

is greater than measurements listed for females of all races of *D. pileatus* by Ridgway (1914. Birds of North and Middle America. Part VI. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* No. 50). Compared with females in the U.S. National Museum, this specimen's bill is longer than: that of every southeastern specimen (*D. p. pileatus*, *D. p. floridanus*), those of most northeastern (*abieticola*) females, and those of some northwestern (*picinus*) specimens. Not only is the bill extraordinarily long in this melanistic bird, but it is also narrower (12.2 mm wide at center of nostrils) and less massive than those of all the adult female specimens of *D. pileatus* that I examined.

This unusual specimen approaches *D. martius* in the virtual absence of white in its plumage, although it does not tend toward that species in other features, such as *martius*' larger size and restricted crest. Nevertheless, there is a striking resemblance between this abnormal specimen of *D. pileatus* and *D. martius*. The plumage pattern of the Pileated Woodpecker is intermediate between the generally barred and more patterned, tropical, New World species of *Dryocopus*, and the less patterned and larger Old World species, *D. martius* and *D. javensis*. The melanistic Pileated Woodpecker described above suggests that genetically simple, melanic tendencies may have played a role in evolution of *pileatus*, *martius*, and *javensis* from ancestral (tropical American?) forms.—LESTER L. SHORT, JR., *Bird and Mammal Laboratories, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., 11 February 1965.*

Duet Singing in the Carolina Wren.—Based on observations I have made in South Carolina and Florida I have concluded that the male and female of mated pairs of Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) regularly sing duets.

The duet consists of the male's three- or four-note phrases repeated four or five times. The female joins in, usually toward the last notes of the first phrase with a buzzy, rather high-pitched trill which lasts well into the second phrase of the male's song. The trill of the female has not been heard by me except when the male was singing, though a somewhat similar lower pitched trill is sometimes used by Carolina Wrens. The female does not always join the song of the male, but in the pairs that I have observed she usually sings once or twice in a series of songs by the male, most often toward the start of a singing session. I have seen a female join in with a male in singing when a third bird appeared in the vicinity. In this case she came from a short distance away and hopped to a position just below and about a yard away from the male.

A recent observation, 19 November 1964, at Greenville, South Carolina, involved two pairs of Carolina Wrens. A male in my yard started to sing and was joined by his mate. Across the street a second male answered along with its mate.

I have heard Carolina Wrens singing duets in McClellanville, South Carolina and Sebring, Florida, as well as in Greenville, South Carolina. I have heard duets sung in all seasons of the year.—JAMES B. SHULER, 43 Kirkwood Lane, Greenville, South Carolina, 30 November 1964.

Bluebirds feeding Mockingbird nestlings.—On 14 May 1964, we observed a pair of Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) feeding Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) nestlings. Feeding of nestlings of one species by adults of another species has been reported for other species pairs but seems not to have been recorded for bluebirds and Mockingbirds.

The observation was made at Dr. Archie Carr's residence in Micanopy, Alachua County, Florida. The Mockingbird nest was on a low-hanging limb of a slash pine, approximately 4 feet above ground. Eighteen feet up the trunk of the same tree was a bird box; in a