

On March 12, the second egg had pipped, thirty days after marking; on March 13, the owlet had broken a hole in the shell about one-fourth inch in diameter; and, by the day following, March 14, this second young one was out of the egg and fully dry.

The weather from February 7 to March 14 was slightly warmer than usual. According to information given by the City Engineer of Ames, the average temperature over this period was 28.9° F.; the minimum, -5° (Feb. 18); the maximum, 64° (March 10). The temperatures recorded in Ames at 5:00 P. M. on the days that the eggs were exposed during our early visits were 30°, 26°, and 29°, Feb. 8-10, respectively, but we naturally took care to hurry out of the owl territory as soon as the necessary work at the nest had been done.—ARTHUR K. GILKEY, W. DAVID LOOMIS, BRUCE M. BRECKENRIDGE, AND C. HOWARD RICHARDSON, *Ames, Iowa*.

Raven eats Mormon cricket eggs—A juvenile specimen of the Western Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*) was collected in Vernon Creek, Tooele County, Utah, on August 5, 1941, as it rested upon a concrete livestock-watering trough. Examination of its stomach contents revealed the presence of three mature female Mormon crickets (*Anabrus simplex*) and 285 Mormon cricket eggs. Total insect food of three juvenile ravens and one adult, in addition to that listed above, consisted of five grasshoppers, seven beetles (three being weevils, *Ophryastes latirostris*) and one lepidopterous caterpillar. In addition, two stomachs contained hair and flesh of rodents, evidently of ground squirrels; one roundworm; 155 kernels of barley in two stomachs; and nine kernels of wheat in one stomach. Ravens often have been observed in numbers feeding in Utah areas in which there were Mormon cricket and grasshopper outbreaks during recent years.—G. F. KNOWLTON, *Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah*.

Spring food of the Robin in central New York.—In a previous report [Wilson Bull. 52 (3): 179-182, 1940] I indicated the ease with which the food of certain passerine birds could be determined through fecal analyses and reported on the results of an examination of 700 Robin droppings taken during the summer at Ithaca, New York.

During May and June, 1942, several hundred Robin droppings were collected near my home at Ithaca, New York, and analyses of 200 of these droppings are recorded below. The droppings were collected at bird baths, on lawns frequented by these birds, and on sidewalks bordering barberry hedges which Robins frequented in some numbers. Direct observation substantiated the analyses which demonstrated that barberries were an important source of food during May and June, although insects were abundant and apparently secured with ease.

The following analyses were made of 200 Robin droppings collected between May 1 and June 12, 1942. The figures indicate the percentage of frequency of occurrence of the different food items.

PLANTS, 81.5: barberry, 61.0; sumach, 29.0; coral berry, 4.5.

ANIMALS, 93.5: beetles, (chiefly *Aeolus mellilus* Say, *Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus* Goeze, and *Brachyrhinus ovatus* Linn.), 82.5; millipedes, 38.5; ants (chiefly *Lasius* sp.), 27.0; cutworms, 9.5; sowbugs, 6.5; wireworms, 4.0; flies, 3.0; cockroaches, 1.5.

It is interesting to note that the elaterids and curculionids, eaten in considerable numbers, are pests of considerable importance to man.—W. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.