

The species noted by Capt. V. N. Edwards at Wood's Hole on April 10 and Nov. 11, 1894. (Prof. W. W. Cooke in litt.)

Adult male taken Nov. 15, 1895, at Manomet Point. (H. K. Job, Auk, Vol. 13, No. 3, July, 1896, p. 203.)

Juvenal male taken at Nippenicket Pond, Bridgewater on Oct. 21, 1899, by Mr. Joseph E. Bassett. According to Mr. Bassett's journal there was a northeast storm on the 20th shifting to a cold N. W. gale on the 21st. The specimen is now in the collection of Mr. Arthur C. Dyke of Bridgewater from whom I learned these details though the capture of the bird has been recorded. (A. C. Bent, Auk, Vol. XIX, No. 2, April, 1902, p. 196.)

Female taken at Monomoy, April 8, 1905, by Mr. C. Otto Zerrahn of Milton, and now in his collection. It was in a flock of about ten American Eiders.

Male in nearly full plumage taken by a gunner at Manomet Point, Nov. 26, 1908, and now in my collection. It was in company with two females or juvenal males of apparently the same species for they passed near enough to me to note that they seemed more stockily built and had shorter heads than the American Eider with which I am familiar.

Four juvenal males and 4 females shot on Feb. 3, 1909, near the Hen and Chicken reef off Westport. Four of these are in the collection of Mr. A. C. Bent of Taunton, and the rest in the collection of the Bristol County Academy of Sciences at Taunton. (Mr. A. C. Bent in litt.)

Two specimens taken at Martha's Vineyard on Nov. 17, 1911. There were four birds in the flock. These specimens were sent to Mr. Owen Durfee of Fall River.— W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Milton, Mass.*

**Brazilian Tree-duck** (*Dendrocygna viduata*) in New Jersey.— Early last October I learned of the receipt, by Thomas Rowland, taxidermist, of New York, of an unrecognized Duck, reported to have been killed in New Jersey and sent to the taxidermist for preservation. The specimen is a Brazilian Tree-duck killed on the Hackensack Meadows in New Jersey, by Hon. John W. Griggs, of Paterson, N. J.

Governor Griggs was returning down the Hackensack River from a shooting excursion, when he saw this Duck resting on a drift log at a place where the tide overflowed the meadow, about a mile and a half above the village of Hackensack. As the bird was at once seen to be unusual, Governor Griggs shot it. It was not at all shy.

The specimen showed no signs of ever having been in captivity, but in any event its occurrence at liberty in New Jersey seems worth recording.— GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, *New York City.*

**An Addition to the A. O. U. Check-List.**— Through the kindness of Mr. Gardner Perry of Dedham, Mass., I am able to record the following interesting capture.

In March, 1912, while shooting at Cape Canaveral, Florida, Mr. Perry secured a Bahama Duck (*Pæcilonetta bahamensis* (Linn.)). Unfortunately

the specimen was not sexed though its coloring and size would favor its being a female. The bird was in company with a small flock of Green-winged Teal, and the wind at the time was southeast. It seems a strange fact that this bird has not been recorded from Florida before, a region that has so long received the attentions of sportsmen and naturalists.

Mr. Perry has generously presented this specimen to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge.— W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Milton, Mass.*

**Little Blue Heron** (*Florida caerulea*) **in Vermont.**— While on Montebello Hill, Newbury, Vt., on August 16, 1912, between 5 and 6.30 p. m., I was looking down upon a swampy meadow which lies below and in which the Bittern makes its home, and saw something unusual moving about. Using my field glasses I saw that it was a white heron wading slowly in the water. It was not so large as the Great Blue Heron with which I was familiar and was pure white except the tips of the wings which were a soft gray — evidently the Little Blue Heron in immature plumage. I could not see the legs as the water came nearly up to the body.

It moved very slowly and deliberately feeding among the plants which grew in the water. I watched it for half an hour or more until it passed out of sight around a curve. It made no call of any kind.— ANNA E. COBB, *Providence, R. I.*

**Swimming of Young Herons.**— In his excellent article, 'Bird Genealogy,' (Auk, XXIX, 1912, pp. 285-295), Dr. Charles W. Townsend speaks of the ease and grace in swimming shown by a young Green Heron when placed in the water. It may be of interest to note that young herons of several species sometimes take to the water voluntarily. On a trip to the breeding island of Snowy Herons near Charleston, S. C., on July 4, 1912, I found most of the young of all of the five species of herons which breed there well able to fly. Many, however, could only scramble about in the branches of their nesting trees or fly short distances to keep out of my way as I passed. As I walked around to the windward side of the island, driving numbers of young herons before me, I saw a young Louisiana Heron, which had flown a few yards up the wind, resting quietly on the water. I thought it had fallen there, and was surprised to see that it was swimming with truly swanlike grace. While I watched, about a dozen others — Louisianas, Little Blues, and, I think, one or two Snowies — flew out from shore and deliberately alighted on the water. I waited for some minutes to see how they would make back to land, and soon found that, after a short rest, they could rise with ease from the surface of the water and fly back to the trees on shore.— FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR., *Charleston, S. C.*

**Northern Phalarope** (*Lobipes lobatus*) **in Michigan.**— The status of this Phalarope as a Michigan species has been somewhat in doubt. Prof. Barrows states (Mich. Bird Life, 1912, 166), "I do not know of an actual Michigan specimen preserved anywhere." I can add one unimpeachable record — there is a female in the U. S. National Museum, No. 170,517.