in a shoreline conifer tree. The young crouched low in the nest and the female watched the circling bird closely, ruffed her dorsal feathers, and emitted a steady, loud, shrill call. This behavior pattern was elicited by intruding Ospreys in all females under observation in 1971. At 18:14, both adults at nest 24 were on their nest when two strange Ospreys approached. The strangers, apparently a male and female, swooped within a meter above the nest for 6 min. All birds called loudly during this period. Ospreys on the nest did not take flight. Observations of intraspecific agonistic behavior were made on nest 301 during all 3 days of study. On 15 July one instance was recorded and on 4 and 11 August, two and three, respectively. This nest contained two young.

Intraspecific behavior was observed in vicinity of nest 512 only on 27 July. This nest contained two young of about 6 weeks of age. A pair of strange Ospreys swooped within 0.5 m of the female on the nest and then swooped both below the level of the nest and at a position very close to, but level with, the nest. At 08:55, the male of nest 512 followed a pair of strange Ospreys which had been harassing his nest. He was not seen again until 12:22, but may have been perched out of view upstream.

We agree with Abbott (The home-life of the osprey, Witherby and Co., London, 1911) that the activities of a male Osprey pursuing a strange Osprey which ventures too near his nest perhaps have territorial implications. We cannot adequately explain why intruding single Ospreys and pairs swoop near active nests and appear to attempt landings. We were unable to identify firmly the origin of any attacking birds except one, which appeared to be a male from a nearby successful nest. In 7 days of observation, watching one nest per day, the senior author recorded 16 instances of intraspecific agonistic behavior. In a separate observation, Melquist observed another attack made by a female that approached from an area containing two unsuccessful nests. At this time, any explanation for such behavior would be premature. We have found no report in the English literature of intraspecific agonistic behavior of this type in Ospreys.

Accepted for publication 3 July 1974.

ARCTIC TERNS FROM THE PHOENIX ISLANDS AND AT SEA IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

ROGER B. CLAPP
National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory
U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
National Museum of Natural History
Washington, D.C. 20560

On 7 June 1973, while walking along the south shore of the lagoon on Sydney Island (3° 27′ S, 171° 15′ W), I found the mummified carcass of a species of tern that had not been previously recorded from the Phoenix Islands. The specimen (USNM 566868) was in remarkably good condition, with most of the plumage intact, and it still exhibited almost natural colors on the bill and feet. Roxie C. Laybourne and I later identified the bird as an Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) in breeding plumage.

As far as I am aware, only three specimens have been reported previously from the central Pacific: one "assuming full nuptial dress" from Hilo, Hawaii, 9 May 1891 (Henshaw 1902); another, a male in breeding plumage, from Kahuku, Oahu, 30 April 1902 (Bryan 1902); and the third, a fragmentary specimen found dead 29 July 1968 on Green Island, Kure Atoll, in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Woodward 1972).

King (1967:74) stated that this species "occurs regularly in the Central Pacific as far west as the Hawaiian Islands in moderate numbers during April and May on its northward migration." This observation is apparently based largely on data later reported by King (1970), who noted that 45 of these terns, or possibly Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*), were observed at sea during the period 21 April 1964 to 30 May 1965 around and to the east of the Hawaiian Islands, from 10° to ca. 27° N and from 148° to 157° W. Personnel of the Smithsonian Institution's Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program (POBSP) have also seen other birds even further to the west, although considerably less frequently.

In addition, two previously unreported specimens, both immature males, have been collected at sea by POBSP personnel. Huber and Heiden (1967) saw one feeding in shallow water just inside the reef off Ahua point in Keehi Lagoon, Oahu, 29 October 1966, but did not mention that they had collected the bird (USNM 497116). The other specimen (USNM 496215) was collected from a feeding flock of seabirds on 23 October 1965 at 1° 52′ S, 172° 53′ W, approximately 90 nautical miles NW of Canton Island in the Phoenix Islands. These records are of interest since they are the only indisputable ones for this species from the central Pacific during the fall migration.

The 1973 collection was made during my participation, as an employee of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, in the Anglo-Smithsonian Phoenix Islands Expedition. This is Paper No. 97, Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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Accepted for publication 14 September 1973.