

chase another for 30 sec in an attempt to steal a fish. No successful intraspecific fish stealing was observed, however.

Although 10 of the approximately 40 Ring-billed Gulls present during the observation period were in immature plumage, only 1 immature appeared to be "air dropping" onto ducks. As this immature gull flew 0.5 m above 1 male and 2 female Common Mergansers (*M. merganser*), the ducks dived, although the gull did not land.—JIM W. GRACE, *Dept. Range and Wildlife Management, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock 79409. Accepted 20 Feb. 1979.*

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Commensal foraging of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers with Rio Grande Turkeys.—

During a 15-month study of Rio Grande Turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia*) in southern Texas, Scissor-tailed Flycatchers (*Muscivora forficata*) were observed foraging in association with Turkeys on 4 separate occasions in April 1977 and in August in 1976 and 1977. All observations were made on the Welder Wildlife Foundation or Rooke Ranch in San Patricio and Refugio counties near Corpus Christi, Texas. Turkeys were common residents; scissor-tails were common spring and fall migrants and uncommon summer nesters.

Male and female scissor-tails foraged with flocks of 2, 8, 14 and 16 male and female Turkeys. Typically, scissor-tails foraged from low, exposed vegetation adjacent to feeding and/or walking Turkeys, whose movements repeatedly flushed grasshoppers and other insects. Foraging associations lasted 3–8 min and consisted of 1 or more passes over the moving Turkeys; no scissor-tail forays occurred over stationary Turkeys. The following is an example of 1 incident.

On 13 August 1977, at 18:55 CDT 8 adult male Turkeys, in single-file, actively fed in recently bulldozed mesquite-bristlegrass (*Prosopis glandulosa* and *Setaria* spp.). An adult male scissor-tail landed 1 m above the ground on a brush pile that was 2 m from the feeding Turkeys. After 15 sec, it flew over the Turkeys, caught a grasshopper that was flushed by the Turkeys, and returned to its perch. It then flew ahead of the Turkeys and perched at 2 m in a mesquite tree that was 5 m from the feeding Turkeys. As the middle of the Turkey flock passed the tree, the scissor-tail flew over the Turkeys and caught an unknown insect in the air. The scissor-tail then flew 20 m ahead of the Turkeys, landed briefly, flew back to the end of the line, and made 3 quick passes less than 0.5 m over the Turkeys' heads. On the third pass it caught a grasshopper. The Turkeys and scissor-tail were then frightened away by the observer's activities.

Feeding associations are reported among ducks, wading birds and other waterbirds (Siegfried, *Ibis* 113:236–238, 1971; Anderson, *Wilson Bull.* 86:462–463, 1974; Kushlan, *Auk* 95:677–681, 1978). In addition, North (*Ibis* 86:171, 1944) described a behavior similar to the scissor-tail/Turkey association in which he observed Carmine Bee-eaters (*Merops nubicus*) foraging from the backs of bustards (*Choriotis* spp.) as they walked through the grass flushing insects. W. C. Glazener and C. R. Watts (pers. comm.) have also observed foraging associations between scissor-tails and Turkeys on the Welder Refuge. However, my observations represent a commensal foraging association not previously described in the literature.

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