During the winter of 1932–33 five Tree Sparrows were collected. Two were taken on December 24, one on the following day, one on January 21 and the last on February 20. The visceral contents of all were noted. As was to be expected, weed seeds formed the prominent part of their fare, but insects were found in four. Chief among these were small stoneflies, *Allocapnia recta*, which were determined by their describer, Dr. P. W. Claassen.

On January 21, 1933, two Chickadees and a pair of Golden-crowned Kinglets were shot. They had been observed several minutes before they were collected, and were busily feeding in the top of a willow, forty or fifty feet above a small stream. Their gizzards were all crammed with small stoneflies.

On March 27, 1933, I collected a Slate-colored Junco that had eaten, in addition to a number of weed seeds, several stoneflies. A Song Sparrow taken the same day had eaten a number of these primitive insects.

Briefly, wherever a small stream flows through brushy land, stoneflies are likely to be encountered. The nymphs live wholly submerged in the water, where they cling to the undersurfaces of stones. A warm day throughout the winter will bring thousands of transformed imagos to the vegetation surrounding the water. A count on February 20, 1933, when the temperature reached 55° F., revealed an average of 23 stoneflies to a square foot near dusk. These were observed on the siding of a house near a stream. Thus it can be seen that, potentially, they are a source of food of the first magnitude for birds that will eat them. As few birds would probably refuse them, this may account for the little resident flocks of sparrows, kinglets, etc., that customarily follow the small streams and their environs throughout the winter.

The reader must be reminded that the stoneflies mentioned are all of the small, soft-bodied species, seldom exceeding ten millimeters in length and rarely more than two in width. They are not to be confused with the large species, such as *Perla*.—W. J. Hamilton, Jr., *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Speed of Racing Pigeons.—In view of the interest in the speed of flying birds the following data secured from a friend who breeds racing pigeons may be worth publishing although I am aware that there is a mass of similar data in the records of various Racing Pigeon Associations.

Attalla, Ala., to Washington, D. C., 650 miles by air, 17.1 hours; average speed, 38 miles per hour.

Chicago, Ill., to Beltsville, Md., 580 miles by air, 15.66 hours; average speed, 37 miles per hour.

Morristown, Tenn. to Washington, D. C., 400 miles, 7.16 miles; average speed 56 miles per hour.

Bristol, Tenn. to Washington, D. C., 325 miles, 6.25 hours, average speed, 52 miles per hour.

Pulaski, Va., to Washington, D. C., 250 miles, 4.30 hours; average speed, 56 miles per hour.

Cameron, W. Va. to Washington, D. C., 200 miles, 2.7 hours; average speed, 74.5 miles per hour (a world's record for the distance).

Charlottesville, Va. to Washington, D. C., 100 miles, 1.8 hours; average speed, 54.5 miles per hour.—ROBERT A. MULLEN, *Washington, D. C.*