

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.

the next day, having apparently collided with some overhead wires. It was identified by D. H. Harrington.

At Huntington on May 9, 1925, another was found in a poultry-yard, pecked to death by a setting hen which apparently mistook it for a hawk. It was identified by A. A. Cross.

At South Hadley, early in July 1927, one was observed walking about at the edge of a slough, by R. P. Stapleton.

At Holyoke on April 23, 1932, one was seen standing rigid in the typical bittern pose on the perfectly bare edge of a fish-pool on the estate of F. H. Metcalf and was there on both of the two days following.

At Hadley on June 9, 1932, a male was twice flushed from a narrow, reed-grown slough well protected by a high bank on the north and tenanted by Long-billed Marsh Wrens.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.*

Eastern Glossy Ibis in New Jersey.—On May 1, 1932, the writer, with J. L. Edwards of Montclair, N. J., found an Eastern Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) on a mud flat on the Metedeconk River near Laurelton, N. J. We recognized the bird promptly by its size (a bit smaller than a Little Blue Heron), by its downcurved bill, by the dark rusty color of head, neck and shoulders, and by the dark cast of the remainder of the upper parts. (More bluish than green from the distance.)

The bird was tame and permitted close approach, near enough to see the body color more distinctly and to note the dark color of bill, legs and feet (all similar in coloration). It flew with neck extended, uttering as it went a rather annoyed squawk.

While feeding on the flat the bird could be recognized as other than a heron, even at a distance too far to see the bill shape, by its manner of searching for food in the mud. It explored and "mouthed over" the mud, sometimes with mandibles partly open, resembling somewhat the feeding habits of certain shore-birds.

I know of no other at all recent definite record for the species from New Jersey.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

White Ibis near Montgomery, Alabama.—Because of the fact that the only previous records of the occurrence of the White Ibis (*Guara alba*) in Alabama are rather indefinite, and restricted to the extreme coastal strip (A. H. Howell, *Birds of Alabama*, p. 70, 1924), the following data from the interior of the State are of interest:—

Lieut. J. G. Dreyspring, U. S. M. C., now located at Pensacola, Fla. who became well acquainted with the White Ibis in Nicaragua, told Mr. F. M. Weston, that he had seen Ibises in Alabama on at least two occasions for which he cited approximate dates. A flock of about twenty was seen at Waugh, a short distance east of Montgomery, some time in June, 1927; and two were seen about fifteen miles south of Montgomery in September, 1931. All these birds were adults in white plumage.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Alabama.*