

have been addled. In one place a score or more young, just able to make short flights, were huddled beside a similar group of young Snowy Egrets, but not mixed with them.

Adult after adult ibis was carefully scrutinized through a 6-power binocular, but not one was seen with a white face. In fact during my entire stay in Cameron Parish the white-faced species eluded me.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

The Glossy Ibis in Georgia.—On April, 1933, the first Eastern Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis f. falcinellus*) to be seen by ornithologists in Georgia was noted on Cumberland Island, the Carnegie estate on the St. Mary's River. The bird was in company with Little Blue and Snowy Egrets, and American Egrets, in a long slough near the ocean beach. The writer, with Messrs. E. B. Chamberlain and H. R. Sass of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Robert Ferguson who lives on the island, studied it as short range for a quarter of an hour as it fed and preened at a distance of about one hundred yards.

Realizing the rarity of the bird, an attempt was made to collect it, but though we followed it from one slough to another most of the afternoon, it eluded us. We had frequent views of it, at rest and in flight, and at no time was there any difficulty in seeing the decurved bill and even the iridescence of the chestnut plumage. The writer communicated with Mr. Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey in regard to other records for the state, and he says that the above bird is "apparently the first specimen."—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Greater Snow Goose at Troy Meadows, N. J.—On the morning of April 2, 1933, while in Troy Meadow, a rather extensive fresh water marsh in Morris County, N. J., I noted a flock of about 100 Snow Geese passing over. It is generally understood, I believe, that when flocks of Snow Geese are seen in this locality, they may be safely referred to the greater race, *Chen hyperborea atlantica*.

They were flying at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and the black wing tips were clearly discernible. A strong southerly wind had been blowing all night and it is probable that the birds were taking advantage of this in their migration.

There appear to be very few records of flocks of these birds in passage, but from those available to me it would appear that, wintering chiefly along the North Carolina coast, they concentrate early in the spring in Delaware Bay, and from there follow a quite direct line through New Jersey, part of New York and New England to their second concentration point in the St. Lawrence River, and from there north to their Arctic breeding grounds.

There are only a few records of the birds being observed on the water between concentration points; that of Fisher at Ossining in 1882, and an earlier fall record also by Fisher at Lake George, while Dr. Stone calls my attention to an account by Julian Burroughs (*Forest and Stream*, Jan. 23,