

saalem Township, Lucas County. West Sister rises abruptly from the water for most of its shore line from ten to twenty feet. It is formed of limestone with a rather thin layer of soil on top. About 20 per cent of its 90 acres is in blue grass, nettles, shrubs, etc. The remainder is primarily hackberry forest. For several years the island has been a Federal game refuge.

The outstanding bird feature of the island is a large roost of Black-crowned Night Herons numbering 500 to 1500 nests. About 100 pairs of Great Blue Herons also nest there. Local ornithologists were of the opinion that Egrets nested on West Sister in 1945 as several of these birds were noted flying back and forth regularly between the island and the mainland, but all proposed trips had to be cancelled because of stormy weather or government wartime regulations. The Egrets nested together within the heronry.

American Egrets were first seen in numbers in Lucas County in 1930. Since that time they have been found regularly each fall and occasionally in spring with an outstanding visitation in the fall of 1933 and of 1939. On May 18, 1940, Dr. Lawrence E. Hicks found a nest of this species containing four eggs on Eagle Island, Sandusky Bay, Sandusky County, Ohio [Wilson Bull., 56 (3): 169, Sept., 1944].—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

The Mountain Vireo nesting for the first time in the Lower Piedmont Plateau of Georgia.—According to the A. O. U. Check-List (4th ed.), the breeding range of *Vireo solitarius alticola* is "the Canadian and Transition zones of the Alleghenies from western Maryland to eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia." In the 'Birds of Georgia' (Greene, *et al*, 1945) the Mountain Vireo is listed as a common summer resident in the mountains, a transient in the rest of the state.

There are records in 'Birds of North Carolina' (Pearson, *et al*, 1943) of this species breeding in the Piedmont Plateau (Upper Austral) of North Carolina as far east as Raleigh. Eugene P. Odum considered the Solitary Vireo a local summer resident at Chapel Hill, N. C., finding it nesting in upland pine woods (Jour. Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 51: 312, 1935). In the northern part of Georgia, Odum has breeding evidence for this race at the following southernmost points: Tallulah Gorge, extreme southern end of Rabun County; six miles north of Dahlonega, Lumpkin County; and base of Mt. Oglethorpe and Burnt Mountains, Pickens County (Oriole, 10: 48, 1945, and personal communication). All these localities are on the extreme upper edge of the Piedmont at low elevations, 1600 feet or so, but near the high Blue Ridge.

Odum and Burleigh in their recent article, 'Southward Invasion in Georgia' (Auk, 63: 388-401, 1946) listed the Solitary Vireo as one of the species showing recent invasion tendencies and stated that it "may be a good species to watch in the future even though very rapid changes probably are not to be expected." In view of the above knowledge it seems worthy to report the discovery of a nest containing three eggs, June 16, 1946, on the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, three and a half miles west of Round Oak, Jones County, Georgia, a location considerably to the south of the known range as indicated above. The Piedmont Refuge is on the extreme lower edge of the Piedmont about 18 miles from the 'Fall Line' at Macon, and has an elevation of 250-650 feet.

The lichen, paper-covered, pensile nest was on a lower limb of a small persimmon tree growing in open pine woods on a dry, eroded southerly slope; it was eight feet and nine inches from the ground. The closest tree to the persimmon was a four-inch loblolly pine tree at a distance of four feet. There were other small pine trees near the nest ranging from four to nine inches in diameter and 18 to 30 feet high. The nesting site was 93 feet from a shelter made out of galvanized tin for storage purposes,

156 feet from a metal grain bin, 125 feet from my garden and 400 feet from my residence. The nesting site, to say the least, is quite different from those I have observed at altitudes of 3000 feet and over in the moist ravines of the Great Smoky Mountains, but is similar to the Piedmont habitat of this species described by Odum (upland pine woods with deciduous understory).

The nest was constructed of dead grasses, leaves, bark, plant fibers, paper and lichens and was lined with fine grasses. The paper was obtained from waste paper which had been thrown into a near-by gully.

After the discovery of the nest, the brooding female was not disturbed until June 27 when several pictures were taken of her and the eggs. The female seemed unafraid and remained in the nesting tree while the pictures were being taken and the male bird made his appearance in the tree. The eggs hatched on June 28 and the nest was not visited again until dusk on July 1. The nestlings were in the nest but I did not see the parents about the nest. The following morning I looked into the nest and, to my dismay, the nestlings were gone. Thus, tragedy ended the existence of the first Mountain Vireo nestlings ever to be found on the lower Piedmont.

Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh, biologist, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia, made a special trip to see the nest and the brooding bird and confirmed my identification. Mr. Burleigh had planned to collect one of the nestlings for a skin but their destruction prevented this, so Mr. Burleigh made another trip to the refuge on July 8 for the purpose of collecting an adult for a skin to authenticate this discovery. Although a singing bird was located in the pine woods one-fourth mile west of the New Hope Church, which is two and one-half miles southwest of headquarters, attempts to collect it failed.

In addition to the nesting pair of vireos at refuge headquarters, I found the Mountain Vireo at eleven other widely separated places on the refuge and the Hitchiti Experimental Forest during the nesting season. A limited amount of field work was done in the adjacent counties of Bibb, Monroe and Jasper, but the only summer record of the species outside of Jones County is that of a single bird heard singing on July 26, 1946, in a pine woodland one mile north of Shady Dale, Jasper County.

Future field work by competent ornithologists on the refuge and the intervening area between Jones and Jasper Counties and the Blue Ridge Mountains of north Georgia should reveal whether this is a major invasion of the Piedmont of a permanent nature or an isolated colony nesting here with a vast expanse of unoccupied territory between the refuge and the mountains.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia.*

Nesting of the Evening Grosbeak in Algonquin Park, Ontario, 1946.—Incidental to field work carried on at Lake of Two Rivers in Algonquin Park for the Department of Lands and Forests, Province of Ontario, during the summer of 1946, two nests of the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) were found.

During the last week of May, a road, about one and one-half miles in length, was bulldozed through a mixed forest of second-growth white pine, black and white spruce, balsam and birch. The action of the scraper exposed a myriad of rootlets which, after a few days, became dry and quite brittle. Coinciding with this period at least ten pairs of Evening Grosbeaks established themselves in what might be termed a loose colony, in woods adjacent to a section of this road. Pairs were frequently seen on the freshly graded earth. On June 10, a female, accompanied by her mate, was observed to carry off rootlets in her bill. On June 12, a similar observation was made and on this occasion we were fortunate enough to see where the material was taken and deposited. The performance was repeated several times, with only the