

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) Electrocuted.—On October 30, 1926, a male specimen of the Great Blue Heron was picked up directly beneath several high power electric light wires and brought to me. It evidently had been killed instantly. The skin and feathers had been burned off from a space several inches in length on the back of the neck, a little way up from the body. The left thigh and tibia also were bare of feathers and skin. It must have struck two wires in its flight thus creating a short circuit. There were no other injuries. The skeleton was in perfect condition and is now in the Zoological Museum of the University of Arkansas.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Arkansas.*

American Egret at Chicago, Ill.—On September 10, 1926, the writer in company with P. Brodkorb, saw five American Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*) at Calumet Lake, Chicago. Due to the wariness of the birds, no specimens could be collected.—JAMES STEVENSON, *Wooster, Ohio.*

Nesting of the Black-crowned Night Heron in Western Kansas.—In July 1925 I had the opportunity of visiting the breeding grounds of a colony of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*) in Stafford County, Kansas. At this time I was with a collecting party which was in charge of Mr. C. D. Bunker, Assistant Curator of Birds and Mammals at the University of Kansas Museum. We were working in the interest of the Museum and the State Biological Survey. Nearly two weeks were spent in the vicinity of the Little Salt Marsh which is located about 13 miles northeast of Stafford Kansas.

The marsh with its flat sandy mud beaches and shallow water is an excellent feeding ground for shore and water birds. Nearly a mile northwest of the marsh is a grove of cottonwood trees which covers approximately ten acres. There are no other trees within two miles of this place, and these are near a farm house. This Cottonwood grove was evidently set out in the early days when the country was new, and is bounded on all sides by open prairie. There is practically no underbrush in it while the trees are from 40 to 50 feet in height and are close enough together so that the tops touch.

Upon entering the grove one could hear the coarse squawking of the Herons on all sides. Adult birds took to wing and circled over the tree tops while immature birds flew awkwardly from limb to limb or craned their necks from the nests. One young bird was found dead on the ground. From three to five nests about 24 inches in diameter and poorly constructed of small dry sticks could be seen in the top of nearly every tree. There were in all several hundred nests in this grove, but from their appearance only about fifty per cent of them had been in use that season. I would roughly estimate the number of birds in this colony at one thousand.

The ground was littered with droppings from the birds and with small fish which had been dropped or regurgitated. This gave an odor to the place which was anything but pleasing. The fish could be heard dropping intervals from the nests.

A few of the adult birds remained about the marsh in the daytime, feeding in the shallow water along the shores. In the evening they could be seen flying from the marsh to the grove and back again, presumably carrying food to the young. Five adult and two young birds were collected and are now in the museum bird collection.

This is to my knowledge the only report of a colony of Black-crowned Night Herons nesting in Kansas.—W. H. BURR, *Kansas University Museum*.

The Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) near Mount Pleasant, S. C.—On January 10, 1927, I flushed a bird of this species within a few hundred yards of my house in short salt marsh. The afternoon on which I observed this splendid species was bitterly cold and I could scarcely believe that I was not mistaken, as the last one I had seen in S. C., was on September 23, 1899 when I shot a fine one on this plantation. The bird suggested at once a Marbled Godwit but the long, decurved bill was diagnostic, besides in the late seventies and early eighties I had seen these birds with my friend Mr. Ellison A. Smyth, Jr., in great numbers near Charleston. Although I had my gun with me I never fired a shot at it being only too glad to see the bird again after 28 years.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Nesting of the Upland Plover in Philadelphia, Pa.—On June 11, 1926, I found an Upland Plover's (*Bartramia longicauda*) nest containing four slightly incubated eggs, at Cottman Park, near Frankford, in the northeastern part of the city. This section of Philadelphia was until several years ago given over entirely to truck farming but has not since been farmed on account of real estate developments. The cessation of gardening caused the truck farms to revert to grass and weed fields, completely changed the local environments, and brought back again the Upland Plover to its old haunts where it bred many years ago. Unfortunately its occurrence here as a breeder will be short-lived on account of the rapid development of this section into building lots.

The nest was situated in a corner of a ten acre field of grass and weeds, mostly of *Andropogon* grass and goldenrod, within about one hundred yards of two roads, in the corners of which were several occupied houses; a trolley line ran over one road and hundreds of automobiles passed daily over both of them. I was surprised to find this shy Sandpiper nesting so close to dwellings, and amazed to discover a nest in Philadelphia. On June 23, 1903 I saw one of these birds less than a half mile north of this locality, and on June 4, 1926 I saw a pair at Bustleton. They were flying low over a large grass field and undoubtedly nested there, but we made no search for the nest. These are my only records in the past 23 years.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Wilson's Phalarope in the South Pacific Ocean.—On February 26, 1926, when travelling from New Zealand to England via Panama on the