general area, it is puzzling why the parents expended time and energy towards unrelated juveniles. Because both adults of the pair were involved and the altruistic behavior extended for some time, it is difficult to formulate a plausible explanation for this observation, except mistaken identity. Although I observed other juveniles outside their natal territories, I observed only one other instance of adults caring for the young. In that case a parent accompanied one of its young for a few minutes outside their territory. Young Horned Larks leave the nest at an early age (several days before they can fly well) and are very secretive, probably to reduce the risk of predation (Beason and Franks, Auk 90: 359–363, 1973). It also makes them difficult to locate. Because of the life history of this species, selection should favor the ability of individuals to recognize their young and direct their efforts accordingly. Any expenditure in time and energy on unrelated young would be counter to Darwinian fitness. Weatherhead and Robertson (1980) feel that the apparent altruism they observed was the result of an artificial situation which would be rare in nature. The apparent altruism I observed was in response to a natural situation which occurs regularly in nature. However, the frequency of feeding alien young instead of ignoring them is unknown in the Horned Lark. Consequently the question of whether this is an example of mistaken identity by one pair of Horned Larks or an expression of altruistic behavior for the species is unresolved. The first explanation is more appealing. D. Niles and an anonymous reviewer provided helpful comments on the manuscript.—ROBERT C. BEASON, *Biology Department, State University of New York, Geneseo, New York 14454.* Received 3 Apr. 1984; accepted 30 July 1984.

Pileated Woodpecker Nest in Natural Cavity.—On 28 May 1983 we found a Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) nest containing 2 young in a densely wooded area in Claytor Lake State Park, Pulaski County, Virginia. The nest was 9 m above ground in the trunk of a live American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). After the young had fledged, we examined the cavity. The oval entrance was 23 × 10 cm on the outside and tapered to 14 × 9 cm inside. The entrance surface was smooth, dark, and unaltered by the woodpecker. The cavity was 25 cm deep when measured from the bottom of the entrance and showed some signs of enlargement (although very few chips were found close to the tree). The cavity was probably formed by heart-rotting fungi which entered the tree where a limb had fallen off. There were no signs of previous use by other animals.

Pileated Woodpeckers typically excavate a new nest cavity each year and cavities excavated during previous years are rarely reused (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 174:178, 1939; Bull and Meslow, J. For. 75:335–337, 1977). We know of no other record of a Pileated Woodpecker nesting in a natural cavity.

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