interpreted the event as a misdirected antipredator behavior. Although antipredator behaviors are not unknown in red colobus, this is the first such incident directed against a raptor to be documented.

**Fossil raptors found in Kenya**


New fossil records of three diurnal birds of prey and an owl from four Miocene sites in western Kenya have recently been described. All four new records are very similar to recent species present today in Kenya and include a vulture (cf. *Aegypius monachus*), a Goshawk (cf. *Accipter tachiro*) and a Chanting Goshawk (cf. *Melierax metabates/canorus*) as well as a small owl (cf. *Otus senegalensis*). All four new fossil taxa may represent the earliest known records for these genera.

**Crowned Eagle primate prey and links to early hominids**


Research into the taphonomy of primate remains collected under 16 nests of African crowned eagles (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*) in the Tai Forest, Ivory Coast has shed new light on early hominid raptor interactions, with a new twist. From 1,200 bones collected, including 669 primate bones, McGraw *et al.* (2006) calculated minimum number of individuals (MNI), survivability profiles, and damage profiles using methods identical to those employed by Sanders *et al.* (2003 J. Hum. Evol. 44:87-105) in their analysis of bones from eagle nests in Uganda.