

Feeding at Night by Wintering Pine Siskins.—With the exception of the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) in urban environments (Brooke, Auk 90:206, 1973; Broun, Auk 88:924, 1971), there are few documented examples of wild passerine birds feeding during hours of darkness. However, at 0230 on 24 December 1984, with ambient temperature of -30°C , I observed 3 Pine Siskins (*Carduelis pinus*) feeding at a baited area on a country road at Malartic Lake, Quebec ($48^{\circ}15'\text{N}$, $78^{\circ}10'\text{W}$).

During the preceding day, a flock of 10–12 Pine Siskins and Common Redpolls (*Carduelis flammea*) had been observed feeding at a patch of grit exposed by a passing snowplow. The area was subsequently baited with commercial bird seed for photographic purposes. During the night, the patch was partially illuminated by a floodlight from an adjacent cottage. I was alerted to the presence of the birds by a call note, and investigated, finding 3 Pine Siskins feeding at the bait within the illuminated area. The birds were observed for approximately 5 s, when one other bird (siskin?) entered the beam from the dark side of the patch. The four birds immediately flushed and were not seen during the next 10 min.

Since foraging bouts of birds are necessarily frequent during cold weather, it is likely that these Pine Siskins used the familiar food source to satisfy the elevated energetic requirements associated with thermoregulation during this cold night. As such, this observation of nocturnal feeding represents an extreme example of foraging opportunism by winter birds.

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Food Habits and Hunting Success of Cooper's Hawks in Missouri.—Although the Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) is currently included on the Missouri State Endangered Species List, there have been no studies published on these hawks in Missouri and few from the Midwest. Here I present food habits of Cooper's Hawks at two nests observed from 18 April through 10 July 1983, and at 12 nests studied from 1 May through 20 July 1985. Hunting success rates were obtained by observing Cooper's Hawks from September 1978 through July 1985 throughout the southern half of Missouri.

Observations totaling 176 h were made during the two nesting seasons. I watched nests from blinds placed in trees or on the ground, as well as from inside a vehicle. In 1983 nests were located in a shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*) at heights of 11.0 m and 12.5 m. In 1985 nests were in 2 white oaks, a red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), 3 scotch pines (*P. sylvestris*), and 6 shortleaf pines (*P. echinata*) at an average height of 11.6 m (range = 6.0–16.5 m). An average of 3 nestlings (range = 2–4) were present at these nests. Most nestlings were ca. 1 week of age when studies were initiated and 4–6 weeks of age when observations were terminated.

At 8 nests I used a 40 \times spotting scope and 9 \times binoculars to identify prey captured in hunting bouts, delivered to nests, and deplored at plucking perches. Prey remains and regurgitated pellets were collected from beneath the other 6 nests and associated perches. Analysis revealed no differences in relative percentages of prey types among observed prey deliveries, pellet contents, and prey remains, so they were combined. I calculated percent frequency of each prey item from the total number of items delivered to nests and collected from prey remains and pellets. Percent biomass was estimated by multiplying frequency of occurrence by average species' weights given in Schwartz and Schwartz (1959), Steenhof (1983), and Terres (1980).

There were 259 prey items delivered to Cooper's Hawk nests (Table 1). Birds comprised 86.8% of the diet by frequency and 64.8% in biomass. Mammals comprised 12% and reptiles around 1% of the diet by frequency. In order of their occurrence as prey, the 5 species delivered most often were: Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*), American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*).