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**Little Blue Herons nesting among cattails.**—Little Blue Herons (*Egretta caerulea*) are known to nest in willow (*Salix* spp.), cypress (*Taxodium* spp.), mangrove (*Rhizophora* spp.), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus* spp.), and bamboo (*Smilax* spp.) (Bent 1926, Meanley 1955, Palmer 1962, Hancock and Elliott 1978). Burger (1978) recorded Little Blue Herons nesting in poison ivy bushes (*Rhus toxicodendron*), and Rodgers (1980) reported Little Blue Herons nesting in Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), mulberry (*Morus rubra*), gray nicker (*Caesalpinia crista*), marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*), and white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*). This paper is the first report of Little Blue Herons nesting among cattails (*Typha domingensis*), an herbaceous vegetation. Burger (1974) reported Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) nesting among cattails in northwestern Minnesota.

On 1 May 1985 I observed Little Blue Herons nesting on an 1130-ha reservoir at the Savannah River Plant in Barnwell County, South Carolina. The heronry was in a dense stand of emergent cattails in 1–2 m of water, 45 m from a stand of mainly loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). The cattail stand was approximately 20 × 15 m, with emergent leaves about 2 m high. Nests were constructed of small hardwood twigs laid less than 1 m above the water on the top of dead, flattened cattails. Cattail leaves around the margins of each nest may have been used to stabilize the nests. Leaves were not used in linings of nests. Burger (1978) reported Little Blue Herons nesting in *Rhus* bushes less than 1 m above ground in New Jersey. The 25–30 Little Blue Heron nests were spaced about 1–2 m from each other. Similar distances between nests have been recorded by Burger (1978) and Wiese (1978). On 1 May most nests contained 3–5 eggs. No nestlings were observed on 16 May, but by 31 May, 3–4 chicks were observed at most nests.

The herons may have nested in cattails because of climatic conditions. During the first 6 months of 1985, westcentral South Carolina received 20 cm less rainfall than normal. An island herony dominated by willow 500 m to the southwest of this site had no nesting in 1981, 1982, and 1985, all low water years. During these years, lower water levels at the reservoir may have made nests at the willow herony more accessible to terrestrial mammals, thus resulting in a movement of the herons to a more desirable location over deeper water.

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**Swallows taking insects from pond surfaces.**—The abundance of flying insects is strongly affected by weather (Williams 1961, Taylor 1963); hence, it should be adaptive for birds that are primarily aerial insectivores to have alternative foraging strategies for times when flying insects are scarce. Early in this century, Forbush (1929) claimed that in early spring, Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*) in New England left their breeding areas in cold windy weather and went to sheltered places “where the sun shines more warmly—where they can still find insects or can pick benumbed ones from the water or ice along the shore.” Recently, Erskine (1984) reported observations of Tree Swallows and Violet-green Swallows (*T. thalassina*) foraging on the ground and cited other reports of Tree Swallows, Purple Martins (*Progne subis*), and Northern Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) foraging on the ground and from ice surfaces. One of us (RRC) recently observed Tree Swallows taking active winter stoneflies (Plecoptera) from the surface of frozen ponds. King (1958, 1967) reported Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), Common House-Martins (*Delichon urbica*), and a Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) taking dormant winged insects from the surface of the sea along the coast of England. We could find no published accounts of North American swallows taking benumbed or dead insects from water surfaces. Here we describe two such events that occurred in 1983 and 1984 near Denver, Colorado, during cold weather in the spring.

Mild weather prevailed in Colorado during 8-10 May 1983, with the air temperature in Denver reaching 27°C on 9 May (Denver Local Climatological Data, U.S. Dept. Commerce, 1983). The temperature did not exceed 5°C on 11 May, although it rose to 18°C on 12 May, only to drop again as a storm (rain, snow, and high wind) passed through the area on 13 and 14 May. From 16:00 to 17:00 on 14 May, MLD observed a mixed-species flock of swallows flying rapidly back and forth, close to the surface of Windsor Lake, a 25-ha pond