

seldom overlapped songs, especially during playback experiments, although they provided no actual data or results of statistical tests. In addition, Wasserman's (1978) and Todt's (Z. Tierpsychol. 57:73–93, 1981) descriptive studies show that White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) and European Blackbirds (*Turdus merula*) avoid intraspecific masking. Ovenbirds at least partially avoid masking by singing immediately after hearing conspecifics. This response could be the result of direct selection for overlap avoidance or the result of individuals answering the stimulus of a singing conspecific. Unlike the results Hultsch and Todt (Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol. 11:253–260, 1982) obtained for Nightingales (*Luscinia megarhynchos*), there was no evidence for individual variation among Ovenbirds in the tendency to avoid overlap. These results demonstrate the influence that singing conspecifics may have on the temporal patterning of song.

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Gila Woodpecker stores acorns.—The Gila Woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*) has not been observed to store food, although close relatives, such as the Red-bellied Woodpecker (*M. carolinus*), are known to do so (Roberts, *Am. Nat.* 114:418–438, 1979; Short, Woodpeckers of the World, Delaware Mus. Nat. Hist. Monogr., 4, 1982). On 26 December 1984, near the main library at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, we watched a male Gila Woodpecker picking acorns from oaks (*Quercus* sp.), flying with them to a group of palm trees (*Washingtonia* sp., *Phoenix* sp.) about 75 m away, and storing them among the fibers at the bases of cut and broken fronds. We watched the bird store about eight acorns in 30 min. The storing behavior of this bird was identical to that of Acorn Woodpeckers (*M. formicivorus*) when the latter are not storing in prepared holes (MacRoberts and MacRoberts, *Ornithol. Monogr.* 21, 1976). A number of oak seedlings had sprouted in the “storage palms” indicating that acorns had been stored there in previous years.—M. H. MACROBERTS AND B. R. MACROBERTS, *740 Columbia, Shreveport, Louisiana 71104*. *Accepted 31 May 1985.*

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Brown Noddy attacks mouse.—Predation upon live mammals is not common in terns (Sterninae), and the only dietary items reported previously for the Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus*) are fish and marine invertebrates (Serventy et al., *The Handbook of Australian Sea-Birds*, A. H. and A. W. Reed, Sydney, Australia, 1971; Frith, *The Complete Book of Australian Birds*, Reader's Digest Services, Sydney, Australia, 1976; Brown, *J. Anim. Ecol.* 44:731–742, 1975; Ashmole and Ashmole, *Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull.* 24:1–131, 1967).

On 20 June 1981, during a vegetation survey of Long Island, a coral cay on Chesterfield