

male taken at Beach on October 22 and 29, 1927, respectively, are doubtless among the first of this now common bird to be collected in Illinois.

Hedymeles ludovicianus. ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK.—A late female was captured alive at Beach on November 12, 1927.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNAH SPARROW.—A very late male was shot at Beach on December 21, 1927.

Ammodramus savannarum australis. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—A late fall record consists of an immature female secured at Beach on November 12, 1927.

Passerherbulus henslowii henslowii. HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—On the above occasion an immature male of this species was obtained from a group of three.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni.¹ LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—An early fall migrant was seen at Beach on August 1, 1928.

Melospiza georgiana. SWAMP SPARROW.—A wintering female was taken at Beach on January 15, 1927, with the temperature 13 degrees below zero.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, and PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Recent Records for Oklahoma and Texas.—The following observations were made in the fall of 1932 while crossing through this area by automobile.

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis (Gmelin). OSPREY.—Near Yukon, Oklahoma on October 13, one was seen carrying a large fish over a reservoir.

Muscivora forficata (Gmelin). SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—Three were seen and one was taken beyond the western limits of Sayre, Oklahoma on October 14. The late date of occurrence is interesting. Mrs. Nice (Birds of Oklahoma, Univ. Okla. Bull. n. s. no. 20, 1924, p. 56) records the latest in Cleveland County, Oklahoma as October 5 to 21.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris Linnaeus. STARLING.—On October 14 seven were seen flying south near Bridgeport, Oklahoma. Others were observed November 13, near Strawn, Texas. These represent the most western points at which this species was recorded.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Importance of Stoneflies in the Winter Food of Certain Passerine Birds.—The classic studies of Beal on the food of birds are known to all economic ornithologists. In 1898 (*Farmers' Bull.* 54, U. S. Dept. Agr.) he pointed out that the Tree Sparrow, in winter, fed entirely on weed seeds. What little has been published on the winter food of fringillids since that time appears to be in accordance with the observations of Beal. The writer wishes to record certain qualifying observations where these birds, together with other species, were found to feed on insects during the winter months.

¹The authors have specially requested the retention of the double "i" in this and the preceding names although not in accord with the A. O. U. Check List.