

by its tail and threw it off the tree—a fall of about 30 feet. The squirrel immediately returned to its hole. The male bird then broke off the altercation while he and his mate dodged repeated attacks by the Hairy Woodpeckers. Subsequently, he and his mate flew off to scold a third Red-bellied Woodpecker that had started calling nearby. Presently, the female returned and then she, too, attacked the mammal at its cavity. Finally, after she had also tossed the squirrel from the tree, it scampered up the snag and glided off to the north. Throughout this observation the squirrel was not attacked by the Hairy Woodpeckers. During a half-dozen subsequent observation periods, over the next 11 days, the flying squirrel was not seen again.

Reports of aggressive behavior of Red-bellied Woodpeckers toward other species of woodpeckers are numerous. McGuire (1932. *Wilson Bull.*, 44:39) described a conflict with a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) over food. Grimes (loc. cit.) reported competition with Red-cockaded Woodpeckers (*Dendrocopos borealis*) as well as Hairy Woodpeckers over cavities. Selander and Giller (1959. *Wilson Bull.*, 71:107-124) described conflicts with the closely related Golden-fronted Woodpecker (*Centurus aurifrons*) over territories. Kilham (1961. *Wilson Bull.*, 73:237-254) noted aggressive behavior of Red-bellied Woodpeckers directed toward a female Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) under confined conditions. I have observed aggressive behavior of Red-bellied Woodpeckers directed toward Yellow-shafted Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) over both nesting and roosting holes.

On the basis of this information, one wonders why the observed pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers tolerated the Hairy Woodpeckers while not tolerating the flying squirrel. It may be speculated that the relative distances of the other two species from their nest hole was a factor. However, flying squirrels frequently compete with woodpeckers for their holes and occasionally eat nestling birds (Calahane, 1947. "Mammals of North America." Macmillan Co., N.Y.:421-422). Therefore, the relative distances of the three species from one another could not be the only factor controlling the described relationships.—DAVID W. STICKEL, *Zoology Department, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, 4 January 1963.*

Le Conte's Sparrow wintering in northern Illinois.—On 16 January 1954, I collected a male Le Conte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) in a fallow oat-stubble field about 1 mile south of Glenwood, Cook County, Illinois. Although the species is common during fall migration in this area, it has never been noted there in midwinter before.

Ford (1956. "Birds of the Chicago Region," *Chicago Acad. Sci. Spec. Publ.* No. 12:88) lists 15 October as the latest fall migration record for the Le Conte's Sparrow and, according to Nice and Clark (1950. "William Dreuth's Study of Bird Migration in Lincoln Park, Chicago," *Chicago Acad. Sci. Spec. Publ.* No. 8:26), 12 October is Dreuth's latest fall date for the species. Although the Fifth Edition of the A.O.U. Check-list records the Le Conte's Sparrow as wintering occasionally in southern Illinois, Smith and Parmalee (1955. "A Distributional Check-list of Birds of Illinois," *Ill. State Mus. Popular Sci. Series*, 4:56) regard it only as a migrant. It appears, then, that this is the first and heretofore only record of the Le Conte's Sparrow wintering in northern Illinois.

The specimen is now deposited in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Collection, U.S. National Museum.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, *Route 9, Box 960, Tucson, Arizona, 30 October 1962.*