

two birds were in close proximity. While over the dead bird, the live bird's neck and head were outstretched and bent slightly forward. Its wings were also extended and fluttered for the duration of the mountings. The tail was thrust downward.

This copulatory position was assumed four times, the duration of each mounting varying between 15–30 seconds. Between the mountings the bird would fly about near the flight cage. After the final mounting the bird flew toward the marsh and disappeared. Subsequent observations of the dead bird and vicinity revealed no further activity.

Nero (1963. *Wilson Bull.*, 75:376–413), stated that, Red-winged Blackbird males (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), in addition to attacking male experimental dummies, frequently also attempted to copulate with them. Allen (1934. *Auk*, 51:180–199) states that a male Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) repeatedly attempted coition with the flat skin of a male Yellow-breasted Chat which was mounted on a branch. Griffin (1959. *Auk*, 76:238–239) recorded apparent homosexual behavior between two living birds, a Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) and a House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) in which the House Sparrow attempted copulation.

Although McCabe and Hale (1960. *Auk*, 77:425–432) and Linsdale (1938. *Am. Midland Nat.*, 19:1–206) state that first year male Yellow-headed Blackbirds are non-breeders, this inexperienced bird was probably reacting to the peculiar conditions of a strong environmental stimulus and an overpowering sexual drive.—JERRY R. LONGCORE, *Department of Fisheries & Wildlife, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 4 February 1966.*

An aggressive display by a Tufted Titmouse.—On 4 February 1964, near Knoxville, Tennessee, I saw a Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) give an aggressive display. The bird was hammering on a cluster of hazelnuts while perched at a height of about 3 feet on the trunk of a small, fallen tree. It was approached to within a few feet by two other titmouses. It dropped its cluster of hazelnuts, lowered its head and began to vibrate its slightly raised wings with an especially hard side to side shaking of the tail and at the same time giving a scold note. The approaching titmouses left the immediate area without coming any closer to the displaying individual. Once they were gone the display stopped but the remaining titmouse continued to scold for a few minutes after they were gone. The bird then flew down to the ground and picked up the cluster of hazelnuts, flew back to the same small tree trunk and started hammering on them again.

Brewer (1961. *Wilson Bull.*, 73:348–373) states that behavior resembling the wings-raised and head-forward postures described above are occasionally seen in the Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*) and Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*). Laskey (1957. *Bird-Banding*, 28:135–145) reports a similar threatening posture in the Tufted Titmouse. The bird crouches down with spread wings, head thrust forward and emits rasping notes. Dixon (1949. *Condor*, 51:110–135) referring to the Plain Titmouse (*Parus inornatus*) states that they have a threatening posture which may be accompanied by wing vibrations. Odum (1941. *Auk*, 58:518–535) reports a similar display in the Carolina Chickadee.—GARY O. WALLACE, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916, 22 February 1966.*

Cape May Warbler in Costa Rica.—According to Slud (1964. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 128:322), the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) seems not to have been recorded in Central America before the early 1950's. In seven full years of field work in Costa Rica, Slud found this warbler only twice: near Barranca beside the Pacific coast in late November; and near Turrialba on the Caribbean slope, where he