

Neither white ash nor osage (*Maclura pomifera*), the trees supporting the two Cerulean Warbler nests, are listed among the several trees in the Cerulean Warbler breeding habitats in Bent (op. cit.). Four species of vireos and three species of *Empidonax* flycatchers evidently nested within 170 yards of the second Cerulean Warbler nest. Within that 170 yard radius, nests of Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*), Willow Flycatcher (*E. traillii*), Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) Red-eyed Vireo (*V. olivaceus*), and Warbling Vireo (*V. gilvus*) were found, while Least Flycatcher and White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*) were located by territories. The Least Flycatchers were part of the only known breeding population in Delaware, and the Willow Flycatcher nest is the first one of that species recorded in the state. The nest was destroyed by high water from Hurricane Agnes on 19 June 1972, a few days after it was completed.

A female Cerulean Warbler's excited chatter over a cowbird investigating the nest site on 13 May led to my discovery of the first nest. On 12 June fledging started when, following a feeding, one of the two nestlings hopped to a branch a foot away. A territorial dispute drew my attention to the second nest site on 14 July, and on the following day the nest was spotted by Charles Conway (Scott and Cutler, Amer. Birds, 26:844, 1972) when the female fed three young. The nestlings fledged on 19 or 20 July.

My thanks to Chandler S. Robbins, Migratory Bird Research Laboratory, BSWF, for data and comments.—JOHN T. LINEHAN, *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, PWRC Fld. Sta., Agricultural Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711, 4 January 1973.*

House Sparrows feeding young at night.—Night foraging by House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) has been reported by Broun (Auk, 88:924-925, 1971) and Brooke (Auk, 90:206, 1973). Both point to the unusual nature of this activity. Broun believed the birds he saw were feeding young but did not actually observe this. On several occasions in May 1966, I observed two pairs of House Sparrows feeding their young at times varying from 22:00 to 24:30. Their nests were in recessed light fixtures under the overhanging roof of a building on the campus of Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri. The adults captured insects attracted to the lights and were not seen to leave the lighted area.—CARL D. MARTI, *Department of Zoology, Weber State College, Ogden, Utah 84403, 12 March 1973.*

Red-winged Blackbird feeding on horseshoe crab eggs.—On 15 July 1972, I observed a Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) digging in a sand beach about one meter from the water's edge of the Choptank River near Oxford, Talbot County, Maryland. When I arrived, the bird was scraping and kicking simultaneously with both feet and had created a depression about 8 cm wide and 5 cm deep. After each kick the blackbird used its bill to remove some minute food matter from the scrape. I flushed the bird and searched the depression to find a cache of horseshoe crab (*Limulus polyphemus*) eggs buried at the bottom of the hole. When viewed with a microscope the eggs proved to be in an advanced stage of development, but not hatching. It is not known exactly how the blackbird discovered the eggs since the sand beach was unmarred by tidal action, animal or human activity. Presumably the bird saw neither the eggs being buried or fertilized, the young invertebrates escaping from the sand nor eggs exposed by sand disruption.—JAN G. REESE, *St. Michaels, Maryland 21663, 26 January 1973.*