

the Ring-necks were always the commonest Duck he had. As an illustration, a shooting party of ten guns made a bag of 80 Ducks during last January, and over 70 were Ring-necks, no particular comment being caused. Food is plentiful for them, and the nature of the country suits them. To a large extent they feed upon pondweeds (*Najas*) and the water-lily (*Castalia*), I took a male with four of the tubers of the latter in his throat, which had evidently just been swallowed and gave the throat a peculiar, swollen appearance.

This species on the South Carolina coast prefers freshwater at all times. I do not remember ever having seen one on salt water, although they doubtless do occur there at times. They also seem to show a decided preference for the larger backwaters and reserves which are wooded, or bordered by the cypress swamps, and resort to the open areas of water found in such localities. In the more open, ricefields they are much less common, and occur only erratically. Just why this should be is hard to say. Many of our Ducks are as common in the reserves as they are in the ricefields, and vice versa, but in some cases, of which the Ring-neck is an outstanding example, this does not hold good. At The Oaks, in one morning, I have seen and identified twelve species of Ducks, many of which are very common in other situations.

If more care would be exercised in separating the Ring-neck from the other Scaup, by sportsmen in general, it is my opinion this species would be found to occur in more localities than is now supposed.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

The Egret in Clinton and Lycoming Counties, Pennsylvania.—

Two specimens of the Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) taken in central Pennsylvania have recently been brought to my attention. The first was taken on July 22, 1921, at the paper mill basin of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, near Lock Haven, Clinton County, by Mr. C. R. Hulihan of Lock Haven. The bird's leg was injured. It had arrived during a severe storm which followed a period of intense heat. This specimen is now the property of the Lock Haven High School.

On the same date another Egret was taken at Williamsport, Lycoming County, along the Susquehanna River. The two specimens were mounted at Williamsport, but further details of the capture of the second specimen have not been ascertained. I am indebted to Professor Nelson P. Benson, Superintendent of Lock Haven Schools, and Mr. John B. Ross, Division Supervisor of the State Game Commission, for bringing these interesting records to light.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

Spring Record for American Egret at Princeton, N. J.—On April 11, 1926, we discovered what we believe to be the first spring record for the American Egret in New Jersey in recent years. We were visiting all the ponds about Princeton in search of Ducks and on looking up Plainsboro

Pond from the road that runs along the foot of it saw a White Heron at the head of the pond. We walked carefully up the side of the pond and got within twenty-five yards of the bird. There was no doubt as to the identification, for we saw very plainly the yellow bill, black legs, and best of all the beautiful long plumes extending noticeably beyond the tail. The bird was rather suspicious and after fully satisfying ourselves as to its identity we left without disturbing it, hoping it would stay a few days, but on a subsequent trip, April 13, we were unable to find it.

At the same pond and on the same day, April 11, we saw two Lesser Yellow-legs feeding with two Greaters. This gave us an excellent opportunity to study and compare the two and the much smaller size of the Lessers left no doubt as to their identity. We clearly saw the yellow legs and white rump in flight. The Lesser Yellow-legs seems to be rare as an inland spring migrant in New Jersey.—H. C. DEIGNAN AND RUSSELL RICHARDSON, JR., *Princeton, N. J.*

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea h. herodias*) alighting in water.—On April 4, 1926, while on the shore of Lake Michigan at Glencoe, Ill., it was my good fortune to see a flock of seven Great Blue Herons get up off the surface of the lake on which they had evidently been resting, about one-quarter mile out. They got under way very slowly, gradually rising until three or four hundred yards in the air, and flew north parallel with the shore. There are no reefs, or sandbars, nor anything floating, on which they could have stood, the water being at least two hundred feet deep at this point. They were in migration, as ten were seen all afternoon, the flock of seven being the largest flock that has been seen in this region for many years.—FRANK G. GRASETT, *Glencoe, Ill.*

The Sandhill Crane in Luce County, Michigan.—I have only had a few observations of the Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*) and these are from about two miles south of McMillan, Michigan.

One was seen flying low over the north end of McCormick Lake on April 15, 1922. None were seen from then until April 2, 1925, when two were seen flying rather low at about sundown, towards the northeast where there was a small spruce swamp. At about the same time on the next day, April 3, two were seen going the same direction. Whether they spent the night at the swamp or not is yet to be found out, but it appears quite certain that they did not breed near here, or they would have been more in evidence.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, *1312 Third St., St. Joseph County, Michigan.*

Little Black Rail Nesting in Illinois.—In the Kent Scientific Museum of Grand Rapids, Mich., there are three of the eggs of the Little Black Rail, taken June 19, 1875, at Riverside, Ill., by F. C. DeWitt. The Museum catalog shows the number in the set to have been, originally, ten. The specimens came to the Museum in the J. W. Velie collection.

As this doubtless is the set which established the record noted by Nelson,