

since then but as the bird is rare in the eastern states and a view of it a welcome and inspiring sight it is thought best to record its occurrence in this Federal Refuge.—EARLE R. GREENE, *U. S. Biological Survey, New Holland, N. C.*

Brewster's Egret at Grand Canyon National Park.—One of the most interesting and important bird records obtained at Grand Canyon National Park in recent months was reported on April 23. On that date an Egret was observed near the Kaibab Suspension Bridge which spans the Colorado River. On May 18 five Egrets were seen in the same locality.

According to the 'Check-List of North American Birds' (fourth edition), these Egrets were undoubtedly *Egretta thula brewsteri*. A careful check of bird records from Arizona reveals that the occurrence of the Brewster's Egret is exceedingly rare. In 'A Distributional List of the Birds of Arizona' by Harry S. Swarth, published in 1914, is found the following statement:

"There are but two instances of the occurrence of this species in Arizona: Coues (1866, p. 263) observed it on the Colorado River between Forts Mohave and Yuma in September, and Scott (1866, p. 385) reports a flock of five seen, one of which was secured, near Tucson, in May." (Listed by Swarth as *Egretta candidissima candidissima*).

Mr. Lyndon L. Hargrave, Curator of Ornithology at the Museum of Northern Arizona, reported that a Brewster's Egret was taken at Turkey Tanks, near the San Francisco Peaks, in April, 1932, and that two were taken at Tempo in April, 1933.

The above references are all that the writer has been able to discover regarding the occurrence of this species in Arizona.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *Assistant Wildlife Technician, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.*

Increase of the Roseate Spoonbill on the Coast of Texas.—In 'The Auk,' vol. LII, page 77, Mr. Robert P. Allen, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, gives a census of the Roseate Spoonbills (*Ajaia ajaja*) observed by him in Florida and on the coast of Texas, in 1934, giving a total of 879 individuals for the latter state. In June 1935, the writer, in his capacity of Supervisor of Southern Sanctuaries for the Audubon Asso., made an inspection trip to Texas and covered the identical ground worked by Mr. Allen the previous year. It is interesting to note the comparison of his figures and those of Mr. Allen and it should be a matter of satisfaction to all ornithologists that the increase is as much as it is in a single year.

The locality and count at each is given below:

Vinge'tun Islands, Galveston Bay, 120; First-Chain-of-Islands, Espiritu Santo Bay, 77; Second-Chain-of-Islands, San Antonio Bay, 1120; Dunham Island, Arkansas Bay, 130; Deadman's Island, northern Laguna Madre, 73; Green Island, southern Laguna Madre, 340; Seluria Bayou, Matagorda Bay, 5. These are adult birds and those young which could fly well, and constitute a total of 1865 individuals. This does not include the young birds in two nesting colonies, viz., Vinge'tun and Second-Chain Islands, which totalled 255. The combined total therefore reaches the figure of 2090 birds. The young in these colonies were, most of them, on the verge of flight, and in another few days would have been on the wing. This is an increase of 1211 birds in 1935 as against 1934.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1 Charleston, S. C.*

Blue Goose and Glaucous Gull in North Carolina.—On February 23, 1935, an adult female Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) was received at the Museum, in the flesh. The specimen had been picked up dead on the salt marsh about half a mile inside New River Inlet, Onslow County, on the previous day. Apart from the fact