

yny is rarely reported in Merlins, (Roberts, in Newton, *op. cit.*), this is the first report of polygyny where the two nests were far enough apart so that they might be occupied by two different pairs (Type C polygyny). This is apparent from the fact that another pair was nesting 400 m from nest B and that two different pairs were nesting about 350 m apart at another location in the city.

Acknowledgments.—I thank L. W. Oliphant for comments on the manuscript and Geoff Peat for field assistance. This note was written while the author held a Univ. of Saskatchewan graduate scholarship.—NAVJOT S. SODHI, *Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0, Canada. Received 28 Sept. 1988, accepted 5 Dec. 1988.*

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A possible foraging relationship between Black-billed Magpies and American Kestrels.—While studying the behavior of American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) in Washoe County, Nevada, I observed a possible foraging relationship between Black-billed Magpies (*Pica pica*) and kestrels. On 20 occasions, June 1987–January 1988, I observed lone magpies flying from distances of up to 100 m away and perching within 2 m of solitary kestrels. During 15 of these observations, magpies remained at their perch and seemed to observe perched, non-feeding kestrels. During the remaining observations, however, magpies perched for 30–90 sec., then slowly approached feeding kestrels along the kestrels' perch to approximately 30–40 cm before kestrels flew carrying their prey. On two occasions, magpies followed kestrels to subsequent perches and repeated the behavior.

It is possible that magpies which perch near hunting or feeding kestrels utilize food leftover by kestrels. This idea is supported by one observation of a magpie eating food left by a female kestrel. It is well documented that magpies occasionally cooperate to harass larger, less agile raptors and steal their prey (Ryser, *Birds Of The Great Basin*, Univ. Nevada Press, 1985).

In addition, some researchers have suggested that magpies watch hunting coyotes in anticipation of a kill (Ryser 1985). Similar hunting relationships have been reported between certain raptorial species (Bourne, *Ibis* 102:136, 1960; Merchant, *Raptor Research* 16:26–27, 1982). However, this may be the first observation of a corvid systematically seeking a hunting or feeding raptor with the intent of securing food. This strategy may be energetically more efficient than chasing smaller more agile kestrels for the entire prey.

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Loggerhead Kingbirds feeding on *Sesarma* crabs.—Kingbirds (Tyrannidae) are known to use a variety of foraging behaviors (see Fitzpatrick, *Condor* 82:43–57, 1980). They have been observed to capture lizards (Pinchon, *Faune des Antilles Francaises: les Oiseaux*, Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Fort-de-France, Martinique, 1963; Wunderle, *Herpetologica* 37:104–108, 1981) and fish (Lefebvre and Spahn, *Wilson Bull.* 99:291–292). Berries are also included in their diet (Fitzpatrick 1980).