1 beetle, a bostrichid; 3 Diptera, 2 being bibionids; 3 Hymenoptera; and numerous fragments of other insects.

Three Wright's Flycatchers, *Empidonax wrighti,* were collected in Mill Hollow of Logan Canyon on June 18, July 3 and 15. Contained food consisted of 2 Hemiptera; 1 leafhopper; 1 stonefly; 3 adult caddis-flies; 20 Coleoptera including 1 click beetle, 1 scolytid, 4 leaf beetles, and 1 weevil; 1 larval Lepidopteron; 14 Diptera including 1 crane fly, 2 bibionids, 1 robber fly, 1 therevid; 10 Hymenoptera including 1 vespid and 3 winged ants.

A Western Flycatcher, *Empidonax difficilis difficilis,* collected in Richard's Hollow between Logan and Blacksmith Fork Canyons, July 9, contained 1 Homopteron, the aphid *Mindarus abietinus;* 1 Hemipteron; 8 beetles including 2 weevils and 1 leaf beetle; 5 Diptera including 1 green-bottle fly; 6 Hymenoptera, including 1 braconid and a flying ant.

An Olive-sided Flycatcher, *Nuttallornis mesoleucus,* was taken in upper Mill Hollow of Logan Canyon on July 3; this contained 10 Coleoptera including 3 cerambycids, *Toxotus morio,* and 1 scarabaeid; 2 adult Lepidoptera; 2 Diptera; 4 Hymenoptera, 2 being ichneumons.—J. S. STANFORD AND G. F. KNOWLTON, *Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.*

**Food of the Ruddy Turnstone.**—While returning from a boat trip to Bull Island, and Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina, on November 11, 1941, the writer passed a power-boat on the Intercoastal Waterway pulling a large barge loaded with oysters being taken to market. The oyster barge was drawn about 60 to 65 feet behind the power-boat. A flock of 27 Ruddy Turnstones (*Arenaria interpres morinella*), working as individuals, and without apparent regard for others of their kind, were busy feeding on the small invertebrates—small mollusks, crabs, amphipods, isopods, and shipworms—that were adhering to the wet oysters. Repeatedly the birds were noted turning over the oysters in search of additional food.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

***Ilex opaca* as a late winter food for birds.**—Visits on March 9 and 23, 1941, to woodland areas near Wayside, Maryland, revealed that songbirds, in this portion of the southern Maryland peninsula, were concentrated in the several holly (*Ilex opaca*) groves of that area. Both resident and migratory species utilized these groves for shelter and as a source of food. On the former date, a single Red-eyed Towhee and several Bluebirds and Cardinals were observed swallowing *Ilex* berries, while at the latter time, a lone White-throated Sparrow joined hundreds of Robins in consuming these fruits. The large flocks of migrating Robins, seen then, perched several dozen in each pistillate tree and ate greedily from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., with but a slight reduction in numbers and avidity during the latter part of this period. Although numerous on March 9, the holly fruits were perceptibly diminished in abundance by the afternoon of March 23.—GEORGE A. PETRIDES, *Conservation Commission, Charleston, West Virginia.*

**Use of certain *Elaeagnus* species.**—Several ornamental species and varieties of *Elaeagnus* with juicy, pink fruits have been introduced into the southeastern United States. Use of their fruit by birds for food has not previously been recorded. Because these plants have promise for erosion control, wildlife-habitat improvement, and human consumption, limited field collections were made recently by biologists of the Soil Conservation Service. It appears significant that all birds taken near *Elaeagnus* were found to be eating the fruit. Dr. Alfred Rehder, Curator