

which, as they slowly walked forward in the shallow water would stretch one leg far in advance of the other, all of the while vibrating it rapidly as the foot slid along the bottom. It was quite evident that this movement and vibration of the feet and legs was for the purpose of frightening the small water insects, or possible minnows, which might be hiding in the grass-covered bottom of this shallow area. From the numerous times they snapped up their frightened prey, they were far more successful in getting food than the other two varieties of Herons present which did not follow this method of hunting. In fact, American Egrets and Little Blue Herons did not move their feet or legs except in their normal steps.

In procuring its food the Louisiana Heron exhibits more individuality than any of the other Herons occurring in Louisiana during the warm weather. When in search of food in the shallow grass-grown ponds, or along the edges of deeper lagoons, it is a pretty sight to see a Louisiana Heron in action. They do not stand sedately and wait for the approach of the water creatures which constitute their food supply, but move along quite rapidly, sometimes with quick running steps. Every few steps a wing on one side or the other is flipped out, and again folded with a quick side jerk. Occasionally both wings are extended and their tips flipped sideways with quick jerky motions while the bird is stepping rapidly forward. The object being to frighten into movement the underwater creatures which otherwise would remain hidden in the undergrowth. As soon as one of these moves it is quickly snapped up in the Heron's long, lance-like beak. No other Heron in Louisiana has this method of getting its food. Nor do Louisiana Herons shake their feet and legs to put their prey in motion when the water is warm as they do in winter when the water is cold and their food supply inactive.

In times of drought when most or all of the shallow water marshes and swamps are dry, it is usual for Little Blue Herons, both adults and juveniles, to alight in the open grass lands and feed on insects. At such times insects constitute the entire food of this species. The other varieties of Herons and Egrets go to the tidal flats for food, but the Little Blue never hunts its food in salt water.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, La.*

The Redhead and Ring-necked Duck Breeding at Pymatuning Lake, Pennsylvania.—These two species must now be added to the list of Ducks known to nest in the Pymatuning region of northwestern Pennsylvania. Mated pairs were repeatedly observed there in May by Mr. R. L. Fricke and the writer. We felt confident that they were breeding, but no nests could be located. In June Mr. Fricke reported seeing several broods of young, but of which species he was not sure. Early in July I went to Pymatuning (near Linesville) and through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners and their field representative, Mr. Burt L. Oudette, was permitted to take a few specimens of young birds for identification. Among these both the Redhead and Ring-necked Ducks are represented. The females of these two species, as is well known, are very similar in general appearance, and can scarcely be distinguished in life. The ducklings, too, are much alike, but those of the Ring-necked are darker in general coloration, while the outline of the feathers at the base of the upper mandible is blunt, not pointed—just as in the adults.

These records are new and unexpected for western Pennsylvania.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

King Eiders in Massachusetts in May.—On May 9, 1936, I observed at close range for some two hours an adult pair of King Eiders (*Somateria spectabilis*) at

Gooseberry Neck, Westport, Mass. The drake was still in breeding plumage. As Forbush's last date for Massachusetts is April 12, this pair seems worth recording.—ROLAND C. CLEMENT, 152 Tremont St., Fall River, Mass.

Breeding of the Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) in Massachusetts.—On June 16, 1936, the writer encountered a female Hooded Merganser and two approximately half-grown young on the flooded area of the Nashua River between Groton and Pepperell. This extensive area, caused by the damming of the river at East Pepperell, has many coves which the Mergansers frequent, stretching back from the main river, and there are many dead trees and stumps sticking out of the water. The birds allowed close approach, but were somewhat agitated, the young continually diving and the mother trying to distract one's attention by flying short distances and uttering its harsh, almost Crow-like cry. A canoe, an 8x binocular, and a 20x monocular glass were used to advantage. The birds were seen again on the 19th and 24th and each time were harder to observe.

This record is of interest because this Merganser has not hitherto been known to breed in southern New England. It is a rare summer resident in northern New England.—TUDOR RICHARDS, Groton, Mass.

Wilson's Plover Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.—On June 17, 1936, I collected an adult male Wilson's plover (*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*) from the shore of Lake Erie in Jerusalem Twp., Lucas County, Ohio. This bird was in good plumage, apparently in good physical condition, and very fat. The only irregularity noted was in the size of the gonads which measured: right, 5.7 × 3.9 mm., left 9 × 4.5 mm.

The Wilson's Plover was on a large sandbar associating with a small group of Spotted Sandpipers, Killdeers, and four Piping Plover which nested nearby. It was interesting to note that while the Piping Plover permitted the Spotted Sandpipers and Killdeers to approach their nest, they would drive away the Wilson's Plover when he approached.

This specimen is the first for the state of Ohio and one of the very few ever taken in the interior of the United States. The skin is No. 6980 in the collection of the Ohio State Museum.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

Second Record of Golden Plover in Alabama.—On March 22, 1936, A. C. Martin, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, and I saw two American Golden Plovers (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) on a sandy bar of Little Lagoon at Gulf Shores, in southern Baldwin County, Alabama. The birds were observed with binoculars and allowed us to approach as close as 50 feet before flying. This appears to be the second record for Alabama, the first having been obtained on March 26, 1933, and recorded by Mrs. Helen M. Edwards (Auk, vol. 50, p. 359).—HAROLD S. PETERS, U. S. Biological Survey, Auburn, Alabama.

European Turnstone, A Correction.—In the Auk, XXXV, 439, the late Arthur T. Wayne recorded as *Arenaria interpres* (Linn.) a Turnstone taken on Dewees Island, S. C. on May 31, 1918. Being unable to distinguish this specimen from several of *A. i. morinella* I recently sent the skin to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for determination. Dr. Wetmore considers the bird *morinella*. Accordingly, *A. i. interpres* has been removed from the state list.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.

Wilson's Snipe (*Capella delicata*) Breeding in Dutchess County, New York.—Records of the nesting of Wilson's Snipe in the northeastern United States are surprisingly few.