

A Red-bellied Woodpecker Robs a Sapsucker.—In December, 1927, I noted a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius varius*) on one of the sugar maple trees in our yard. He was busily engaged in drilling rows of holes around the larger limbs of the tree. I could see he had already constructed a large number of these miniature wells, which he toured from time to time. Each day he would come to the tree around 11:00 A. M. and would spend there from an hour and a half to two hours or more. One day as I was watching him make his rounds, he had a caller—a Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*). Immediately upon arrival the latter began to eat at the Sapsucker's holes. Indeed, he was hard to fill, and would fly at the Sapsucker, causing him to dodge around a limb in order to keep out of the way. Resentment seemed to be on the wrong side. The Sapsucker bore the intrusion patiently and without vociferation. Several times thereafter I saw the robber still working at his holdup game.—N. M. McGUIRE, *Nelson, Mo.*

Bank Swallows Killed by Automobiles.—On July 23, 1931, with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollister, we noted ten or twelve dead Bank Swallows on a graveled road about a small lake about twenty-five miles southeast of Fargo. While driving near the same place on July 26 we found a group of fifty to one hundred birds on the telephone wires and about as many on the roadway. It was necessary to slow down to avoid striking them. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brentzel report that near Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, they saw on the same day large numbers of birds on dead trees, telephone wires, and on the road. In three places the roadway was black with dead birds, estimated at a total of 1,000. Both of these instances were on graveled roads on very warm days. The Brentzels state that large numbers of birds have been seen at this particular place in other years, but not the dead birds. A low meadow adjoins the road on one side and a farm house is located on the other, but there is no bank nearby.—O. A. STEVENS, *Fargo, N. D.*

Some Brief Bird Notes from Indiana.—The *Aralia spinosa* berries are relished by Robins, Red-eyed Vireos, and other birds in the fall. The common Pokeberry is a source of great delight for Robins in the late fall. I have seen six Robins at one time feasting in one bush. Frozen apples that have been left on the tree are liked by many winter birds. Snow Buntings, which are very rare in this part of the country (I have known them to visit this place only once), feed upon weed seeds, even when the snow is very deep, and will jump upon a weed, breaking it down, and will then eagerly devour the seeds. Birds change their diet many times, according to the supply.

Robins almost all departed during August in 1930 and 1931, leaving but a few stragglers with us. I have travelled in eight other states during the time the Robins were the most plentiful, and find that in no place are there such a great number of these birds as in our own vicinity. I wonder why this is true? In many places for some reason we found few if any Robins. I think the Bluebirds are increasing in number in many places. Red-headed Woodpeckers are killed more than any other species of birds by autos, I think. I believe it is because they are clumsy and cannot get out of the way. The Yellow-breasted Chat is to be found in this part of the country often now, but formerly it was rare. It nests near this place, and I have made a thorough study of its habits, home and song, and find it a most interesting bird. It nests in wild cut-over areas that man seldom visits.—MRS. HORACE P. COOK, *Anderson, Ind.*