

having the boys alternately flush them and withdraw while they settled down again, I was able to mark rather closely the point of departure and return. We examined dozens of nests in this area, high and low, and found nothing but young night herons or eggs.

At our next visit on July 13, there were still four birds, but one pair fed on the marsh throughout our stay and were obviously not nesting. The other pair was even more reluctant to be driven away than before, and repeatedly returned to the vicinity when we were within twenty feet of the flushing point. The young night herons were either flying or climbing in the treetops by this time, and in the dirt and confusion we missed the Little Blue Heron's nest, although we must have passed under it a dozen times.

On July 28, an adult flushed from the usual spot as soon as Frederick went in, and this time circled low overhead, croaking in a subdued harsh tone. It was still necessary to flush her once more, but twenty minutes later a bit of white fluff waving above the rim of a flattened nest ended the search. It was close to the trunk of a large cedar tree, about ten feet from the ground, and contained four young birds of which one was notably larger and better feathered than the others. All showed white feathers coming through on the back, and the greenish-yellow legs were entirely different from those of the young night herons.

On July 30, David L. Garrison and E. A. Benchley, Jr., visited the nest with us. All the young birds had grown fast, and two of them left the nest at our approach to scramble higher in the tree. August 6, David A. Aylward was there with us and took a series of pictures which amply substantiate the record. The most advanced bird was well feathered, and showed plainly the diagnostic slaty tips to the primaries. On August 9, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Tousey helped band three of them and took additional pictures, but the largest was so nearly ready to fly that we were unable to catch it. At our final visit, August 22, with Mr. and Mrs. Hervey B. Elkins, the two adults and one flying juvenile were feeding in the marsh close by. As we approached the nest one of the adults attended us overhead, croaking repeatedly, and we felt sure at least one more juvenile was nearby in the treetops. The 'runtiest' of the brood hung dead near the nest, its neck caught in a crotch.

In view of the excellent pictures and the number of people who saw these birds, and the evident possibility of their becoming regularly established, it seemed unnecessary and unwise to collect specimens. This decision was further justified on June 7, 1941, when Frederick and Chisholm found two mated pairs back at the site of the previous year's nesting, and both solicitous. The boys visited the island at weekly intervals and determined that one nest at least was in a small group of pitch pines and cedars, but again it proved difficult actually to locate the eggs. On July 13, however, we found three young birds about a week old. There were three pairs of adults in the rookery at this time, of which only one pair was completely indifferent to our presence. I have not made a complete search of the literature, but in going through the more obvious sources have not discovered any recent breeding record for the Little Blue Heron north of southwestern New Jersey, on the Delaware below Camden. Even old records seem to be entirely lacking north of New Jersey.—JOSEPH A. HAGAR, *Massachusetts Department of Conservation, Boston, Massachusetts.*

Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Wisconsin.—A first record for the Yellow-crowned Night Heron, *Nyctanassa violacea*, in Wisconsin was made May 15, 1941, at Kern

Park, a heavily wooded strip along the Milwaukee River, less than two miles from the heart of Milwaukee. The discovery was made by our party of five members of the Bird Study Group of the City Club, while making their annual field survey of the Milwaukee area. The heron was first noticed by the writer high in an elm tree near the river where it posed for a long time in an opening that afforded an unimpeded view. The other members of the group were Mrs. Amos P. Balsom, secretary of the organization, Mrs. Harold H. Tucker, Mrs. Charles O. Decker, Jr., and Mrs. Carl Kloof, all of whom fully confirmed the identity of the bird. On the following day, Mr. Owen Gromme, curator of higher zoology at the Milwaukee Public Museum, and his assistant, Mr. Marvin Adams, accompanied the writer to the park and found the heron in the same spot.—MARTHA ANDERSON WYMAN (MRS. PHELPS WYMAN), 759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A Mallard-Pintail hybrid.—On December 12, 1940, Mr. Peter Loring, of San Antonio, Texas, killed a strange duck in St. Charles Bay, Aransas County, Texas. It was mounted by Mr. Ben Earp, of the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. According to him, it was a male with undeveloped testes, and weighed two and one-half pounds. He called the specimen to my attention. The head of the duck was green, but not as bright as that of the Common Mallard. The bill was grayish blue like that of a Pintail. Instead of there being a white ring around the neck, with the green ending sharply, the neck had two white, roughly triangular patches of feathers running back some two inches on the sides. The breast and back were colored like those of a Mallard except that they were lighter. The wings resembled a Mallard's. The feet were yellow, being somewhat lighter than those of the Common Mallard. The tail-feathers were the long spikes of the Pintail, but showed the Mallard influence by being slightly recurved. It was concluded that this duck was a hybrid between the Common Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*, and the American Pintail, *Dafila acuta tiztzihoa*. The duck is now in the hands of its owner in San Antonio.

Another Mallard-Pintail hybrid was killed at Avoca Island, Louisiana, by Mr. J. T. Upton, on November 24, 1935. It was also a male. It was recorded in an unsigned article by Daigre (Louisiana Conservation Review, 5, no. 3: 25, 1936).—GORDON GUNTER, Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, Rockport, Texas.

European Widgeon in Delaware.—On December 8, 1940, at the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, near Leipsic, Delaware, I observed an adult male European Widgeon, *Mareca penelope*, under very ideal light conditions. The bird was located in an artificial lake about one-quarter mile from Sanctuary Headquarters. On this particular morning, I had already identified eleven species of ducks in this lake, when I noticed two adult male Baldpates, showing every detail of coloration in the clear morning atmosphere. Suddenly, I noticed a duck with a rich-brown head come out from behind the Baldpates. In another second the bird's full body was disclosed, showing the unmistakable markings of a European Widgeon, including the buff forehead, which I had not seen clearly on the bird at Hempstead Reservoir, Long Island.

Mr. John Herholdt, the Sanctuary manager informs me that this is the first European Widgeon record for the Refuge, and one of the first for Delaware. The bird was observed until December 11.—HERBERT S. CUTLER, 5517 Master St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.