of the egg. Both embryos were perfectly formed and one was only slightly smaller than the other."

I have no doubt that twins hatch more frequently than these four records indicate. In cases where twins do hatch, individual marking, and later banding, of the nestlings would enable one to gather data on the viability of the twins. Observers working on life histories where daily visits are made to nests obviously have the best opportunity to add to our knowledge of this subject.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *Department of Anatomy, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 29, 1952.*

**Wilson Phalaropes as Commensals.**—Though a few species of birds such as Frigate Birds and Bald Eagles are well known for their parasitism on other birds, Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) has not been previously reported, so far as I know, as a species whose food on occasion was provided through efforts of another species. On September 5, 1951, near Olmita, in southernmost Texas, I noticed about 50 Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*) and 400 Wilson Phalaropes feeding in a large, shallow pond. The water was of such a depth that the Avocets could wade, but the phalaropes, with their shorter legs, had to swim. Evidently the feet of the Avocets were stirring up food from the bottom. Each Avocet was accompanied by, or sometimes completely surrounded by, a small cluster of swimming phalaropes, all excitedly pushing and crowding the Avocets and one another as they snatched at the food floating up from the bottom. Each of the Avocets was providing food for at least a few phalaropes, and one Avocet was providing for no less than 46. The Avocets did not seem to object to the robbery, if that is what it was, or to the crowding. No bird struck another except accidentally in the scramble, and there were no quarrels or fights.—GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, *The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, November 25, 1952.*

**Dipper Eaten by Brook Trout.**—Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 195, 1948:111) lists the water snake and several stream-frequenting mammals as predators of the Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*). I identified the partly digested remains of a fledgling bird of this species from the stomach of a male brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) caught by W. V. Woodbury at Hunter Creek, Washoe County, Nevada, in July, 1945. The Dipper was tightly compressed into the stomach, and the approximate size of the bird at the time of the capture by the fish could not be judged. The trout was merely ten inches long, but it was capable of the predation by use of its relatively cavernous mouth. Mortality of this type could be high among Dippers on streams where the bird is closely associated with large fishes.—NED K. JOHNSON, *University of Nevada Museum of Biology, Reno, Nevada, November 3, 1952.*

**Notes on the Red Crossbills of the Uinta and Wasatch Mountains, Utah.**—Indications are that Utah is an area where several races of the Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) meet (Woodbury, Condor, 41, 1939:162, and Behle, Condor, 46, 1944:84). An understanding of the geographic distribution of the races is complicated by the irregular breeding habits and erratic wanderings of this species. The situation in the Uinta Mountains in northeastern Utah illustrates these features.

Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:464) found breeding crossbills at Green Lake, Daggett County, during June-July, 1937, and obtained 23 specimens, which were referred to *benti*. Of these, he listed nine showing certain characteristics of *grinnelli*. Also, a series (Zoology Museum of Brigham Young University) from Lost Lake, Uinta Mountains, August, 1940, was identified by Ludlow Griscom as *benti*.

In 1950, I collected a new series as follows: 26 specimens at Lake Fork Mountain, 10,000 feet, 32 miles north of Duchesne, Duchesne County, June 17-20, and three at Timothy Creek, 7,500 feet, 10 miles north of Altonah, Duchesne County, June 23-25. These specimens were deposited in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Utah (U.U.M.Z.). At Lake Fork Mountain the birds occurred in the Engelmann spruce-alpine fir forest, while those at Timothy Creek frequented stands of yellow pine.

Despite the time of year, these birds were not breeding. Rather, they occurred in large flocks composed of adults and juveniles, were moderately to very fat, and had gonads which were in a reduced condition. The left testis of 19 fully adult and first-year adult males averaged 1.5 mm. in length, and the average diameter of the ovary of seven adult females was 3 mm. One male and one female of the series are in striped juvenal plumage. Both had a large transparent area in the roof of the braincase.