

mediately set upon by some of his family, many of whom had been crying loudly all the while. Perhaps they were congratulating him upon his escape, but it seemed to me that they were scolding him soundly for having been foolish enough to have spent a night, such as the last had been, on the *outside* of a tree!
GRANT HENDERSON, *Greensburg, Ind.*

Some Bird Records for South Dakota.—During a recent trip to South Dakota in company with Mr. Lewis Knowles, of the Biological Survey, a number of birds were observed which seem to be sufficiently uncommon in that state to warrant reporting them in the WILSON BULLETIN.

On July 29, 1931, one adult male Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) was observed in a small flock of Mallards at a shallow lake about five miles northeast of Mound City, Campbell County. Over and Thoms, in their "Birds of South Dakota", regard this as a "straggler" and report one collected in Miner County in 1896.

At Long Lake, McPherson County, on this same day I approached within twelve yards of three Long-billed Dowitchers (*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*). These birds were feeding in company with a small flock of Pectoral, Baird's, and Least Sandpipers, Western Willets, and Lesser Yellow-legs. These birds were probably all early migrants from the far north.

Also on this same day, in northern McPherson County about eight miles southeast of Ashley, North Dakota, I collected an adult male, a female, and a juvenile Bendire's Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra bendirei*) while they were feeding on sunflower seeds. These specimens were examined by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the Biological Survey. They represent a subspecies new to South Dakota. In the Survey collection is another specimen of this subspecies, a male, collected by Merritt Cary at Elk Mountain, South Dakota, October 16, 1903, which bears U. S. N. M. number 193289.

Another adult male *Loxia curvirostra* (subsp.?) was observed the next day (July 30) about twenty miles north of Mitchell. This individual was also feasting on the seeds of sunflower. Over and Thoms report that *Loxia c. pusilla* "has been taken in the eastern part of the state as a migrant", but seem to regard it as being quite uncommon. These new and out of season records should, therefore, be of interest. Because of South Dakota's geographical position it is not surprising to find both races of Red Crossbills occurring there.

About five miles northeast of Eureka, McPherson County, one adult female Baird's Sparrow (*Ammodramus bairdi*) was collected on July 29, 1931. This species is a common migrant in South Dakota, but is not regarded as a summer visitor there.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The American Egret in Manistee County, Michigan.—On August 7, 1930, I observed a pair of American Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) feeding along the marshy border of Arcadia Lake on the northern border of Manistee County, Michigan. This lake had held my attention for several days previous to this date, since it was richer in bird life than any I had seen heretofore in any part of Michigan. Coots, Pied-billed Grebes, and various ducks were the chief tenants, but Great Blue and Little Green Herons, both species of bittern, Greater Yellowlegs, and Solitary Sandpipers were also abundant.

The egrets did not commonly associate with the other birds but were seldom seen apart from one another. Occasionally, however, they were observed feeding in the company of a Great Blue Heron.

On the succeeding day, August 8, I obtained a boat and by this means was able to get within a hundred feet of the egrets so that their characteristics (the large size, black feet, and yellow bill) could be easily observed even without the binoculars which were necessary for certain identification on the day of their discovery. I was also able thus to photograph them.

On August 9, when I left Arcadia, the egrets were still on the lake. Two or three townspeople when interrogated on the presence of the egrets spoke of "white herons" as being not unusual visitors on their lake, but their ornithological discrimination must be open to question since *Ardea herodias herodias* at a distance and in bright sunlight might well appear to be a "white" heron.—FREDERICK J. HERMANN, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

The Yellow-throated Vireo Nesting in Buchanan County, Iowa.—On June 28, 1931, while lying on the lawn under a group of black maple trees (*Acer nigrum*) at my home near Winthrop, Iowa, I discovered a nest of the Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*). The nest was about twenty feet from the ground and was securely built into a crotch at the end of a small limb fifteen feet from the main trunk. Four well grown young were in the nest.

The parents were busy bringing food to the little birds, which at this date filled the nest to its capacity and hung with heads out on all sides of it. This was during a period of intensely warm weather. For nine consecutive days (June 23-July 1) the temperature registered well over 100° in the shade, and as high as 102°. Although the trees furnish luxuriant shade and the young birds were well shaded most of the day, they were apparently affected by the heat. They lay panting, with heads out of the nest and bills wide open. The parent birds brought food to the young at two or three minute intervals during the time the nest was under observation. They searched for it in the nesting tree and in nearby trees that stand near my home. The food seemed to consist chiefly of insects and an occasional inch-long hairy caterpillar.

The young birds left the nest on June 30 and July 1. They fluttered to the lawn from the trees and kept my wife and me busy putting them back to a higher perch so that they would not fall victims to the pair of farm cats which occasionally came into the yard. The courageous little birds would often make another futile attempt to fly on inadequate wings almost as soon as replaced in the tree, and would come tumbling down to the lawn again. The call of the young is a locust-like, buzzing note. We heard this as they perched in the trees and called for food, and again when we handled them on the ground. The old birds appeared very anxious for the safety of their young when they were handled. They jumped about on limbs just above our heads and squealed in earnest solicitation as we returned the little fellows to higher perches.

I was much surprised at the agility that the young displayed in running up a tree trunk. When placed on the rough bark they at once clutched it tightly with their feet, and, wings furnishing impetus, they would run up a vertical trunk almost as easily as a nuthatch or a creeper.

The loud, clear notes of the Yellow-throated Vireo were first heard in our yard on May 23, when one bird was seen. It was not seen again and I supposed that the bird was a migrant, until the nest was found on June 28. This is the first time I have known the species to nest in Buchanan County, Iowa. Since its notes are quite similar to those of the Red-eyed Vireo, and the bird lives well up in the heavy foliage of trees, it is possible that it is frequently overlooked.—FRED J. PIERCE, *Winthrop, Iowa.*