

been formed through the cutting off of the inner end of Broad Cove by the State road. The bird, which was notably larger and more slender than a Little Green Heron standing not far from him, appeared to be pure white with jade-green legs, and bill yellowish for about half its length, then blackish. I was not able to detect any blue in the wings even when the bird flew. In the evening of the same day, and again on the morning of September 8, I found him in the same pond.—S. F. BLAKE, *Washington, D. C.*

**American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) and Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) in Brooke Co., W. Va.**—There are so few published records from West Virginia that it is difficult to know what birds may actually be new to the State's avifauna, but it is thought that the Egret and Little Blue Heron are sufficiently rare to warrant particular notice here.

On June 14, 1921, a large white Heron was seen along Buffalo Creek and Castleman's Run, near Bethany, W. Va., and subsequently shot by a man whose name has not been ascertained. The specimen came into the hands of Mr. Doc Jones, was rather poorly skinned by a friend of his, and in a flat condition was examined by me on June 18, and easily identified as an American Egret. The bird's skull had been almost completely removed during skinning, but the plumage and condition of the feet and bill indicated immaturity.

August 9, 1924, near Bethany, W. Va., I observed a Little Blue Heron in white plumage, for half an hour, and satisfactorily identified it by its pale green feet, dusky wing tips, and small size. The bird was very unsuspecting, allowed close approach a dozen times, and was viewed in ideal light. Farmers had reported two of these "white cranes," and it is reasonable to suppose that both birds were of the same species.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *State Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

**Correction.**—I much regret that owing to a mistake in field diagnosis the conditions found in the digestive apparatus of the Fijian Nutmeg Pigeon were ascribed to *Globicera pacifica* ('The Auk,' p. 433, XLI, 1924) and not to *Muscadivores latrans*, as they should have been.—CASEY A. WOOD, *Authers' Club, London, England.*

**Late Nesting of the Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata squamata*).**—September 22, 1924, an Indian boy reported that he had found a bird's nest with a number of eggs. I went along with the boy, expecting to see an abandoned Quail's nest. The boy led me to a large sage bush near a fence on the U. S. Indian School field. Carefully spreading the bushy sage in order to get a look at the nest, I, to my great surprise, saw a Scaled Quail on the nest incubating. She stayed on for a few seconds and then left, diving through the bush and flying and running out of sight.

The nest contained a complement of 10 eggs on the verge of hatching. A couple of the eggs were chipped, and I could hear the chicks in several others.

Two days later I again visited the nest and found it empty except for a few shells, which bore evidence of hatching. I believe this to be an exceptionally late nesting, as we here, at an altitude of 7000 ft. above sea level, have early frosts; and several days before the nest was found, ice one-fourth of an inch thick had formed on quiet pools.—J. K. JENSEN. *U. S. Indian School, Santa Fe, N. M.*

**Another Record of the Ruddy Quail-Dove at Key West.**—The National Zoölogical Park has recently received from Mr. Ross C. Sawyer, Key West, Florida, a living specimen of the Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Oreopeleia montana*). Since this widely distributed tropical dove is included in the A. O. U. 'Check-list of North American Birds' on the basis of a single specimen taken at Key West in 1888 (Scott, 'Auk,' vol. 6, p. 160, 1889), it seems important to place this additional occurrence on record. Mr. Sawyer writes me that he caught the Dove in his back yard in Key West, about May, in 1923.—N. HOLLISTER, *Washington, D. C.*

**Black Vulture at Grand Manan, New Brunswick and Ipswich, Mass.**—On August 9, 1924, near North Head, Grand Manan, my attention was attracted by a large black bird that was flying up from a pasture. After laborious flappings, it rose in circles and reached a great height where it circled with very little movement of its wings. From there it glided downwards, passing directly above me as I stood on a rocky hill-top. When first seen below me, I noticed an ill-defined patch, grayish-white in color towards the base of the primaries on each wing. I also noticed the rather short tail, and, as the bird glided overhead, saw the small naked black head which made its identification as a Black Vulture certain.

On examining a couple of skins of this bird, I found that the exposed middle portions of the primaries, seen from above, made a whitish patch formed by the gray webs and white shafts of the feathers.

There are previous records for the Black Vulture at Grand Manan and at St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

On November 2, 1924 when about two hundred yards from my home, at Ipswich, Mass., I was surprised to see a large dark bird that in shape, color, and manner of flying recalled at once the Black Vulture I had seen at Grand Manan. It disappeared behind a group of trees around which I ran so that the bird came out within fifty yards of me and in good light.

The hooked bill and black naked head were easily seen and from below the wing feathers showed distinctly gray, a point I had not been able to observe at Grand Manan, as the sun was in my eyes when the bird was above me. There have been previous records of the Black Vulture in Essex County.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

**Swallow-tailed Kite in Southern Michigan.**—A specimen of Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), was brought to my laboratory October 4, 1924 by a Mr. Harold Burke. The bird was shot some two miles north of Ypsilanti, Michigan by a farmer, who reported that it had