

We saw many herons return from their foraging trips in the surrounding countryside, singly, and in groups of from two to 23. We agreed that 500 was a conservative estimate of the total number. The farm operator, Mr. F. A. Duty, told us that the herons had been nesting there since his arrival in the spring of 1952, which means that the colony is at least three years old. On August 7 I located 179 nests in the grove of catalpa trees. They were from nine to 18 feet above the ground.

In late July, I found the population divided approximately in the following proportions: 60 per cent were birds with white plumage of the size of the Little Blue Heron, 30 per cent were adult Little Blue Herons, approximately nine per cent had the white plumage mottled with blue, which is characteristic of the Little Blue Heron molting from the immature to the adult plumage, and one per cent were American Egrets. Three Snowy Egrets were identified by Mr. Wallace Hughes, Oklahoma Game and Fish Department, on August 5.

On August 18, half of the occupants had gone, and those remaining were gathering at night in the trees on the north side of the large lake instead of in the nesting area as before. On another visit on September 22, I found them gone. The farm operator told me they were last seen on September 15.

This is the first record of the Little Blue Heron nesting in Tulsa County, and is the second nesting record for the State of Oklahoma, the first having been reported from Oklahoma County by Hughes (1952. *Wilson Bull.*, 64:160.)—JOHN S. TOMER, 4045 E. 27th. St., Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 3, 1954.

**An elevated nest of a Barn Swallow.**—On July 12, 1954, in company with H. F. Borchert, T. D. Cotton and J. H. Shutts, I encountered a nest of *Hirundo rustica* on the observation tower of the Mud Lake National Wildlife Refuge, near Holt, Minnesota. The nest with its two eggs and two newly-hatched young had two interesting aspects. Located in the partially glassed-in tower room, it was 107 feet above the ground. Constructed on a ledge with little head room due to the sloping roof, the sides had an outer depth of about one and one-half inches.—JOSEPH J. HICKEY, *University of Minnesota Forestry and Biological Station, Lake Itasca, Minnesota, November 17, 1954.*

**The incubation period of the Cape White-eye.**—In view of the importance the genus *Zosterops* has assumed as allegedly having the shortest incubation period of any bird, the following observations on the Cape White-eye (*Zosterops pallida capensis*) are perhaps worth publishing at once. M. M. Nice (1953. *Wilson Bull.*, 65:84) cites Neunzig's statement that the incubation period of this White-eye is 10 days, but she rejects this on the grounds that he gives neither details nor authority. There is no other record of the incubation period of this species.

On November 15, 1954, I noticed a Cape White-eye building its nest in a vine on my verandah. The first egg was laid between 7:30 a.m. on November 17 and 7:15 a.m. on November 18; and the second, which completed the clutch, between 5:30 p.m. that same day and 7:15 a.m. on November 19. Incubation had begun by 6:15 p.m. on the latter day. The parents proved very close sitters. No continuous watch was kept, but I never saw the nest unoccupied and I had almost to push the bird off the nest every morning to inspect the contents. The two eggs hatched between 7:30 a.m. on November 29 and 6:45 a.m. on November 30. This gives an absolute minimum incubation time for the second egg of 11½ days from laying to hatching, a period which agrees with the accurate Australian and New Zealand periods for *Zosterops* spp., as quoted by

Nice. A fuller account of this nest, on which observations are continuing, will be published elsewhere in due course.—J. M. WINTERBOTTOM, *P.O. Box 1616, Cape Town, South Africa, November 30, 1954.*

**An extension of the breeding range of the Killdeer in Florida.**—Sprunt (1954. "Florida Bird Life.") reported the southernmost breeding station of the Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) as being at Fort Myers, on the west coast of Florida.

On June 3, 1954, a Killdeer was collected by the author three miles northwest of Corkscrew, Collier County, Florida. Upon examination, this bird proved to be an adult female. The dilated condition of the cloaca and genital tract indicated recent egg laying. This specimen, now in the collection of the Florida State Museum, represents the southernmost breeding record of the Killdeer in Florida.

Since Howell (1932. "Florida Bird Life.") reported the southernmost breeding record of the Killdeer in Florida at Lake Istokpoga, both Stevenson (1939. *Wilson Bull.*, 51:85) and Sprunt (1949. *Auk*, 66:202) have extended its known range. The present specimen, taken some 60 miles south of Lake Istokpoga, is a third extension to the range of the Killdeer in recent years. These records suggest that this bird has not been merely overlooked in this region but that the species actually is increasing its breeding range to the southward. This view is substantiated by the fact that I have observed an increase in the number of breeding killdeers in the Fort Myers area in recent years. The current logging and cutting back of the Big Cypress Swamp may also open up new potential breeding sites for the Killdeer and permit further range extension southward.—FRED D. BARTLESON, JR., *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, December 23, 1954.*

**Notes on the myology of the Great Curassow.**—Through the kindness of Drs. Leonard W. Wing and Josselyn Van Tyne, I was permitted some time ago to dissect a fresh specimen of the Great Curassow (*Crax rubra*). This bird, from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was raised as a pet by Dr. Wing from June, 1951, until it died in late September, 1953. Since little is known about the internal anatomy of the Cracidae, and apparently nothing about *Crax rubra*, the following notes seem worthy of record.

*Mm. tensores patagii longus et brevis* are poorly developed, consisting of a single sheet-like belly with an over-all length of 85 mm. The insertion of the tendon of *M. tensor patagii brevis* is simple, attaching primarily to the surface of *M. extensor metacarpi radialis*, but it also fuses with the antibrachial fascia.

*M. supracoracoideus* is composed of two distinct and completely separate bellies and tendons of insertion. The more superficial belly is typical in origin and in the course of its tendon dorsolaterad through the triosseal canal. The tendon inserts on the humerus 15 mm. distal to the junction of the humeral head and the deltoid crest. The deeper belly arises exclusively from the coracoclavicular membrane. Its tendon also passes through the triosseal canal to insert primarily at the base of the deltoid crest and its junction with the humeral head, but a smaller tendon inserts between this tendon and the tendon of the more superficial belly. Gadow and Selenka (1891. "Vögel." Bronn's Klassen und Ord. des Thier-Reichs, p. 248) say that *M. supracoracoideus* is bipartite in the "Rasores" and in *Tinamus* and that the tendons of both parts remain separated, but they say nothing about the insertion.

*M. entepicondylo-ulnaris* (= "the gallinaceous muscle") is a triangular-shaped muscle, arising tendinous from the humerus in common with *Mm. flexor digitorum sublimis* and