

other enemies of my birds. Chipmunks have been added to the black list now.

I righted the nest of the Cardinals and replaced the injured young one, but it did not live. However, the parent birds did not desert the sole survivor of the tragedy. A few mornings later they had induced him to try his wings, and I saw the solitary youngster, shortly after sunup, sitting on a post beside the path that leads into the hollow.—GRANT HENDERSON, *Greensburg, Ind.*

The Great Blue Heron Flops on Its Prey.—Late one afternoon we sat in an automobile south of Lake George, New York, and had an excellent opportunity of watching the fishing movements of a Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias herodias*) in a small stream about sixty feet away. The heron walked very stealthily in the water beside some reeds, and was in full view. The water was about three inches deep there. As each foot was raised from the water the toes hung vertically and limp; then were flattened out before touching the surface in the forward step. The heron held its head quietly, except with a forward swing with each step, and with the bill at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Suddenly it seemed to drop upon its prey. In this act it bent its knees and ankles together to bring the force of its weight into the thrust. Its action was not entirely a neck motion, with the body revolving or tilting on the fulcrum of the hip joint, but was a whole dropping of the body. Its entire head was immersed. When it came up it had a fish at least six inches long. It appeared to have thrust its bill, or one blade at least, through the fish. The heron carried the struggling fish to shallower water and appeared to stab it two or three times. Then juggling it into the right position, it was swallowed head first, and the bird resumed its fishing. The lump in the throat was seen to go down. A few minutes later the Heron caught a minnow in the same manner.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher Moves Its Nest.—Much has been published lately in the WILSON BULLETIN in regard to the nesting of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*). On May 15, 1932, I observed the nest of a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in a small elm tree twenty-two feet from the ground. The male and female were both seen. The same day, and about 200 yards from the gnatcatcher's nest, I found the nest of a Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*) the female being on the nest.

One week later, on May 22, 1932, I again visited this locality. The Green Heron's nest was gone, having been robbed and the nest thrown to the ground. These birds then built another nest in the same tree that contained the gnatcatcher's nest and about twelve feet from it. While looking for the latter nest, one of the gnatcatchers suddenly appeared and flew to the spot where the nest originally had been. Gathering a piece of nesting material in its bill it flew away, but in a short time returned. The nest at this time was almost gone, only the bottom part of it remaining.

That they do remove their nests to other situations is almost certain, as in this case the Green Heron having built close to the gnatcatcher's nest, made them change their location. Another thing I have observed about these birds, is that they generally build their nests from ten days to two weeks before laying their eggs. This I think is due to the fact that they nest early (in this locality) and do not deposit eggs until the trees are well leafed out.—C. K. LLOYD, *Oxford, Ohio.*