

and the distance between the birds in the cluster seemed scarcely sufficient, to our eyes, to allow flying room. There was no hesitation, or mistake, no confusion, every bird seemed to know what to do instantaneously, sometimes up in the air, then down to near the ground, showing, all together, their white lower parts, and then suddenly changing and showing only their brown upper parts. This mode of flight is not unusual, as I have remarked it before. I do not recall at the moment any similar habit approaching it, except possibly in the American Golden Plover flying under similar conditions.

While at the same locality, six Short-eared Owls passed overhead about fifty yards high. They were together, but flying widely apart. From the various accounts I have heard, I infer they have been fairly abundant this summer.

On September 15, 1925, we drove west from the Miacomet pond to the Hummock pond and on the way, came within forty yards of six Hudsonian Curlew, which were very tame, as they alighted again a short distance away. These are the progeny of the "Old Settlers" which came here every year for a very long period.

We also saw four Black-breasted Plover which were wary.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Boston, Mass.*

**Notes from Massachusetts and New Hampshire.**—On August 4, 1925, two Egrets (*Cusmerodius egretta*) were noted; one at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the other flying over the Parker River marshes in Essex Co., Mass. The bird at Portsmouth had been seen a week before by Mr. John T. Coolidge Jr., and other people.

Mr. Coolidge writes that on August 6, 1925, two Egrets at Portsmouth were associated with four Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) in the white phase.

On July 18, 1925, the writers noted a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) on the Ipswich marshes, Mass. This appears to be an unusually early date.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Soc. of Nat. History*, and THOMAS BARBOUR, *Museum of Comp. Zoology*.

**Correction.**—In Dr. John C. Phillips' article on Baldner (Auk, 1925, pp. 332-341) the naturalist's first name should be spelled Leonhard while the year of his capture of the Barnacle Goose (p. 337) was 1650 not 1680.—Ed.