

bruises, would appear to lend credence to the gunner's story.—MABEL B. AND JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

Great Blue Heron in Cuba: A Correction.—In my note on this subject (Auk, vol. 49, p. 457, October, 1932) I made an unaccountable mistake in giving the date of banding of No. 320371 as February 9, 1931. The correct date is July 18, 1931. Needless to say, the banding of a fledgling Great Blue Heron at Green Bay, Wisconsin, on February 9, would be a most remarkable ornithological feat!—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

American Egret in Western Virginia.—By the courtesy of Prof. Ralph Hostetter, of the Eastern Mennonite School of Harrisonburg, Va., I am able to report another occurrence of the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) in the Valley of Virginia. This bird, a male, now in the museum of the school mentioned above, was shot near Dayton, Va., July 11, 1930. The man who killed it was prosecuted and fined, and the bird was confiscated.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

American Egret Nesting in Delaware.—In a colony of Little Blue Herons located in middle Delaware several years ago I found this year (May 1932), a single nest of the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). The nest was in a cedar tree about twenty feet up and was larger than those of the Little Blues. There was a Black-crowned Night Heron's nest higher up in the same tree and egg shells from both nests were on the ground; those of the egret could easily be told by their larger size. When the nest was found the young were about a day old.

This is, I believe, the first record of the nesting of this bird in the state in recent years.—HERBERT BUCKALEW, *Milford, Delaware.*

Snowy Egret in Arkansas.—While collecting in Prairie Co., Arkansas, in July 1926, near De Vall Bluff, T. E. White, collected an adult egret, the skeleton of which has recently been identified by Dr. Alexander Wetmore as that of *Egretta thula thula*. This specimen is now No. 19177 of the museum collection.

W. J. Baerg (Birds of Arkansas, Jan. 1931) has listed the Snowy Egret as extinct within the limits of Arkansas. On the other hand, H. E. Wheeler (Birds of Arkansas, Dec. 1924) listed it as a summer resident, although quite rare. He supplies no dates as to when it was last collected or observed.—J. D. BLACK, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

The type of *Egretta brevipes*.—In 1862 Verreaux and Des Murs (Rev. Mag. Zool., p. 130) described this species from New Caledonia, but it has never again been found. It was listed as a doubtful and unidentifiable species by Marie (Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, 1870, XXVII, p. 328), by Layard (1882, Ibis, p. 532) and by Sarasin (1913, Nova Caledonia,

Zool., I, p. 67). It was, however, not mentioned in the 'Catalogue of Birds Brit. Mus.,' Vol. XXVI, in Sharpe's 'Handlist' or Peters' 'Check-list.'

During the preparation of a check-list of the Polynesian bird fauna, in which I am engaged at present, I came across this species and attempted to identify it. The type, according to Sarasin (l. c.), is not in the Paris Museum and it was therefore possible that it might have come to the American Museum with that part of the Verreaux Collection that was acquired by this institution. An investigation has revealed indeed in our collection of mounted birds a specimen of *Demigretta sacra* with an original Verreaux label, which reads: "No. 2551, Egretta brevipes J. Verreaux et O. Des Murs., Rev. et Mag. Zool., Nouvelle Caledonie, ♂." This specimen fits very well the description given by the French authors, except that the bill is now more or less dirty yellowish-brown, with the tip lighter yellow, not blackish with yellowish tip as indicated in the original description. This is probably due to the fading of the specimen which has been exposed to light for seventy years. There are also on the lesser wing-coverts and secondaries a few scattered slaty feathers not mentioned in the original description. The measurements agree reasonably well with those given in the original description of the rediscovered type specimen.

	Original description	Type-specimen	<i>modestus</i>
Length of bill.....	90 mm.	94 mm.	103 mm.
Length of tarsus.....	100	96	144
Exposed tibia.....	30	41	97
Wing.....	300	332	340
Tail.....	80	107	128
Middle toe and nail..	70	77	97

The French authors in the original description compared their "new species" with *timoriensis* (= *Casmerodius albus modestus* Gray), for which reason I have added the measurements of a Celebes specimen of that species. There can be no doubt that *brevipes* is really the white phase of *Demigretta sacra*. In no other species of white heron that might occur on New Caledonia is there such a combination of a long wing and short tarsus.

The American Museum possess from the Verreaux Collection also the types of *Rhipidura spilodera verreauxi* Marie and of *Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides* Elliot and the apparent cotypes of several other New Caledonian species.—ERNST MAYR, *Amer. Mus. Hist., New York*.

Recent Records of the Flamingo in Florida.—Sporadic occurrences of the Flamingo in southern Florida are numerous, as consultation of the pages of Mr. Howell's splendid 'Florida Bird Life' (1932, pp. 122-124) will show; yet this striking bird is in fact so rarely seen in Florida waters, and is of such general interest to bird students, that I am moved to place on record two recent reports that I believe to be entirely trustworthy.

On May 11, 1932, Audubon wardens D. G. Cox and Loren S. Roberts, while patrolling in Florida Bay near East Cape, saw a Flamingo at Clive