

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,

to which an item in the April "General Notes" refers, I thought it might be of passing interest to readers to learn that these specimens, taken more than fifty years ago, have been preserved.—EDW. R. FORD, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*

**Correction.**—Several notes on the Little Black Rail appearing in recent numbers of 'The Auk,' led me to look over the article on page 88 in the January 1923 issue, in which I described the eastern bird as different from the Jamaican form.

I omitted to state, that the type specimen, *Creciscus jamaicensis stoddardi*, collected by Mr. H. L. Stoddard, was an adult male—in full breeding plumage.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

**Krider's Hawk (*Buteo borealis krideri*) in Arkansas.**—On November 2, 1925, a male of this species was shot near Fayetteville by one of the students in the Department of Zoology of the University of Arkansas, who neglected to bring the specimen to the attention of those in charge in time to save the skin. Only the primaries, secondaries, and rectrices were saved, and these are now in the University collection. They were submitted to Dr. H. C. Oberholser, who identified them as belonging to the foregoing species. The stomach of this specimen contained two entire front legs of a cotton-tail.

On December 9, 1925, another male was secured from a farmer who had caught it in a steel trap set beside a dead chicken in his field. The Hawk's stomach was empty. This specimen was also submitted to Dr. Oberholser for his verification. The skin is now in the writer's collection. Within my knowledge, these two records are the first for the state.—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Arkansas.*

**Red-tailed Hawk Killing Snakes.**—April 4, 1926, I made a trip over the country towards Buckman. A few miles west of Santa Fe the road follows for several miles the bottom of a narrow valley fringed with rim-rocks on the south side. Some of these cliffs are of considerable proportions and serve as nesting sites for Red-tailed Hawks, Ravens, White-throated Swifts and other birds. Scanning the rocks through my field-glasses I discovered a male Red-tail sitting on a crag. While I was watching the bird, it suddenly dropped down to the base of the cliff, and I could see, that a fierce struggle was taking place. I was not near enough to see, what actually happened, but I could often see the wings of the Hawk raised above the intervening low sagebrush and judged, that the bird was continually changing position. I hurried as fast as I could towards the spot, and when I was about fifty feet away, the Hawk took flight carrying in its talons a medium sized rattlesnake.

May 14, 1921, I saw in the same neighborhood a Red-tail carry off a four foot bull snake. I saw the Hawk pounce, but was too far away to see, what took place. A few moments later the Hawk reappeared carrying something heavy. The bird, with a great flapping of wings, struggled to a