

had been banded April 10). This amounted to fewer meals per capita than two other two hour records I have for broods of seven day Song Sparrows, each containing four birds: on July 14, 1929 between 7:47 and 9:47 11 meals were brought by the female and 33 by the male; on May 12, 1930 between 2:50 and 4:50 30 meals were brought by the female and 16 by the male (the male was the same, but the females were different birds).

In the afternoon of this same day I banded and weighed the brood. The Song Sparrows weighed 13.5, 14, 14.2, 14.8 and 16.5 grams respectively; the Cowbird 24.5 grams. The average weight of these Song Sparrows—14.6 grams—compares favorably with that of another brood of four of the same age, namely 15 grams.

At 5 P. M. May 14 the six were in the nest, but all left the next morning at the normal age of ten days. It seemed to me a notable achievement for a pair of Song Sparrows to raise five of their own young plus a Cowbird. The fact that the latter did not hatch earlier than the others deprived it of any initial advantage and undoubtedly contributed to the happy outcome.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Columbus, Ohio*.

**Evening Grosbeak in Delaware.**—From April 12 until May 5, 1930 I had four Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) on my lawn, three males and one female. I have studied birds in Delaware for quite a number of years but have never seen this species before. The birds seemed to feed on silver maple and Norway spruce trees. Dr. Witmer Stone tells me that so far as he is aware this constitutes the first record of the bird for the state of Delaware although it has occurred farther south in New Jersey.—ETHEL W. BRADY, *Middletown, Del.*

**Lapland Longspur in Somerset County, New Jersey, in April.**—On April 5, at Lammington (near Somerville), N. J., I discovered a Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), among a flock of Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*), in a plowed field.

As I was watching the Larks with my glasses, while they crept about among the stubble, I noticed a smaller, darker, bird whose manner of walking,—as well as the difference in size and color, immediately distinguished it from the Larks. It was a male Lapland Longspur,—and an extremely well marked bird;—I was able to study it within about 8 feet, and saw distinctly the prominent chestnut collar around the back of the neck, the black cheeks and throat, and the light-coloured bill; the greyish-black streaked back, and the white outer-tail feathers and white underparts, streaked on the sides with black. As it flew it uttered a harsh chattering note, strikingly different from the soft call of the Horned Larks.

This field seems to be especially favored, ornithologically;—last year I found Upland Plover, Henslow's Sparrows and Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*), nesting in the immediate area; and it was while searching for a possible nest of the last named species that I found the Longspur.