

specimens. He found the body "swarming externally with lice and internally with the parasites, which had eaten through the flesh until in some cases they were puncturing the skin." Although freshly dead when Mottram received it, "the internal parts had largely liquified." Apparently the heron had wallowed in mud just before death and was heavily besmeared. Mr. Mottram cleaned and mounted the heron and constructed the case in which he presented it to the Society. He also sent me the samples of parasites, which were, in turn, submitted to the pathologist for identification.

In the first week of August, 1947, Mr. Charles T. Ragot of Rutherford, N. J., telephoned me one evening asking advice as to the case of a Black-crowned Night Heron he had captured. From his description of conditions, I suspected an infestation of *Eustrongylides ignotus* and urged Mr. Ragot, in case the heron died, to get it into the hands of the pathologist as quickly as possible. The report from the pathologists' office to Mr. Ragot, under date of August 8, 1947 reads:

"The bird which you sent to our laboratory died of a verminous peritonitis. The intestines were pierced in many places by a worm which resembles *Eustrongylides ignotus*. As a result of this it was impossible for any food to pass through the intestinal canal and adhesions bound the intestines together to an extent that it was impossible to dissect them free without cutting the worms. In addition, an unidentified fluke was found in the esophagus."

Apparently herons become infested with this parasite through eating infested fish, the natural host of *Eustrongylides ignotus*.—B. S. BOWDISH, *Demarest, New Jersey*.

White-throated or Bat Falcon in Nuevo León, México (Plate 18).—My friend Dr. Edward Fleisher, of the faculty of Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, visited various localities in the State of Nuevo León, México, from February 16 to 28, 1945. From the 19th to the 28th his base was Linares, a locality about 200 kilometers south of the Río Grande (80 kilometers south of Monterrey) along the main México City highway. I had visited this place briefly myself in 1938 and 1939 and had investigated its bird life somewhat more than casually in 1941 (see Sutton and Pettingill, 'Birds of Linares and Galeana, Nuevo León, México,' Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., No. 16, November 22, 1943). To me the most interesting species Dr. Fleisher discovered in this district was the Bat Falcon or White-throated Falcon, *Falco albigularis* Daudin, a small, handsome bird of prey which I have never seen north of the general vicinity of Victoria, Tamaulipas (see Sutton and Burleigh, 'A List of Birds Observed by the 1938 Semple Expedition to Northeastern Mexico,' Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., No. 3: 27, April 5, 1939). Dr. Fleisher was fortunate enough to come upon an exceedingly unsuspecting pair of the birds which may have had an eyrie on the railroad bridge which spans the Río Camacho just north of Linares. Here he saw a single bird on February 20 and two birds (more than likely a pair, to judge from the discrepancy in size) on February 23. On the latter date, approaching by way of the bridge itself, he was able to walk within about 30 feet of the birds, which were perched on the cross-bar of a telephone pole. They did not take alarm even when he stopped to look at them directly. The photo was taken with a Contax camera with 135 mm. lens attached. The print here reproduced was made from a Kodachrome transparency.—GEORGE MIKSH SUTTON, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Egrets nest along Colorado River (Plate 18).—On the Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge there are considerable areas between Topock, Mohave County, Arizona, and Needles, San Bernardino County, California, consisting of flooded dead screw bean (*Prosopis pubescens*) and mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) brush. The brush