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American Redstarts using Yellow Warblers' nests.—Among passerines, heterospecific nest use is common in cavity nesters, with overlap between species in the use of individual cavities dependent upon the degree of nest site limitation and preferred cavity characteristics (e.g., Kerpez and Smith 1990). Among open-cup nesters, however, the use of nests built by other species is rare (see Skutch 1976:127). This may be due to the availability of sites suitable for building relative to suitable nesting cavities, the relatively lower costs of building a cup nest compared to excavating a cavity, more rapid loss of structural integrity of cup nests, and/or the species-specific nature of cup nests which are not easily modified. Extensive observations indicate open nesting passerines seldom use nests built by other individuals (Bent 1953). Here I report a notable exception: an American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) pair using a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) nest.

On 23 May 1992, I observed a female Yellow Warbler building a nest, which she completed on 25 May. The first of three eggs was laid on 27 May. When I checked the nest on 16 June and 18 June, both the male and female Yellow Warblers, as well as a male and female American Redstart alarm called and performed distraction displays, apparently in response to my presence. The three Yellow Warbler offspring fledged on 18 June. On 1 July, I found a female American Redstart incubating a complete clutch of three eggs in this same nest.

Neither the nest cup nor the nest lining appeared to have been modified. Although American Redstart nestlings were present in the nest on July 15, I subsequently left the study area and do not know the fate of this nesting attempt.

A search of the literature revealed six previous reports of American Redstarts using the nests of other species. Chapman (1917) recorded an American Redstart using the nest of a Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), while Bent (1953) recorded five additional cases, three involving Red-eyed Vireo nests, one Yellow-throated Vireo (*V. flavifrons*) nest, and one Yellow Warbler nest (see also Nolan 1978:137). Collectively, these observations suggest that this behavior is neither geographically nor temporally isolated and that American Redstarts regularly use the nests of other species. Several reasons for heterospecific nest use can be considered. Nest site limitation seems unlikely as American Redstarts usually build their nests in the upright crotch of saplings (Bent 1953). There is no evidence that nest sites are limiting for these or any other open-nesting wood warblers (Morse 1989). The cost of building a nest, however, both in terms of time and energy is substantial: a female American Redstart may take between three and ten days to build a nest, making up to 700 trips (Bent 1953). Although Redstarts are generally single brooded (Bent 1953), eliminating these costs may allow a female to extend the nesting season and lay an additional clutch or replace one lost to predation when it would otherwise be too late. Previous reports of American Redstarts using other species' nests make no mention of the date, however, the clutch I found could not have been initiated before 19 June, making it the latest of eight Redstart clutches found in the same area in the same year (P. M. Martin, pers. comm.). Moreover, since American Redstarts and Yellow Warblers may occupy similar habitats, nest at similar heights, place their nests in upright crotches of saplings and even build nests of similar structure (Chapman 1917:294; Bent 1953:661; Morse 1973, 1989:127), the costs of nesting in Yellow Warblers' nests resulting from unsuitability of the habitat or nest may be negligible. Thus, reducing the costs of nesting, particularly late in the season, may be the explanation for heterospecific nest use in the American Redstart.

Even if such behavior occurs frequently, it may easily be overlooked due to similarities in nest construction and placement by American Redstarts and Yellow Warblers and because of the practical difficulties for researchers of finding nests while they are still under construction and continuing to check them after the original occupants leave.

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Parent Loggerhead Shrikes induce nestlings to fledge.—Passerines that lure young from the nest earlier than they otherwise would leave may prevent the loss of whole broods to nest predators (Nice, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 6:1–328, 1943). Skutch (Parent birds and their young; Austin, Texas, Univ. Texas Press; 1976; p. 298) suggested that adult-induced fledging can occur in passerines when nests are disturbed in the latter stages of nestling growth. However, rather than representing luring behavior, Skutch maintained that disturbance could excite the adults to the point that "... their calls of alarm ... may prompt the young to jump out and scramble to safety ...". While studying Loggerhead Shrikes (*Lanius ludovicianus*) breeding in the sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) dominated cold desert of Owyhee Co., Idaho, I observed an instance of apparent luring behavior, which I report here.

At 17:30 MST on 3 July 1992, I approached a shrike nest 1.1 m above the ground in a 2 m tall bitterbrush (*Pursia tridentata*) on one ridge of a slope broken by frequent low ridges and ravines. I had visited this nest several times previously to measure nestling mass and feather growth and to color-band the five nestlings. Since the young were now within the range of fledging ages I had observed at other nests, I remained 25 m from the nest, on an adjacent ridge, and counted the nestlings with the aid of a spotting scope. All five were in the nest, and after looking briefly in my direction they appeared to disregard me.

During this time one adult made a few defensive calls (as was typical of earlier visits); then both adults perched about 0.5 m apart, 20 m upslope from the nest, on a prominent and frequently used bitterbrush. Following this, the female initiated a distinct call, with which I was familiar but had never heard used in this context. The call sounds like a low "waa" which rises slightly to a definite if not abrupt end, and frequently is used during food-begging or pre-copulatory behaviors. Previously, I had heard this call used only between paired adults, and primarily in earlier stages of the breeding cycle. Although the male was near the female as she now called, she was facing the nest, and the call was louder than I had heard in the past.

The female clearly attracted the attention of the nestlings, which began shifting about actively in the nest. After 90 sec of calling, all the nestlings suddenly stood up, looking in the direction of both adults. Moments later (<10 sec) three nestlings left the nest, quickly hopping one after another onto lower branches, and finally stopping together on a branch 75 cm above the ground. Less than 15 sec later, the first of the three jumped/fluttered to the ground, landing nearly 1 m away. Upon landing, it began hopping through the grass in the direction of the adults. The other two on the lower branch followed in rapid succession. As this happened, both adults moved to an adjacent ridge, 45 m from the nest, but on the opposite side of the nest from me. In addition, the male joined the female in calling as they moved to the new ridge. As both parents called, the fledglings, which had been moving upslope, changed direction, again hopping toward the adults.

These three fledglings had left the shrub in the first min after the nestlings initially stood up. In the second min the fourth nestling, alone, moved to the same lower branch, jumped off, and began making its way toward the still-calling adults. Three min later the last nestling, which cried frequently as it slowly moved to the same branch, fledged also, hopping off in