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Unusual Behavior in Parental Care by a House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*): Post Fledging Use of an Old Nest During Cold Nights

Micah N. Scholer^{1,2,3}

ABSTRACT.—I report on the unusual behavior of an adult House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) leading recently fledged young back to the nest for two consecutive nights. The ambient temperature reached below 0°C during both nights. Despite disadvantages associated with remaining in the nest, this observation suggests that adult birds may assess trade-offs between perceived risks versus the benefits of engaging in other activities, in this case roosting communally for thermoregulation. Received 19 June 2014. Accepted 7 February 2015.

Key words: House Wren, nest predation, predation risk, thermoregulation, *Troglodytes aedon*.

High rates of nest predation in passerines may result in selection pressures that favor early departure of young from the nest (Martin 1995). Other factors, such as presence of nest ectoparasites, may provide additional drawbacks to chicks remaining in the nest (Sabrosky et al. 1989). Because of their poorly developed flight skills and, in some cases, inability to fully thermoregulate, fledglings may face increased vulnerability to predation and weather immediately following nest departure.

OBSERVATIONS

On 6 August 2013, I located a House Wrens' (*Troglodytes aedon*) nest containing five nestlings at an elevation of 1420 m in the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area (42° 38' N, 118° 34' W) in southeast Harney County, Oregon. The nest was constructed in the rear of a pop-up tent trailer in a rolled length of canvas situated 0.8 m above the ground. I observed a single adult attending the nest, the sex of which I was unable to verify. Brood

desertion is common in House Wrens (Freed 1981), and I assumed the adult was acting as a solo parent and that its mate had either perished or abandoned the nest. As the trailer was used only occasionally, I was able to minimize disturbance to the nest while still monitoring the progress of the nestlings' development.

On 8 August 2013 at 1700 PST, I observed the adult giving a series of repeated "churr" calls near the nest. Over the next hour, the five nestlings fledged and joined their parent in a dense clump of western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*). Typically, House Wrens fledge before noon (Johnson et al. 2004) making this a rather late time of day for young to depart the nest. I monitored the fledglings continuously from 1800–1900 PST and measured the maximum distance that each was located from the nest using a Bushnell Sport 850 range-finder (Bushnell Outdoor Products, Overland Park, KS, USA). The fledglings remained close to the nest (7–12 m) and continued to be provisioned with food by the adult. At dusk, the adult perched above the nest entrance and again gave a series of repeated calls. The fledglings returned and entered the nest and were joined by the adult where they remained for the night. This series of behaviors recurred the following day when the adult repeatedly called and led the young farther away from the nest (90–104 m during continuous monitoring between 0530 and 0630 PST) then returned to the nest that evening and called until each of the five young were in the nest. The adult again joined the brood in the nest and remained there until the following morning. The next day the wren family left the nest and did not return. For each of three nights, I measured ambient temperature at 2000 PST. During both nights when the nest was reused, the temperature dropped below freezing to –2 and –3 °C, respectively. I measured temperature as 2 °C the first night that the wren family did not occupy the nest.

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DISCUSSION

Based on these observations, I suggest this behavior may reflect an assessment by the adult House Wren of trade-offs between associated risks of young remaining in the nest during night versus their thermoregulatory needs. First, because nest predation is the leading cause of reproductive failure in many bird species (e.g., an estimated 28.5% of House Wrens' nests fail because of predation), adults should minimize the amount of time nestlings spend in the nest if the risk of predation is high (Martin 1995). House Wrens effectively shorten the overall length of the nestling period, and hence reduce exposure of young to nest predators, by exhibiting asynchronous hatching without asynchronous fledging (Freed 1981). Under these circumstances, it is difficult to envision a situation where the parent would lead young back to the nest unless they perceived the risk of predation to be low. Indeed, the nest site location and presence of humans may have resulted in a relatively predator-free environment. Because the House Wrens' nest was located in a non-natural structure (i.e., tent trailer), it may not have been as easily identified by nest predators as a potential nest site location in the absence of behavioral cues (e.g., begging young, food deliveries by parents). My presence around the nest site may also have deterred potential nest predators. Predators may avoid areas where human activity is high, leading to spatial refuges from predation (Muhly et al. 2011). The time immediately after fledging may be more dangerous for young birds outside the nest than in it. Fledgling-survival estimates can range from 0.32 in migratory songbirds (Anders and Marshall 2005) to as low as 0.19 in some passerines (Rush and Stutchbury 2008). If recent fledglings have a more difficult time avoiding predators at night than during the day, then it may be beneficial to return to the nest while fledglings are still learning crucial flight skills. The absence of ectoparasites, many of which occur in nesting material and feed on the blood and tissue of nestlings primarily at night (Sabrosky et al. 1989), may have furthered influenced the wren's decision to return to the nest. Ectoparasites can have a profound effect on nestling survival by causing anemia, and therefore reducing the ability of young to sustain flight and evade predators after nest departure (O'Brien et al. 2001). If the nest had been heavily occupied by ectoparasites, it seems unlikely that the parent

