

used in this report is that resulting from studies of flickers (see Short, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 129:307-428, 1965) and is to be used in my forthcoming monograph of the genus *Colaptes*.—LESTER L. SHORT, JR., *American Museum of Natural History, New York 10024, 8 January 1969.*

Red-bellied Woodpecker feeds Tufted Titmouse.—On 24 June, 1968, while watching the activities of a pair of adult Tufted Titmice (*Parus bicolor*) and their 3 recently fledged young in the Oliver's Woods Wildlife Preserve, located ½ mile south of the University of Oklahoma campus, I observed the following encounter between one of the fledglings and an adult Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*).

At 20:05, 53 minutes after the young birds had fledged, the family group was perched in a large elm tree 20 yards from the abandoned nest. An adult Red-bellied Woodpecker was foraging nearby and carrying food to a single fledgling of its own species which was perched in a tree adjoining the elm. On one trip back to its fledgling, and carrying what appeared to be a larval insect, the woodpecker landed about 18 inches from one of the fledgling tits. The tit immediately began to beg (wing flutter and call) and ran along the limb toward the woodpecker with his bill opened wide and his head and neck stretched forward. The woodpecker quickly moved backward several steps but the fledgling continued in pursuit, whereupon the woodpecker leaned forward and fed the tit.

The tit family group and the woodpecker were both active in the immediate area for the remainder of the day but no further encounters between the two were observed.—JAMES R. CURRY, *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73069, 26 September 1968.*

A Carolina Wren shadow-boxing.—On 21 August 1968 a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) came to my window feeding-shelf, and soon seemed to notice its image in the pane. It stared toward that for some seconds, then, still staring, gave three bursts of song. Then it moved closer and after singing several more times gave the glass a number of sharp pecks. It flew away, in six minutes returned, stared again at the pane and gave it one peck, then left for good. On 18 October the same wren, presumably, came again and, before I accidentally frightened it away, sang four phrases while gazing at the pane. A few other times in 1968, between 22 June and 24 December, I saw a Carolina Wren on the feeder but it ignored the window. Likewise, the species has visited this feeder in other years, some color-banded birds over periods as long as three months, without ever being seen to shadow-box.

Possibly these comparatively unusual late-summer and fall instances of the behavior are related to the Carolina Wren's occupation of territory throughout the year (Laskey, *Bird-Banding*, 19:101, 1948), just as I have a number of August to January dates for the Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*) and Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), which maintain year-round or winter territories—although I also have December dates for the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) and Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*). No literature available to me records this behavior by any species of wren.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, *2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore, Maryland, 8 January 1969.*

Robin kills snake.—On the afternoon of 20 June 1968, at a distance of about 25 yards, I saw an adult Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) kill a snake. The encounter took place in the bare wheel-track of a farm lane, which had grass in the center and at both