

**Additional records of unusual nectar feeding.**—Recent notes (Fisk, *Auk* 90:208–209, 1973; Leck, *Auk* 91:162–163, 1974) on nectar feeding by orioles have prompted me to record observations on such feeding by orioles and 8 other species of birds.

At a hummingbird feeder filled with red-colored sugar water and maintained near Joshua Tree, San Bernardino Co., California, Scott's Orioles (*Icterus parisorum*), both adults and immatures, have fed regularly. Also, I have seen House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) feeding, but the size of the exit hole for the liquid precludes regular feeding by this species. Cactus Wrens (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) also have been observed feeding from this feeder. On occasion Scrub Jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) have tried to feed, but since they cannot insert their bills, they can feed only when some of the liquid is spilled.

At Santa Monica, Los Angeles Co., California, I have occasionally seen the Plain Titmouse (*Parus inornatus*) drinking the red-colored sugar water from my aviary feeder. Hooded Orioles (*Icterus cucullatus*) and Northern (= "Bullock's") Orioles (*Icterus galbula*) are summer residents in the area but neither species has been seen using the feeder. Commercially designed and manufactured for orioles (much enlarged fluid exit holes), this feeder is so arranged that perches and exit holes are available to both wild and caged birds. Zebra Finches (*Poephila castanotis*) and Cutthroat Finches (*Amadina fasciata*) have fed on the sugar water whereas Orange-cheeked Waxbills (*Estrilda mel-poda*) and a Pintailed Whydah (*Vidua macroura*) have not been seen to feed.

Both Fisk (op. cit.) and Leck (op. cit.) have emphasized that nectar feeding is a regular behavior for many orioles. Indeed, this is recognized by the fact that one can purchase commercially manufactured "oriole feeders." Also, Wible (*Auk* 91:418–419, 1974) has recently reported apparent feeding on possibly nectar-filled calyx capsules by a pair of Cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). An earlier note (Gullion, *Auk* 67:398–399, 1950) recorded probable nectar feeding by several *Carpodacus* finches. James D. Rising (pers. comm.) has observed Acorn Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) and Mexican Jays (*Aphelocoma ultramarina*) feeding from an artificial source in Arizona. From these observations, it seems clear that many species of birds, even those which are primarily granivorous and which are not usually considered to be nectarivorous, may exploit such resources when convenient and recognizable.—GEORGE F. FISLER, *Dept. of Biology, California State Univ., Northridge 91324. Accepted 10 Dec. 1974.*

**Nesting Indigo Buntings displaced by *Peromyscus*.**—On 19 and 20 July 1974 we observed a female Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) building a nest in a clump of evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) at the Rose Lake Wildlife Research Area in Clinton Co., Michigan. The nest was 65 cm above ground and located in a 2-year-old abandoned field dominated by perennial grasses. About 5 m east of the site was a 1-year-old abandoned field which still had much bare ground. The nest, located almost 100 m from the nearest woody vegetation, was considered atypical, since we found Indigo Bunting nests primarily in the wooded edges surrounding the field. We saw a male Indigo Bunting near the nest site, but it was not involved in nest construction.

The nest was briefly examined at 16:00 on 21 July when the Indigo Buntings were absent. It appeared to be almost completed. No eggs were present.

On 22 July at 11:30 we discovered that the opening of the nest had been roofed