

been disturbed from the bottom. As the light became stronger I noticed the bill was black except for a small yellow area at the base of the upper mandible. The bird was noticeably smaller than the immature Little Blue Herons in its company and when a blundering cow had put the Herons to flight I detected yellow toes against a background of dark legs. Unmistakably this was a Snowy Egret.

Again on August 7, in company with Mr. Charles A. Urner, I visited the pool. This time we discovered two Snowy Egrets feeding with ninety immature Little Blue Herons and twenty-five Egrets. It soon became possible to pick out the birds without the aid of glasses simply by observing their peculiar feeding habits.

The Heron count on August 5 was estimated to be 700, divided as follows: Bittern 25, Great Blue Heron 50, Egret 20, Snowy Egret 1, Little Blue Heron 75, Green Heron 200, Black-crowned Night Heron 350, Yellow-crowned Night Heron 1. Investigation would seem to indicate that this record for the Snowy Egret is the second for the state, in recent years.—LESTER L. WALSH, *Ridgewood, N. J.*

A White Heron Roost at Cape May, N. J.—Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) and a lesser number of Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*) are regularly present on the salt meadows and inland ponds of Cape May County, N. J., during the latter part of July until late September, their numbers varying from year to year, thirty being probably the greatest number recorded in sight at any one time. Neither species is known to nest in the state although the former, and perhaps the latter also, bred in Cape May County until about 1880.

On July 27, 1929, about sunset, I saw, from an automobile, a large number of white herons apparently settling upon some low woods bordering the marshes some distance from the shore road upon which I was traveling, and a few miles north of Cape May. Subsequent investigation by Mr. H. Walker Hand and myself disclosed a regular roosting place, and by locating in an open field near the spot, from about 6.45 to 7.15 P. M. (DST), the birds could be seen to advantage coming in to spend the night. They all came from the north except for a few that flew in from the meadows directly east, and came as straggling individuals and in flocks of six, twelve, twenty or even more. From their numbers they must have included birds from far to the northward, possibly from most of the New Jersey coast district.

An accurate count made on August 31, by Mr. E. S. Weyl, who accompanied me on this occasion, showed 25 Egrets, 400 Little Blue Herons in white plumage and 124 in adult blue plumage, including some pie-bald or mottled individuals, making a total of 549 for the evening and other counts were approximately the same. It was an impressive sight, especially for a locality so far north.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) in Morris County, N. J.—An adult of this species in full plumage, was found on

June 16, 1929, associating with Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax n. naevius*) in the Troy Meadow swamp, and on August 5 I saw another in immature plumage. In both instances it was possible to approach the birds very closely. In this connection it is interesting to mention that several authors have commented on the impossibility of satisfactory field identification of immature birds of these two species. It is my experience, however, that either awing or at rest there are sufficient differences to enable one to make reasonably long range identification with certainty.—LESTER LEWIS WALSH, 11 Walthery Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron in New Hampshire.—On August 13, 1929, I started up a Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), in a salt marsh in Portsmouth, N. H. The plumage was intermediate between that of young and adult. I am certain that it was not a Black-crowned Night Heron because it looked strikingly different with its more slender neck and its manner of moving and holding itself. It alighted, and I was able to watch it with glasses close at hand, and to compare it with two Black-crowned Night Herons which joined it, and the comparison left no doubt about its identity.—JOHN T. COOLIDGE, JR., Readville, Mass.

Some Shorebird Records for Northern Illinois.—At the north end of Lincoln Park, Chicago, is an area of filled in land and flats that has become an excellent stopping place for migrating shorebirds. Many rare or uncommon species of waders have been discovered in this section of the park. I submit a supplementary list of a few records.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—A crippled bird in fall plumage was captured by a friend and myself on the lake shore August 31, 1925. This species is certainly uncommon in the Chicago area.

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—A bird of this species, discovered on September 25, 1924, spent some days feeding on the flats. The individual was quite tame and allowed a very close approach. The species is seldom met with in these days in Illinois. There are few records for occurrence during the last fifteen years.

Numenius hudsonicus. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Curlew are becoming more common in the area these years and are recorded almost every year by at least one observer. A pair paid a visit to the park on October 18, 1923.—JAMES STEVENSON, Los Angeles, California.

Wilson's Plover on Cape Cod.—On June 26, 1929, while banding Terns on the Pamet River rookery in Truro, Mass., I observed on the beach a Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*). I collected the bird and found it an adult male with enlarged testes, in rather worn plumage. The specimen, which is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, is the third to be taken in the state.—OLIVER L. AUSTIN, JR., Cambridge, Mass.

Wilson's Phalarope in Maryland.—On May 12, 1929, in company with Mr. F. C. Lincoln, I found an adult female Wilson's Phalarope