express our thanks to G. T. Allen and S. V. Sherrod for their comments on an earlier draft. The research is a cooperative effort between Idaho Power Company, the Bureau of Land Management, Boise District's Snake River Birds of Prey Research Project, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company.—ANTHONIE M. A. HOLTHUIJZEN, *Idaho Power Company, Environmental Affairs Dept., Box 70, Boise, Idaho 83707,* PETER A. DULEY, JOAN C. HAGAR, SCOTT A. SMITH, AND KRISTIN N. WOOD, *Snake River Birds of Prey Research Project, Bureau of Land Management, 3948 Development Ave., Boise, Idaho 83705.* *Received 22 Apr. 1986, accepted 14 July 1986.*

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An incident of brood parasitism by the Verdin.—While in south Texas during May and June, 1980–1982, I recorded an incident of interspecific brood parasitism of a Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) by the Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*), a species thought only to build its own nests.

On 22 May 1980, at the Val Verde Trailer Park, Donna, Hidalgo County, Texas, I found a Northern Mockingbird nest that contained two Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*) eggs and a single Verdin egg, all of which were being incubated. The nest was located in a citrus tree, about 2 m above ground level. The eggs were taken by a predator about 24 hours after my discovery, before any hatched. To my knowledge, this is the first reported case of interspecific parasitism by the Verdin.

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Downy Woodpecker caches food.—Caching of food is rare in woodpeckers. Two species, the Acorn Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) (MacRoberts and MacRoberts, Ornithol. Monogr. 21, 1976) and the Lewis Woodpecker (*M. lewisi*) (Bock, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 92, 1970) are known to store large numbers of acorns for future use. Food caching is also noted for the Red-bellied Woodpecker (*M. carolinus*), Gila Woodpecker (*M. uropygialis*), Golden-fronted Woodpecker (*M. aurifrons*), Red-headed Woodpecker (*M. erythrocephalus*), Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*), and Red-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*), (Conner and Knoll, Auk 96:195, 1970, and references within). On 6 November 1985, I observed a female Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) feeding on poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) berries. The bird was about 3 m from me when first seen and moved to within 1.3 m as it foraged in a dying apple (*Pyrus malus*) tree. The bird sat crosswise on the twigs of both the poison ivy and apple, and often turned upside down in the manner of a Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) or Black-capped Chickadee (*P. atricapillus*) to reach the ivy berries. Six times the bird flew, with one to several berries in its beak, to a second apple tree about 20 m away. On one occasion the bird was seen to place the berries in a crack in the bark