

As this is the fourth winter occurrence of *Anhinga anhinga* in South Carolina, the other dates may be of interest. On each occasion warm weather had prevailed for some time, but as the other records were made at intervals of about a month, all observances really cover but two warm spells. It was seen on Back River, S. C., on November 30, December 30, 1913, and January 18, 1914, all observations being made by Mr. Caspar Chisolm of Charleston.

The Snake-bird usually makes its appearance in South Carolina during the second week in March, in forward seasons, and is always abundant by the 21st of that month. (Wayne).

The writer was accompanied on the above trip by his wife, Mr. E. B. Chamberlain of the Charleston Museum, and Mr. F. M. Weston, of Pensacola, Florida, all of whom are thoroughly familiar with the species.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Farallon Cormorant Killed by Unusual Accident.—In April, 1921, after a rather severe storm in western San Diego County, Henry Gray, a taxidermist residing in Mission Valley, picked up an adult female Farallon Cormorant, (*Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus*), from under a telephone cable running in front of his house. A large black mark, made by the insulation, was plainly visible on the lower part of the bird's neck. The bird, probably being driven before the storm at great speed, struck the cable with such force that its neck was completely severed, but in such a way that the skin was not broken. The specimen was mounted and is now on exhibition in the museum room of the O'Rourke Zoological Institute, still retaining the stripe of tar as a witness of its accidental death.—JACK C. VON BLOEKER, *O'Rourke Zoological Institute, San Diego, California.*

The Glossy Ibis in Delaware.—The Memorial Day outing of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club this year took the form of a three day automobile trip to Milford, Del., from which, as headquarters, excursions were made to various localities in that State and Maryland.

On the return trip on the afternoon of May 30, 1927, our car stopped on the edge of an open marsh on the outskirts of Wilmington where Florida Gallinules had been seen by one of the other parties on the way down. The marsh was probably a couple of hundred yards in extent each way and was bordered on three sides by railroad embankments and on the other by the highway. It was full of water the surface being covered with duckweed (*Lemna*), with clumps of water arum (*Peltandra virginica*) thickets of cat-tails, and here and there a bar of soft mud. The Gallinules were seen swimming about or walking on the ooze, Least Bitterns arose frequently from the cat-tails and settled again, several Night Herons and one Green Heron were standing motionless, watching for prey. Suddenly Erskine spied another bird which he likened to a "Black Curlew," unwittingly using a name often bestowed upon this species, which Stone immediately

identified as a Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*). We studied it for half an hour or more from various angles with $8 \times$ binoculars at a distance of 250 to 300 feet and could see the maroon chestnut of the neck and body and the greenish black wings while the decurved bill was always in evidence. The sky was overcast so that the colors did not show up as conspicuously as they would had the sun been shining, and sometimes the bird appeared entirely black.

It walked about slowly or stood still probing in the mud or pluming itself and once flew a few feet showing the black under surface of the wings. Mr. Henry Troth was with us and several members of the West Chester Bird Club, who had come to see the Gallinules, saw the Ibis but had not been able to identify it.

So far as we can ascertain this is the first record of the Glossy Ibis in this vicinity since one was killed on the marshes below Philadelphia by John Krider, in 1866.

After the above was written, we learned that two other parties had seen the bird, Messrs. Emlen and Hiatt being the first to discover it, and Mr. Baily's party coming upon it shortly after we had left. Their notes follow and they contain additional observations.—WITMER STONE AND RICHARD ERSKINE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Glossy Ibis in Delaware.—Late in the afternoon of May 30, 1927, a single Glossy Ibis was seen on an open marsh near Wilmington, Del. It was feeding in the shallow water gracefully probing the mire with its long down-curved bill and occasionally taking wing for a few feet as if some tasty titbit a little farther away had caught its eye.

After watching this unusual bird for fully half an hour it suddenly arose and flew away stretching its neck forward, slightly curved but not bunched up like a Heron's, and carrying its legs straight out behind.

The bird was picked out by Mr. N. J. McDonald and was identified by Mr. William Yoder both of whom together with Messrs. Philip A. Livingston and T. C. Benton accompanied me, as we were returning from an excursion to Milford, Del. Mr. Livingston adds that the Ibis in flight seemed to shear up on one side for several flaps of the wings and then on the other side, somewhat like a Woodcock. Mr. McDonald reports the bird back again on the afternoon of May 31.—WILLIAM L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

Glossy Ibis at Wilmington Delaware.—On May 27, 1927 while exploring some marshes a short distance below Wilmington Del., we saw a bird about the size of a Green Heron wading about in the water. It was actively engaged in feeding and as it stalked about would thrust its long decurved bill into the soft mud bottom. After wading through mud and water up to our waists we got within twenty-five yards of the bird and had an excellent opportunity to study it at close range with the glasses and to convince ourselves that it was a Glossy Ibis. Its head and neck