

Wilson Bull., 99(3), 1987, pp. 497–498

Suspected adult intraspecific killing by House Wrens.—Although infanticide has been observed in several species of birds (Mock 1984), the killing of adult conspecifics is far less common (Lombardo 1986). The purpose of this note is to report the possibility of the intraspecific killing of adult House Wrens (*Troglodytes aedon*).

In 1984 we initiated a study of House Wren reproductive strategies at Presqu'île Provincial Park in southern Ontario (see Belles-Isles and Picman 1986a for a description of our methods and study area). In 1984, 1985, and 1986; 60, 92, and 69 wren nest boxes (entrance diameter = 3 cm), respectively, were distributed throughout the study area. In all 3 years, most boxes were occupied by House Wrens. In May of 1986, we found 2 dead male House Wrens inside nest boxes that were being defended actively by unbanded male wrens. One of the dead birds was banded in 1985 as occupant of the box. The back of the head and the upper areas of the back of the dead wren were defeathered and covered with dried blood, and there was a small puncture wound on the back of the head. The second dead wren was found in a box about 2 km from the first one. It was an unbanded male whose back of the head and back were also defeathered and covered with dried blood. In both cases the wrens could not have been dead for more than a few days, as there was no indication of decomposition.

The fact that neither bird was eaten suggests that they were not killed by predators. The defeathered hindhead and back of the dead wrens (apparently characteristic of attacks by small birds, Lombardo 1986), and the presence of a small puncture wound on one of the birds, suggest that a small bird with a sharp, pointed beak was responsible for these killings. Because nest boxes in which we found dead birds were defended by male House Wrens, we believe that male wrens were responsible.

Several observations suggest that House Wrens could kill adult conspecifics. Infant killing by House Wrens has often been observed (Belles-Isles and Picman 1986b), and Beckwith (1913) described a case of heterospecific adult killing during which a House Wren inflicted fatal wounds to a House Sparrow's (*Passer domesticus*) head and back.

Cavities suitable for nesting are probably limiting in our area (Belles-Isles and Picman 1986a). The removal of 23 randomly selected boxes in 1986 coupled with strong site tenacity exhibited by male House Wrens (unpubl. data) may have intensified wren competition for nesting sites and resulted in these two cases of adult killing.

Acknowledgments.—We thank The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources for permission to work on their property, and The University of Waterloo and the O.M.N.R. for accommodation. L. Joe and D. Choanière kindly lent us their car. K. Bildstein, J. Crook, and M. Lombardo provided constructive comments on the manuscript. This research was supported by NSERC operating grant to J. Picman and NSERC graduate scholarship to J.-C. Belles-Isles.

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Wilson Bull., 99(3), 1987, pp. 498–499

Possible long-distance pair migration in *Cyanerpes cyaneus*.—Greenberg and Gradwohl (1980) found Canada Warblers (*Wilsonia canadensis*) associating in male-female pairs on migration in Panama, without knowing if the pairs formed locally or not. Similarly, I have often seen male-female pairs of tanagers (Thraupinae) wandering locally in the nonbreeding season in the interior of southeastern Brazil. Here I report possible long-distance pair migration for a thraupine bird, the Red-legged Honeycreeper (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*).

On 18 August 1985, I found a pair of Red-legged Honeycreepers (*C. cyaneus*) probing in flowers atop a eucalyptus at the lake of the Horto Florestal, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil (22°25'S, 47°31'W, 590 m elevation). The male was in winter plumage, although a few dark feathers on body and head suggested that he was regaining summer plumage. On 27 July 1986, a pair of Red-legged Honeycreepers was in the same tree, which had started to flower in June, but had only reached full flower in the crown in late July. The male was in winter plumage, with bright red legs, black wings and tail, and green body.

Apparently, these are the only records of this species for the state of São Paulo. Since 1975, Yoshika Oniki and I have been searching throughout the state for birds, without otherwise finding the species. The nearest known breeding grounds are in eastern coastal Rio de Janeiro, nearly 600 km airline east of Rio Claro (Sick 1985). Sick records wandering birds as far west as the city of Rio de Janeiro, 440 km east of Rio Claro.

The species is known to wander in nonbreeding groups (Skutch 1954, Moynihan 1962), but pair association within these groups has not been confirmed. It seems unlikely that a male and female would separately find a tree so far from the known range of the species in two separate years. It also seems unlikely that an unmated pair would wander together for such distances. I suggest that at least one of the birds was the same in both years, and that this was a case of long-distance pair migration. Long-distance homing to a flowering tree would be interesting, especially as Skutch (1954) and Dickey and van Rossem (1938) consider the Red-legged Honeycreeper a local migrant, while the A.O.U. Check-list (1983) refers to it as a "resident" species. Winter movement to the southern Brazilian highlands is also unexpected, for the birds were in a region colder than anywhere in their known range.

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