

much interesting data on the habits of the several species of water birds nesting in the pond. We found that the colony of Egrets had increased to thirty-four pairs, the contents of their nests being as follows: Nine contained young two or three days old; five held young a week or ten days old; one contained two pipped eggs; one held a single egg; four held two eggs each; ten contained three eggs each, incubation of which was far advanced, and a single nest contained four eggs.

The height of these nests varied from eight to twelve feet above the surface of the water which was three feet deep. Several of the larger willows supported four or five nests, while other trees held two and sometimes only one nest. Frequently, while climbing to the nests to examine their contents, a limb would give way beneath our weight, so frail and brittle are these trees, but we were always careful to avoid placing our entire weight on any limb supporting a nest.

In marked contrast to the behavior of these Egrets during my first visit to their rookery in 1915, when it was impossible to get within two hundred feet of them, was our experience with them in 1921. We were frequently allowed to approach to within a few yards of an adult standing on a limb near its nest, especially those birds whose eggs had hatched.

The pond in which this remnant of this beautiful and once abundant species breeds is not a natural one, but was formed and is maintained by the accumulation of water flowing from an artesian well. Should this well go dry—which, however, is very unlikely—these and all the hundreds of pairs of other species of herons which breed in the pond would be forced to seek other nesting places. These birds, especially the Egrets and Snowy Herons, are rigidly protected by the owners of the island, and, unless some unforeseen disaster should overtake them, will continue to increase steadily.—W. J. ERICHSEN, 2311 Barnard Street, Savannah, Ga.

Nesting of the Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) in Philadelphia Co., Pa. In 'The Auk', 1918, p. 477, I recorded the discovery of a Bittern's nest at Woodbury Gloucester county N. J., in the Delaware Valley, and within ten miles of Philadelphia. This was the first definite nesting record of this species in this region where it seems to be a rare breeder. On May 31, 1921, I found a nest containing five eggs at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, on the Delaware River marshes, within five miles of the City Hall. The female was flushed from the nest and let me approach within two yards before vacating. The nest was in a patch of wide-leaved cattail in a large marsh, within a few yards of a railroad, less than a quarter of a mile from a foundry and still nearer to a shipyard. This is the only record of the nesting of the Bittern on the Pennsylvania side of the river, and one of the few records for the State.—RICHARD F. MILLER, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Connecticut Record of the Stilt Sandpiper.—The Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) is not often recorded from Connecticut in