

specimens from Indian Key collected by Wuerdemann, three of which are dated 1857 and are probably the ones above referred to.

D. D. Stone has an article in the 'Ornithologist and Oölogist,' X, p. 158, (1885) in which he mentions four captured alive at Warrington, Fla. in 1881.

Reginald Heber Howe, in 'Contributions to N. A. Ornithology,' I, p. 27, (1902) describes a flock of 500-1000 seen at Cape Sable, from which one specimen was secured.

C. P. Ryman in 'The Auk,' XXV, p. 313, (1908) records the taking of a specimen at Lake Worth in May, 1905.

Gen. George A. McCall describes the killing of four birds, old and young, on Anclote Key, thirty miles above the entrance to Hillsborough Bay, in 1827 and later [1828?], in his autobiographical volume, 'Letters from the Frontier,' (1868). (See Cassinia, 1912, p. 2.)—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

American Egret in Albany Co., N. Y.—Two years ago it was my privilege to find and report the American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) in Albany County, N. Y. On July 25, 1923 it was my pleasure to find another specimen at the same place as that previously reported, the Watervliet Reservoir about thirteen miles west of the city of Albany. On this date, however, the Egret was accompanied by another bird apparently perfectly white, of similar appearance but about half its size.

Closer examination through an 8 power binocular revealed the fact that the legs and feet were greenish yellow, the tip of the bill was blackish and the tips of the primaries in flight were slaty in color, thus identifying it as the immature of the Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerula*). The birds kept rather closely together feeding at the edge of sandy bars. The Egret occasionally emitted a guttural croak resembling slightly the quack of the Black Duck; the Little Blue Heron, however, was entirely silent. Both birds remained at the reservoir for several days; the Egret, however, was seen alone on the occasion of the last few visits. Attempts to secure photographs were not very successful.

Other unusual records for the season include the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) observed at close range with binoculars April 27, 1923, and the White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) April 5, 1923. The lateness of the date for the Woodpecker seemed to indicate that it might possibly stay to breed, and there was no evidence that it had been injured; but, it was not seen again.—BARNARD S. BRONSON, *State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.*

American Egret in New Hampshire.—On August 6, 1923, while driving along the Ocean Boulevard through Rye, New Hampshire, I saw an American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) in a fresh-water marsh. He was shy and could not be closely approached, but his large size, pure white color, bright yellow bill, and black legs made the identification definite.

About noon the next day, August 7, we found five birds of the same species on the beaches of the little estuary at Rye Harbor. At one time a Herring Gull was standing near them, and the vastly greater size of the Egrets was evident. I made an attempt to crawl through the marsh and secure one of the birds, but a belt of black mud prevented me from getting in range. A game warden, who appeared on the scene at the sound of my unsuccessful shots, informed me that the birds had been in that vicinity for a month or six weeks.—S. F. BLAKE, *Washington, D. C.*

White Herons at Lakehurst, N. J.—To me, accustomed to spending my summers in New England, this past season in the New Jersey Pine Barrens has been full of interest and novelty, chief place in the latter category being the presence in my "front yard," to-wit our little lake, of White Herons. They appeared about July 25, three Egrets and six Little Blues. The numbers of the latter were soon augmented, fifteen being the largest number seen at one time. As the sphagnum marshes about the irregular lake are quite extensive, I could not be sure that the numbers were not greater. But I am confident that there were but three Egrets. The latter left about Sept. 1, and the little ones on the 10th. All were quite tame while feeding. About sunset, or just after, they left nightly, flying east.

I am told these White Herons summer here regularly.—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, *Lakehurst, N. J.*

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) on Fishers Island, N. Y.—One of our game keepers saw a Long-billed Curlew, on September 10, 1923. We have never seen one here before and I know that it is a rare bird in New York. The keeper is familiar with the Hudsonian Curlew and was absolutely sure of the identity of the bird.—HARRY L. FERGUSON, *Fishers Island, N. Y.*

Recent Observations of the Long-billed Curlew at Cape Lookout, North Carolina.—For more than twenty years I have been spending my summers at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, making collections of specimens and notes on the fishes of that region, and incidentally I have kept somewhat in touch with its bird life.

Recently my attention has been called to a published statement (which I find accepted as fact), that the big Sickle-bill Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) had not been seen on the coast of North Carolina since 1885. (1919, *Birds of North Carolina*, Pearson, Brimley and Brimley.)

I note this with surprise, as, during the month of July, from 1903 to 1908 inclusive, I saw almost daily a flock of from 5 to 10 of these big Curlews fly from the region of Core Sound and spend the day feeding on the flats of Cape Lookout, and at the same time much larger flocks of the smaller Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) made the same daily flights. Although I do