

Röd hake (*Erithacus rubecula*). Ett ex. sågs den 12.1.1952 vid Lundby strax väster om Västerås. Fågeln tidigare ej iakttagen här vintertid.

SVEN OLOF ANDERSSON

Skräntärna (*Hydroprogne tschegrava*). Sommaren 1950 sågos två ex. vid en vik på fastlandet ca 5 km norr om Nynäshamn (enligt uppgift iakttagna dagligen under hela sommaren). I augusti 1951 fiskade en skräntärna vid flera tillfällen i Sveaviken vid Djursholm.

HJ. HENSMAR

Gråspett (*Picus canus*). Den 7.5.1951 sågs ett ex. i Huskvarna inom samma område, varifrån den omtalats i VF 9, 1950, p. 216.

HALDUR WIGSTEN

Fjällgås (*Anser erythropus*). Den 28.5.1951 en flock på fyra ex. vid Enans utlopp i Ännsjön, Jämtland.

BENGT ERICSSON

Summaries:

1. **Late Reed-Warblers in Denmark.** In connection with a report by MELLGREN (VF 10, 1951, p. 184) on reed-warblers (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) at Lidköping, Sweden, in October 1950 and 1951, an abstract has been made from the 'Reports on birds killed at the Danish lighthouses' 1883—1939. A total of 57 is distributed as follows: July: 1, August: 26, September: 13, October: 17. Although influenced by an increase of darkness and mist towards autumn, causing more deaths at the lights, these figures show it to be not exceptional that reed-warblers delay themselves in N. Europe into October.

2. **Slavonian Grebes in Närke.** In a small lake close to Kumla in Närke, C. Sweden, slavonian grebes (*Podiceps auritus*) were observed in 1949, proved to breed in 1950 (2 pairs) and had increased in 1951 (5 pairs).

3. **Dipper breeding in House-Martins nest.** Close to Arvika, W. Sweden, a pair of dippers (*Cinclus cinclus*) were found breeding in an old nest of House-Martin (*Delichon urbica*) under the roof of a water-mill. The years before (up to 1949) they had bred lower down in the building but had to give it up after the nesting-site had been destroyed. Additional nest material was accumulated at the nest by the dippers (cf. the picture). — As soon as the young left the nest, in May, it was again occupied by a pair of house-martins.

4. **Observations on the breeding biology of the Chaffinch.** In a nest of *Fringilla coelebs* 4 eggs were laid on May 8, 9, 11, and 14, respectively. They were hatched on May 22 (2 eggs), 23, and 25. Only the female was incubating, always lying in the same direction. Immediately after hatching the female ate the egg-shells. With a view of studying the shares of the parents in the feeding of the young and removal of the droppings, the nest was observed during 2 days, May 29 and June 4. The table shows the number of feedings and dropping-removals by the hour. The food consisted largely of green larvae of geometrid moths. As long as the young were small the female ate their droppings; later on she took them in the bill and dropped them during the flight. The male carried them to some tree in the neighbourhood and placed them on a branch. A lesser whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*) once took building-material from the chaffinch-nest when the old birds were off and made several attempts to take more. It was driven away, however. The young chaffinches left the nest on June 5.

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