

American Egret (*Casmerodius egretta*) at Williams Lake, York Co., Pennsylvania.—On Aug. 29, 1928, I saw for the fourth summer a lone American Egret at Williams Lake. July 1925 was my first sight of this species there. I also counted on that occasion a group of twenty-three Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) in the white immature phase.

Williams Lake, situated on the Susquehanna trail, about five miles east of York, is the impounding basin for the York water supply, and the Water Company has acquired several hundred acres of land surrounding this artificial lake, where they have planted over 600,000 coniferous trees, mostly pine. The spillway for the lake has spread over a good area, affording a considerable bog, and the entire place is ideal for birds.

In August, 1926, I spent a day at the keeper's home, and secured a picture of the American Egret, which was feeding in the marsh. I also saw numbers of young Little Blue Herons scattered about the marsh, and a pair of Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) wading further up stream, and an American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) which flew up from among the cat-tails. The keeper then told me there were fewer Little Blue Herons than in the previous year, which he attributed to the fact the Company had put six more Swans on the lake, which antagonized the Herons. He also said there was a variety of water birds on the lake at different times.

In the summer of 1927 when driving on the trail, and crossing the bridge, I saw the American Egret alone, feeding in the bog near the bridge, and apparently oblivious of the passing cars. Further up stream I saw several Little Blue Herons and one great Blue Heron.

Again last summer I saw the American Egret, and two Little Blue Herons, from the road.—MARY D. DISE, *Glen Rock, Penn.*

Northern Phalarope at Madison, Wis.—A Correction.—The date October 14, 1927, given in 'The Auk' (1928) p. 106, for the capture of a Northern Phalarope is an error and should read September 24, 1927.—A. W. SCHORGER, *2021 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.*

A Lapwing from the Canadian Labrador.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Harrison F. Lewis, Federal Migratory Bird Officer for Quebec, this museum has come into the possession of a flat skin of a Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), taken by Mr. Thomas Kennedy at St. Augustine, Saguenay Co., Quebec, about December 15, 1927. St. Augustine is on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Straits of Belle Isle, longitude about 58° 45' West. This seems to be the first recorded specimen for the Canadian Labrador coast and an addition to the list of arrivals from the great transatlantic flight of 1926-27, reported by Ernest Ingersoll in 'The Auk' 1928, p. 208 and in extenso by H. F. Witherby, 'British Birds,' XXII, 1928, pp. 6-13, republished in 'Bird-Lore,' XXX, 1928, pp. 248-252.—P. A. TAVERNER, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.*

Snowy Plover in Haiti and Porto Rico.—On July 25, 1927, I observed a pair of Snowy Plovers (*Charadrius nivosus tenuirostris*) at the Etang

Bois-Neuf, a small brackish lagoon south of St. Marc, Haiti, and collected the female. The condition of its ovary indicated proximity to the breeding season. On May 5, 1928, I collected a male of the same species on a white sandy salt flat near Cabo Rojo Lighthouse, the extreme southwestern tip of Porto Rico. Its testes were much enlarged. I have not been able to find any published record of the occurrence of this species in either Haiti or Porto Rico.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *College of Agriculture, University of Porto Rico, Mayagüez, Porto Rico.*

Woodcock Carrying Young.—There are many references in American literature to the habit of the Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) carrying young between its thighs or tarsi; few to the use of the feet for this purpose. It has required personal observation to overcome my belief that "from the nature of things" the Woodcock would not use its feet for transportation. On the morning of June 1, 1928, I was in the bottom lands of the Wisconsin River at Boscobel. While walking through a strip of large timber growing in sand, bare of all cover except patches of dried leaves, a Woodcock flushed at a distance of a few feet. Clashed between the toes was a young bird about one and one-half inches long. The leaves from which the old bird arose contained numerous small spots of excrement, but no additional young were discovered.

I have taken some pains to review the early literature. It is interesting to know that the use of the feet has been known in Europe for nearly a century and that this habit has always strained belief. Chapter XXVIII of 'Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands' by Charles St. John (first edition 1846) contains the following: "I have, however, ascertained that the old bird lifts her young in her feet, and carries them one by one to their feeding-grounds. Considering the apparent improbability of this curious act of the Woodcock, and the unfitness of its feet and claws for carrying or holding any substance whatever, I should be unwilling to relate it on my own unsupported evidence; but it has been lately corroborated by the observations of several intelligent foresters and others, who are in the habit of passing through the woods during March and April."—A. W. SCHORGER, *2021 Kendall Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.*

Woodcock Wintering in Massachusetts.—An old sportsman friend of mine, Mr. Fred Moore, told me today (December 10, 1928) that he had flushed a large Woodcock on the preceding day on his farm at Sereganset, Mass., where there was a spring of water and springy ground. His statement is perfectly reliable as he has shot hundreds of Woodcock.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Early Record of the Passenger Pigeon.—In Llewellen Powys' 'Voyages of Henry Hudson' it is stated that on the fourth and last voyage of the "Half Moon" Hudson reached the mouth of the Hudson River early in September 1609 and on September 17, anchored off a point where is now the site of Kingston, N. Y. On the next day an Indian chief came out in a canoe and the Journal continues: