

strike. The Red-tailed Hawk immediately closed its wings and stooped on the crow beneath it, striking it hard enough to loosen several black feathers. All crows immediately became silent. The crow appeared uninjured from the attack and began flying away from the hawk. The hawk recovered from its strike and began to climb above the attacking crows. The two original crows turned west towards the oncoming third crow, and the three crows met, circled briefly, and flew upwards towards the climbing hawk that was not 10 meters or so above them. Before they were able to reach the hawk's altitude, the hawk began to rock (pitch) left and right by alternatively closing and opening the left and right wings and thereby rapidly descending towards the crows. The three crows turned away from the hawk and flew directly west into the wood-lot's tree canopy. The young hawk did not pursue the fleeing crows, but began circling slowly over the field, moving in a south-easterly direction. This entire sequence of action took place in 4.5 minutes, and the hawk was lost to sight at 11:00.

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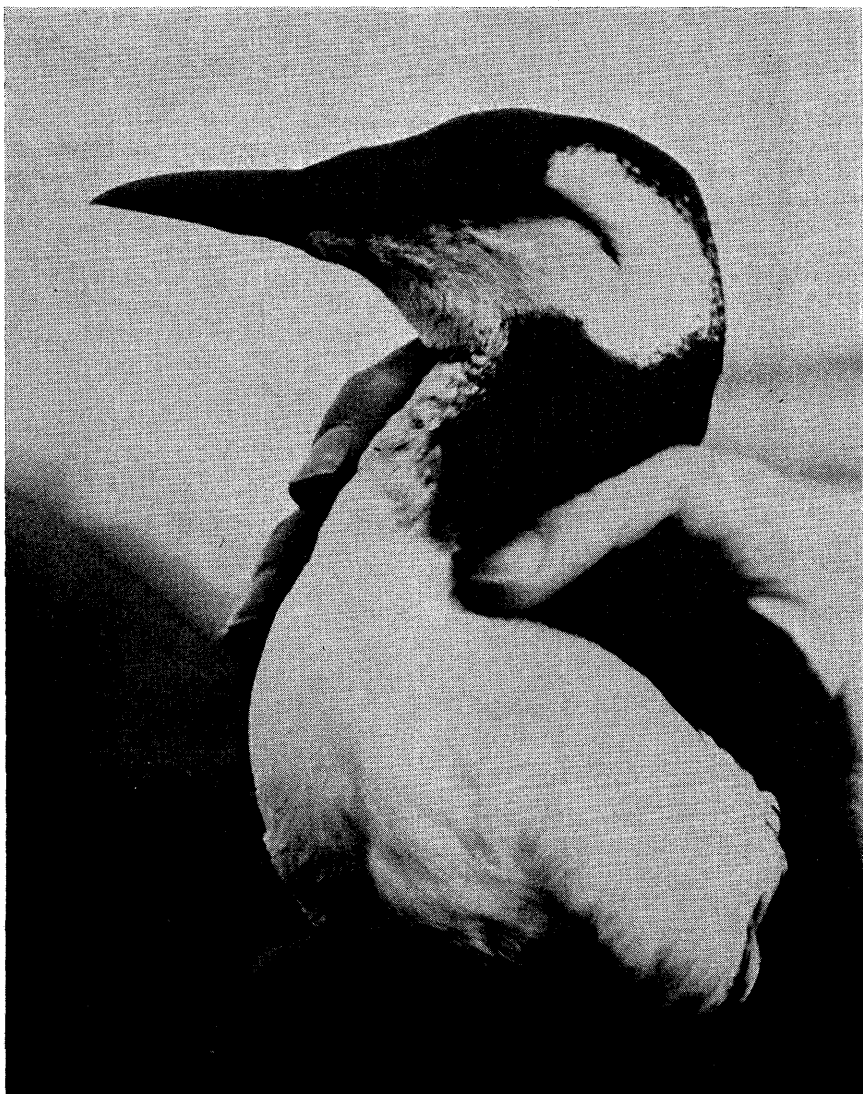
1969-1970 Common Murre records from Long Island, New York: On 24 January 1969, an oiled Common Murre (*Uria aalge*) was captured on the beach at Fire Island National Seashore, Suffolk County, by John Aho, Park Naturalist. Robert Budliger verified the identification later that day, and it was released several days later. Aho later informed us (pers. comm.) that he recorded two other Common Murres during late January 1969 at Fire Island. One badly oiled bird was washed ashore dead and the other, also oiled, was sitting on the beach but escaped back into the water before it could be captured.

On 3 January 1970, an oiled Common Murre was found dead, washed ashore, at Hither Hills State Park, Suffolk Co. (Montauk area) by Harold and Charles Wellander. The specimen is now in the American Museum of Natural History collection. This is the second New York State specimen; one picked up dead at Fisher's Island, Suffolk Co. on 12 February 1951 is in the Ferguson collection there (*vide* John Bull).

On 8 February 1970 a lightly oiled Common Murre was found sitting on the sand beach near Montauk Point Lighthouse, Suffolk Co. (see Fig. 1). The finders, P. A. and F. G. Buckley and members of his ornithology class, easily captured it. It was kept indoors overnight, cleaned, and force-fed some sardines. On the following morning, it was shown to T. H. Davis, who also photographed it. It was then released by the jetty at the entrance to Montauk Harbor.

P. W. Post (Photographs of N. Y. S. Rarities. 7. Common Murre. *Kingbird*, 16 (4): 190-191, 1966) summarized the previous N.Y.S. Common Murre records. Ten reports range from 23 December to 4 April; all but a few involve oiled individuals. It is interesting that since 1965 there have been six winter occurrences of Common Murre on Long Island, but only five winter reports of Thick-billed Murres (*Uria lomvia*), supposedly the commoner species despite vernacular names. Almost all records of Common Murre for Long Island are concentrated in late January and February, indicating possible seasonal movement at this time, probably well offshore.

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Common Murre at Montauk Point, February 8, 1970. Photograph by P. A. Buckley.

Winter Roosting of Cedar Waxwings: Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) are found in flocks, large to small, in winter in Central New York State, living on berries and other lingering fruits. Little has been noted about their roosting habits; nothing is given in Bent's *Life Histories* or in L. S. Putnam's life history study of the species as reported in *The Wilson Bulletin* in 1949.