Jay* in articles by Belcher (*Blue Jay*, 22:153, December, 1964) and Brazier (*Blue Jay*, 23:160, December, 1965). These include a record of a bird banded at Burnham, Saskatchewan on September 27, 1949 by Arthur Ward, and several sight records for Regina city. In Regina, one was seen September 9, 1958 by Margaret Belcher; one on September 30, 1961 by Mrs. Elsie

Cheseman; one on May 22, 1962 by Herb Tempel; one on October 24, 1964 by Belcher and others; one on October 12, 1965 by Frank Brazier and again on the following day by R. W. Nero, J. Gerrard and Belcher, with a further observation (possibly of a second bird) by Belcher on October 23 and Brazier on October 24, 1965; one on October 1, 1966 by F. G. Bard and F. W. Lahrman. Because of this concentration of records in Regina, it is of interest to have a report from Rose-town. Wayne Renaud is a 15-year-old student of birds who has been contributing to the Junior Naturalists.]

RUSTY BLACKBIRD ATTACKS SPARROWS

by **A. Edward Wilson**, Island Lake, Manitoba

An observation of Rusty Blackbirds (*Euphagus carolinus*) killing and feeding on Common Snipe and Robins when hard pressed for food following a heavy snowstorm has been quoted in Bent (1958. Life histories of North American blackbirds, orioles, tanagers, and allies. U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 211, p. 291). This strange behaviour was seen in Texas in 1895: " . . . I saw them actually kill ten or twelve Snipe on the ground where the snow had melted, but there were thirty or forty dead ones that I saw in other places. The Rusty Blackbirds were the principal aggressors, and it was astonishing to see how quickly they could attack and lay out a Snipe or a Robin. Both species were killed while on the ground and the Blackbirds would only eat the head, or as near as I could see, the brain, while the body was left untouched.' "

Brief observations of related behaviour made by me this spring at Island Lake in northern Manitoba provide further evidence of the predatory aggressiveness of this species. On May 17, 1968, after a three-day snowfall during which food was virtually impossible to find, approximately 200 sparrows and several

Rusty Blackbirds and Red-winged Blackbirds fed under my feeder during the daylight hours without intermission. Shortly after 7:00 p.m. a male Rusty Blackbird pounced on a White-throated Sparrow, seizing it in its claws, and a wild struggle ensued during which the blackbird pecked furiously at the sparrow's head. Before the sparrow could be killed the blackbird was frightened off. The other birds scattered at the beginning of the attack, obviously agitated, but too hungry to go far. For some time afterwards the attacker was given an area of several square feet to himself. However, he made at least two more lunges at White-throated Sparrows and one at another male Rusty Blackbird. Earlier on the same day, Miss La Nore Morehouse and Miss Constance Singleterry reported seeing a Rusty Blackbird attack a sparrow which they could not identify. Enos Legge reported two other attacks, again on unidentified sparrows.

On May 18, no attacks were observed, but a decapitated White-throated Sparrow was found about 40 feet west of my feeder. It seems probable that this is a fifth instance of a Rusty attack.