

in an area of less than ten acres. Several of the birds had been carried away by people before the count was made.—JOHN W. SUGDEN, *Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Bahama Pintail in Wisconsin.—On September 23, 1929, I received here at the Museum the remains of what I later identified as *Anas bahamensis*, the Bahama Pintail. A letter from Mr. George Overton of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, followed, in which he stated particulars concerning the taking of the bird. On September 21, 1929, Miss Catherine Clark of Larsen, Wisconsin, was hunting on Lake Winneconne and while looking among the rushes for a Duck she had killed, picked up a cold Duck that had been shot and was strange to her. Recognizing it as uncommon she arrived at the conclusion that it had been shot by a hunter who thought it a Wood Duck and left it on the water. Fortunately, or rather unfortunately, she saved only the wings, tail feathers, head and feet, but brought the parts to Mr. Overton who in turn sent them to me for identification. Decomposition had not set in, and I now have the parts preserved here at the Museum, along with painted color sketches made from the flesh.

At first the occurrence of the bird here in Wisconsin seemed incredible, but I have been unable to learn of any game farms or private sanctuaries from which it may have escaped. The suggestion, that unusual weather conditions, coupled with the recent hurricanes along the southern coasts may have blown the bird off its normal course does not seem entirely out of order. Phillips in 'A Natural History of the Ducks' credits but one previous North American record, a bird taken at Cape Canaveral, Florida, by W. S. Brooks in 1913.—OWEN J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.*

White Herons in Dutchess County, N. Y.—On July 21, 1929, two Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) were seen on Grassmere Millpond at Rhinebeck, N. Y. by Miss Helen Crosby, and thereafter reports of this species, never before recorded in this county, were received in increasing numbers until on August 14, when the writer took a county census in a motor and was able to list a total of forty-eight in a single day on the various ponds and lakes. This agrees with a recent report from Putnam County listing thirty-six in a single day. All the Little Blue Herons were in immature plumage. Four American Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*) were also seen on August 2 in close proximity to the Little Blue Herons, and not far off two individuals which could have been nothing but Snowy Egrets (*Egretta candidissima*). They kept themselves apart from the rest, scratching in the mud, holding themselves at a different body angle from the Little Blues, and occasionally making rapid darts in one direction or another. When they flew, they distinctly showed dark legs and bright yellow feet. I have witnesses who noted this peculiarity. This species is also new to Dutchess County. Since August 14 the Little Blue Herons have apparently still been present in numbers, but not as a rule in as large groups.

On August 28 the game warden of the County, Mr. Irving Lindley, called me on the telephone much excited over what he had found on a farm along Sprout Creek near Fishkill Plains. The farmer, a Mr. DePalma, had reported that large white birds were killing his Ducks and upon investigation he found that the Little Blue Herons had congregated in large numbers and were attacking and killing his young Pekins.

Accordingly, early on August 29, I visited the farm in question and interviewed the farmer and his helpers, Mr. Scriber and his son.

Three days before they had let out two hundred and fifty young Ducks which wandered up the stream for a distance of a half a mile. The next day they found that less than a hundred had returned and they went out to look for the others.

Upon a large meadow, half a mile away, they saw a very large flock of white Herons, most of them apparently in combat with some objects that could not be seen at first. They were in groups of four and five, and as the men came nearer they saw that the battle was being waged even in the stream. As the men approached the Herons took to flight and according to their estimate there were one hundred and fifty birds. Allowing for exaggeration we can readily believe that there were sixty or eighty. What they had been attacking proved to be the missing Pekin Ducks.

During the battle one Little Blue Heron was seen to carry a young Duck from the stream to the meadow.

During my examination of the territory I found enough dead bodies of Ducks and evidences of battle, and a sufficient number of Little Blue Herons in the vicinity, to convince me that the story was absolutely correct in every detail.

The young Ducks killed weighed from one and one half pounds to four pounds, and the young bird that was carried from the stream was about a pound and one-half.

Examination of the bodies showed that in each instance the Duck had received a thrust between the shoulders and that later it was disembowelled and the entrails eaten.—ALLEN FROST, 9 Holmes St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Egret in Crawford County, Pa.—On July 26, 1929, I was passing through Hartstown, Pa., which is located at the lower end of Pymatuning Swamp when I was met by Rev. J. A. Hazlett who informed me of a large white bird that he had seen in the swamp. We immediately went back to the spot where it had been seen and I easily identified it as an American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*).—STANLEY J. SEIPLE, Greenville, Pa.

Egret near Lake Erie.—On August 16, 1929, I observed twelve American Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*) flying about the marsh at Winans Point four miles south of Port Clinton, Ohio. About sundown they went to roost in one of the large elm trees standing on the Point. I am familiar with the birds in the South and could easily identify them by their size and black legs.—JOHN B. SEMPLE, Sewickly, Pa.