

ground, because of the fallen trees, was altered as described. If the trees had been upright, all the nests would have been within three feet of the central axis.

The Amakihi, on the other hand, builds statant cupped nests usually placed on top of a forked branch and seems to prefer the area eight feet and outward from the main axis of the central trunk. The Amakihi that superimposed its nest on the one of the Elepaio, placed the structure 12 feet from the central axis, well within the zone of typical Amakihi nest placement and well outside the zone preferred by the Elepaio. As these two species nest in nearly identical habitat

space, it is possible that this may be an overlap in habitat preference for nest-site selection.

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SHRIKES FEED ON PREY REMAINS LEFT BY HAWKS

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I have observed an interesting relationship between Marsh Hawks (*Circus cyaneus*; also one Rough-legged Hawk, *Buteo lagopus*) and Loggerhead Shrikes (*Lanius ludovicianus*) in the grasslands of southeastern Arizona. The landscape is dotted with old yucca stumps that are used as resting and eating perches by various hawks. After watching the hawks for some time, I realized that a Loggerhead Shrike was concurrently present with each hawk. As a hawk left a feeding perch, almost invariably a shrike flew to the recently vacated spot and began feeding.

I investigated and recorded several of these shrike-follow-hawk instances. The feeding perches of the hawks were littered with fur and meat scraps of the hawk's prey, which apparently attracted the shrikes. I believe that the shrikes recognized the food opportunity and were alert to the feeding activities of the hawks. I once noticed a shrike calling near a perched Rough-legged Hawk. Within a few minutes, the hawk caught a rodent and returned to a yucca stump to feed, showing no recognition of the shrike even when the latter flew within ten feet and continued to call. When the hawk finished feeding and flew away

(a period of about two min), the shrike flew to the vacated feeding perch and began to peck at the stump, where I subsequently found fresh blood.

I have not found any published remarks on such a commensal relationship between shrikes and hawks. In fact, the only reference I have found to hawk-shrike relations is that shrikes avoid hawks as potential predators (Cade, *Living Bird* 6:43-86, 1967). Although shrikes usually hunt "by watching and waiting for prey . . . or by moving actively about . . . in apparent attempts to flush quarry into flight" (Cade, *op. cit.*), it has also been noted that "carrion is sometimes eaten" (Bent, *Natl. Mus. Bull.* 197:142, 1950). While it is not unusual for shrikes to scavenge, it is interesting that they might learn to watch and benefit from birds they normally would avoid.

Shrikes are noted for their phenomenal vision, alertness, and aptitude for learning and association. The Northern Shrike (*L. excubitor*) exhibits "highly developed ability to return to specific locations which it has learned to associate with activities of prey, such as mouse holes, bird nests, and wasp nests" (Cade, *op. cit.*). We can now add the feeding perches of hawks to that list of food sources.

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ADDITIONAL EXPLOITERS OF NECTAR

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Within the last two years four observers have reported on the nectar feeding habits of various North American birds other than hummingbirds. In this note we would like to summarize these reports and, from our own observations and correspondence with other interested persons, add 12 new birds to the growing list.

The following birds have been observed to feed on sugar water ("man-made nectar") provided in various types of feeders, principally for hummingbirds: House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*; Taylor 1973), Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*; Fisk 1973), Hooded Oriole

and Scott's Oriole (*I. parisorum*; Leck 1974). The House Finch, Scott's Oriole, Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), and Plain Titmouse (*Parus inornatus*) have also been seen feeding at hummingbird feeders by George H. Fisler (*pers. comm.* 1974). In Loma Linda, California, we have had House Finches and more recently Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*) as regular customers at our feeders. Hooded Orioles also visit routinely.

In addition, Mrs. A. J. Zimmermann (*pers. comm.* 1973, 1974) reports that she has had eight species of birds visiting her hummingbird feeders located in Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico. These include three species of resident Mexican orioles: Wagler's (*Icterus wagleri*), Abeille's (*I. abeillei*), and Streakbacked or Scarlet-headed (*I. pustulatus*); and three which breed in the U.S. and winter in Mexico: Baltimore (*I. galbula galbula*), Bullock's (*I. galbula bullockii*), and Hooded (*I. cucullatus*). The Baltimore Oriole is also a regular visitor at hummingbird feeders during the breeding