responding to the peaks of feeding activity by wild nestlings (Fig. 1c). Thus the pattern seen in wild nestlings depends not only on adult foraging, but also on an independent nestling rhythm that persists after their removal from the proximal stimulus of adult attentiveness. The feeding pattern of nestlings is therefore governed by the coadaptation of nestling physiology and adult behavior relative to the ecological pressures that determine foraging patterns of the adult. I thank O. T. Owre for support, M. S. Kushlan for assistance, and J. L. Dusi and D. F. Werschkul for comments.—JAMES A. KUSHLAN, *Dept. of Biology, Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124* (Present address: *U.S. National Park Service, Everglades National Park, Homestead, FL 33030*). *Accepted 24 Sept. 1975.*

Observations of Swainson's Hawk nesting in northeastern Illinois.—We checked 18 large nests in northern Kane County, Illinois, for incubating raptors during early May 1973. Of the 11 active nests, 6 were of Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), a common nester here. The other 5 were of Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*). These 5 nests were within 85 km of downtown Chicago between latitudes 41°58′N and 42°08′N and longitudes 88°21′E and 88°30′E. Several Swainson's Hawks had been sighted prior to these nesting discoveries, and it is our opinion that additional nests were likely present and could have been located, time permitting. The small sample size available suggests the density of nesting Swainson's approached that of the Red-tail.

Two of the 5 nests did not produce young. Desertion is known to occur frequently with the Swainson's Hawk (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 167:224, 1937). One nest was deserted prior to egg laying—probably due to nearby farming operations which began after nest site selection. At the approximate time of desertion of the second nest, a dead adult female was found at the base of the nest tree. The cause of death was unknown (fluoroscopy indicated it had not been shot). The bird had a large brood patch, but the exact stage of incubation could not be determined. A deer mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) was in the mouth of the dead hawk.

The remaining 3 nests fledged 5 young. Two were hatched in each nest, but one nestling disappeared at approximately 2½ weeks of age. The estimated dates of hatching were from 12 June to 26 June.

Behavior of the adult pair was markedly different from that of Red-tails and made detection of the nesting pair difficult without close observation. The incubating bird remained motionless and nearly unnoticeable on the nest. Only once was a bird flushed from the incubating position—that occurred when one investigator had climbed ½ the distance up the nest tree. Incubating Red-tails, in comparison, readily left their nests when we approached. The non-incubating member of the pair was seen near the nest site only twice during incubation. On both occasions our approach resulted in the immediate departure of the bird.

After hatching occurred, the female became defensive of the nest site and would soar overhead and scream at our approach. Once, a bird folded its wings and stooped toward us at a 45° angle with legs extended downward. The bird pulled out of the dive when approximately 15 m from us. Red-tails also stooped, but never with wings folded tight to the body or legs extended.

To determine if the birds had returned the following year, we checked the 5 nest sites during the 1974 nesting season. One nest was missing, 1 contained 2 young Great-horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*), 1 was being defended by a pair of adult Red-tails, and the remaining 2 nests were occupied by incubating Swainson's Hawks. Great-horned Owls and Red-tailed Hawks are earlier nesters than the Swainson's (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 167:

151, 224–225, 1937; and 170:298, 1938) and, therefore, have first selection of existing nests. The other 3 pairs of Swainson's may have returned and been forced to use different nest sites. We did not search for these pairs.

The normal breeding range for the Swainson's Hawk extends from Alaska to Manitoba, western Minnesota, and, uncommonly, Illinois to California, south-central Texas, and, rarely, Missouri (A.O.U. Check-list, 108, 1957). Atypical weather conditions may have resulted in a temporary eastward extension of the breeding range of this western raptor. The winter of 1972–73 was unusually mild throughout most of the U.S., and there was an "impressive number of western species in the east" during the spring of 1973 (Am. Birds 27:745, 1973). However, we believe this species now occurs more commonly in Illinois than the literature would indicate. There have been 3 previous reports of nesting Swainson's Hawk in Illinois—one nest in 1900 (Hess, Auk 27:22–23, 1910), one nest in 1947 (Prentice, Audubon Field Notes 1:177, 1947), and 3 nests in 1958 (Johnson, et al., Audubon Field Notes 12:416, 1958). Johnson (pers. comm.) indicated a breeding population was well established in eastern Winnebago and Boone counties until the mid 1960's. Late April 1960 and early May 1971 sightings (Southern, pers. comm.) in Dekalb and Ogle counties and 2 adult female specimens (Northern Illinois Univ. collection) taken in late April 1965 and early September 1973 from Kane and DuPage counties suggest the presence of breeding birds in the northern part of the state. Combined with the above information, the high nesting densities we observed and the use of those same nest sites, where available, in 1974 indicate the possibility that a permanent breeding population of Swainson's Hawk may be established in this section of northeastern Illinois.

Photographs of the dead adult female and one of the 5 nestlings (approximately 30 days old) have been deposited in the National Photoduplicate File (accession numbers 342-2C and 342-3C, respectively). A study skin of the adult is in the Zoological Museum of the University of Wisconsin (catalogue number UWZA 20273).—James R. Keir, *Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, Ranger Station, Friendship, WI 53934 and* Deann De La Ronde Wilde, *Belleville, WI 53508.* *Accepted 30 May 1975.*

Foods of 6 Fulvous Whistling Ducks in coastal South Carolina.—The Fulvous Whistling (Tree) Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*), which historically wintered only in South America, has rapidly expanded its winter range during the past 2 decades. Baird (Audubon Field Notes 17:4–8, 1963) and Jones (Chat 30:4–7, 1966) marked the winter of 1955–56 as the start of this range expansion. Now this species is sighted all along the Atlantic coast (Bellrose, Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America, Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 1976). It was first reported in South Carolina in 1955 when 4 were seen in the Pon-Pon area along the Edisto River in Colleton County (Jones, op. cit.). Since then, it has become common in estuaries of South Carolina, especially in diked impoundments managed for waterfowl.

During a study of waterfowl management in this region of South Carolina (Morgan et al., Proc. Southeastern Assoc. Game and Fish Commissioners 29, in press, 1976), we analyzed the diet of 684 ducks taken by hunters (Landers et al., J. Wildl. Manage. 40, in press, 1976). Gullets and gizzards of 6 Fulvous Whistling Ducks collected during January 1974 were included in a sample of ducks from the Pon-Pon area. Since little is known of its feeding ecology, especially in this recently established range, food habits of this species were analyzed for separate presentation.

Foods identified in Fulvous Whistling Ducks differed markedly from those in the other