

Mourning Doves nest in Black-crowned Night Heron nests.—On June 14, 1952, during banding operations in a large colony of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) on Harsen's Island, St. Clair County, Michigan, I found two young Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) about eight days old in an unoccupied nest of this heron. The colony was in a permanent marsh where the water was 40 inches deep at the time. The heron nest was only 25 inches above the water in a small willow (*Salix* sp.). The doves had added only a few scattered straws to the original nest which was composed largely of coarse willow twigs, the entire mass being 20 inches in diameter. The Mourning Dove young were in the center which was slightly depressed. They were being brooded by an adult which left the nest reluctantly. Several occupied nests of the heron were nearby. Mention was made of this nest in "Bird Survey of the Detroit Region," 1952, Detroit Audubon Society.

On July 12, 1953, in the same colony, I found a Mourning Dove sitting on two eggs in a heron's nest in the same part of the colony. This was a nest which I had tagged and numbered 17 on June 7. At this time it held two eggs and one newly hatched young of the heron. The nest was 90 inches above the water in the upright fork of a willow. No new material appeared to have been added by the Mourning Doves.—WALTER P. NICKELL,
Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, December 14, 1952.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo's egg in Mourning Dove's nest.—On June 10, 1952, I found one egg of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) in the nest of a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*). The location of this nest was on the Cranbrook Estate in Bloomfield Township, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. The measurements of the egg were 33.6 mm. by 23.3 mm. This nest, built on a horizontal branch at its juncture with the axis 92 inches above the ground, was discovered on April 29. It held two small nestlings of the Mourning Dove on this date. The young doves were banded on May 5, and observed on May 6, 11, and 13. They flew on the latter day. The empty nest, being beside the path which I walked three times daily to and from the Cranbrook Institute of Science, was observed many times between May 13 and June 10 when the cuckoo egg was deposited. A Yellow-billed Cuckoo was heard in the vicinity several times previous to the deposition of the egg. I left the egg and made daily observations through June 16 but saw no cuckoo at the nest; on June 16 the nest and its contents were collected.—WALTER P. NICKELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, January 4, 1954.*

Red-wings hatch and raise a Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—On June 2, 1953, when revisiting a nest of the Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), I found that it contained three eggs of the hosts and one of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). A fourth Red-wing egg lay broken on the ground directly below the nest. The nest was in a shallow marsh in southeastern Pontiac Township, Oakland County, Michigan. I had found this nest May 17 when it was not yet lined. Its height above the wet ground was seven feet, and it was fastened to five upright branches in the forks of a shrub willow (*Salix* sp.). A durable tag, numbered 10 for this location, was tied to the nest shrub on May 17. When visiting the nest again on June 11, I found two Red-wing nestlings about six days old and a Cuckoo nestling about the same age. The cuckoo exhibited wing quivering and a buzzing noise in a characteristic fashion. All three young were banded. I watched the nest for about half an hour from a distance of 30 feet with 7 × 35 binoculars. During this time the male Red-wing fed the young once and the female fed twice;