

There were no parasites found in the crops. The eggs of the botfly were found on the outside of the stomach wall, but must have been laid there before the crops were preserved.

I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. Albert Bechtel, Professor of Botany, for identifying this plant material with the aid of the Wabash College herbarium.—HOWARD H. VOGEL, JR., *Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.*

American Rough-legged Hawk found dead at Crawfordsville, Indiana.—

An immature male Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus s.johannis*) was found dead on the campus of Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in late November, 1944. The bird had no broken bones, and showed no evidence of being shot, but showed a hemorrhage of the brain, indicating that death was probably due to concussion. There was no food in its digestive tract.—HOWARD H. VOGEL, JR., *Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.*

Food habits of Sanderlings.—On the beach at Lawrence Harbor, Middlesex County, New Jersey, August 26, 1944, Henry W. Fowler and the writers were watching Sanderlings (*Crocethia alba*) feeding among dead and decaying bivalves, which they found at the high-tide mark. Suddenly a few found some dead silversides (*Menidea menidia*), which the authors had left on the beach. First they pecked at them, but their slender bills made little headway against the tough scales of the fish. Others attempted to secure the fish for themselves, and consequently a violent battle was in progress most of the time. One Sanderling would viciously chase another while in the meantime, a third would run off, carrying the fish in its mouth. When the battle became too great, the momentary possessor swallowed the fish whole. It is doubtful if the Sanderlings were capable of catching living silversides, but the dead ones seemed much in demand.—JANET L. C. AND WILLIAM F. RAPP, JR., *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.*

Blue egg in a Pheasant's nest.—In the belief that the occurrence of a bright blue egg in the nest of the Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus* Gmelin) is sufficiently rare, the following note would appear to be worth placing on permanent record. On June 7, 1941, I forwarded to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, in Toronto, three pheasant eggs, two of which appeared to be normal in color and size, while the other was bright blue and somewhat unusually large. In acknowledging the receipt of the eggs, Mr. L. L. Snyder, Assistant Director, informed me that although there is considerable variation in color, size, and shape of the pheasant eggs in the museum collection they had nothing like the blue one. The specimens in question were obtained from an abandoned nest, said to contain twenty-six eggs when first seen, but which was later found to be much disturbed by some animal, with most of the eggs broken and the hen bird missing. The nest was situated in a dense bed of tansy weed within a few feet of the public road just north of the village of Queenston in Lincoln County, Ontario, and the salvaged eggs were brought to me by Mr. G. H. R. Laidman of that village who had seen the nest before it was destroyed and deserted and had been interested in its welfare. The presence of over a score of eggs in the nest when first seen would probably indicate the product of more than one female, a supposition expounded by Ogilvie-Grant (*Lloyd's Natural History—Game-Birds*, 11: 14, 1897, London). The same author, in the same place, describes the eggs as "generally brown or olive-brown in colour, more rarely bluish-green." The foregoing is the only reference in literature that I have been able to find in which the colour blue, or bluish, is even mentioned in reference to pheasant eggs.—R. W. SHEPPARD, *1805 Moulton Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario.*