

not affect their appetites, for the crops and stomachs of most of them were filled with the remains of water plants.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, Roy Carr sent me further details. He writes: "as soon as the ice melted (about April 5 to 10) the ducks started coming. I saw some sick ducks just a day or two afterward. Later when more came I found them dying. I never saw any get well. It would be hard to say how many died, but I saw twenty in three blocks of shore and I heard that they were about like that in many places. There were all kinds of ducks here, but only the Bluebill seemed to be affected. I have noticed this before but never so bad as this year. It is always in the spring, never in the fall. These ducks must get the shot in some other lake, as our shooting grounds were still covered with ice."

In 1919, Wetmore summarized the occurrence of lead poisoning in a Swan, a Godwit, and three species of Ducks. He apparently overlooked Warburton's record (Condor 19, p. 141) of a single Greater Scaup poisoned by lead shot in Puget Sound. This is the first instance of lead poisoning among Michigan birds that has come to my attention. It is also noteworthy that all ten ducks received here were Greater Scaups, a species supposedly rather rare in the State as compared with the Lesser Scaup.

The problem of lead poisoning among birds is likely to become a serious one and future occurrences should be carefully studied and recorded.—*JOSELYN VAN TYNE, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.*

**White Pelican in Chester County, Pennsylvania.**—On September 24, 1928, a White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was captured alive at Kurtz's Dam, Valley Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, by Messrs. George Richmond and J. W. Shank, Jr., of Coatesville, and turned over to State Game Protector J. E. McCannon. The bird had been badly wounded in one leg and died during the night. After being forwarded to this office for examination it was turned over to the Reading Public Museum. It had a wing-spread of nearly 105 inches and weighed only 7¾ pounds. The somewhat grayish lesser coverts probably indicated immaturity. The open wound on the leg appeared to be the result of a blow, rather than of a bullet. Perhaps the bird was injured and driven northward during the recent hurricane.—*GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

**American Egret at Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania.**—On the morning of August 24, 1928, while fishing at Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, Pa., I saw the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). The morning was quite hazy and with the dark background of the shore and the gray atmosphere the white bird made a most beautiful picture.

The Egret was seen near Wolf Island close to the west shore of the lake. I saw it but a few minutes, observing through my binoculars before it arose into the air and flew toward Conneaut Marsh, southeast of the lake. I hunted around the lake for several days afterward but did not see the bird again.—*STANLEY J. SEIPLE, Greenville, Pa.*