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Pomarine Jaeger preys on adult Black-legged Kittiwake.—On 5 June 1977, while on a cruise in the decomposing pack ice in the Bering Sea, we observed a light phase Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) attack, kill and feed on an adult Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), 1 of approximately 10 individuals within 20 m of the ship's stern. We did not observe the birds until 1 min after the initial attack and do not know if the kittiwake was sitting or flying. No food was visible in the kittiwake's bill at the start of our observations nor was it observed regurgitating its stomach contents after the attack. During the first 5 min the kittiwake managed to become airborne a number of times but the jaeger maintained its hold and forced it back to the water. After 5 min the jaeger began to submerge the kittiwake's head, still holding it by the neck. Because of the kittiwake's struggling, the jaeger was unable to hold it under for more than 5 sec at a time. For the next 15 min it continued to submerge the victim's head, lift it out of the water, and then submerge it again. When it held the kittiwake under water, it kept both feet on its lower neck; this may have helped keep the head submerged. In the last 5 min of this activity, when the kittiwake offered little resistance, the jaeger occasionally used only its feet to push it under water. Other kittiwakes remained in the area, a few swimming within 2 m of the 2 birds. No attempt was made to mob the jaeger.

When the kittiwake appeared lifeless the jaeger turned it over, tore at the feathers and skin just below the sternum and opened a hole. It then began to feed while sitting beside the kittiwake. Although it was within 1 m of ice cakes it made no attempt to carry the kittiwake to the ice. We watched the jaeger feed for approximately 10 min before approaching and examining the kittiwake which had no wounds on the neck and head, indicating that death occurred by drowning or shock. The liver and intestine had been removed and the jaeger had just begun to eat the breast muscle.

While jaegers are known to be predators on birds, this is most frequently observed in Parasitic Jaegers (*S. parasiticus*) which hunt in pairs on the tundra and prey on birds as large as ptarmigan (*Lagopus* sp.) (Maher, *Pac. Coast Avif.* 37:107–115, 1974; Eisenhauer and Paniyak, *Auk* 94:389–390, 1977). Pomarine Jaegers have been observed feeding on phalaropes (Phalaropodidae) at sea (Bent, *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 113:11, 1921) but there are no previous records of it preying on large birds.

Little prey was available to surface-feeding birds in the area. The stomachs of most surface-feeding birds collected during the cruise were empty and densities of all surface-feeding birds were low. Maybe the inability of the Pomarine Jaeger to obtain fish or zooplankton directly or by piracy forced it to prey on a species it normally parasitizes.

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