

In an endeavor to ascertain the local status of the American Egret in the adjacent territory to the north, we investigated the banks of the Mohawk River between Niskayuna village and a point three miles east of it on the afternoon of August 20. Here within the space of one hour, 5.30 p. m. to 6.30 p. m., we observed a total of eighteen egrets. All were standing motionless or feeding along the low cat-tail bordered banks and inlets. This section is from four to seven miles west of the junction of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers at Cohoes about nine miles north of Albany.

Our late-August records for the Albany region may, then, be summed up as follows. In a two-hour period between 11.30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., on August 15, we observed, flying over the Hudson River and feeding in bordering marshes, a total of twenty-five American Egrets within a distance of twelve miles; eighteen of these were in one small marsh. Three days later, between 3.40 p. m. and 7.10 p. m., we observed, in the same territory, at least fifteen different individuals; possibly some of these were birds seen on August 15. And, between 5.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m., on August 21, we observed at least eighteen different individuals along a three-mile extent of the Mohawk River some thirty-five miles northwest of the locality of the preceding observations and from four to seven miles west of the Hudson River.

It is altogether likely that other swampy shores and inlets in both the upper Hudson and the lower Mohawk Rivers harbored comparable numbers of American Egrets unseen by us. This probable condition when taken in conjunction with our own actual counts and the observations of others would appear to warrant the conclusion that, seasonally and locally at least, this egret is considerably more common than usual. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that it will increase unmolested and that its breeding range may even be extended into New York State.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York.*

American Egret in Quebec.—On September 14, 1937, fourteen American Egrets, (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) were observed by the writer, feeding in the marshy upper reaches of the South River (tributary of the Richelieu River), six and a half miles north of the international boundary, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. This flock was kept under constant observation for two and a half hours, and presented a picture which it is not often one's privilege to see in eastern Canada. Unfortunately the duck shooting commenced next day, with the result that the flock was disturbed and thought to have left the district. However, a check-up on their movements revealed that they had split up into twos and threes, and could still be seen at widely separated points.—J. D. CLEGHORN, *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*

American Egret and Anhinga nesting in Oklahoma.—Until May 11, 1937, it was not known to ornithologists that *Casmerodius albus egretta* and *Anhinga anhinga* bred in the State of Oklahoma. On that date a local guide took my daughter Constance and myself to visit a heronry of "White Cranes" about 7 miles south of Eagletown, McCurtain County, in the southeastern corner of Oklahoma. Here we found several American Egrets and Anhingas on nests, besides many Ward's Herons (*Ardea herodias wardi*) and one pair of Yellow-crowned Night Herons (*Nyctanassa v. violacea*); great numbers of Turkey and Black Vultures (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*, *Coragyps a. atratus*) were also present. The guide said that "White Cranes" had nested in the region for many years, but that he had not seen an Anhinga before.

The next day he took us to Forked Lake to visit a heronry exclusively of "White Cranes," but not a bird was to be seen, for much of the cypress had been cut the previous summer while the young were in the nests. On learning that the same