

From April 12 to April 20 there were two female Cardinals sitting or attempting to sit on the same nest. Each day during this period, both females were actually observed on the nest, facing in opposite directions. On the morning of April 17, it was found that the one known Cowbird's egg had been eliminated from the nest and lay broken on the ground. Later that morning we were able to take moving pictures of the two females together at the nest.

As nearly as it was possible to tell with unmarked birds, the male of the second pair did not come into the other male's territory except to feed his mate. At such times, he was attacked and chased if he did not leave quickly. One of the females was noticeably more aggressive than the other at the nest.

On April 21, one female deserted. Two eggs disappeared from the nest the following day and were found on the ground below. The number of eggs then remaining in the nest was three. These were incubated until May 31, which was at least two weeks over the normal period for the species. Failure of the eggs to hatch may have been due to poor incubation.

It was not until January, 1949, that we heard of a similar instance of a doubly-occupied nest of the Cardinal. Ruth Ann Young, of the Central Missouri State College Biology Department, had seen such a nesting in June, 1936. The nest was in a cherry tree at her home in Marshall, Missouri. Two females, facing in opposite directions, were often observed sitting on the nest. The eggs hatched, but it was not known whether the young were raised successfully. In this case also, Cardinals had nested in the same tree for several years.

When shown the moving pictures of the two females at the nest, Dr. Arthur A. Allen remarked upon the possibility of the second female being so attached to the nesting territory because of having previously occupied it, that she could not be intimidated. This might be possible if the second female had been one of the birds that nested in the same spot the previous year.—OSCAR HAWKSLEY AND ALVAH P. McCORMACK, *Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri.*

Cardinal, *Richmondia cardinalis*, Assists in Feeding of Robins.—After maintaining a feeding station during the winter of 1949 in Champaign, Illinois, my wife and I watched a family of Robins, *Turdus migratorius*, and a family of Cardinals enter into an unusual relationship. During a windstorm on April 30, the nest of the Cardinals was destroyed and the two young, which were about two days old, perished. The adults began to build again in an undetermined place two or three days later, or about the same day that a family of young Robins was hatched. The four young Robins left their nest on May 15.

On the afternoon of May 27, we were amazed to observe the male Cardinal and the male Robin feeding one of the young Robins. The adult birds worked in perfect harmony, foraging for insects or insect larvae in the immediate area and alternately feeding the young bird. This was observed again at dusk. During each of the next seven days, the male Cardinal was almost as active in feeding the four Robins as were the parent birds. This apparently began a day or two before the second set of Cardinals hatched and, once established, continued for a few days while the Cardinal had young of his own. The young Robins came to regard the Cardinal as a third parent, recognizing with "eagerness" his every appearance in the yard and following him for food which after two days of feeding solely on the ground consisted largely of cherries.

On June 8, two young Cardinals, not more than a day or so out of their nest, were being fed by the male Cardinal. During the period when the Cardinal had young in the nest, he ranged widely, bringing in food for the Robins at intervals of about one-

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

		<i>Robin</i>	<i>Cardinal</i>
April 30			First nest and young destroyed
May 2	(Young hatching)		} (Building of second nest)
May 7			
May 13	Young left nest		} (Egg laying)
May 15			
May 27	Young first seen fed by Cardinal		
May 28	} Cardinal feeding Robins		(Young hatching)
June 3			
June 8			Young out of nest and being fed by male

Unobserved events are enclosed by parentheses

half hour. This suggests that the Cardinal was not neglecting his own family but was striving to raise two families simultaneously. It is interesting to note that the Robins were but a few days younger than the first set of Cardinal young which perished. The female Cardinal did not feed the robins, nor did the male when the female was in the yard.—STANLEY LOGAN, 6107 Newburg Ave., Chicago 31, Illinois.

Young Evening Grosbeaks, *Hesperiphona vespertina*, at Saranac Lake, New York, 1949.—A bird that has attracted considerable attention during the past 60 years in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Great Lakes States, including the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, has been the rather rare, striking and easily identified Evening Grosbeak. The interest in this colorful bird has greatly increased during the past decade, and its presence in many villages and cities of the northeastern states is becoming an almost annual event during the period from November to the middle or latter part of May (Mason and Shaub, *Bird-Banding*, 20: 169-179, 1949).

In New England the records of young birds begin on July 12-14, 1926, when two adults and four young were observed by E. K. Wright and Richard M. Marble (*Auk*, 43: 549, 1926) at Woodstock, Vermont. On July 28, 1937, Harry C. Holton saw an adult male at Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts, and the next day a very "young bird more buff or brownish than the female" (Bagg and Eliot, 'Birds of Conn. Valley in Mass.,' 1937: 788).

The first record of young for the state of Maine was of an immature bird with an adult male which came to a feeder at Presque Isle for several days, commencing August 4, 1946 (G. D. Chamberlain). An immature was seen early in July, 1946, by Mrs. Harry G. Whitney of Hampden Highlands, near Bangor (Palmer, 'Maine Birds,' 1949: 526).

From the above resume, it is certain that the appearance of the young of the Evening Grosbeak in the United States east of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is far from common. However, it is more or less apparent that the appearance of the species in summer (Baillie, *Can. Field-Nat.*, 54: 15-25, 1940) and its breeding range have been gradually extended eastward during the past three decades.

Young Evening Grosbeaks in company with the adults were seen at 51 Franklin Avenue, Saranac Lake, by Miss Ruth Hagan in 1947. Again in 1948 the parent birds brought their young to the same feeding station. Miss Hagan informed the writer that as many as eight young, together with the adults, were present on her feeding tray in 1948. Each year both the old and young left before the end of the summer.