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Downy Woodpecker feeds on insects in a spider's web.—The taking of prey from spider webs is a rarely reported form of interspecific prey theft. Recent reviews of this phenomenon (Waide and Hailman, *Wilson Bull.* 89:345, 1977; Brockmann and Barnard, *Anim. Behav.* 27:487–514, 1979) have documented its occurrence in six avian families: Vireonidae, Trochilidae, Emberizidae, Troglodytidae, Fringillidae, and Bombycillidae. I report this behavior for the Picidae.

On 26 April 1982 at 15:31 (CDT) in the Thunderbird Recreation Area in Walworth County, Wisconsin, I observed a male Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) perched on one branch of a fork atop a ca 10-m snag. Observations were made from the base of the tree with 7 × 35 binoculars. Suspended across the fork was the spider's orb-web that contained numerous small winged insects (ca 2 mm in length). No spider was seen. The woodpecker plucked from the web and ate at least eight of the insects. It then tore down the rest of the web and disappeared behind the branch. It reappeared several seconds later with strands of the web still hanging from its bill and flew from sight. Prior to tearing the web down, the bird did not appear to be entangled in the web, nor did it appear to have webbing in its bill.

Brockmann and Barnard (1979) suggested that collecting of spider webs for nesting material by trochilids may have led birds to stealing prey from webs. Unlike the six families previously reported as feeding on prey in spider webs, *P. pubescens* is not known to collect webs or fibrous material for its nest (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 174, 1939; Harrison, *A Field Guide to Birds' Nests*, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts, 1975). Thus, there is no link between web-gathering for nesting material and web-feeding in this species, and why the woodpecker tore down the web remains unknown.

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Nest-building behavior in a young American Robin.—On 21 June 1985, in Lawrence, Kansas, I saw a young American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) at a robin's nest, unused since it was depredated after egg laying in early May. The robin was in fresh juvenal plumage, with a heavily spotted breast and wing coverts; its tail was about full length. The robin crouched in the nest with wings and tail drooping and body feathers fluffed out, and pushed its breast against the nest rim, while kicking backward with its feet. The bird stood up repeatedly and repositioned itself in the nest. These movements closely resembled those used by adults for cup formation and lining the inside of the nest with mud. The bird also stood several times on a branch near the nest edge, pulling at strands of nest material and making tucking movements with them without dislodging any. There was a striking similarity between the movements made by this bird and those of an unmarked adult female building a nest that I had watched several times about 6 weeks earlier. The young robin made nest-building movements at the nest for approximately 15 min. No activity was seen near the nest from 21 June until the nest's destruction in late August.

This appears to be the first record of nest-building behavior in young robins. Hand-reared