

? Semple's Blue Jay (<i>Cyanocitta c. ? semplei</i>)	1 ♂: 86.2 (86.2)	3 (?): 70, 74, 80
Northern Blue Jay (<i>Cyanocitta c. cristata</i>)	10 ♂: 83.4-96.6 (88.1)	7 ♀: 82.0-91.0 (86.2)
Florida Grackle (<i>Quiscalus q. aglaeus</i>)	8 ♂: 97-114 (108.1)	6 ♀: 74-86 (79.8)
Bronzed Grackle (<i>Quiscalus q. aeneus</i>)	23 ♂: 103.7-132.8 (120.2)	9 ♀: 96.4-107.8 (101.3)
Florida Cardinal (<i>Richmondena c. floridana</i>)	1 ♂: 37.7 (37.7)	2 ♀: 36.3, 37.0 (36.7)
Eastern Cardinal (<i>Richmondena c. cardinalis</i>)	30 ♂: — (43.8)	10 ♀: — (44.1)

—DEAN AMADON, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

Long-billed Curlew eating trapdoor spiders.—Among such few references as I have seen to the food of the Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus americanus*), I note that C. W. Wickersham (Auk, 19: 355, 1902) includes "spiders" in the fare. The following personal observation by my friend, Lee Passmore, of San Diego, who is a close student of spiders, may be of interest in this connection. In early April, 1940, he told me that he had watched curlews driving their bills deep into "something" on the grassy uplands about two miles east of Imperial Beach, California. Upon investigating the area, he discovered that they had been eating trapdoor spiders. He found the doors of nests thrown back and the spiders gone. On April 7, 1940, I visited the scene to determine which of the two species of curlew was involved and found that it was the Long-billed Curlew. Thus was added some new information not only relative to curlews but also to natural enemies of the trapdoor spider.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California.*

Pipits eat injurious insects.—Large migrations of a few hundred to several thousand individuals of the American Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*), possibly associated with some pipits of other sorts, have been encountered in northern Utah. Such a flock was found to extend from Blue Creek to Lampo, in Box Elder County, Utah, October 11 and 12, 1934. Another large flock covered this same area on October 9, 1935. A large flock extended from Petersboro in Cache County, to Collinston in Box Elder County, on October 5, 1942. Smaller flocks were encountered in Tooele County on September 25 and in several parts of Box Elder County on September 30, 1942; at Neola and Hayden, Utah, October 8, 1936; and at Ephraim, October 9, 1936.

Examination of 103 pipit stomachs, collected largely from birds feeding in alfalfa and wheat stubble fields and along weedy and sagebrush roadsides, during autumns of the past eight years, revealed the following recognizable insects to be present: two Thysanura; twenty Collembola; thirty Orthoptera in twenty-four stomachs, of which twenty-six were field crickets; one Neuropteran; five thrips; 1,944 Hemiptera of which 1,641 were Lygaeidae, including 1,586 false chinch bugs (*Nysius ericae*) in thirty-two stomachs, and nine *Geocoris decoratus*; fifty-four Miridae (eight *Lygus elisus* and two *L. hesperus*); four predacious Anthocoridae (two *Orius tristicolor*); five Nabidae, five Pentatomidae, one Coreid and one Aradid; 206 Homoptera included ninety-two beet leafhoppers, three Fulgoridae, four psyllids, seven Coccidae and ninety aphids of which twenty were the injurious pea aphid (*Macrosiphum pisi*); 561 beetles of which five were larvae, included 261