

Cattle Egret nesting in northeastern Oklahoma.—The observations reported here were made and recorded by Anne Reynolds and Bruce Reynolds of Tulsa, Oklahoma who have kept an almost daily watch at a heronry where the Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) have resided during the summer months of 1962, 1963, and 1964. Several other observers including the author saw the birds during the observation periods described.

The heronry is on the Romac Farm 3.5 miles southeast of the city limits of Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma. It has been inhabited regularly from 1957 through 1964. An estimate of the breeding bird population found there during the summer of 1964 is: 150 pairs of Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), 30 pairs of Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), 3 pairs of Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), 1 pair of Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*), and 2 pairs of Cattle Egrets. The nests are located in a grove of large privet bushes (*Ligustrum* sp.) near the center of a 160-acre pasture. A stream flows from west to east across the pasture south of the privet grove. Two small ponds are impounded on this stream, one west and the other southeast of the nesting area. Large cottonwood, elm, and pecan trees grow along the stream banks.

The first Cattle Egret found in this area was an adult, seen by Anne Reynolds in the heronry on 13 May 1962. Throughout the summer to 11 August, one and sometimes two adults were seen in the same locality. Three adults were seen on 27 May 1962. No young or evidence of nesting were seen during 1962 (Baumgartner, 1962, *Audubon Field Notes*, 16:488).

One, two, and three adult Cattle Egrets were seen regularly in the same area from 20 April to 29 August 1963. Three young birds being fed by one and two adults were seen several times from 18 July to 26 July. Another brood of 2 young birds was observed being fed by one and two adults from 3 August to 21 August (Baumgartner, 1963, *Audubon Field Notes*, 17:468) (Reynolds, 1964, *Proc. Oklahoma Acad. of Sci.*, 44:64-65).

From 19 April to 4 August 1964 one to five adults were seen feeding among grazing cattle near the heronry and flying into the heronry. From 30 June to 25 July 1964 adults were seen feeding young in the branches of the privet grove.

Two specimens in juvenal plumage were obtained. One was found dead under one of the nesting trees 6 July 1964 and another apparently somewhat younger bird, out of the nest and climbing in the upper branches of a nest tree, was captured alive 11 July 1964. Both were taken to Dr. George M. Sutton at the University of Oklahoma where they were identified as *Bubulcus ibis*. They are now numbers 5487 and 5488 in the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology collection. The first specimen measured: length of exposed culmen, 57.5 mm; length of middle toe without claw, 58 mm; length of exposed portion of tibia, 43 mm. The latter specimen measured: length of exposed culmen, 48 mm; length of middle toe without claw, 51 mm; length of exposed portion to tibia, 34 mm. These are, I believe, the first nesting records of *Bubulcus ibis* for Oklahoma and the first specimens to be taken in this state.—JOHN S. TOMER, 5911 East 46th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135, 11 January 1966.

A Robin nests in winter.—On 12 December 1965 office workers at a Columbus, Ohio insurance firm noticed that a Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) was building a nest outside a window of their downtown office building. A similar late nesting of this species has been reported from Pennsylvania in January 1965 (Berger, 1966, *Auk*, 83:668).

The Columbus nest was completed in two weeks, and by 26 December the Robin was incubating three eggs. During the days of nest-building and incubation the daily high temperatures recorded averaged 43 F and the low temperatures averaged 28.5 F. The highest temperature recorded during this period was 63 F; the lowest was 12 F. After