LITERATURE CITED

AKHMEDOV, K. P. 1957. The Myna, its importance for agriculture in Tadzhikistan, and ways of inducing it to use artificial nests. Uchen 'iye Zapiski Stalinabad Zhurnal pedagogicheskogo Instituta 1: 101-113 (in Russian).

KENT, C. C. 1927. The Indian Mynah. South African Journal of Natural History, Pretoria 6:

KENT, C. C. 127-129.

127-129.

MASON, C. W.; LEFROY, H. M. 1912. The food of birds in India. Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Entomology Series Vol. 3, 371 pp.

MOEED, A. 1975. Diets of nestling Starlings and Mynas at Havelock North, Hawke's Bay. Notornis 22 (4): 291-294.

SAGITOV, A. K.; KALOOSEENA, M. V.; KEESYEAYEVA, E. E. 1957. The Indian Myna in the Zeravshan Valley. Trudy Uzbekskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta, Samarkand, New Series No. 67: 73-81 (in Russian).

SENGUPTA, S. 1968. Studies on the life of the common myna, Acridotheres tristis tristis (Linnaeus) (Aves: Passeriformes: Sturnidae). Proceedings of the Zoological Society, Calcutta 21: 1-27.

TOOR, H. S.; RAMZAN, M. 1974. Seasonal food and feeding habits of the birds of the Punjab: 1. Journal of Research, Punjab Agricultural University 11: 191-196.

WALKER, R. B. 1952. Indian Mynas in Darling Downs. Emu 52: 64-65.

WILSON, P. R. 1965. Food analysis of the gut contents of the myna (Acridotheres tristis), in Hawke's Bay. B.Sc. (Hons) Project, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington.

Dr Abdul Moeed, Ecology Division, DSIR. P.O. Box 30-466. Lower Hutt

SHORT NOTE

__ 🛨 ____

HARRIER RECOVERS DEAD DUCK FROM WATER

On 5 June 1976, while I was in a hide beside a large dam Martinborough (Wairarapa), a harrier (Circus approximans gouldi) circled, then alighted on a dead duck floating 10 m from shore. Under the weight of the harrier, the duck tilted and slowly sank until the harrier's legs and lower breast were immersed. To balance, the harrier spread its wings on the surface. Some 3-4 minutes later, the harrier endeavoured to feed on the small portion of the duck's rump above water, but on each attempt lost balance as the corpse moved. After another minute or two (of apparent intense deliberation) the harrier tried twice, without success, to lift the duck clear of the water. Finally, grasping the duck's neck with one foot, the harrier slowly progressed toward the more distant shore about 20 m away, by vigorously flapping 4 or 5 times, then resting for up to a minute. At rest, the harrier floated with wings outstretched on the water. Approximately 15-20 minutes later, the thoroughly wet harrier reached shore and pulled the duck partially clear of the water. Despite the long time in the water, the harrier flew without any apparent difficulty when the ownership of the duck was disputed!

J. A. McLENNAN, Ecology Division, DSIR, Havelock North