

Snowy Egret nesting in New Jersey.—On July 9, 1939, the undersigned found the Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula thula*) breeding in Cape May County, New Jersey. The nest, composed of twigs and small branches, was situated in a holly tree about eight feet from the ground, and contained three well-feathered young about three weeks old which left the nest upon discovery, clambering among the upper branches. Two were captured, examined in detail, photographed and banded. Their skins were a pronounced green in color; the tarsi a lighter green with a yellowish cast showing on the sole of the foot and wrist. The mandibles were lead-gray, darker at tip. The lores of the larger bird were noticeably yellow, while those of the smaller bird were greenish yellow. The primaries were about two inches in length and showed no traces of the dusky tips always in evidence in the fledgling Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*), but were absolutely white above and below. One adult bird was observed not far from the nest.

On a subsequent visit July 16, McDonald, together with Julian K. Potter and Harvey Moore, fellow members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, captured one of the banded birds and confirmed the identification. On the occasion the two immatures were closely attended by an adult. The tarsi, on this date, were greenish yellow, as were the toes. The soles of the feet and back of tarsi were more pronounced yellow. The toe-nails were gray at base with a black tip. The upper mandible measured two and three-eighths inches and was bright yellow at base, gradually darkening to a blackish tip. The primaries, as on a week previous, were pure white; the wing measured fourteen inches. The iris was yellow, with the pupil black. Total length approximately sixteen inches.

Stone ('Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey,' p. 63, 1894) in discussing the breeding range of this species states, "formerly to New Jersey . . . a heronry having been visited by Mr. H. G. Parker as late as 1886." A search of available literature fails to reveal a published breeding record for this species in New Jersey since that date. It is most gratifying to welcome the return of the Snowy Egret to New Jersey as a breeding species, especially when one considers that but a short time ago it was on the brink of extinction.—NORMAN J. McDONALD, STEPHEN DALY JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Associated Conservation Agencies, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.*

A heronry in northern New Jersey.—On July 22, 1939, I came across a pond located in the hills about a mile south of Lake Mohawk, New Jersey. Here I found five species of herons: Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*), Eastern Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*), Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*), and American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). Undoubtedly these birds nested here as nests were seen and young Great Blue Heron and Little Blue Heron were seen. I visited this pond five times in a period of two weeks and always the same birds were observed. It seems strange that these birds should be nesting in this section of New Jersey. I do not know of another place within 75 miles where there is such a heronry.—WILLIAM F. RAPP, JR., *Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

Black Ducks nesting in tree holes.—On May 25, 1938, along Portobello Creek, near Mougerville, Sunbury County, New Brunswick, I found two nests of Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*) in tree holes similar to those used by Golden-eyes and Wood Ducks in the same locality. One nest was in an old snag with the entrance hole about seven feet above the flood waters and contained eight eggs; the other was in the hollow trunk of a live maple tree about ten feet up and contained seven eggs. In both instances the incubating adult was flushed from the nest when we came