

and about 125 Little Blue Herons. On the following day fifteen American Egrets were seen near the mouth of the Skunk River in Des Moines County. The last American Egret seen was on September 15, just above Muscatine. It should be added that all the Little Blue Herons were in the white plumage. This increase in numbers of these two species of southern herons in Iowa is probably due mainly to E. A. McIlhenny's work on Avery Island, and it is reasonable to expect even greater numbers of these birds, with a good sprinkling of Snowy Egrets and other herons, in the next few years.—WM. YOUNG WORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Some Bird Notes from Belmont County, Ohio.—The following birds were seen at the Belmont Hills County Club grounds, in Belmont County, Ohio, by Victor Kehrer and myself, on August 26 and September 2, 1934.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus* subsp.). Seen on September 2. Apparently a new record for Belmont County, although this species is a common migrant in other parts of the region.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus* subsp.). Observed on September 2, as it dove into the lake for a fish. Although this species is not known to nest in this region, a fisherman reported to us that this bird had been at the lake for at least six weeks previous to the time we saw it. This species is a rather rare migrant for this region.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius* subsp.). Seen on August 26 at close range, as it flew over the lake which is on these grounds. I believe this to be the first record for this species in Belmont County, and for the region as well.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). This species is very common at Belmont Hills, nesting there each year. This seems surprising, since the same species rarely breeds in the West Virginia Panhandle, but thirteen miles away.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*). Seen on August 26. Probably a new record for Belmont County. Apparently an early migrant. Although I realize the difficulty in distinguishing between this species and the Acadian Flycatcher, I am positive this bird was a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. At a distance of ten feet, we saw through 4x glasses the yellow throat, buffish-yellow breast and yellow belly. The bird was smaller than an Acadian Flycatcher.

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon albifrons* subsp.). Two seen on August 26. This bird is considered a rare migrant in this region.—THOS. E. SHIELDS, *Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.*

Some Bird Tragedies.—In the spring of 1924, while passing a nest of my favorite bird, the Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna magna*), I noticed a common Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinus*) with a six-inch distention in the center of the body. Picking the reptile up and giving it a number of shakes caused it to regurgitate three young Meadowlarks. Last spring on one of my nature rambles at West Point, Illinois, my attention was drawn to the nest of a pair of House Wrens (*Troglodytes aedon aedon*) by the alarm notes of the owners. Upon making an investigation I found it necessary to remove a Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) from the nest, while the process of digesting five young wrens continued uninterrupted.

The following casualties may also interest my readers. As a Mallard (*Anas p. platyrhynchos*) duckling floated near my place of concealment, it failed under the guidance of its mother to escape being captured by a Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) that dropped from above and snatched it from the surface of the