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

Reef, New Caledonia, I watched a Brown Noddy alight in a small patch of *Boerhavia* and seize a live mouse in its beak. The tern lunged forward several times, getting a better purchase on the mouse and apparently attempting to swallow it. The action took place about 4 m from me. When I approached closer and attempted to take a photograph, the mouse either escaped or was released by the bird, which then flew away. I attempted to catch the mouse, but it escaped into the vegetation. The only species of mouse known from the island is the introduced *Mus musculus*.

During mouse plagues, mice have been taken by Whiskered Terns (*Chlidonias hybridae*) and Gull-billed Terns (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) (Hobbs, Emu 76:219–220, 1976); the latter species also preys on lizards (Rohwer and Woolfenden, Wilson Bull. 80:330–331, 1968; Frith, 1976), as do Grey-backed Terns (*Sterna lunata*) (Clapp, Wilson Bull. 88:354, 1976). I am unaware of any records of species of *Sterna* feeding on mammals.

Brown Noddies nest mainly on coral cays, where small mammals are not usually found. Historically, noddies would have had little opportunity to take such prey. The present observation indicates that they have sufficient behavioral flexibility to take prey other than marine organisms on an opportunistic basis, and it represents the only known predatory attack by terns of this genus on a mammal.—HAROLD HEATWOLE, *Dept. Zoology, Univ. New England, Armidale, New South Wales, 2351, Australia.* *Accepted 30 Apr. 1985.*

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Eastern Screech-Owl captures goldfish in patio pond.—A search of the literature reveals that fish are included as an uncommon source of food for the Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*). Chapman (Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America, D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, New York 1937:337) reported that of 255 stomach contents examined (presumably by Fisher) only one contained fish. Rising and Schueler (Wilson Bull. 92:250–51, 1980) found vertebrae and other parts of a 5–6-cm fish in the stomach contents of a screech owl. Cope and Barber (Wilson Bull. 90:450, 1978) referred to Frazar as having found 16 horned pouts (Pisces: *Ictalurus nebulosus*) in a screech owl nest cavity. Other authors include, but not frequently, fish in the diet of screech owls. I have not found reference to an observation of screech owls capturing fish, and the one observation of this species in water was by Crowe (Wilson Bull. 65:207, 1953), who saw a screech owl bathing in a puddle of water 2.5–5.0 cm deep.

Adjacent to a wing of our home is a small, ornamental, semicircular fish pond, approximately 4.5–2.1 m wide and 0.7 m deep at the center. The pond is clearly visible from our living room through large sliding glass doors. Hanging ceramic pots of plants suspended from the overhanging roof are frequently used as perches by birds. After dark, the pond is brightly illuminated. On several evenings, an Eastern Screech-Owl had been seen clinging to a swaying pot and peering down toward the 15–25 goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) that feed at the surface. The depth of the pond is such that mammalian predators move slowly and inadequately through the water, enabling the fish to take refuge under overhanging rocks and in protected caverns. I have watched raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) move with difficulty through the deep water, unable to capture the goldfish; yet, the number of fish slowly declined without visible remains of the fish in the area. On 26 January 1984, well after dark (ca. 22:30), I observed a screech owl flying apparently out of the pond, for the disturbed water surface indicated that something other than fish had been in the water. Within 15 min I saw a screech owl drop directly down from an overhanging limb and enter the water feet first. Its head was held above the water and its widely outstretched wings were beating the