

Another instance of incubation by a male Whip-poor-will.—There has been a difference of opinion as to the role of the male Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) in incubation. Raynor (Bird-Banding 12:98–103, 1941) reported that the male sat on eggs for brief periods, but Arnold (Michigan Biological Station unpublished MS, 1937, cited in Kendeigh, Ill. Biol. Monogr. 22:1–358, 1952) believed only the female incubated.

My observations at a Whip-poor-will nest in an oak forest in Allegan Co., Michigan (on the “Small Oak Area” of Brewer et al., Mich. Bot. 12:217–234, 1973) agree with those of Raynor that the male sits on the nest. I found the nest with two eggs on 30 May 1970 after flushing a female from the nest site on leaf litter in a clone of flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

On my return visits in the next few days, the female would flush while I was still about 5 m from the nest and fly to a branch 8–15 m away. On 4 June, about 11:30, I set up a blind 10 m from the nest; I moved it to about 7 m from the nest 40 min later. The female did not flush when I entered or left the blind at this distance.

At 19:30, 4 June, the female was on the nest when I entered the blind. At 20:30, a male, identifiable by the white marking on the tail, alighted about 0.3 m from the nest. The female flew and the male walked to the nest, ruffled his feathers and settled over the eggs. At 20:37, the male flew from the nest, leaving the eggs uncovered. At 21:00 shortly after I heard two *whip-poor-will* calls nearby, a bird (sex unknown) was back on the nest. A bird was also on the nest when I checked, using a flashlight to produce eyeshine, at 03:35 and again at 04:00 on 5 June. At 05:00 and thereafter until I left the blind at 07:00, I could see the female on the nest.

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Observations on the Aerial Drinking Performance of a Poorwill.—At 09:00 on 27 May 1973, I observed a Poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*) drinking water near my boat while the bird flew along the surface of the water. The location was a quiet cove on Amistad Lake north of Del Rio, Val Verde Co., Texas. The distance of the boat from shore was approximately 13 m when I noticed the bird. My attention was drawn to the fact that the Poorwill was only a few centimeters above the water's surface and did not appear to be feeding on insects. When within approximately 3 m of my boat the bird seemed to flutter its wings into a very tight vee over its back, lower its head with the mouth open and touch the water lightly, taking a drink. The bird repeated his performance several times then disappeared into the shadows. This type of behavior has been recorded previously for Common and Lesser Nighthawks (*Chordeiles minor* and *C. acutipennis*) (Bent. U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 176, Parts I and II, 1940) but to my knowledge, not for the Poorwill.—O. T. FEARS, III, *Casa de Oro, Apt. 203, Weslaco, TX 78596. Accepted 19 Nov. 1974.*

On the death of a midwestern heronry.—What was the largest heronry in Illinois in 1962 (Bellrose, pers. comm.) no longer exists. Though I am unable to date the origin of this heronry, it existed since at least 1935 (Borgelt, pers. comm.). The end came suddenly, though not unexpectedly in 1973–74. Located east of the Illinois River,