would have led young back to the nest or remained there themselves for the night. Finally, temperatures fell below freezing during the two nights that the nest was used after fledging. Although House Wrens are able to fully thermoregulate at fledging (Baldwin and Kendeigh 1932), communal roosting in birds can reduce energy costs (Beauchamp 1999), which could be critical for young fledglings.

Nest predation is a common limiting factor in the reproductive success of birds (Martin 1995) making nest sites potentially dangerous locations for young birds. Other factors, such as presence of ectoparasites, may provide additional incentives for leaving and remaining out of the nest. Life history theory predicts that adult birds can adjust their reproductive strategies to reflect apparent trade-offs between associated risks and the benefits gained from participating in an activity (Lima and Dill 1990). For instance, adult birds may reduce their reproductive effort when the perceived risk of predation to offspring is high (Martin and Briskie 2009, Fangyuan et al. 2014). Preble (1961) reported a similar incident in which an adult House Wren and its brood revisited a nest box post-fledging. Further observations will reveal whether such behavior is exhibited by other passerines when temperature conditions are cold and may lend support to explanations of variability in parental care behavior that are couched in terms of associated risks to offspring (Fontaine and Martin 2006, Fangyuan et al. 2014).

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The Correct Name of the Curl-crested Aracari (*Pteroglossus beauharnaisii*) and the Date of Its Publication

Rick Wright^{1,2}

ABSTRACT.—The original description and name of the aracari currently known as *Pteroglossus beauharnaisii* Wagler 1832 have been inexplicably overlooked. By priority, the correct name and author citation is in fact *Pteroglossus beauharnaisii* Wagler 1831. Received 15 October 2014. Accepted 24 February 2015.

Key words: aracaris, Curl-crested Aracari, Johann Georg Wagler, nomenclature, *Pteroglossus beauharnaisii*, *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*, toucans.

On his return from South America in 1829, Auguste Charles Eugène Napoléon de Beauharnais (1810–1835), duke of Leuchtenberg and prince of Eichstätt, brought with him a vast range of natural history specimens for incorporation into his private museum (Wagler 1831a, b). The Brazilian material was reviewed by Johann Georg Wagler (1800–1832), director of the zoological museum at the University of Munich; Wagler

found much that he thought was new, especially among the birds on display in the young duke's *Naturalienkabinett*.

Among the nova was a small toucan, “exceedingly remarkable for the bizarre feather structure on its head” (Wagler 1832:280; translation RW), which Wagler resolved to name for Duke Auguste. Unfortunately, an error was introduced into the description published in the *Isis* for 1832, and the bird was assigned the species epithet “*Beauharnaesii*,” a regrettable misspelling of the duke's family name, even if an understandable one from the hands of a German typesetter.

Even more unfortunately, that error—in spite of its rectification by Sturm and Sturm (1841–1847) and in the 1850 *Conspectus generum avium* of Auguste's cousin by marriage Charles Bonaparte—has been continually repeated in catalogues and other works ever since. It is perpetuated today in all of the important world and regional checklists (Peters 1948, Monroe and Sibley 1997,

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