

teeth of a fresh westerly breeze. All details of their appearance were easily studied with an 8 x glass and they were in sight for several minutes. The white plumage and black areas on the wing tips made a strong contrast against the background of ocean, which the wings almost seemed to touch as they flapped.

This species is now excessively rare on the Atlantic coast, and the observance constitutes the first record for South Carolina since a specimen was secured in the Santee Swamp on October 26, 1910. In his 'Birds of South Carolina' page 12, the late Mr. A. T. Wayne gives an instance of four White Pelicans having been seen by a boatman of his acquaintance near Bull's Island, in March 1902, but he says that "these may have been albinos of the Brown Pelican." The writer is inclined to believe that they were really the white species, as four albinos together would be even more improbable. It is possible that the recent unprecedented drought conditions in the West may have set some of the birds to wandering and which might account for such a flock having been seen so far out of their normal range at this season.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Route No. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

The Double-crested Cormorant Nesting in Southeastern Iowa.—

On June 24, 1934, a field trip was made, with W. L. Harvey, Deputy Game Warden, to Green Bay, midway between Burlington and Ft. Madison, Lee County, Iowa. This area of approximately seven thousand acres, which is isolated from the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers only by retaining dikes, has within the last two years become flooded through the discontinuing of the pumping station.

A flock of seventy-six Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) were still present, the straggling remnant of ten thousand or more that had fed there early in the spring.

Twelve nests of this species were found in a partially submerged grove of cottonwood and willow trees, located in nearly the middle of the bay. The eight to ten feet of water had killed the cottonwoods, but the willows continued to grow. Eight of the twelve nests were located in the cottonwoods; the remainder being in the willows. The height of the nests above the water varied from twelve to twenty-two feet.

One nest, eighteen feet above the water, was in a cottonwood, five inches in diameter. It contained two eggs and two nestlings. This nest and its contents were collected. One of the young, about three days old, was preserved in the writer's collection. The other nestling, and one which hatched from one of the eggs that evening, together with a one week-old nestling taken from another nest, were preserved in the D. J. Bullock collection, Des Moines.

A live willow contained three nests. One, twelve feet above the water, contained three eggs and one nestling (the latter collected). A nest eighteen feet above the water contained three eggs. One, twenty feet above the water was not examined. Another nest examined by Mr. Harvey on May

28 contained three eggs. The nests were constructed of dead cottonwood branches from one-eighth to one-half inches in diameter. The lining consisted of strips from the inner bark of the cottonwood.

Both Cooke (1884-5) and Keyes and Williams (1889) stated that the Cormorant formerly nested in northern Iowa, but Anderson (1907) was unable to find any recent records. This is an addition to the list of breeding birds of Iowa as recently enumerated by the writer (Oölogist, LI, 1934, pp. 50-66).—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

A Great Blue Heronry in Massachusetts.—For many years, the existence and location of a breeding colony of Great Blue Herons (*Ardea h. herodias*) in Massachusetts has been a closely guarded secret. Even the late State Ornithologist, E. H. Forbush, seems to have known nothing about it. His late assistant, J. A. Farley, passed near it several times and remarked the suspicious number of Herons he saw summering in its general region, but apparently never discovered it. We found it on July 12, 1932,—hearing the outcries of the young Herons and getting a local boy to guide us through the pathless forest to the spot. He said it had existed at least since 1920. It was known, we learned, to a few, but very few, ornithologists. This year the secrecy surrounding it has broken down, at least in its vicinity, and it is vaunted as a local attraction and visitors are taken to see it; but even so we prefer not to locate it more definitely than to say it is in Worcester County near the border of Franklin County. The clamor of the young in late June and early July can be heard for miles, and of course the parents are often seen flying towards the heronry with distended throats. (Some of the fish they bring are astonishingly large!) A youngster, fledged but seeming unable yet to fly, was caught on the ground, June 25, 1934, and banded; but attempts to band the young in the nests are highly undesirable. Most or all of those "grounded" before they can fly must fall victim to bob-cats, foxes, etc. We have asked the bird-students of the region to do all they can to protect the colony from mere curiosity-seekers. There are only 18 or 20 nests, and too much publicity may easily make the birds go elsewhere even if no harm befalls them.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.* AND S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton, Mass.*

A Colony of Little Blue Herons in Norfolk County, Virginia.—The Audubon Association has been interested for some time in locating breeding colonies of Herons in Virginia. Recently a report came to Dr. T. G. Pearson of a large colony established only this year at Fentress, Norfolk County, Virginia, seventeen miles south of Norfolk. At his request I made an investigation of this colony on June 22, 1934, taking with me Major R. P. Carroll of Lexington. While we found that the reports as to variety of species and number of birds had been greatly exaggerated, the colony was large enough to be of some interest. The only species present was the Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*). We made a careful survey and found about four hundred nesting pairs. The colony