

Mrs. Fisher wrote to ascertain, if possible, the identity of the bird as she had no idea as to what it might be. I think no one who has ever seen a Man-o'-war-bird could have the least doubt as to the identity of this specimen so accurately described by Mrs. Fisher. It constitutes the first satisfactory record of the species for New Jersey, although there is a mention in Maynard's 'Birds of North America' of a specimen mounted by J. R. Beath, a taxidermist of Philadelphia, which had been secured near Cape May Court House, N. J., in 1877, but I have never been able to trace the specimen or ascertain the name of the collector.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Phalacrocorax a. albociliatus in Colorado.—On October 17, 1927 there was brought to me for identification, a bird that was killed on a lake about three miles from town.

I identified it as a White-crested Cormorant, but not being wholly certain of this determination, the skin was sent to Dr. Bergtold of Denver for his opinion. He also being uncertain as to the sub-species, sent the skin to the American Museum of Natural History, whose Division of Birds reports that the specimen is undoubtedly *P. auritus*, probably *albociliatus*. The immaturity of the bird prevents making an iron-clad subspecific identification.

The occurrence of this bird on the Pacific slope leads me to hold that it is subspecies *albociliatus*, making a first record for Colorado of this subspecies. A. R. McCORMON, *Montrose, Colorado.*

White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*) in South Carolina.—Referring to the article in "Notes," of the April 1928 'Auk,' by Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, it occurred to me that two more early records could be added for South Carolina. One taken on January 29, 1866, and one on February 3, 1866. (See my Journals now in the Boston Society of Natural History). I was shooting on those dates on the Lownes, or Walter Blake plantations, where there were quite extensive rice fields which were watered from the Combakee river near Pocatigo, South Carolina. For a blind I lay in a small gunning float which was dressed over with grass, a string of wooden decoys anchored in front of me.—On the above dates a small flock of four or five of these Geese appeared calling with a sort of maniacal laughter, as they flew past they gave me a long shot, and I brought one down wing broken. As the water was not more than twelve to eighteen inches deep, and the day being calm, there was not a ripple on the water of the rice field, which was free from bushes or trees. When the winged Goose struck the water I thought there was no hurry about picking it up, so I leisurely loaded my muzzle loading gun with powder wads and shot. On looking up to see where my Goose was, it had disappeared, thinking this strange I poled my boat all around without finding any sign of it, and I could not understand where so large a bird could have hidden. I finally gave the bird up as lost, when in passing

rather near a black looking stick which was not over one inch in diameter, with one end stuck in the bottom mud, and projecting about two or three feet above the water, I noticed what appeared to be a *pinkish* looking spot at the side of the stick close to the water, so I pushed the boat towards it to investigate, when much to my surprise out rushed my goose from the shallow water where it had been hiding. The bird had been completely submerged, only the bill being out of the water, I soon captured it. The other Goose mentioned was shot dead. This flock was the only one I saw during my two remaining weeks, and as I was out shooting every day in various localities I assume that this was the only flock living in the vicinity at that time.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Curious Action of Wood Duck.—I beg to report a very curious incident concerning a male Wood Duck. This duck—presumably migrating—arrived at Walden Pond, on the Pickering Creek, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about the third week of October, 1927.

On this pond at that time, were about 150 Wild Mallards which we had raised on our game farm, besides some Swan, Canada Geese, etc. There was also a pair of African Geese, which were supposed to make their home at my home farm, about three-quarters of a mile up the Creek from the pond. The Wood Duck, after spending about two or three weeks with the Mallards, joined these two domestic Geese and followed them everywhere. In fact, I believe, from personal observation, he has never been fifty feet from them since.

The next chapter began when the Geese returned to the home farm to nest. The duck stayed right with them, and, while the goose was nesting, stayed so close to the gander that it was more or less ludicrous.

The goose failed in her incubation, and is now back with the duck and gander, and all three spend a lot of time around the house, in the barn yard, and near the dog runs.

The Wood Duck imitates the Geese in everything they do. If they lie down, he does the same; if they walk, he walks with them, and he is as fearless of automobiles as they are. One can walk within three or four feet of him, and I do not know how much closer, as, of course, I am afraid I might frighten him, and possibly put him in mind to leave and not return.

He is a full-winged, healthy bird, and with his two guardians, attracts nearly as much attention as all the pure-bred live stock on the farms.—FRANK B. FOSTER, *Franklin Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Little Blue Heron in the Chicago Region.—On August 15, 1926, I collected a male Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) in Lake County, Illinois, about two miles north of Waukegan. The specimen was in the white plumage with the primaries tipped with gray. Although Ridgway, in 'The Ornithology of Illinois,' says of this species,—“doubtless it occurs generally throughout the State,” I have not found any records of the taking of specimens in the Chicago region.—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., *Winnetka, Ill.*