

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 Permé, 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.