and Jewett list this species as a rare migrant on Yaquina Bay. According to these authors, three specimens have been taken in Oregon since 1902, all at Seal Rocks, a few miles south of Newport on the coast: two on 19 August 1914 and the third on 31 August 1929. No Knot is known to have been taken in Oregon since that time. The Knot is common on the California coast and at times is abundant at Willapa Harbor, just to the north of the Columbia River, but it generally either fails to stop in Oregon or passes along the coast at sea.

This specimen is now (No. 5547) in the collection of the Oregon State College Museum of Natural History, Corvallis, Oregon.—KENNETH R. PORTER, *1713 Rainbow Avenue, Laramie, Wyoming.*

Worm-eating Warbler "Adopts" Ovenbird Nestlings.—On 17 June 1959, a nest of an Ovenbird *(Seiurus aurocapillus)* was found in Oakland, Bergen County, New Jersey. On 19 and 20 June I visited the nest for purposes of photography. The nest was on the ground among ground pine *(Lycopodium)*, under a dogwood tree *(Cornus)*, near the base of a wooded hillside, between 20 to 30 feet from a rough, unimproved, dirt road. At the time, four eggs were being incubated by an Ovenbird, which I photographed on the nest. A male Ovenbird could be heard singing nearby on both days and at one time approached and began to scold us when we neared the nest, while the female remained incubating. On 25 June I was told that the young had hatched. When I visited the nest on 26 June, I found four young being fed by one Ovenbird, which I photographed (Figure 1). I assume that this was the female, because she invariably approached the nest from the right, walking along the same route and in the same manner as I had observed during incubation. On returning for further photographs on 27 June, I noticed that two birds were now feeding the young and removing fecal sacs. The second bird proved to be a Worm-eating Warbler *(Helmitheros vermivorus)*. It was very wary in its approach, and would hop down to the nest instead of walking to it. Photographs were taken of this bird (Figure 2). I visited the nest again on 28 June and 1 July 1959, and on each occasion both the Ovenbird and the Worm-eating Warbler were observed feeding the nestlings, without any evident hostility. On one occasion, both the Ovenbird and the Worm-eating Warbler brought food to the nest at the same time, each feeding a different nestling. On another occasion, the female Ovenbird picked up a fecal sac and the Worm-eating Warbler tried to take it from her; both flew off, each with part of the sac. Additional photographs of each bird at the nest were taken on 1 July (Figures 3, 4). No second adult Ovenbird was observed near the nest at any time after the young hatched. On 3 July the young were gone. I did not observe either adult in the vicinity.—STANLEY J. MACIULA, *2 Springdale Court, Clifton, New Jersey.*

A Grasshopper Sparrow near Quebec, Province of Quebec.—On 28 May 1959, on a field trip to Charlesbourg, Quebec County, an unfamiliar bird song caught my attention. After a careful search through binoculars in a dry pasture, a small, sparrow-sized bird was noticed.

The bird was collected and proved to be a Grasshopper Sparrow *(Amnodramus savannarum)*. I referred it to *pratensis* after it was compared with specimens of the western race *perpilladus* in the collection of the Quebec Provincial Museum. The subspecific identity was confirmed by Mr. W. Earl Godfrey, Curator of Birds at the National Museum of Canada.

This seems to be a northeastward record for that species in the Province of

Figure 1. Ovenbird at nest with young.

Figure 2. Worm-eating Warbler at nest of Ovenbird containing young.

Figure 3. Ovenbird bringing food to young.

Figure 4. Worm-eating Warbler feeding young of Ovenbird.

Quebec. The author is aware of two previous records in the southwestern part of the province: the first one being recorded in the A.O.U. Check-list (1957), as breeding at Chambly Basin; and the second is a specimen preserved in the Quebec Provincial Museum collection. It was collected at Notre-Dame de Stanbridge (Iberville County) on 20 June 1953. These two localities are approximately 150 miles southwest of Quebec City.

The present specimen is now preserved in the collection of the author. It is a male whose skull is fully ossified. Its testes measured respectively 10.5 x 7.8 mm. and 11.5 x 6.0 mm. It has a very bright spring plumage.—HENRI OUELLET, *341 Fourth Street, Quebec City, P.Q. Canada.*

Clutch Size of the Clapper Rail.—Incidental information concerning the clutch size of the Clapper Rail *(Rallus longirostris)* was obtained during other studies of this species in the extensive salt marshes near Chincoteague, Virginia. Clutches were considered complete when repeated visits to the nest showed no additional eggs or when embryonic development could be clearly detected.

The size of completed clutches was determined for 149 first or primary nests. Nineteen of these were found on 17 May 1951, nine on 4 June 1952, and 50 during the period 30 May–2 June 1953. Data for 71 nests found during 25 May–9 June 1950 (Stewart, 1951), were included also. The number of nests for each clutch size was:

4 eggs— 1 nest (0.7%)	9 eggs— 43 nests (28.9%)
5 eggs— 4 nests (2.7%)	10 eggs— 39 nests (26.2%)
6 eggs— 5 nests (3.4%)	11 eggs— 21 nests (14.1%)
7 eggs—13 nests (8.7%)	12 eggs— 1 nest (0.7%)
8 eggs—22 nests (14.7%)	*Total*—149 nests (100.0%)

Nests with nine eggs represent the largest clutch-size class, closely followed by those with 10 eggs. The mean clutch size was 9.00 ± 0.19 eggs. This is somewhat lower than mean clutch sizes reported from New Jersey and North Carolina, and higher than the clutch size recorded from Georgia. In New Jersey, "the average number of eggs per clutch in 1948, 1949 and 1950 was 9.9, 10.00 and 9.3 respectively, based on 176 completed clutches" (Schmidt and McLain, 1951). Additional data from New Jersey include a mean clutch size of 9.86 ± 0.24 (range 3–14) based on 43 nests (Stone, 1937), and a mean of 10.05 ± 0.26 (range 5–14) based on 61 nests found in 1948 by Kozicky and Schmidt (1949). In North Carolina, a mean clutch size of 10.5 ± 0.29 (range 9–12), based on 13 nests found in 1956, was reported by Adams and Quay (1958). The low clutch size in Georgia was reported by Oney (1954), who recorded an average of 8.2 eggs per nest, with a range of 5–14 eggs, apparently based on about 100 nests in three years.

The full clutch size in 16 replacement or secondary nests in the Virginia area also was determined. These represented nests that were constructed by breeding pairs following the destruction of their first nests through predation or action of severe high tides. They included 13 nests found near Chincoteague during the period 20 June–27 June 1959, and three nests found near Cobb Island on 10 August 1951. The mean clutch size of this series was 5.62 ± 1.06, which is 3.38 less than the mean for the first or primary Virginia nests. This difference can be considered to be statistically significant. The number of secondary nests for each clutch size was: