

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) Electrocuted.—On October 30, 1926, a male specimen of the Great Blue Heron was picked up directly beneath several high power electric light wires and brought to me. It evidently had been killed instantly. The skin and feathers had been burned off from a space several inches in length on the back of the neck, a little way up from the body. The left thigh and tibia also were bare of feathers and skin. It must have struck two wires in its flight thus creating a short circuit. There were no other injuries. The skeleton was in perfect condition and is now in the Zoological Museum of the University of Arkansas.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Arkansas.*

American Egret at Chicago, Ill.—On September 10, 1926, the writer in company with P. Brodkorb, saw five American Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*) at Calumet Lake, Chicago. Due to the wariness of the birds, no specimens could be collected.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Wooster, Ohio.*

Nesting of the Black-crowned Night Heron in Western Kansas.—In July 1925 I had the opportunity of visiting the breeding grounds of a colony of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*) in Stafford County, Kansas. At this time I was with a collecting party which was in charge of Mr. C. D. Bunker, Assistant Curator of Birds and Mammals at the University of Kansas Museum. We were working in the interest of the Museum and the State Biological Survey. Nearly two weeks were spent in the vicinity of the Little Salt Marsh which is located about 13 miles northeast of Stafford Kansas.

The marsh with its flat sandy mud beaches and shallow water is an excellent feeding ground for shore and water birds. Nearly a mile northwest of the marsh is a grove of cottonwood trees which covers approximately ten acres. There are no other trees within two miles of this place, and these are near a farm house. This Cottonwood grove was evidently set out in the early days when the country was new, and is bounded on all sides by open prairie. There is practically no underbrush in it while the trees are from 40 to 50 feet in height and are close enough together so that the tops touch.

Upon entering the grove one could hear the coarse squawking of the Herons on all sides. Adult birds took to wing and circled over the tree tops while immature birds flew awkwardly from limb to limb or craned their necks from the nests. One young bird was found dead on the ground. From three to five nests about 24 inches in diameter and poorly constructed of small dry sticks could be seen in the top of nearly every tree. There were in all several hundred nests in this grove, but from their appearance only about fifty per cent of them had been in use that season. I would roughly estimate the number of birds in this colony at one thousand.

The ground was littered with droppings from the birds and with small fish which had been dropped or regurgitated. This gave an odor to the place which was anything but pleasing. The fish could be heard dropping intervals from the nests.