POTTER, E. F., AND D. C. HAUSER. 1974. Relationship of anting and sunbathing to molting in wild birds. *Auk*, **91:** 537–563.

SKUTCH, A. F. 1977. A Birdwatcher's Adventures in Tropical America. Austin, Univ. Texas Press.

WEBER, N. A. 1935. The biology of the thatching ant, *Formica rufa obscuripes* Forel, in North Dakota. *Ecol. Monogr.*, **5:** 165–206.

WHITAKER, L. M. 1957. A résumé of anting, with particular reference to a captive Orchard Oriole. *Wilson Bull.*, **69:** 195–262.

PAUL HENDRICKS, *305 East Maplewood Ave., Littleton, CO 80121.* Received 11 June 1979, accepted 7 October 1979.

An Analysis of the Stomach Contents of Some Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*).—Of the three North American accipiters occurring north of Mexico, it is generally assumed that the Sharp-shinned Hawk and Cooper's Hawk (*A. cooperii*) feed primarily on birds, whereas the Goshawk (*A. gentilis*) takes considerable numbers of mammals as well. An examination of the stomachs of 159 Sharp-shinned Hawks killed during the 1880's and 1890's revealed that, of 107 stomachs containing food, 103 (96%) had bird remains (Fisher, U.S. Dept. Agric. Div. Ornithol. and Mam. Bull., **3:** 35–37, 1893). Storer (*Auk*, **83:** 432, 1966) reported the food of Sharp-shinned Hawks as 97% birds and 3% mammals.

In the present study the stomachs of 110 Sharp-shinned Hawks taken between 1917 and 1941 were obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. All major geographical regions of the continental United States, including Alaska, were represented as well as some Canadian provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario). Although some of the hawks were obtained in each season of the year, most were collected in September and October, probably while they were migrating.

Eighty-six stomachs (78%) contained prey fragments and 24 (22%) were empty. Seventy-three (85%) of the 86 stomachs with food in them contained parts of birds. Passerines made up the bulk of the avian fragments, and fringillids, ploceids, and parulids were encountered most frequently. Among those that could be identified positively, the three prey species that occurred most often were Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) from 10 stomachs, House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) from 8, and Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) also from 8. Among the parulid fragments several were probably parts of Blackpoll Warblers (*Dendroica striata*), but they could not be identified with certainty. These data on most frequent prey species agree fairly well with Storer's list (op. cit., p. 429), although the order of frequency differs from his.

Nonpasserines that could be identified included three young chickens (*Gallus gallus*), two Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), one Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), one Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), one Common Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), and three Downy Woodpeckers (*Picoides pubescens*).

Mammalian fragments were found in only five stomachs (6%), and consisted of remains of three mice (two *Peromyscus*, one *Microtus*) and two chipmunks (*Tamias*). Reptilian fragments from two stomachs (2%) were parts of one fence lizard (*Sceloporus*) and one garter snake (*Thamnophis*). No amphibian fragments were found.

An unexpectedly large number of stomachs contained insect fragments. Although Fisher (op. cit.) reported insects in only five (5%) of 103 stomachs, in the present study insect fragments were found in 14 stomachs (16%). Most were parts of grasshoppers (Orthoptera), but a few exoskeletal pieces of beetles (Coleoptera) and butterflies (Lepidoptera) were also found. Because some of the insect parts were found in stomachs that also contained bird remains, it is impossible to know which insects were actually captured by the hawks and not by their avian prey.—STEWART DUNCAN, *Biology Department, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215.* Received 5 August 1979, accepted 16 November 1979.

Starling Nest Sites and Cleared Land.—Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) breed throughout Ontario, as far north as the village of Winisk near the Hudson Bay coast, where the first birds were reported in 1965 and the first nest was found in 1967. In forested northern