

**Nesting of the Louisiana Water-Thrush in Kansas.**—There seems to be some question of the status of the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) in the avifauna in Kansas. In Colonel N. S. Goss's monumental work, 'Birds of Kansas,' published in 1891, he states that the Louisiana Water-Thrush was a common summer resident in the eastern part of the state, arriving the middle part of April and nesting about the 8th of May and remaining late into the fall. There is no question but what Colonel Goss was quite familiar with the habits of this bird. Along the Neosha and Verdigris Rivers he spent a great deal of time, studying the birds and collecting skins, nests and eggs.

My first experience with this bird was in 1893 on Cow Creek east of Girard, Kansas in Crawford County. The following year I was living near the junction of the Marias des Cygnes and the Pottawatomie Rivers in Miami County. These birds seemed to be rather common along the banks of the smaller streams entering into the rivers. However, it was not until May 9, 1897, that I succeeded in securing my first nest and set of four eggs. This nest was situated near the mouth of a small swale entering into the Pottawatomie River. The nest was built on the side of a bank under some overhanging roots and about three to three and one-half feet above the bottom of the ravine. The nest contained four eggs of the Louisiana Water-Thrush and two of the Cowbird. I still have the nest and set of eggs in my possession. During the next four or five years I secured some eight or nine nests in Miami and Linn Counties. No doubt if one would go to these counties they would still find the birds fairly common in suitable localities.—WALTER COLVIN, *Walpex Bldg., Arkansas City, Kas.*

**Summer Tanagers again Destroy Wasp Nests.**—The Summer Tanagers (*Piranga r. rubra*) are back again and at their old tricks. Soon after I first saw them (June 10, 1936) I found two wasp nests lying on the cement terrace within a foot or so of the wall of the house. One comb contained only about a dozen cells; the other was about two inches in diameter. Neither one was provided with a cover. The larger comb contained several living grubs, and the cell walls on one side were broken. These nests may have fallen from beneath the wide eaves of the house, but the point where they were lying was not more than ten feet from the nest in the pine tree, which was destroyed by the Tanagers last June (Auk, 1936, p. 220).

A few days after finding these nests I observed the female Tanager at work on another side of the house. She was on the ground and I was standing about twenty-five feet away in full view. She was at first making repeated efforts to get the seeds of some grasses which were about a foot tall—making short flying leaps; or that is what I thought at first she was doing. But then she made similar leaps into the ivy which clung to the wall at that point.

She made no attempt to cling to the ivy, but fell back to the ground each time. After the last leap she flew away as if she had accomplished her purpose, and not because she was disturbed in her work. I then examined the spot in the ivy where she had been working and found a wasps' nest under a cluster of ivy leaves and about a foot from the ground. The cover of the nest was turned off and lying in the grass beneath. The comb—about three inches in diameter—was somewhat torn and contained many living grubs. Later I found the nest pretty thoroughly destroyed and no grubs remained in what was left of it.

Of course I have no means of identifying individuals and my only reason for referring to this pair as if they were the same as those concerned in the incident reported of last June, is that they seemed thoroughly at home on the day of their first appearance and had no need of working up a familiarity with the premises.—J. I. HAMAKER, *Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.*