

from the 'Dominica Chronicle' forwarded by Mr. Haweis, the bird was obtained alive on May 2 by Miss Mary Rose Rock, having been found in an exhausted condition near the Fort, following a day of storm and rain. The specimen is reported to be in the possession of Dr. Thaly. This seems to be the only record of the species in Dominica for many years.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Double-crested Cormorant in Inland New York.—On May 29, 1931, my attention was called to a strange bird on Mohonk Lake. After careful study with 8 power glasses from a cliff about 250 feet from the bird it was identified as a Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax a. auritus*) though I had never seen one in the flesh before.

It turned its head nervously from side to side, often pointing its bill up into the air.

From the literature at hand this would appear to be a first record for this bird in Ulster County, and perhaps the third or fourth for interior New York during the spring migration.—DANIEL SMILEY, JR., *Mohonk Lake, N. Y.*

Great Blue Heron in Cuba and Panama.—In the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' Third Edition (1910), the winter range of *Ardea herodias herodias* Linnaeus, is given as "Oregon, the Ohio Valley, and Middle States south to the West Indies, Panama, and Venezuela." At this time the southern races of this bird had not been clearly separated and this probably included them all. Two years later, however, when Dr. Harry C. Oberholser published 'A Revision of the Forms of the Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias* Linnaeus)'¹ he was unable to assign to the typical race, any specimen of West Indian, Central or South American collection south of Tamaulipas, although the material assembled for study, comprised the series of this species from most of the large collections in the country.

Thomas Barbour in 'The Birds of Cuba'² lists the species under the subspecific name *Ardea herodias repens* Bangs and Zappey, while in the revision of the species previously mentioned, Dr. Oberholser describes the form *Ardea herodias adoza*, and assigns thereto all specimens then studied from the Bahamas, West Indies, and Lesser Antilles. As other faunal reports for Cuba likewise fail to list true *herodias*, the following case appears to be the first record for that country: A Great Blue Heron, No 320371, banded by Wm. I. Lyon at Hat Island, Green Bay, Wisconsin, on February 9, 1931, was killed on February 9, 1932, on the estate of General Juan Lorente, on a point known locally as "Cormenal." This is located on the south coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. The recovery of this bird was reported to the Biological Survey by Señor Arcadio Ocegquera, a sportsman of Candelaria, Cuba.

Writing in 1913, L. L. Jewell³ in his paper 'Some North American Birds

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 43, pp. 531-559, 1912.

² Mem. Nuttall Ornith. Club, vol. 6, Cambridge, 1923.

³ The Auk, vol. 30, pp. 422-429.

in Panama,' under the heading of this race says "One positive record on October 29, 1911. This bird was seen at Mindi and inspected closely. In fact it seemed very reluctant to take wing and only did so after repeated approaches to probably thirty feet." Although the subspecific designation is used, he simply followed the 'Check-List.'

Nevertheless, a definite record for *herodias* in Panama has been published,¹ being a bird marked with Biological Survey band No. 334402, at Waseca, Minnesota, on May 23, 1925, by E. A. Everett, which was recaptured in September, 1925, on Gatun Lake. More recently Griscom² records three immature specimens taken in November and December at Perm , and one during the same period at Obaldia. These stations are within a comparatively few miles of the Colombian border.

In the distribution of *Ardea h. herodias* in the Fourth Edition of the 'Check-List' (1931) West Indies has been deleted. Information now available indicates that the winter range as outlined in the Third Edition was more nearly correct, although probably the word "casually" should be inserted to make it read "south casually to the West Indies, Panama, etc."—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

American Egret in the Valley of Virginia.—On July 26, 1932, at the Big Spring Pond, seven miles west of Lexington, Va., I observed a single American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). The farmer who lives at the pond told me that there were two present on the previous day. So far as I have been able to ascertain this is the first time that the Egret has been reported from western Virginia.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Louisiana Heron Again on the New Jersey Coast.—On August 20, 1932, while crossing the meadows at Avalon, Cape May Co., N. J., I found an adult Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*) busy feeding on a shallow pool near the road. It was very active running forward and darting the bill right and left as it crouched low over the water. It was quite fearless and did not take wing when we drove on after watching it at close quarters for some time. Every detail of its plumage could be clearly seen. This is I believe only the third record in recent years for the New Jersey coast.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Least Bittern in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.—This species was regarded by the late R. O. Morris as very rare, even near the Connecticut line where conditions were most to its liking. He recorded in 'The Auk' (Vol. 31, 1914, p. 544) the first and only discovery of its nest there. Since then we have had five rather interesting records from farther north, where before it was practically unknown.

At Orange on May 5, 1922, a Least Bittern was picked up, which died

¹ See Tech. Bull. No. 32, U. S. Dept. Agri., p. 31, 1927.

² The Ornithology of the Caribbean Coast of Extreme Eastern Panama. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 62, No. 9, pp. 304-372, Jan., 1932.