

birds were killed by a poacher, he suggests that I publish a note explaining this matter. I am giving herewith a copy of my letter to him.

"I appreciate your feeling in regard the killing of the Blue-winged Teals. It was a great disappointment to me that these birds were destroyed, as they were not killed by me. They were shot by a clam-digger who had run up the creek in his boat. It was a regret that I could not punish him by law. As it was we came to blows over the dead Teals and I took the birds from him by force. This party was a stranger and has never returned here, for very good reason.

"I had been studying these Teals in the marsh for several weeks previous to that date and they were very tame. I have never in my life killed a Duck after the shooting season has closed and never shoot them for sport in winter. As a total I have not killed over one dozen Ducks in the past twenty years.

"In my note to 'The Auk' I mentioned only the breeding record, feeling that general interest ended there."

The above record is evidence that I have not severely depleted the ranks of our wild-fowl.—ROY LATHAM, *Orient, L. I.*

**Ring-necked Duck in Delaware County, Pennsylvania.**—On March 30, 1924 I saw a Ring-necked Duck (*Marila collaris*) on a small pond about 300 x 150 feet in Griffiths Park, Lansdowne, Pa. I watched it for half an hour at a distance of twenty feet and farther away through glasses. It was a full plumaged male and the light band over the bill and the definite, though not conspicuous, collar, as well as the dusky or dirty white sides as distinct from the white of the sides next to the black breast were clearly seen. He would dive and remain under water for some time and once raised up and flapped his wings. The species is decidedly uncommon here and the observation seems worthy of record.—ASA P. WAY, *Lansdowne, Pa.*

**Snow Geese at Boonton, N. J.**—On April 6, 1924, Mr. Frank E. Watson and I observed a flock of 37 Snow Geese—presumably the Greater (*Chen hyperborea nivalis*)—over the Jersey City Reservoir, at Boonton, Morris County, New Jersey. The flock evidently had just arisen from the water and passed nearly over our heads, well within gunshot, thus giving us an excellent view. They then headed directly north.

This reservoir, approximately three miles long and a mile wide, during migrations attracts large numbers of Anatidae, 17 species having been observed there by the writer.—T. DONALD CARTER, *American Museum of Natural History.*

**Least Bittern in the Orient Region, Long Island.**—The Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) was first located in our region at East Marion by Mrs. Harold P. French during the winter of 1921. This was by the discovery of an old nest. The following summer, 1922, the bird was observed there by Mrs. French. In June of the same year the nest with eggs was