

Egret and Little Blue Herons at Elizabeth, N. J.—On July 31, 1921, I found three immature white Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) in the same small fresh water swamp near my home which was visited last summer by three individuals of this species as previously noted in 'The Auk.' The same day I discovered another white bird of the above species and an American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) feeding in a pond on the local salt marsh. On August 4 the number of Egrets had increased to nine. The marsh is supporting a good many marsh birds this summer in spite of the draining, ditching, and free use of oil by the mosquito commission. At least two Greater Yellow Legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) remained here throughout the breeding season, also several Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*), and one great Blue Heron (*Ardea h. herodias*), though all probably non-breeders.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

Egrets on the Potomac.—On the morning of August 4, 1921, between 8:30 a. m. and 9 a. m., while crossing the Potomac, on the highway bridge, I saw two Egrets. They were about two or three yards apart, sitting on floating logs. At first I paid very little attention to them, thinking them Gulls, but, as the car neared them, they straightened up, and I observed their long necks and legs. After sitting at attention for a few seconds they flew off, with their legs straight out behind them.

Again on the morning of the 5th, I saw the pair, and this time they flew to an island near the Virginia shore, formed several years ago, when the channel was dredged, and now covered with thick vegetation.—M. DORSEY ASHTON, *Alexandria, Va.*

Egret near Albany, N. Y.—An American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) was seen about thirteen miles west of Albany on August 3, 1921. The bird was feeding in company with seven or eight Great Blue Herons at the edge of the Watervliet reservoir.

We were able to observe the bird at short range with our binoculars for some time. The next day it was seen at a considerable distance, on the day following it could not be found, though those living near reported having seen it earlier in the day.

Doubtful reports have come to us from time to time of "White Cranes" in our vicinity. One is said to have visited Kinderhook Lake, about fifteen miles east of this city, last year. One is also reported to have visited the place where this Egret was seen about this same time last year, remaining for three or four days. Two are reported to have been taken within fifteen miles of the city within the last five years. These last reports are probably correct, but have not been verified as yet.—BARNARD S. BRONSON, *State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.*

Egrets near Schenectady, N. Y.—On Saturday, August 13, 1921, while hunting Indian relics with my wife, on the site of an old Indian vil-

lage, about two miles below Niskayuna, on the south bank of the Mohawk River, which place is situated about six or seven miles below Schenectady, we saw a pair of Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*).

Again on Sunday, August 14, I visited Niskayuna with Mr. W. L. R. Emmet, of Schenectady, and Mr. B. S. Bronson, of Albany, and by boat we were able to get several good views of these birds, at one time approaching within 150 yards. We could distinguish quite clearly the black tarsi and the yellow beak and lores, thus thoroughly establishing identification. Upon returning to the village of Niskayuna, I was informed by the man who rents boats that two years ago two similar birds visited that region.

These aristocrats of the bird kingdom were quite exclusive, rather shy, and kept aloof from the Great Blue Herons, which are quite common in this locality. I am inclined to believe that the American Egret is not so rare a visitant to New York State as is popularly supposed.—LANGDON GIBSON, *Schenectady, N. Y.*

An Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) on Long Island, N. Y.—At the mouth of Nissequogue River, near Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., on July 22, 1921, I saw an Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) flying out over the Sound and later the same day saw it alight in the marsh near by. The bird is sufficiently rare in that region to warrant recording this occurrence.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Washington, D. C.*

Aramus vociferus and Branta canadensis canadensis in Florida. On May 20, 1921, in company with H. H. Rast, the writer left Leesburg, Florida, in a motor boat, crossed Lake Griffin and descended the Ocklawaha River to the point where it empties into the St. Johns River. It required three days to make the trip. For the greater part of its length the river is bordered on both sides with a swamp often a mile or more in width. Formerly this region was noted for the large numbers of Limpkins to be found here. Various local hunters with whom I talked spoke of killing twenty or thirty of these birds in a morning. Today the species exists only in greatly reduced numbers. Eleven were seen during our trip and another called for a time one morning near our camp. Some of the birds were so tame they might easily have been shot from the boat.

Near Eureka, Marion County, on the morning of May 22, 1921, a flock of Canada Geese crossed the river. They were flying in characteristic formation and passed almost directly over us at an altitude of perhaps 100 feet, rendering the identification beyond question. Some fishermen later reported having seen one on the river the previous day. Two points of interest are attached to this observation. First, the Canada Goose is not often found in Florida, and second, the date would appear to be an unusually late one for this migratory species.—T. GILBERT PEARSON, *New York City, N. Y.*