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 melpoda*) 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

over with grass stems and other herbaceous material. The cause of this modification was not determined until 11:15 on 23 July, when, while probing the nest with a pencil, a mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.) scurried out. On 24 July a mouse was again observed in the nest but escaped capture.

Most likely the nocturnal *Peromyscus* had occupied the nest on the night of 21 July causing the Indigo Buntings to abandon the nest before egg laying began. The displaced Indigo Buntings then apparently relocated at a new nest site, because shortly afterwards we noticed a female Indigo Bunting building a nest within the territory of the male less than 50 m from the old site.

This observation may be the first recorded instance of the nesting behavior of *Peromyscus* being a factor which could cause Indigo Buntings to abandon a nesting attempt. The mouse could have been either the prairie deer mouse (*P. maniculatus bairdii*) or the woodland-inhabiting white-footed mouse (*P. leucopus*). We found no published evidence of *P. m. bairdii* using bird nests for its own nest, but this subspecies is a capable climber under both field (Blair, Am. Midl. Nat. 24:289, 1940) and laboratory (Foster, J. Mammal. 40:496–513, 1959) conditions and could conceivably use such nests. On the other hand, nests of *P. leucopus* previously have been reported in deserted, open nests of the Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), and Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceous*) (Audubon and Bachman, The quadrupeds of North America, Vol. 1, V. G. Audubon, New York, p. 302, 1849) and in cavity nests of chickadees (*Parus* sp.) (Edwards and Pitts, J. Mammal. 33:244, 1952) and woodpeckers (Picidae) (Metzger, J. Mammal. 36:104, 1955) during winter. Kendeigh (J. Wildl. Manage. 6:22, 1942) mentioned an open nest (species unidentified) destroyed by *P. leucopus* during the breeding season, and Stokes (Wilson Bull. 62:125, 1950) noted that 3 or 4 deserted nests of the American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) were soon covered over and inhabited by *P. leucopus*. Stokes suspected that mice may eat eggs not being incubated. In no instance was there any mention that *P. leucopus* may actually occupy an active nest.

We thank R. H. Baker, B. D. J. Batt, D. L. Beaver, and L. W. Gysel for their comments. These observations were made while JEG was involved in a McIntire-Stennis project.—J. Edward Gates and Donna M. Gates, *Dept. of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing 48824.* *Accepted 13 Jan. 1975.*

Mourning Doves breeding in an unusual habitat: the coastal spruce forest. —Mourning Doves *Zenaida macroura* frequent rather open or brushy areas, including such man-modified habitats as suburbs and farmlands (Aldrich and Duvall, Condor 60:108–128, 1958). Aldrich and Duvall (op. cit.) characterize the Mourning Dove as "a widespread species in North America except in the boreal region". Numbers of this species have recently increased markedly in the northeastern U.S. and adjacent Canada (Fobes, Maine Field Nat. 15:30–45, 1959). However, while these birds often nest in conifers (e.g., Harris et al., Am. Midl. Nat. 69:150–172, 1963; Caldwell, J. Wildl. Manage. 28:732–738, 1964), there has been no documentation that they forage in coniferous forests.

Since 1969 I have occasionally observed Mourning Doves during the breeding season on Hog Island (Todd Wildlife Sanctuary), Bremen, Lincoln Co., Maine, in a mature forest consisting primarily of red spruce (*Picea rubens*) with small numbers of white