Attackers did so rapidly ($\bar{x} = 3.3 \pm 1.7$ seconds; $n = 7$). The distribution of settled distances was identical to that of arrival distances after deleting the gulls driven off at very short range. Thus no spatial adjustments (e.g. retreat along the board) occured after arrival other than those precipitated by attack.

Arrival and attack distances were closely complimentary. Apparently gulls were as reluctant to land within 30 cm of standing birds as the latter were to have them do so.

These results lend quantitative support to Hediger's (op. cit.) narrow-tolerance-threshold individual distance. For these large gulls, not only was the threshold less than 10 cm wide, the decision to attack was rather clear-cut. The contrary results found by Marler (op. cit.) may be due in part to the complicating factors of social dominance and food competition present in his laboratory flocks.—THOMAS C. GRUBB, JR., *Department of Biology, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903. Present address: Department of Zoology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.* Accepted 1 Sept. 73.

Cannibalism in Red-tailed Hawk.—Cannibalism in adult birds of prey is apparently rare, although it has been reported among nestling raptors by Heintzelman (1966, Auk 83: 307) and discussed by Ingram (1959, Auk 76: 218). The following is therefore noteworthy.

On 7 January 1973, approximately 16 miles east of Santa Maria, California, while driving along a creek bottom in oak-chaparral woodland, a large adult Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) flew slowly in front of the vehicle for 40–50 yards, holding a bird slightly smaller than itself. It finally dropped its prey and flew into a nearby oak. Clevenger examined the prey immediately and found it to be a freshly killed adult Red-tailed Hawk. The head was missing and most of the tissue from the body had been removed; only the wings, sternum, backbone, legs, and tail remained. Sex could not be determined on subsequent examination; the wing measured about 395 mm.

Although the predator bird was not actually seen killing the prey, the fact that the incident occurred on private land at least 6 miles from the nearest public road minimizes the possibility that the prey was road killed, or had been shot, and then picked up by the predator. The date is nearly a month earlier than territorial behavior starts in this area, so it is not likely that territorial conflict was involved.—G. A. CLEVENGER and ARYAN I. ROEST, *Biological Sciences Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California 93401.* Accepted 10 Aug. 73.

Great Kiskadee nesting in an old woodpecker hole.—The nest of the Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) is a large, untidy, globular structure with a side entrance of grass and fine roots. In Surinam it is usually made between leaved twigs in trees and often at a great height well beyond reach (Haverschmidt 1968, Birds of Surinam, Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, p. 311). Therefore I was much surprised to observe on 26 November 1972 a couple of these birds disappearing repeatedly with food in their bills into an old woodpecker hole at a height of about 15 m in a large tree at the edge of a forest clearing near Phedra, Surinam. It was obvious that they were feeding nestlings. Nest material protruded from the roof of the hole, so apparently a nest had been made in the hole. To be quite sure about the identity I collected one of the feeding birds, which proved to be the female.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *16 Wolfskuilstraat, Ommen, Holland.* Accepted 30 Oct. 73.