

a leaf base with coarse grass and flexible stems of small shrubs woven together to make a bowl; there was no cup lining. The exterior was adorned with tissue paper, pieces of wide grass, and strips of bark.

Breeding season.—The breeding season of the Red-whiskered Bulbul in India is “chiefly March to July in the north, December to June in the south with a second period in September after the monsoon” (Ali and Ripley, op. cit.). Carleton and Owre (op. cit.) reported their earliest nest on 9 February. From data presently available, an extended breeding season seems also to be the case in Hawaii (Fig. 3). One bulbul was observed carrying nesting material as early as 29 February 1976 (pers. obs.); young were reported to have fledged as late as 14 August 1971. With an equable climate throughout the year, and release from competition, it is not surprising to find a protracted breeding season in Hawaii.

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Removal of fur from a live raccoon by Tufted Titmice.—We have raised and released a number of raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) into the wooded property at the back of our home. Although the raccoons are self-sufficient in the wild they tend to return to the vicinity of our home at fairly regular intervals. During the spring of 1976 1 individual chose to rest high in the limbs of a shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) during the afternoons.

On 3 separate occasions between mid-April and the first week of May we observed a pair of Tufted Titmice (*Parus bicolor*) obtaining nesting material from the back of a raccoon. Typically, a pair of birds would fly to some branches next to the raccoon. Then, as 1 bird sat on a branch watching, the second individual made continuous short flights to the tail and more rarely the back of the raccoon pulling out small amounts of underfur. At times the bird perched directly on the back of the raccoon. The titmouse had to retreat quite often since the raccoon would finally become so annoyed that it would swipe at the bird with its forepaw or snap at it. However, the titmouse was never discouraged for long and simply resumed its efforts until its beak was full of fur. Then it would fly off to the nest to deposit the fur. At other times the 1 titmouse collecting fur transferred it to the watching partner and once both bills were full they would fly off together in the direction of the nest. Eventually, the titmice would return to the raccoon and this occurred several times during each observation period. Reports in the literature document the fact that the titmouse is an opportunist and collects nesting material from other living animals including the red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), and opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) (see J. W. Goertz, *Wilson Bull.* 74:189–190, 1962).—BARBARA K. ESHBAUGH, *Oxford, Ohio 45056* and W. HARDY ESHBAUGH, *Dept. of Botany, Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio 45056*. Accepted 19 May 1978.