



FIGURE 1. Two calls of Killdeers: a, excerpt from distress calls of a downy young; b, calls given by adults while presenting a broken-wing display.

be excluded that the adult calls were also involved in attracting adults to the area; however, their nearly simultaneous arrivals seem to preclude this.

These responses to the distress calls of the young show that the vocalizations alone are sufficient to elicit distraction displays from adult Killdeers. Previous studies (e.g., Deane, *Auk* 61:243, 1944) have

emphasized injury-feigning with reference to intruders near the nest or the young, but the role of the young in eliciting distraction display has not been previously reported.

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ADAPTABILITY AND SITE TENACITY IN AN INDIVIDUAL STARLING

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On 29 December 1969 I captured an adult male Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in a decoy trap, 7 mi. S of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This bird was kept as a captive for the next seven months, and was a member of a group used in a series of ex-

periments on bioenergetics. Each experimental bird was kept individually in a cage approximately $2 \times 1 \times 1$ ft. Food (Turkey Starter Crumbles) and water were supplied ad libidum. The birds were handled at least three times a week.

The bird in question was released on 10 July 1970 and recaptured at the same trap site on 3 December 1970. This sequence indicates the great adaptability of this species in that a long period in captivity did not render the male in question susceptible to subsequent environmental pressures. In addition, the site tenacity of an adult Starling through a summer and two winters provides yet another record of permanent residency in this species.

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