

This appeared strange indeed to me, and a trip through the bird room revealed the Little Green Heron (*Butorides v. virescens*, which seemed to fit nearest a very sketchy description.

At my first opportunity I sought that part of the pond where this strange bird had been seen. There on the stone rim *was* a Little Green Heron walking stealthily along, its attention concentrated on the water at its side, and quite oblivious to the afternoon gathering of adults, children, and dogs on leashes, that, under an unusually hot sun for the season, walked close by.

For some time I watched the bird. After a while it turned cautiously until facing the water, toes at the rim of the stone, its neck stretched out at full length, and suddenly, as a swimmer in a race plunges from the marble rim of a tank, it plunged into the water, completely submerged; came to the surface with a goldfish which it immediately swallowed, and, raising its wings, flew back, only a matter of two wing-strokes, to the stone border.

Twice I watched it do this, and I had solved the mystery of the snipe-like bird that dove for fish.

The sojourn of this Heron at the Public Garden pond was about six weeks, according to a rather observing man who navigates one of the "swan boats."—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Society of Natural History, Boston, Mass.*

**Natal Plumage of *Belonopterus cayannensis*.**—As far as I know the natal plumage of this interesting species has not been described. On July 29 1922, a young specimen was brought to me, alive, which could not have been more than twenty-four hours old, as it was not able to run properly. This is a very early date as this Lapwing hardly ever breeds before September. As it was impossible for me to keep the bird alive I killed and prepared it. Its bill was black, the lower mandible at the mouth a horn color. The feet were dark plumbeous and the iris, which is pink in the adult, was of a plumbeous gray hue. The top of head is buff, dotted with black, which forms a band on the occiput and also one extending on each side of the neck faintly indicated at first but ending in a solid patch of black on the upper breast. Rest of lower parts also throat white. Neck white, rest of upper parts buff with numerous black dots and spots except wing, which has a buffish tip, but is white from the carpal angle to the tip. Tail feathers black with buffy tips. There is no trace of the head-crest nor of the wing-spurs, both so conspicuous in the adults. This bird is called "quero-quero" ("I will—I will") by the natives. The young in natal plumage is a trifle larger than a young Killdeer.—W. F. HENNINGER, *Cachoeira, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*

**Golden Plover in Cape May County, New Jersey.**—Authentic records for the Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominicus dominicus*) on the New Jersey coast are so few that it may be of interest to publish the dates of two specimens I have in my collection. On September 28, 1900, while