

identified as a Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*). We studied it for half an hour or more from various angles with $8 \times$ binoculars at a distance of 250 to 300 feet and could see the maroon chestnut of the neck and body and the greenish black wings while the decurved bill was always in evidence. The sky was overcast so that the colors did not show up as conspicuously as they would had the sun been shining, and sometimes the bird appeared entirely black.

It walked about slowly or stood still probing in the mud or pluming itself and once flew a few feet showing the black under surface of the wings. Mr. Henry Troth was with us and several members of the West Chester Bird Club, who had come to see the Gallinules, saw the Ibis but had not been able to identify it.

So far as we can ascertain this is the first record of the Glossy Ibis in this vicinity since one was killed on the marshes below Philadelphia by John Krider, in 1866.

After the above was written, we learned that two other parties had seen the bird, Messrs. Emlen and Hiatt being the first to discover it, and Mr. Baily's party coming upon it shortly after we had left. Their notes follow and they contain additional observations.—WITMER STONE AND RICHARD ERSKINE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Glossy Ibis in Delaware.—Late in the afternoon of May 30, 1927, a single Glossy Ibis was seen on an open marsh near Wilmington, Del. It was feeding in the shallow water gracefully probing the mire with its long down-curved bill and occasionally taking wing for a few feet as if some tasty titbit a little farther away had caught its eye.

After watching this unusual bird for fully half an hour it suddenly arose and flew away stretching its neck forward, slightly curved but not bunched up like a Heron's, and carrying its legs straight out behind.

The bird was picked out by Mr. N. J. McDonald and was identified by Mr. William Yoder both of whom together with Messrs. Philip A. Livingston and T. C. Benton accompanied me, as we were returning from an excursion to Milford, Del. Mr. Livingston adds that the Ibis in flight seemed to shear up on one side for several flaps of the wings and then on the other side, somewhat like a Woodcock. Mr. McDonald reports the bird back again on the afternoon of May 31.—WILLIAM L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

Glossy Ibis at Wilmington Delaware.—On May 27, 1927 while exploring some marshes a short distance below Wilmington Del., we saw a bird about the size of a Green Heron wading about in the water. It was actively engaged in feeding and as it stalked about would thrust its long decurved bill into the soft mud bottom. After wading through mud and water up to our waists we got within twenty-five yards of the bird and had an excellent opportunity to study it at close range with the glasses and to convince ourselves that it was a Glossy Ibis. Its head and neck

were dark chestnut brown, the wings and back had a greenish lustre, the bill was similar in color to the back with the exception of the skin at the extreme base which was white. When it flew we noticed that it kept its neck stretched out making the curved bill very prominent.—BENJAMIN C. HIATT AND JOHN T. EMLEN, JR., *Germantown, Philadelphia*.

Glossy Ibises Reported Breeding in Louisiana.—Word has reached me, May 1927, of the discovery of a colony of these birds in southern Louisiana. J. A. Carruthers, employed by this Association to guard colonies of Spoonbills, Egrets and other Herons in southwestern Louisiana, has reported: "I just returned from about the center of Cameron Parish, a very isolated country, and I found a wonderful colony of Glossy Ibis, known here as the 'Beckroch.' There are at least 1,000 nesting now around a little lake known as Broussard Lake. I found some nests with four eggs, a greenish blue color. They build on the heavy rushes around this lake. It is a wonderful feeding ground as the tide overflow keeps plenty of food for the birds."—T. GILBERT PEARSON, 1974 *Broadway, New York*.

Black-crowned Night Herons in winter on Nantucket.—On Nov. 21, 1926, during a brief visit to Nantucket, a small party of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) was seen in a plantation of pine trees not far from the town. In Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds' (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 135, p. 211) F. C. Lincoln gives winter records for this species at Boylston and Cambridge, Mass., but there is no mention of Nantucket. I was informed that the existing records concerning the avifauna of the island are all due to visits paid by ornithologists during the summer months.—W. B. ALEXANDER, *Croydon, England*.

Late Nesting of the Bobwhite.—I notice in the January number of 'The Auk' under *General Notes* the late nesting of the Bob-White (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*). On October 10, 1926 my wife and I were out to study birds and were very much surprised to see a large covey of young Bobwhites, perhaps twenty so small that some of them passed through the bolt holes in a railroad rail, as they were on the railroad. I have visited the place many times during the fall and winter in hopes of seeing them again but have failed to find them.—TONY DAVIS, *Marshall, Mo.*

Nesting of the Western Mourning Dove.—On September 4, 1926 in San Diego, Calif. I flushed a female *Zenaidura macroura marginella* from her nest in a *Rhus laurina* bush and discovered she had one young and one chipped egg. On September 8, the two young were found dead in the nest and the disappearance of the mother is easy to account for as the hunting season for Doves opened here September 1. On February 22, 1927, I was shown a pair of well feathered young Doves in a nest some fifteen feet high on a horizontal branch of a blackwood acacia tree. They were out of the nest by the 24th. This latter record, I believe, constitutes the first January breeding record for the state.—FRANK FORREST GANDER, *P. O. Box 395, East San Diego, Calif.*