

which has an area of about four acres, is probably not less than one thousand, the number of Snowy Herons here being estimated at about two hundred.

Hundreds of nests were found in the low 'sparkleberry' bushes, yuccas and palmettoes, but owing to the close similarity of the nests, eggs and downy young of the Snowy, Louisiana, and Little Blue Herons, I was unable to determine the number of Snowy Heron nests. Many of the nests which contained eggs or downy, yellowish white young probably belonged to the Snowy, though in only one instance — when I found a Snowy dead upon a nest with one unbroken egg beneath the lifeless body — could I be sure that any particular nest was not the property of a pair of Louisianas or Little Blues. It is surprising, moreover, that we found no Snowy Herons among the nestlings which had passed beyond the downy stage. The only possible explanation seems to be that the young Louisianas and Little Blues were further advanced than the young Snowies and that the latter had not yet begun to acquire feathers at the time of my last visit on May 29. This view is supported by the fact that the testes of three adult males collected on that date for the Charleston Museum and for Mr. A. T. Wayne were very large — as I am informed by Mr. Wayne who prepared the specimens.

The Museum is taking definite measures in coöperation with the South Carolina Audubon Society to ensure the protection of these colonies. The problem of safeguarding these two little islands should not be a difficult one; and there seems to be good reason to hope that the Snowy Heron will succeed in reëstablishing itself along this coast.— HERBERT R. SASS, *The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

The Black-crowned Night Heron in Washtenaw County, Mich.—The Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*), although locally common south of the 42d parallel, is of rare occurrence, if one is to judge from the data at hand, in this county (Washtenaw). For that reason a statement regarding recent observations on and the capture of a specimen at Ann Arbor, Mich., will, it is believed, prove at least of interest to students of Michigan ornithology.

Previous to the appearance of the species here this spring but three authentic records were known for the county, although other specimens may have been taken by hunters and parties not in touch with students of bird-life. A brief summary of these records is as follows:— On April 30, 1882, Prof. E. D. Campbell of the University of Michigan found the species in a bit of swampy ground known locally as 'The Overflow Region,' about two and one half miles east of Ann Arbor. On June 27, 1893, Mr. P. A. Taverner noted one, apparently an immature bird, at Four Mile Lake, some four or five miles west of this city; and on April 30, 1894, observed it again in the same locality as that in which Prof. Campbell found it. Up to 1908 the above records were the only ones known to the University Museum Staff, for this County.

On May 3, 1908, it was my good fortune to observe one of these handsome birds in Forest Hill Cemetery of this city, and after watching it closely for perhaps half an hour Mr. Norman Wood of the Museum was called to the scene and verified the identification, also suggesting the possibility of a nest. Although diligent search was made for the latter, several nests apparently of the proper construction being examined, nothing was found which could positively be connected with the heron. Later in the day the bird was shot by a student, Mr. Max Peet of the University, thus preventing any further study of the bird in the field.

Laboratory examination showed the specimen to be a male, and even in the field it was readily observed that the plumage was that of an immature bird, as there was no decided black or gray about it.

Detailed examination of the skin and comparison with Audubon's excellent description at once showed the specimen to be a bird of the second year. Audubon is here quoted for the purpose of conveying a better idea of this plumage:—"Young of second year, similar to adults but scapulars and interscapulars cinereous, like the wings and the white of the forehead obscured by the blackish of the crown; the colors generally more sombre with neck and lower parts more decidedly ashy." In this specimen, besides tallying with the above, a few black feathers were found in the scapulars, showing that the bird was apparently just gaining its mature plumage. The crown plumes were three in number, pure white and of variable length, the longest being about six inches.—A. D. TINKER, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

The Turkey Buzzard near Schenectady, N. Y.—I have been an interested reader of 'The Auk' for many years, during which time I have by degrees become educated to the fact that the Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura*) has a penchant for roaming far afield. A few weeks ago I examined a stuffed specimen at the home of the owner, Mr. W. Mephan, who killed it on a Saturday afternoon in June, 1899. The bird was first observed roosting high on the dead branches of the tree from which he was shot. The bird was killed on the Toll farm situated in the town of Glenville, about three miles northwest of Schenectady. There is no question as to the authenticity of this record for the reason that I am personally acquainted with the brother of the man who killed the bird, and who was present at the time it was killed. I believe this is the most northerly record for the State.—LANGDON GIBSON, *Schenectady, N. Y.*

Migration of Hawks.—Mr. Robt. Barbour's letter in the January number of 'The Auk' (XXV, pp. 82-84) describing the migration of a large number of hawks has interested me very much. For a number of years past I have observed the migration of hawks, and have repeatedly seen, I should say, thousands of hawks. On September 22, 1907, the numbers exceeded, I believe, any ever observed before. I was on the top of a mountain near Stag Lake, Sussex County, N. J., about 1200 feet above