

Deonier for identifying insects, to my wife Carol, Patrick Dougal and the Green brothers for assistance in the field. Data are taken from a M.Sc. thesis submitted to Miami University. This is Welder Contribution 195.—GODFREY R. BOURNE, *Institute of Environmental Sciences, Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio 45056*. (Present address: *School of Natural Resources, Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109*.) Accepted 3 Nov. 1980.

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House Sparrows flushing prey from trees and shrubs.—House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) exhibit much foraging adaptability (Potter, *Condor* 33:30, 1931; Bent, *Life Histories of North American blackbirds, orioles, tanagers, and allies*, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 211, 1958; Summers-Smith, *The House Sparrow*, Collins, London, England, 1963; Marti, *Wilson Bull.* 85:483, 1973). Guillory at Eunice, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, on 22 August 1976, and Deshotels at Kaplan, Vermilion Parish, on 13 September 1977, each observed a House Sparrow displaying previously unreported foraging behaviors.

In Eunice, a female was seen searching in a loose 30 × 46 cm cluster of dry southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*) twigs and leaves located on peripheral branches approximately 6 m above ground. The bird shook the leaf cluster by momentarily grasping a twig with her feet and vigorously flapping her wings. The bird repeated this while hopping from twig to twig in the cluster. The bird flushed an unidentified white moth (Lepidoptera) (2.5 cm), captured it in flight and fed it to one of her nestlings. She returned to the same cluster and twice repeated the above actions, catching two more white moths of similar size and fed them to her nestlings. The bird returned to the cluster, probed among the leaves and caught a brown moth (2.5 cm).

In Kaplan, a male House Sparrow was seen flushing beetles (Coleoptera) and white moths from a densely vegetated, flat-topped hedgerow ca. 30 cm high. Prey were flushed from the top of the hedgerow by hopping and wing flapping similar to that of the aforementioned female. The bird stopped occasionally and probed among the leaves and branches, presumably for insects. The bird hovered near moving insects, apparently attempting to flush them. Prey leaving the shrubbery was captured in flight or on a nearby sidewalk, crushed on the concrete, and then consumed.

These behaviors are further examples of opportunistic foraging by House Sparrows.

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Differential predation by two species of piscivorous birds.—The piscivorous Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) and White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) use distinctly different foraging techniques (Palmer, *Handbook of North American Birds*, Vol. 1, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Connecticut, 1962). Cormorants dive to depths of 20 m and pursue fish. Pelicans scoop fish “dip-net fashion” in water to depths of 1 m.