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

Sitona hispidula, fourteen alfalfa weevils and 145 other weevils, fourteen ground beetles, thirty-six rove beetles, four click beetles, one Melyrid, three blister beetles, one Silphid, one Lampyrid, seventy-five Scarabaeidae, and one Mordellid; two adult moths and 107 lepidopterous caterpillars; twenty-six adult and four larval Diptera; sixty Hymenoptera of which twenty-three were ants and two Chalcidoidea. Also found were twelve spiders and mites and approximately 479 weed seeds besides three kernels of wheat, doubtless waste from the stubble field.—GEORGE F. KNOWLTON, *Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.*

Red-wings eat pea aphids.—On April 23, 1942, a male Thick-billed Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus fortis*) was collected in an alfalfa field southeast of St. George, Utah. Microscopic examination of its stomach contents revealed that it contained a great mass of pea aphids (*Macrosiphum pisi*) estimated to exceed 1400 individuals. The pea aphid population in this field was high enough to cause moderate crop injury. A second male red-wing was collected approximately one-half mile away along an alfalfa-field fence line and near to sugar-beets. This stomach contained 85 pea aphids; one of four additional aphids it contained was a green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), a species that causes some damage to nearby sugar-beets intended for seed production. Additional insect food in these stomachs included five Hemiptera (one a *Lygus elisus*); five lepidopterous larvae, apparently cutworms; nine beetles, one of which was a clover-root curculio (*Sitona hispidula*); and three Hymenoptera. The stomachs also contained one spider and eight weed seeds.—GEORGE F. KNOWLTON, *Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.*

A Chuck-will's-widow carrying an egg.—At Lake Mound, Pinellas County, Florida, on May 17, 1943, a rather unusual circumstance was observed that seems worthy of record. A Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) was flushed from the edge of a thicket at about 10 A. M. The bird fluttered about in a circle several times close to the ground and appeared to be carrying an object in one of its feet. When it alighted on a low-hanging live-oak branch not more than twenty feet from me, I recognized the object as an egg. I purposely flushed the bird several times to observe the manner in which the egg was carried. While the bird was resting on the tree limb, the egg was held against the breast and close to the wing, being carried in the left foot.

Later in the afternoon of the same day, the bird was again flushed but this time did not carry the egg. I examined the spot from which it had been flushed and found the egg shell completely separated and the young struggling to free itself. I considered it most unusual that such a weak-footed species could carry an egg in this manner. In all probability the shell was extremely porous and fragile just prior to hatching, and the bird had accidentally imbedded its claws into the shell and was unable to release them.—G. N. RYSGAARD, *1st Lt., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Tampa, Florida.*

Normal and inverted courtship feeding by the Robin.—The behavior called 'courtship feeding' appears to be rare among Robins (*Turdus migratorius*). In his summary of it, Lack (Auk, 57: 176, 1940) reports it "apparently absent in *Turdus.*" Howell (Am. Midl. Nat., 28: 567, 1942) did not see it during a study of many Robin nests at Ithaca, N. Y., and (*tom. cit.*: 556) offers only one reference: a McClanahan manuscript telling of its occurrence at a nest near Cheboygan, Michigan. The inversion of this behavior—*i. e.,* the begging of food by the male from the female—appears to be almost unknown in any species; Lack (*tom. cit.*: 170)