

early June. The earliest nest-building date I have found is 2 June, reported by Bond (1937. *Auk*, 54:306-308), from Maine.

For at least two other migrant species of wood warblers there is evidence that some females reach the breeding range ready to perform behavior patterns involved in nest building. The female Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) returns to Michigan from the south often to find a nest site selected by the male and a nest already under construction. This structure the female "shortly" completes (Walkinshaw, 1953. *Wilson Bull.*, 65:154). I regularly see female Prairie Warblers (*Dendroica discolor*) picking up and dropping nest material soon after their arrival on the males' territories in spring. Occasionally this has occurred on the day of a bird's appearance on the territory, which may also have been the day on which her migration had been completed.—VAL NOLAN, Jr., *Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 10 July 1963.*

Prey of a Sparrow Hawk family when raising young.—This is a summary of food habits observations on a family of Sparrow Hawks (*Falco sparverius*), showing that another lizard, the Six-lined Racerunner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*), and another bird, the Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), should be added to the list of known prey of this hawk.

Between 14 June and 1 July 1959, I observed a family of Sparrow Hawks several times. During this time, the family included the two parents and four male fledglings. Until old enough to leave the area, the young hawks lived mainly in the top of an old American elm (*Ulmus americana*) in the residential area of Nevada, Missouri.

Prey remains found under the tree during daily inspections as well as observations on the hawks with prey are my sources of information.

Insect remains under the tree indicate that the hawks ate many grasshoppers.

A parent bird arrived with a lizard on two separate occasions, on 21 and 23 June. Also, on 21 and 22 June, a young hawk had a lizard in its possession. On 21 June, in another instance, a young hawk flew from the top of a telephone pole directly across the street and captured a wounded Six-lined Racerunner I had found under the tree and had placed on the lawn within view of this hawk. It struck the lizard twice with its beak and then flew up with the prey to the elm. Reptilian remains collected on 14 June include one complete specimen and two separate tails of the Six-lined Racerunner.

A young hawk was eating a greyish-brown bird on a jutting limb at 1 PM, 16 June. The young had received food on two separate earlier occasions that day. Bird remains are as follows: House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), representing three individuals at least, collected 14 June; Horned Lark, one headless mutilated body, 16 June; Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), one headless partially eaten body, 16 June.

Although I never saw these hawks capture a bird, they clashed frequently in the area with potential prey species such as the Purple Martin (*Progne subis*), Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and Robin.

Although the large role of the insect in the diet of this hawk is rather well known, I have found only one suspected use of the Six-lined Racerunner by the Sparrow Hawk. Fitch (1958. *Univ. of Kansas Publ. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, Vol. 11, No. 2) found no evidence that the Sparrow Hawk preys on the Six-lined Racerunner, but he suspected that since Sparrow Hawks prey commonly on lizards that live in open situations, they might also use the Six-lined Racerunner.

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