

of the birds that we observed and their size rendered our identification on this second visit absolutely certain.

As far as I know, Egrets have not been previously reported as far north as Cape Breton Island.

On the same afternoon that I first observed these Egrets I counted as many as 25 Great Blue Herons distributed within two or three miles along the mud flats on which the Egrets were seen. Undoubtedly the Egrets and at least some of these Blue Herons had been driven north by the excessive heat in the United States.—GILBERT GROSVENOR, *National Geographic Soc., Washington, D. C.*

Snowy Egret at Buckeye Lake, Ohio.—The summer of 1930 was marked in Ohio, as in other northern states of this section, by a great invasion of American Egrets and Little Blue Herons. Both species appeared at Buckeye Lake, in the central portion of the state, during the latter part of July. They reached their greatest numbers during the middle of August, when a maximum of 77 Little Blue Herons and 20 American Egrets were recorded in one day. All of the Little Blue Herons seen throughout the season were in the white phase. The majority of these had gone by the first of September. The numbers of American Egrets did not diminish until after the 15th of that month. The last American Egret recorded was on October 14.

On August 27 I found a single specimen of the Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula thula*) which I succeeded in collecting. It was feeding on a mud island in company with an American Egret. My attention was drawn to the bird by its very active movements. Indeed, the bird's behavior was the most conspicuous difference between it and the Little Blue Herons with which I later had an opportunity for comparison. In this specimen the toes and lower portion of the tarsi were a dull greenish-yellow. The upper third was black, this color extending down farther anteriorly than posteriorly. In the Little Blue Heron the toes and tarsi were of a uniform greenish-yellow. This difference in color was inconspicuous. The coloration of the bill was also similar to that of the immature Little Blue Heron; the lores were, perhaps, a trifle more yellowish. There was, of course, no trace of slate on the primaries. An examination of a great many white Herons, both here and elsewhere in the state, revealed no other Snowy Egrets.

The Snowy Egret appears to be quite rare in Ohio. I know of no recent records although several were recorded over thirty years ago. There is evidence that some of these were immature Little Blue Herons.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *Ohio State Museum.*

Little Blue Heron at Radford, Va.—One day during the early part of August while I was crossing New River near Radford, Virginia, I observed six birds of the size and general characteristics of the immature Little Blue Heron. They were standing in shallow water on the shore of

a wooded island about seven feet distant from the ferry and the binoculars which I was using were not powerful to see the coloring of the legs. The birds created a great deal of interest locally and as no one could be found who had seen anything like them in the vicinity, this must have been the first appearance for a number of years. I was told in the Autumn by the ferryman that he had counted as many as nineteen in the flock and that they had stayed until the end of the summer without molestation.—H. S. SLOCUM, *Bluefield, W. Va.*

White Herons near Hartstown, Crawford Co., Pa.—On July 8, 1930, at the south end of Pymatuning Swamp, Crawford Co., Pa., I saw two Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) I passed this swamp nearly every day and made many special trips thus affording me an opportunity to study and observe the birds. On August 1, as I was passing the marsh I noticed five white birds two large and three small quite a distance up the swamp but was unable to determine what the smaller birds were. Not until the 16th. was I able to observe them at close range. There were then but two and I was able to approach within one hundred feet of them. One was a Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) and the other a Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula thula*). The light was bright and with my 8x binoculars I could compare the two birds to the best advantage. On August 26 Mr. Tom Kuhn and I found the three small birds together and identified two as Little Blues and one as the Snowy Egret. On the 28th we found all three species feeding together just north of what is known as Dollar Lake. The large Egrets resented the presence of the smaller birds and would chase them for a short distance and then resume feeding. I saw them last on September 10.

The excessive dryness of the country drove the water birds to seek haven in the swamp in large numbers. The following is a list of the species observed in the swamp August 16-26 with the greatest number seen at one time:

Black Duck (6)	Florida Gallinule (23 including young)
Blue-winged Teal (9)	Coot
American Bittern (7)	Pectoral Sandpiper (4)
Least Bittern (1)	Least Sandpiper (7)
Great Blue Heron (5)	Semipalmated Sandpiper (5)
American Egret (2)	Greater Yellow-legs (2)
Snowy Egret (1)	Solitary Sandpiper (1)
Little Blue Heron (2)	Spotted Sandpiper (2)
Green Heron (5)	Killdeer (many)
King Rail (1 ad. 2 yng.)	Semipalmated Sandpiper (2)
Virginia Rail (1)	Ruddy Turnstone (1)
Wilson's Snipe (5)	

Also a single Red-backed Sandpiper on Conneaut Lake on November 2.—STANLEY J. SEIPLE, *Greenville, Pa.*