

the fact that he had noticed a number of Mallards (*Anas boschas*), some dead and others that appeared to be sick one day and a day or two later were found dead near the same place. Curiosity had led him to examine several, but he reported no signs of their ever having been wounded. I devoted half a day to a careful study of these singular conditions, with the result that my dog found two dead ducks and caught one that was too sick to fly away. Post-mortem examinations showed no wounds of any kind, but the three stomachs were well filled with duck shot, all evidently eaten by the birds by mistake for gravel. One stomach contained nineteen shot, one twenty-two, and the other twenty-seven. The large intestine was heavily leaded and seemed contracted, while the lining of the stomach could be easily scaled off in quite large crisp pieces. The gastric juices had evidently worked on the shot to some extent, as most of them were considerably worn and had taken various shapes. I found a number of remains of ducks that had recently been eaten by hawks or owls, but could not determine positively the cause of their death. A curious feature of the case is that all of the sick ducks found or reported were Mallards.

Has such a condition of affairs ever before been reported? If so, I should greatly like to know what the future results are apt to be.— J. H. BOWLES, *Tacoma, Wash.*

Capture of the Flamingo at Lake Worth, Fla.— A full grown American Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*) with very handsome plumage was killed on Lake Worth, Dade County, Fla., in May, 1905. The bird was alone, standing in shallow water, off Shermans Point, and was shot with number four shot, at about thirty yards. It was early in the day, just after a severe storm, and the bird seemed to be dazed, for while I was wading to it, it did nothing but look about, as if about to fly. The specimen is mounted and in the collection of J. J. Ryman and Son, Palm Beach, Fla.— C. P. Ryman, *New York City.*

The Snowy Heron in South Carolina.— On May 15, 1908, while exploring certain marshes and sea-beaches in the interest of the Charleston Museum and of the State Audubon Society, I discovered two strong breeding colonies of the Snowy Heron (*Egretta candidissima*), a species which was believed to be almost if not absolutely extinct on the South Carolina coast. The birds are established on two small islands or 'hammocks' in the salt marshes which are probably at least ten miles distant from each other 'as the crow flies,' and which are being used as breeding places by hundreds of Louisiana, Little Blue, Green, and Black-crowned Night Herons. The total heron population of the smaller hammock, which has an area of about three acres, is estimated at about six hundred, of which probably between one hundred and one hundred and fifty are Snowy Herons; while the number of herons established on the larger island,