

Upon the information given, the writer accompanied Miss Gorski and Mr. Buntrock to the pond on August 29 and found the birds to be frequenting the area as noted on the previous visit. The bird was collected, proved to be a male in fair plumage and is now in the collection of the Milwaukee Public Museum.—JOHN L. DIEDRICH, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

Snowy egrets in Iowa.—A snowy egret, *Leucophoyx thula thula*, was observed at Fisher's Lake north of Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, on July 30, 1948, where it was feeding with 11 American egrets. On the following day two snowy egrets were found in the company with the American egrets. The birds were studied with a 20-power telescope and their identity definitely established. On August 4, three snowys were found in company with 25 American egrets. On August 5, three snowy egrets at Fisher's Lake and an individual on a small pond about a mile south were observed.

In checking over the records for Iowa I found that none were substantiated by specimens. A specimen of the snowy egret was, therefore, collected and found to be a male measuring 23 inches and weighing 17 ounces. This specimen has been placed in the collection of the State Historical Museum in Des Moines.—JACK W. MÜSGROVE, *State Historical Museum, Des Moines, Iowa.*

Young snowy egrets with saffron in plumage.—While examining an ibis and heron rookery in Camden County, Georgia, on May 30, 1947, I was surprised to find broods of snowy egrets, *Leucophoyx thula*, with saffron in their plumage. Herbert L. Stoddard came with me the following day, and said he had never observed snowy egrets at any age with any color in their plumage. If one of a brood had saffron in its plumage, all had, with possibly one exception. I picked up one young not yet able to fly but able to scramble out of its nest and made the following notes on color: "Skin color yellowish-green shading into greenish-yellow on neck; feet light greenish-yellow; legs olive-green; bill black, with yellow at base extending to some extent into body of bill; eyes gray, iris blue; head feathers white with saffron cast; all other feathers white but with saffron tips on wing feathers particularly and, to a lesser extent, on feathers of back, tail and neck."—FREDERICK V. HEBARD, *1500 Walnut St. Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.*

A bittern "pumps" from a perch in a tree.—On May 2, 1948, Mr. Paul Baker and I heard a bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus*, "pumping" in a near by marsh. As we approached, the bird flew up out of the marsh and alighted on the limb of a red maple tree, about 30 feet above the ground. As we watched it through our glasses it "pumped" several times. The sound was clear and distinct, and the motions of the head and neck were more readily observed than is usual when a bird is half hidden by marshy vegetation.

Looking through the literature available to me, I find only one other authentic record of a bittern perching in a tree (Wright, Auk, 34: 476-477), and none of its "pumping" in such a position.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Connecticut.*

The eastern glossy ibis in Delaware.—On June 1, 1947, while on a trip to the marshes in the Fowler's Beach section of Delaware, a small flock of five eastern glossy ibises, *Plegadis f. falcinellus*, was flushed out of the cattails, along with a considerable number of little blue herons, black-crowned night herons, snowy egrets, and American egrets. As this was my first sight of the ibis, its identity was unknown at the time, although the fact that they were birds strange to me was quite apparent from the flight and behavior. The ibises separated from the herons and settled back