

the brant on Great South Bay, Long Island, New York, the writer observed three flocks of migrating Great Blue Herons, numbering 42, 12, and 5 individuals. In each flock the birds flew in a straight line, single file, keeping very high and probably three fourths of a mile off the mainland shore, in an east-northeast direction. The three flocks appeared to follow approximately the same air line and flew at about the same elevation. In the evening of this day, on two different occasions, single individuals were observed closely following the coast, but traveling in the same general direction. However, as they were flying comparatively low and much slower, it could not be determined whether they were migrating or merely going to an accustomed feeding ground.

During this same day six flocks of brant and two flocks of scaups, numbering from 16 to 75 birds each, were seen migrating at very high elevations. The brant in one flock were honking loudly as they left the water. The birds circled several times over the water where they had been resting and rose higher and higher with each revolution. Finally, after reaching the desired elevation they headed northeast in a long and irregular line. Unlike the Canada Geese, there appeared to be no flock leader.

This was one of the few clear and calm days that occurred along the coast during last April. It apparently was a time of considerable migration as the 5,000 brant seen on the bay this day were nearly all gone two days later.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

American Egret at Kingsville, Ontario.—A unique sight has been experienced by bird lovers at the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, and marshes in vicinity of Kingsville, Ontario, during the month of August when between 200 and 300 American Egrets have made their home in this vicinity. Heretofore during many years of observation we only have record of seeing two such birds which was in 1932.

Thus to see between 200 or 300 of these pure white angelic looking birds is a rare sight especially when they would fly with the blue sky in the background.—MANLY F. MINER, *Kingsville, Ontario*.

Louisiana Heron in Centre County, Pennsylvania.—On May 24, 1933, the same day that a hurricane struck Philadelphia, a strange heron appeared at Red Mill Pond, near Tusseyville, fifteen miles east of here. I first discovered the bird when I visited the pond about 9.30 A. M.; it was then feeding along the edge of the pond in strong light, so that I could inspect it at leisure, approaching within about fifty feet. On my return to State College I notified Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Benton, who came down about noontime, saw the bird, and checked my identification. I saw the bird again about four in the afternoon but the next day we could not find it.

The following markings were observed: deep slaty blue upper parts; pale brownish gray aigrettes; two string-like white plumes on the occiput; chin white; a narrow rufous line down the foreneck; breast and sides of

neck like upper parts; belly, sides, and under wing coverts white; form very slender; bill very long, decurved, and shading so gradually into the head that it was impossible to tell where the head ended and the bill began; bill yellowish at base and blackish at tip; legs dull greenish. On the other hand we could see neither white on the rump—which was covered by the aigrettes—nor chestnut in the wing.

On the basis of the above observations we identified the bird as a Louisiana Heron.—HASKELL B. CURRY, *State College, Pa.*

The Jabiru (*Jabiru mycteria*) in Western Guatemala.—On 22 May, 1933, while visiting the lagoon at Hacienda California, a ranch six miles inland from Ocos on the Pacific coast of Guatemala, I observed two Jabirus (*Jabiru mycteria*). As at that date the rains had hardly begun, this was the only body of fresh water in a considerable area, and as a result it was alive with waterfowl, Jacanas, Spoonbills, Tiger-Bitterns, Egrets, Cormorants, Anhingas, Ibises, Night Herons, etc. The Jabirus were first seen standing in the very midst of scores of Wood Ibises (*Mycteria americana*), so that attention was drawn at once to their superior size and the shapes of the bills could be compared directly. The bright red skin of the lower neck was likewise clearly visible. During the greater part of the afternoon the two birds stood motionless, apparently asleep; toward evening I approached for the purpose of making them fly. This caused all the birds on the lagoon to take fright and while the others soon settled again in the water or on trees, the Wood Ibises and the Jabirus mounted high into the air and there soared in great circles until it was almost dark. Even at some distance the latter were easily distinguishable from their companions by their larger size and their wholly white wings and tail.

The Jabiru is very rare in northern Central America; I have been able to find only one other record for Guatemala, that of Salvin and Godman at Huamuchal, a fishing village not many miles from Hacienda California (*Biologia Centrali-Americana*, III, 1901, p. 187).—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Washington, D. C.*

Roseate Spoonbills and White Pelicans in Brevard County, Florida.—On the afternoon of May 30, 1933, the writer accompanied by Mr. Charles Ross saw seventeen Roseate Spoonbills (*Ajaia ajaja*) on Merritt's Island, about five miles east of Wilson, near the Indian River Pelican Colony.

The Spoonbills were very wary, flying as we approached within a good hundred yards of them. They rose out of a small salt water pond and circled about in a very compact group several times, rising high above the ground, then they flew northward. The birds were counted several times.

While Mr. Ross and I were watching the Spoonbills ten White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) flew over about thirty feet above our heads, flying east.—WRAY H. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

European Teal (*Nettion crecca*) on Long Island, New York.—