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**A Mortality Table for Wood Ducks.**—I obtained records of recoveries of banded Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) from the Bird Banding Laboratory, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland, enabling me to prepare what I consider to be a reasonably representative table of the mortality rate of these birds. In an effort to represent the full life spans of the birds, I selected data that pertained only to birds banded as locals. The data were further selected to include only birds shot by hunters and only birds with full information at the time of recovery. In order to assure that no further recoveries will be made of the banded sample used, only birds banded before 1967 were used, and the data obtained included birds recovered through 10 March 1976. The records used included birds banded in various states scattered throughout the Wood Duck's range.

TABLE 1.  
Mortality table for Wood Ducks banded as locals

Age in years	Alive at start of year	Died during year	Percent mortality
0-1	543	356	65.6
1-2	187	92	49.2
2-3	95	45	47.4
3-4	50	25	50.0
4-5	25	14	56.0
5-6	11	6	54.5
6-7	5	1	20.0
7-8	4	2	50.0
8-9	2	2	100.0
Total and average		543	54.7

The annual mortality rate for 543 Wood Ducks is presented in Table 1. Nearly two thirds of the birds were killed in their first year of life, and the average annual mortality rate was 54.7 percent. The oldest bird lived into its eighth year. Of the 543 birds, the sex was indicated for 431. The average annual mortality rate was 51.4 percent for the males and 59.6 percent for the females. Thus, the mortality rate was slightly higher for the females, and there was no evidence that hunters selected the more beautiful and conspicuous males, as might have been expected.—PAUL A. STEWART, *203 Mooreland Drive, Oxford, North Carolina 27565*. Received 30 January 1977, accepted 11 March 1977.

**Ectoparasites Found in the Nest Cavities of Pileated Woodpeckers in Oregon.**—Ectoparasites of the Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) have been little studied. A few species collected from the birds have been reported but apparently no one has examined nests for ectoparasites or inquilines. The nest fauna of the European representative of the genus (*D. martius*) has received more attention, and there are several papers listing insect species found in nests (Hicks, 1959, 1962). The most extensive of these lists 28 species of insects, two of which are considered ectoparasites (Nordberg, 1936).

We examined the contents of 18 nest cavities collected in 1975 (8) and 1976 (10) on the Starkey Experimental Forest, 35-40 km southwest of La Grande, Union Co., Oregon. Twelve nest cavities, sampled in June and July, contained nestlings (one within a week) at the time collections were made. Six nest cavities were examined in September, approximately eight weeks after nestlings had