

Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). The nests were in a horizontal fork of a beech tree (*Fagus grandifolia*) suspended between two small branchlets, 93 inches above the ground. The area in which the nests were found represented a small cut-over section of a surrounding virgin beech-maple forest. This type of habitat may be considered typical for the Red-eyed Vireo but somewhat different from the habitat in which the Yellow Warbler usually nests.

Upon discovery, the female Yellow Warbler flushed from the nest and was joined in a nearby tree by the male after she had uttered alarm notes. The nest was collected and the following data obtained: The completed vireo's nest contained two Cowbird's (*Molothrus ater*) eggs which probably had been abandoned before the warbler's nest was started. The warbler's nest was built inside the cup of the vireo's nest and firmly attached to the materials at the rim of the vireo's nest, making what appeared at first glance to be a semi-pensile nest of the warbler. The finished nest of the Yellow Warbler also contained two eggs of the Cowbird, apparently laid by different females since the markings of the two eggs were decidedly different. The Cowbird eggs were covered by a second lining on which the female Yellow Warbler was incubating two eggs of her own. The measurements of the nest were: total height, 68 mm.; height of vireo's nest, 32 mm.; height of warbler's nest, 36 mm.; inside diameter of warbler's nest, 33 mm.; outside diameter of warbler's nest, 44 mm.; inside depth of warbler's nest, 31 mm.

These observations were confirmed by Douglas S. Middleton and Walter P. Nickell at the time the nest was discovered.—HAROLD D. MAHAN, 582 E. Drayton Avenue, Ferndale, Michigan, August 24, 1953.

**Cardinal's period of dependency.**—A female Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*) that hatched July 25, 1953, and was color-banded before it left the nest August 4, was next seen when it began coming to my feeding shelf with its parents on September 5. This juvenile was fed regularly through September 7, on that same day began to eat raisins and crumbs of seed kernels for itself, was still fed occasionally through September 12, first succeeded in opening its own sunflower seeds September 20, begged rarely as late as September 26, and was last seen with a parent October 2. That is partial independence at the age of 44 days, complete independence at 50 days, and severance of family ties at 70 days; these figures are even higher than those I found for two other juveniles (1944. *Wilson Bull.*, 56:173-174). This bird was a member of the third and last brood of a color-banded pair, and the only member that survived the age of three weeks.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland, December 10, 1953.

---

The Aves section of the *Zoological Record* covering the ornithological literature of 1952 was issued in March, 1954. Again we acknowledge our indebtedness to Lt. Col. W. P. C. Tenison for so ably preparing this essential bibliography and we urge our readers to support this publication, which is available for seven shillings and sixpence from The Zoological Society of London.