

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.*