

It was here from January 15 to March 18, more than two months and in all but the first three weeks, had had a restricted and very poor feeding ground and must have led a rather precarious existence, though it always seemed capable of strong and sustained flight.—VERDI BURTON, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Colorado Ducks.—Through the kindness of Mr. Victor Kennicott of Denver, I was able to examine a Scoter which was killed at the Kennicott Duck Club, near Longmont, Colorado, on October 18, 1925; which proved to be, on examination, a female American Scoter (*Oidemia americana*). The species is rare enough in this state to warrant putting the specimen on record: There have been but five previous records of this bird in Colorado, so far as I can learn.

Mr. Merritt W. Gano, Jr., of Denver, Colorado, thoughtfully saved for me a fine male American Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*) which he had collected at the Milton Duck Club, Platteville, Colorado, on December 4, 1925. The prevailing Golden-eye in Colorado is, in my experience, the Barrow's, in fact it is so many years since I have seen what I take to be the American Golden-eye, in the state, that I had become doubtful of its actual occurrence here. This bird was shot from a flock of Golden-eyes, so it is possible that others of the same kind may have been in the flock.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Wood Ibis and Egret in Hopkins Co., Ky.—On August 24, 1925, I received word from a friend that some large white birds with black wings, which he called "White Storks," had been seen near Madisonville. Desiring to identify them, I made a trip to the place mentioned: A large swamp filled with dead trees near a large creek. But I saw no "storks." On my return, however, I passed through a small swampy woods, part of which consisted of a pond, dry at one end, studded thickly with rotting tree stumps. Above the water, sitting on one of these snags, I found three immature Wood Ibises (*Mycteria americana*). Needless to say, the scene was beautiful. I attempted to get a specimen but failed.

Between August 26 and 31, flocks of this species were seen on the swamp, and one specimen, a fine immature male, was obtained on August 30. This bird had thirty-eight fish about one and one-half inches long in its gullet.

On a small pond about a hundred yards from a farm house west of Madisonville, I found these birds again. They fed there daily between August 25 and September 2, in the early morning. On account of the extreme drought of the summer, the pond was nearly dry, and it was an easy matter for the Ibises to get fish. They were last seen there September 2.

On August 30, at this same pond, I saw an adult Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*). The bird was in fine plumage considering the season of the year.

So far as I can find, these are the only records for the two species in Hopkins County. There are four records for *Casmerodius egretta* in the

state. These are:—Pindar, Hickman County, Ky., (1888); Garman, East Cairo, Ky.; Beckham, Nelson Co., Ky.; J. W. Fowler, Fairfield, Ky. (1888).

The Wood Ibis is recorded by Garman as an irregular summer resident but such is not the case in our immediate section of the state. Dr. L. Otley Pindar records it as common when present at all, and this exactly applies to my observations in Hopkins County.—JAMES SUTHARD, 5515 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) Near Berwyn, Penna. During the Season of 1925.—Heretofore the status of this species in southeastern Pennsylvania has been that of a summer straggler, a shy, solitary and conspicuous creature, harried from place to place until destroyed. It is therefore a pleasure to record, supplementary to Sutton's report of its abundance on July 25 on the streams near Coatesville (Auk, xlii, 584), the presence of a colony unpersecuted throughout the past summer, near the headwaters of the Darby creek; an event for which we are doubtless indebted to the prolonged and unprecedented drought in some parts of the South. The site is ideal, a reflooded brickyard swamp several acres in extent, in the midst of a neglected farm; the pond with semi-submerged swamp willow snags, impassable borders and a timber screen in the rear, forming a most prolific frog, snake and fish nursery. Though I had been fully informed of the persistence of this flock through June and July, it was not until August 8, that I, in company with Guy L. Eadie, a fellow ornithologist, had leisure to enjoy at length the view of these graceful birds in action and at rest against a background of green-grey foliage, the whole reflected in the water below, with most artistic effect. Some of the birds, among which were two in the dark or adult plumage, were flying about in the grove while many in the white or immature phase were perched upon dead trees over the water, mostly in groups and upon one occasion the dead branches of one small tree bore eight pure white birds. Others were wading the shallows, while a few sat motionless and solitary in partly submerged willows in the foreground and were approached within thirty feet, thanks to a screen of bushes along the dam breast. The birds appeared unmindful of our presence.

This species was not the only fish-eater present, for I noticed the Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*), Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*), Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon alcyon*), and a single Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*). The last perched on a log with several Little Blue Herons, showed clearly the relative size of the two species, especially when it flew to the shore to wade about the shallows; it was seen as late as August 23 and constitutes my only local record since August 7, 1918.

This colony was frequently revisited by myself and friends up to and including August 29 and the Little Blue Heron was found present in numbers estimated at from 25 to 30 individuals; a conservative approxima-