

rather than to take flight; and when purposely flushed for flight observations would return to the same place. The greenish legs, finely streaked crown, buffy breast and sides of head, lack of streak through eyes, and long pointed wings reaching beyond tail were all good field marks while the bird was at rest; while the lack of wing bars and rounded tail were striking when the bird took flight. However I was most interested in the bird's actions as it fed. One could gather from them that this was a bird of the fields rather than the beach. The large feet were lifted high at each step, as though stepping over and through the grass; and the legs, bent at the joints of tarsus and tibia, gave a Meadowlark-like crouch to his gait, as though moving and pushing aside the grass blades as he advanced. Also, every few feet he would straighten up as though peering above grass blades, and it was then I could see the decided resemblance, in the long neck and attitude, to a small Upland Plover. Another habit noted was that upon first being approached he would squat on the sand until he had looked me over, but would then get up and as often feed towards me as away from me. Besides being the only record of the species for Lake County of which I am aware, it is the twenty-fifth species of Shore Bird I have found on this particular stretch of beach.—E. A. DOOLITTLE, *Painesville, Ohio*.

Whooping Crane in North Dakota.—In the 'Saturday Evening Post,' July 14, 1923, p. 48, an article was published by Hal G. Everts, entitled 'The Last Straggler.'

This article gives the records of several Whooping Cranes (*Grus americana*) and graphically describes the death and disposition of what he calls "the last of its line," taken in Kansas in the fall of 1922.

Now, like many others, Mr. Everts was a little previous in his statement for my friend, Mr. Henry V. Williams, a taxidermist and ornithologist of many years' experience in the Red River Valley of North Dakota, saw, in the spring of 1923, two flocks of this rare species, one near Edinburg, Walsh County, North Dakota, with eight birds, and another flock of twelve in a slough farther west. Mr. Williams and his son have the finest collection of mounted birds of North Dakota in that state. Years ago they took Whooping Cranes, one of which I saw mounted in their shop in 1920. Mr. Williams published the above recent account in the 'Walsh County Record', published at Grafton, North Dakota, July 11, 1923. We were glad to hear of so many still alive. I saw a flock of seven near Medina, North Dakota, in 1920.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Curator of Birds, Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Wood Ibis in New Jersey Again.—Last year it was my privilege to report a single Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) sailing over Cape May Point, N. J., the first record for the state. Little did I think that the species would occur there again the next year but such is the case. On July 7, 1923, my friend Mr. David G. Baird informed me that he had seen two large birds with black and white wings which he thought must be

Wood Ibises, judging from my description of the bird seen the year before. They were flying over the marsh near South Cape May.

Accompanied by Mr. Baird and Mr. J. K. Potter I visited the spot as soon as possible, but it was not until we reached a large, shallow pond near the lighthouse at Cape May Point that we found them. There were four of them busily feeding in a sheltered spot partly surrounded by cattails. Their method of feeding was peculiar. They walked through the water and soft, oozy mud with the bill partly buried in it and the mandibles partly opened. Resting the weight of the body on one foot, the bird brought the other forward and shook the toes back and forth close to the bill, with the apparent intention of driving small fish or tadpoles between the mandibles. Then that foot would be planted firmly and the other one used in the same way on the other side of the bill. The birds frequented three ponds situated near together and roosted in low, dead trees near one of them. They were several times seen soaring in the air, all four together, far up above the Turkey Vultures. On these occasions they sometimes drifted more than five miles from their usual haunts. The birds were seen at frequent intervals from July 7 to August 21 and were apparently present continuously. During this period it was my pleasure to show them to a number of members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and to Dr. A. K. Fisher of Washington, D. C. —WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

A Nestling Red-shouldered Hawk's Hearty Meal.—On June 10, 1923, the writer took one of a brood of two Red-shouldered Hawks from a nest in a tall White Pine in a large tract of mixed woodland. The bird was well grown and quite well feathered, but could not fly although able to leave the nest and move about the branches of the nesting tree. Upon preparing the skin of the specimen, the stomach and gullet were found to be filled with food, an examination of which disclosed the following: A garter snake fifteen inches long; the head and about four inches of another snake of similar size; both hind legs of two frogs of good size; several small pieces of flesh probably of these frogs; a small turtle about the size of a silver dollar; three legs and the bill of Ruffed Grouse chicks; a large quantity of mouse hair mixed with green leaves. Assuming the above to be a normal meal, some idea may be obtained of the amount of food consumed by a brood of two or three of these hawks during the six weeks or more spent in the nest.

For identification of the Grouse tarsi I am indebted to the U. S. Biological Survey. —F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Taunton, Mass.*

Richardson's Owl in New York.—Definite records of the Richardson's Owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) in New York state seem to be rare and I deem it of sufficient importance to record the taking of a female in a small open woods just south of Plattsburg, New York, on December 16, 1922. When first seen this Owl was perched about four feet from the