We saw many herons return from their foraging trips in the surrounding countryside, singly, and in groups of from two to 23. We agreed that 500 was a conservative estimate of the total number. The farm operator, Mr. F. A. Duty, told us that the herons had been nesting there since his arrival in the spring of 1952, which means that the colony is at least three years old. On August 7 I located 179 nests in the grove of catalpa trees. They were from nine to 18 feet above the ground.

In late July, I found the population divided approximately in the following proportions: 60 per cent were birds with white plumage of the size of the Little Blue Heron, 30 per cent were adult Little Blue Herons, approximately nine per cent had the white plumage mottled with blue, which is characteristic of the Little Blue Heron molting from the immature to the adult plumage, and one per cent were American Egrets. Three Snowy Egrets were identified by Mr. Wallace Hughes, Oklahoma Game and Fish Department, on August 5.

On August 18, half of the occupants had gone, and those remaining were gathering at night in the trees on the north side of the large lake instead of in the nesting area as before. On another visit on September 22, I found them gone. The farm operator told me they were last seen on September 15.

This is the first record of the Little Blue Heron nesting in Tulsa County, and is the second nesting record for the State of Oklahoma, the first having been reported from Oklahoma County by Hughes (1952. *Wilson Bull.*, 64:160.)—JOHN S. TOMER, *4045 E. 27th. St., Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 3, 1954.*

An elevated nest of a Barn Swallow.—On July 12, 1954, in company with H. F. Borchert, T. D. Cotton and J. H. Shutts, I encountered a nest of *Hirundo rustica* on the observation tower of the Mud Lake National Wildlife Refuge, near Holt, Minnesota. The nest with its two eggs and two newly-hatched young had two interesting aspects. Located in the partially glassed-in tower room, it was 107 feet above the ground. Constructed on a ledge with little head room due to the sloping roof, the sides had an outer depth of about one and one-half inches.—JOSEPH J. HICKEY, *University of Minnesota Forestry and Biological Station, Lake Itasca, Minnesota, November 17, 1954.*

The incubation period of the Cape White-eye.—In view of the importance the genus *Zosterops* has assumed as allegedly having the shortest incubation period of any bird, the following observations on the Cape White-eye (*Zosterops pallida capensis*) are perhaps worth publishing at once. M. M. Nice (1953. *Wilson Bull.*, 65:84) cites Neunzig's statement that the incubation period of this White-eye is 10 days, but she rejects this on the grounds that he gives neither details nor authority. There is no other record of the incubation period of this species.

On November 15, 1954, I noticed a Cape White-eye building its nest in a vine on my verandah. The first egg was laid between 7:30 a.m. on November 17 and 7:15 a.m. on November 18; and the second, which completed the clutch, between 5:30 p.m. that same day and 7:15 a.m. on November 19. Incubation had begun by 6:15 p.m. on the latter day. The parents proved very close sitters. No continuous watch was kept, but I never saw the nest unoccupied and I had almost to push the bird off the nest every morning to inspect the contents. The two eggs hatched between 7:30 a.m. on November 29 and 6:45 a.m. on November 30. This gives an absolute minimum incubation time for the second egg of 11½ days from laying to hatching, a period which agrees with the accurate Australian and New Zealand periods for *Zosterops* spp., as quoted by