

the specimen was not sexed though its coloring and size would favor its being a female. The bird was in company with a small flock of Green-winged Teal, and the wind at the time was southeast. It seems a strange fact that this bird has not been recorded from Florida before, a region that has so long received the attentions of sportsmen and naturalists.

Mr. Perry has generously presented this specimen to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge.— W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Milton, Mass.*

Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) **in Vermont.**— While on Montebello Hill, Newbury, Vt., on August 16, 1912, between 5 and 6.30 p. m., I was looking down upon a swampy meadow which lies below and in which the Bittern makes its home, and saw something unusual moving about. Using my field glasses I saw that it was a white heron wading slowly in the water. It was not so large as the Great Blue Heron with which I was familiar and was pure white except the tips of the wings which were a soft gray — evidently the Little Blue Heron in immature plumage. I could not see the legs as the water came nearly up to the body.

It moved very slowly and deliberately feeding among the plants which grew in the water. I watched it for half an hour or more until it passed out of sight around a curve. It made no call of any kind.— ANNA E. COBB, *Providence, R. I.*

Swimming of Young Herons.— In his excellent article, 'Bird Genealogy,' (Auk, XXIX, 1912, pp. 285-295), Dr. Charles W. Townsend speaks of the ease and grace in swimming shown by a young Green Heron when placed in the water. It may be of interest to note that young herons of several species sometimes take to the water voluntarily. On a trip to the breeding island of Snowy Herons near Charleston, S. C., on July 4, 1912, I found most of the young of all of the five species of herons which breed there well able to fly. Many, however, could only scramble about in the branches of their nesting trees or fly short distances to keep out of my way as I passed. As I walked around to the windward side of the island, driving numbers of young herons before me, I saw a young Louisiana Heron, which had flown a few yards up the wind, resting quietly on the water. I thought it had fallen there, and was surprised to see that it was swimming with truly swanlike grace. While I watched, about a dozen others — Louisianas, Little Blues, and, I think, one or two Snowies — flew out from shore and deliberately alighted on the water. I waited for some minutes to see how they would make back to land, and soon found that, after a short rest, they could rise with ease from the surface of the water and fly back to the trees on shore.— FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR., *Charleston, S. C.*

Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) **in Michigan.**— The status of this Phalarope as a Michigan species has been somewhat in doubt. Prof. Barrows states (Mich. Bird Life, 1912, 166), "I do not know of an actual Michigan specimen preserved anywhere." I can add one unimpeachable record — there is a female in the U. S. National Museum, No. 170,517.

taken on September 14, 1899, in Lenawee County by Dr. C. M. Butler that I examined last winter. In the University of Michigan Museum there is a mounted bird, an adult female labeled 'Michigan,' No. 1172a. A search in the original catalogue reveals no further data but I am inclined to believe that this specimen came from Mr. Jas. Hobson, at one time taxidermist at the Museum in the late seventies. Mr. Hobson did considerable collecting at the St. Clair Flats, and the bird may have been secured there.

Mr. W. E. Saunders of London, Ont., has two specimens taken at Rondeau, Lake Erie, by Mr. Phillip Burk and sent to him — one secured on October 10, 1906, and a female on October 20, 1906.— B. H. SWALES, *University of Michigan Museum*.

Black Vulture in Vermont.— On July 7, 1912, a Black Vulture (*Catharista urubu*) was shot in Pawlet, Vt., a town adjoining this but just across the New York line. It was brought to me for identification and is being mounted by a local taxidermist. It seemed to be an old bird in fine plumage and the wonder is that it should be taken several hundred miles north of its summer home.— F. T. PEMBER, *Granville, N. Y.*

The Swallow-tailed Kite in DeWitt Co., Illinois.— Early in June, 1906, I observed a bird of this species circling about over the open hills along Salt Creek, about 5 miles southeast of Clinton. The bird was perfectly unconcerned by my presence, and continued its soaring flight within easy gun range, making its identification a certainty.— EDWIN D. HULL, *Chicago, Ill.*

The Alder Flycatcher in Colorado.— I beg to record two specimens of the Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii alnorum*), for Colorado. They constitute the second and third records for the state, the first being a specimen taken by C. E. Aiken, near Limon, Colorado, May 27, 1905.¹ The identification of my birds as of Aiken's is by H. C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey. The first is an adult bird taken in the Clear Creek valley, west of Denver, June 4, 1911, and the second an immature male taken in same locality August 6, 1911. The dates of collection somewhat suggest breeding birds and it is by no means unlikely, that we may be able to add this species to our list of summer residents. Both of the above specimens are now in my collection.— F. C. LINCOLN, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colo.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Massachusetts.— On October 20, 1912, at Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass., and just off the heel of Cape Cod, I shot an immature male Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*). The bird was flitting about some clumps of bayberry bushes, among the sand dunes near our club house, and first attracted the attention of our club attendant by its bright yellow belly.

¹ A History of the Birds of Colo., by W. L. Sclater, p. 275.