

force his way to the colony reported that the birds had young. This was also the case with the Great Blues, whose large young could easily be seen from a distance standing on the nests and greeting their returning parents. It would seem that the Great Blues are the earlier breeders.

So far as I am aware American Egrets have not been reported nesting in New Jersey since the time of Alexander Wilson, though of course they must have persisted as breeders long after that. Let us hope that they may not be molested in any way and that year by year their numbers may increase.

The presence of a rather large breeding colony of Little Blue Herons has already been reported in Delaware, in nearly the latitude of Cape May, so that it is easily possible that some of these birds also may nest in the southern part of New Jersey in some of the Night Heron colonies.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

American Egret at Bridgewater, Mass., in Spring.—On April 22, 1934, it was our good fortune to have an American Egret (*Casmerodius a. egretta*) feeding at the edge of a small marsh pond where a number of people viewed it at fairly close range. Though disturbed at various times to the point of flight, the bird would alight in a nearby pine tree or even fly out of sight but would return later to the pond's edge where it stayed most of the day.—HAROLD W. COPELAND, *Bridgewater, Mass.*

Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Rhode Island.—On the night of April 16, 1934, in a wild deluge of wind and rain, a very fine specimen of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) was secured alive by Mr. Joseph Schwartz who found it on Broadway under the glass portico of the Paramount Theater. It was a male in good plumage and apparently uninjured.

The only other local records that I know of were one shot by C. M. Kennedy on April 23, 1886, near Fall River, and a young bird secured by J. Livermore at Newport, August, 1892 (*Auk*, 1894, p. 177).—A. O'D. TAYLOR, *Powell Ave, Newport, R. I.*

The Swallow-tailed Kite in South Carolina.—On March 27, 1932, at the Grove Plantation house near Adams Run, S. C., my attention was called to a strange bird circling over the live oaks. I immediately recognized the bird as a Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus forficatus*). He wheeled gracefully above the oaks directly in front of the house several times, affording an excellent view of his long forked tail. Then, apparently having satisfied his curiosity or failing to discover any suitable provender, he swung out of sight.

About three-quarters of a mile away, over a patch of brush bordering the ricefields, he executed a series of aerial acrobatics which would have put any human stunt flyer to shame. Outlined against the overcast sky he darted to and fro, skimming low above the alders, then plunging, twisting, and soaring, as if in pure ecstasy.

Although this species was formerly not uncommon even further north than South Carolina, it has not been reported in that state for several years.—J. WILLCOX BROWN, *Montchanin, Delaware*.

The Golden Eagle in West Virginia.—For some years I have been interested in the unusual abundance of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) in Pendleton County, West Virginia, and in the surrounding territory. My attention was first called to five mounted specimens of the bird in a hotel in the village of Franklin. The owners assured me that all had been taken locally, and that the bird was quite common. The next day, July 20, 1929, I observed at fairly close range two individuals flying over North Fork Mountain, about ten miles from Franklin. Subsequent visits to this region have confirmed the regular occurrence of the birds at all seasons of the year.

My additional notes, are as follows: August 30, 1929, three individuals seen at North Fork Mountain and Circleville. May 31, 1930, seven individuals seen at one time near top of North Fork Mountain; these were observed by Fred E. Brooks and the writer, and were studied carefully at close range with 6x glasses, the feathered tarsi being especially noted. One bird flew from a cliff not more than seventy-five feet from us, and showed very distinctly the white tail-base. Later in the day a single individual was seen at Seneca Rocks, fifteen miles away, very possibly one of the same ones seen earlier.

September 20, 1931, two birds seen at the peculiar Rock mountain known as the Devil's Backbone, in Highland County, Virginia, only a few miles from the Pendleton County, W. Va., border. The same day a single individual was seen at North Fork Mountain. June 1, 1932, three seen at Circleville, and one at Seneca Rocks.

The Postmaster at Circleville has an unusually large specimen mounted. He tells me that the birds occur there every month of the year. A recent issue of the 'West Virginia Wild Life Magazine' records a Golden Eagle killed at Petersburg, Grant County, W. Va., in December, 1933, and another captured alive at Horton, Randolph County, W. Va., in the same month. Both places are near Pendleton County.

Persistent inquiry has failed so far to uncover a breeding record for the region that can be accepted. Many persons have told me that the birds do breed there, but actual data are lacking. Nevertheless, it is my conviction that further investigation will show that the birds do breed in the locality. Too many have been seen there during the early summer months to be accounted for by dismissing them as wandering individuals.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Golden Eagle in North Louisiana.—Ernest G. Holt adds the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) to the Louisiana list (Auk, 1933, 355) which was omitted in 'Birds of Louisiana' (Bull. 20, La. Dept. of Conservation, 1931), but E. A. McIlhenny is of the opinion (Auk, 1933, 431) that Mr. Holt has mistaken the immature Bald Eagle for the Golden Eagle.