

**The Great Blue Heron in Delaware County, Ohio.**—Heronries are becoming rare and far between in central Ohio. With the cutting of timber and drainage of marshy land, their nesting associations and feeding grounds are destroyed, and they must move to other sections. The largest colony of the Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias herodias*) of which we have knowledge at present is located eight miles north of Delaware. This colony is located in a large, marshy tract of original and second-growth timber, and about mid-way between the Olentangy and Scioto Rivers.

We found the colony on June 7, 1914. There were forty-five nests occupied that year, and a number of nests that were not in use. A farmer living near the tract, said they had been nesting there for more than fifty years. We have visited the colony every June since 1914, and occasionally at other times, and find the colony is slowly diminishing in numbers. In June, 1923, there were thirty-five nests occupied. Their feeding grounds are being restricted every year by the drainage of marshy land, and while the rivers are but seven miles apart, the fishing is but a fraction of what it was in earlier years.

An examination under the nest trees showed the remains of thousands of crayfish. The under covering or skin seemed to be the indigestible part of these crustacea. Several large vertebrae of fish were found that had been picked clean of flesh. We have noted the herons carrying large fish in their bills, but have never been near the nest to see what disposition was made of them. Are they for the benefit of their incubating mates? I have found birds from this colony feeding twenty miles away from their nests, and as it must use much of their vital energy to carry supplies that far—a forty mile trip—can we wonder at their leaving our state?

On June 21, 1916, we found a small colony of fine nests in Alum Creek. This colony is probably the remnant of a large colony that nested in the vicinity in past years. It is about six miles northeast of the large colony and the nests were in a large beech tree. In the large colony the nests are in the tallest trees, and nests were found in Bur Oak, Pine Oak, Red Oak, Red Maple, White Ash and Cottonwood. One Bur Oak had nine occupied nests and one White Ash had six nests in 1916.—CHAS. R. WALLACE, *Delaware, Ohio.*

**Three Bird Records from Crystal Lake, Hancock County, Iowa.**—While on a visit at Crystal Lake, Hancock County, Iowa, during September, 1925, three bird records of interest to Iowa bird students were made. A Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia imperator*) was noted first on September 15, and again on September 16, flying over Crystal Lake. This was a lone bird, although several times it was associated with a flock of Black Terns, which remained about the lake during my entire stay. A pair of Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) was noted on several occasions, the last time on September 16, about the outlet to Crystal Lake, where a few large willow trees were growing. When first observed the male was sitting in one of these willows beside the country road which crosses the outlet at that point. A single individual of the Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*) was seen on September 16, in a little grove beside the lake. Attention was first attracted to this bird by the familiar call note. This bird was collected, but was so badly shot up that it was impossible to make a skin of it.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Portland, Oregon.*