

*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 cut-worms; 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)