

and Schmidt of the staff of the Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge and the present note is made with the kind permission of Mr. Ray C. Steele, Superintendent of the Refuge. The birds were nesting 25 to 75 feet up in black-birch trees in the center of a colony of Great Blue Herons, Black-crowned Night Herons, and Double-crested Cormorants. Two of the nests were about 30 feet apart with the third only 100 feet distant. On this date the young were large and well-feathered although they showed some individual variation in size. A tree-top blind was built 30 feet from the two closest nests and most of one day was spent observing and photographing the birds. Colored movies recording the nesting are now in the motion-picture library of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

Another report of the nesting of this bird came from Mr. F. B. Kalash of Lakefield, Jackson County. In correspondence with Dr. Roberts Mr. Kalash wrote: "I did not see their nest but saw them very often driving from Lakefield to our cottage on Spirit Lake (Iowa). I saw them first about June 10 and now (August 23) they have two young ones almost fully grown."

These records indicate that the American Egrets in the Mississippi Valley must be reestablishing themselves in numbers approaching those of 75 years ago when they may have nested here before. At least this possibility is suggested in that Kumlien and Hollister (*Birds of Wisconsin*, 1903) reported three southern Wisconsin nestings between 1860 and 1880.

In the far West this same gratifying increase appears to be taking place. It seems then, that in the American Egret we have a bird that has responded most satisfactorily to legal protection and has actually come back from the very verge of extinction to almost its former abundance. And anyone with the slightest appreciation of the great esthetic value of these majestic fishermen certainly hopes that they will be able not only to maintain their numbers but to increase and extend their range still farther.—W. J. BRECKENRIDGE, *Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota*.

**Bahama Pintail and Cinnamon Teal in Cuba.**—Mr. Hernández Bauzá, of Havana, Cuba, sends me the following data on specimens of these ducks in his collection. A Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*), an adult male, was taken in a lagoon at Campo Florido, near the north coast of the Province of Habana on February 28, 1932. Three specimens (two males and one female) of the Bahama Pintail (*Dafila b. bahamensis*) were taken "in a single shot" at Punta de Tarara, Province of Habana, on December 29, 1932. I had the pleasure of seeing these specimens when in Havana last winter.

According to Barbour's 'Birds of Cuba' (Mem. Nuttall Ornith. Club, no. 6, 1923) there is but one previous record of the occurrence of either of these ducks in Cuba, while that of the Cinnamon Teal constitutes the second definite record of the species in the West Indies.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*.

**An unusual roadside casualty in southern Maryland.**—On May 22, 1938, the writer, accompanied by Clarence F. Smith, found near Marberry, Maryland, the body of a freshly killed, adult Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) that had recently been struck by an automobile. The occurrence of the bird in this locality was somewhat surprising, inasmuch as it was on the side of a hill in heavily wooded country almost a mile from the Potomac River. The date is nearly a month later than the average departure of Red-breasted Mergansers from this vicinity and is