

When we threw the bread too far into the lake for the heron to reach it, he became very excited as he watched numerous small fish nibbling on it. Twice, on such occasions, the Green Heron leaped into the deep water and once came up with a fish in his beak. The fish evidently could see the heron standing on the wall, for they approached the bread more cautiously when it was near the heron than they did when it was thrown farther out into the lake.

Some insight into the steps by which the Green Heron developed this method of fishing was obtained by watching an American Egret (*Casmerodius albus*), which was also fishing along the wall at Lake Eola. When we threw a crumb near him, he would not eat or even touch it, but he did walk over opposite it. There he stood until some fish started nibbling on the bread and then expertly seized a fish. He would not touch bread thrown on the land, since he had not learned to place it in the water to attract fish. The Green Heron probably started in this way, but then having learned to associate bread with fish, went one step further and learned to place the bread in the water.

A clear indication that the Green Heron knew what he was doing was furnished by the following incident. While he was standing by some floating bread, several small fish broke the surface of the water several feet to his left. The heron immediately became excited, picked up his bread and moved it to almost the exact spot where the fish had appeared.

We observed this procedure for several hours on three consecutive days. Several people present agreed with us that the Green Heron was using the bread crumbs for fishing.—HARVEY B. LOVELL, *Department of Biology, University of Louisville (Contribution no. 13, New Series), Louisville, Kentucky, February 22, 1958.*

Escape diving by a Spotted Sandpiper.—On April 24, 1957, while Martin was sitting quietly in a boat on Wheeler Reservoir, in Limestone County, Alabama, about two miles downstream from the community of Triana, a Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) emerged from brush along the bank and darted toward a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) that was feeding along the shoreline. The sandpiper flew toward the opposite shore, with the hawk in hot pursuit and gaining. A few yards from the boat, with capture imminent, the smaller bird folded its wings and dived into the water, disappearing below the surface. The hawk wheeled back to the bank, alighted on a limb and turned its head from side to side, as if bewildered by the sudden disappearance of its intended victim. After only a few seconds' submergence, the sandpiper reappeared on the surface and immediately took wing. The hawk did not follow.

A careful examination of the literature on Spotted Sandpipers fails to reveal any previous description of escape diving, but the above incident indicates that the species will resort to this when hard pressed.—LEO M. MARTIN AND THOMAS Z. ATKESON, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Box 1643, Decatur, Alabama, March 25, 1958.*

White pheasants among Ring-necked Pheasants in South Dakota.—In the fall of 1955 one of the two large commercial pheasant growers in South Dakota showed me a white pheasant cock (*Phasianus colchicus*) which had been produced in his flock, and he asked if it would be possible to "start breeding for albinism." He stated that the cock had been mated to wild-colored hens in the spring, but no white offspring had hatched. In addition to the white cock, there was a lightly mottled hen in the flock. We picked up the abnormal birds for closer examination. When looking at the male's head, it was soon observed that he had dark-colored eyes; not pink eyes.