

Observations of the Ferruginous Rough-leg in Iowa.—The recorded occurrences of the Ferruginous Rough-leg (*Buteo regalis*) in Iowa seem to be sufficiently scarce to warrant publication of these observations made by the writer during the spring of 1934.

On March 29, two birds were seen two miles southwest of Perry, Dallas County. One was noticeably larger than the other, apparently indicating a mated pair. Both had light gray tails, which were dark terminally. The backs were rusty, and the underparts were light. The rusty tarsal feathering was noted on one of the birds as it perched near by. The black spot on the under side of the wing, diagnostic of a Rough-leg, was evident in both individuals. Another pair was seen at Long Pond, Dallas County, a few minutes later. This is five or six miles west of where the first pair was noted, and certainly was a different pair. On April 9, a single bird was seen two miles northeast of Milford, Dickinson County. The spot on the under-surface of the wing, the rusty back, gray tail with dark terminal band, all were noted. A single bird was seen on April 11, two miles southwest of Round Lake, Clay County. This bird was seen to advantage as it perched on a telephone post near by. It probably was a male. On April 17, another, probably a female, was observed at Four Mile Lake, Emmet County. The underparts of this bird were darker, except on the throat, and the other field characters were indicative of this species.—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

Observations on the Chimney Swift.—For several seasons I have been especially interested in the nesting of the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*). On two occasions I have lowered myself down a chimney in order to obtain closer observation of the nest and young birds. On the first occasion I found the nest about twenty feet below the top of the chimney. The nest was composed of small, dry twigs, a seven-inch length of string, a piece of straw, and three inches of bee wire. At the beginning of the nesting season I had placed three dry twigs on the top of a ledge in the chimney, allowing them to protrude about an inch beyond the edge. To one of the twigs I attached the three-inch bit of wire, and I painted the ends of the two remaining twigs black. I was somewhat surprised, however, to find later that the birds had used the wire and one of the twigs in the construction of the nest. The string used in nest building had also been placed by me in the chimney well. The straw is not accounted for. All the pieces in the nest were glued together with a substance secreted by the builders. Three nestlings occupied the nest this season, and all were successfully reared. Later in the season the broken nest was found at the bottom of the chimney well.

In July, 1934, I located another nest thirty-five feet below the top of the chimney. This family consisted of six birds, all of which were captured; four were banded and released. Two of the older nestlings died upon being taken to the top of the chimney. I believe this was caused by the heat. At the top of the chimney the air was excessively warm. The air at the level of the nest was cool. I expect to continue my observations of the Chimney Swift next season, and would be glad to correspond with others who are interested in this species.—LAWRENCE E. HUNTER, *Dallas City, Ill.*

Changes in the Habits of the Prairie Chicken.—In a former note the writer mentioned the habit of prairie-nesting birds of resting in the shade of fence posts during extremely hot weather. This last June (1934), while in western North Dakota, Prairie Chickens and Sharp-tailed Grouse were found on numerous