

guillemot, fulmar and kittiwake from the very first days of our life on the floe." Bunynitsky, who was on board the *Sedov*, and who was the source of Fisher's information, has also remarked (*Comptes Rendus*, 27: 122-127, 1940) that "it is curious to note that we fell in several times with the *P. nivalis* beyond the 86th parallel. The appearance of these birds either coincided with or followed a strong gale. The birds were always greatly exhausted. . . ."

Thus, from these shreds of information it seems that the high Arctic is probably not quite so desolate as one might suppose. We have yet to learn, however, the source of the birds, whether they normally frequent such high latitudes, what their feeding habits are, and the answers to many other questions.—RAYMOND A. PAYNTER, JR. *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.*

**Pine and Yellow-throated warblers Feeding on the White Pine Scale Insect.**—On December 17, 1950, Mr. William R. Solomon and I found a Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*) in a small, dense grove of White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) and Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) located within the boundaries of the Split Rock Golf Course, Pelham Bay Park, Bronx County, New York.

After observing and identifying the bird, we noticed that it was rubbing its bill along and among the needles of the White Pine. After collecting some needles, we found small white splotches irregularly scattered along them. Professor Herman T. Spieth of the City College of New York kindly identified these white forms as those made by the wintering stage of the White Pine Scale Insect (*Chionaspis pinifoliae*).

The Pine Warbler was observed during the following two weeks and was found still feeding in the same manner. Although the White Pine Scale Insect occurred on both (*P. strobus* and *P. sylvestris*), the Pine Warbler was never seen feeding in the Scotch Pines.

Mr. Solomon and I revisited the Pine Grove on April 28, 1951, and were fortunate enough to find and observe a Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*). The bird was observed for three and a half hours and was only seen feeding in the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). It acted and fed in a manner similar to that of the Pine Warbler. While the Yellow-throated Warbler was under observation, I believe it fed continually on this scale insect. Although neither bird was collected and the stomach contents of the warblers were not examined, I would say that this scale insect (*Chionaspis pinifoliae*) must have constituted the major source of food for the birds while they were observed in the pine grove.—MAURICE L. RUSSAK, 1675 Metropolitan Avenue, New York 62, New York.

**A Mixed Clutch of Ruffed Grouse and Ring-necked Pheasant Eggs Hatch on the Same Day.**—On the south side of a poplar-wooded hill at Midland, Michigan, May 5, 1953, a Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) was accidentally flushed from a ground nest containing 19 eggs. There appeared to be two colors and sizes of eggs. By good fortune, it was possible to see the eggs hatching on June 3.

By 12:30 p.m. of that day, four Ring-necked Pheasant chicks (*Phasianus colchicus*) had hatched. The adult Ruffed Grouse then left the nest with these chicks and apparently did not return. Between 1:00 and 6:30 p.m. one more pheasant and three Ruffed Grouse chicks hatched. These chicks and the remaining eggs were collected at 5:30 p.m. and incubated. By back-checking on color photographs of the types of eggs and the young which hatched from them, it was determined that there were six pheasant eggs and thirteen Ruffed Grouse eggs in the nest on May 5. (Dr. Miles Pirnie of Michigan State College kindly identified the chicks, since the authors had no previous experience in separating the very young of these species.)