

Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Taken at Wheeling, West Virginia.

—On August 4, a fresh immature specimen of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctinassa violacea*) was brought to the Oglebay Park Natural History Museum for identification and mounting. The bird was given to one of the Park guides by an unidentified man who said he had shot it near his home in the vicinity of Wheeling. The identification of this Heron has been checked by Mr. A. H. Howell of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey. —A. B. Brooks, *Park Naturalist, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.*

Another Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) at Ipswich, Mass.

—On August 3, 1929, at Sagamore Pond, Ipswich, Mr. F. H. Allen and I were attracted by a bird that suggested a Great Blue Heron as it flew by us, but was decidedly smaller. It alighted on the shore of the pond where we were able to approach it within fifty yards and examine it at leisure with eight power binoculars. The large dark and thick bill stamped it as a Yellow-crown, while its general plumage was noticeably different from that of the immature Black-crowned Herons, which were abundant at the pond. The exposed parts of the tibiae were yellow, the tarsi were yellowish-green and it stood higher than a Black-crown. No aluminum band was worn. There was a faintly marked dark line through the face below the eye. The upper parts and neck were spotted with white, and there was a faint but distinct shade of violaceous gray on the back and neck. In flight the dark remiges, contrasting with the lighter wing coverts, and the graceful curve of the neck suggested a small edition of the Great Blue Heron, and the appearance in flight was entirely different from that of the Black-crowned Night Heron. On one occasion this Yellow-crown attempted to alight in a thicket of birches already occupied by a multitude of Black-crowns who appeared to resent the intrusion, squawked loudly and flew up from their perches. The Yellow-crown turned quickly and fled, uttering his calls which suggest somewhat the calls of the Green Heron, and are quite different from those of the Black-crowned Night Heron. Sagamore Pond is about a mile from the nesting place I had found the year before of a pair of Yellow-crowned Night Herons who successfully reared four young, the most northern breeding record of this bird. (Bull. Essex County Ornithological Club, No. 10, 1928.)—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

Roseate Spoonbill in Florida.—Referring to the articles concerning these birds in recent issues of 'The Auk' (R. J. Longstreet, *The Auk*, XLVI, 105, and Donald J. Nicholson, *ibid* 381), leads me to submit some observations.

There is in my collection a Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*) juv., taken by L. W. Fisher on reefs in Mosquito Lagoon, opposite Oak Hill, Florida, June 15, 1917. It was presented to me by Mrs. L. E. Wilson, New Smyrna, Florida. I was informed that these birds, known to the fishermen as "Pink Curlew," were more or less regularly found in that locality at that

time. At my request Mrs. S. J. Sweett, New Smyrna, Mrs. Wilson's daughter, has made recent inquiry as to the status of these birds in the Mosquito Lagoon region. She reports upon the authority of Wallace Cook, who knows that district, having been warden for the Canaveral Club twenty-five years ago, that at that time there was a flock of about a hundred and fifty of these birds there. For the past fifteen years he estimates their number to have been about the same as this year (1929), some sixty to seventy birds. He has never known them to nest there but thinks they go to the "Big Cypress" to nest. Several other persons from the vicinity of the Haulover Canal verified the above statement as to these birds being found in that vicinity but they differed as to the number of birds seen.—AMOS W. BUTLER, 52 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in Camden County, N. J.

—On September 2, a bird of this species in winter plumage was found feeding on a tidal mud flat along Newton Creek, West Collingswood, N. J. The Phalarope with its thin neck, small head and light coloration stood out in marked contrast to a group of Yellow-legs with which it was associated. The bird was very active—swimming about in a small pool, darting its slender black bill from side to side and sometimes turning its body half way around as it fed. Once it came out on the bare mud to plume and arrange its feathers—showing its pale yellow legs, white rump and plain wings.

During the half hour that the bird was under observation, it confined its activities to a space of a few square yards.

On September 15, a bird of the same species, probably one of the same flock was found in almost the same spot and was observed by Messrs. Gillespie, Livingston, Weyl and Yoder of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.

On September 18, the bird was again present. Each of these times as before, it was feeding with the Yellow-legs.—JULIAN K. POTTER, Collingswood, N. J.

Northern Phalarope in Jackson Co., Mich.—On September 6, 1929, J. and R. Barley, of Toledo, Ohio, and the writer observed a Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) at a natural musk-rat farm near Napoleon, Mich. We first saw the bird in flight at some distance. Its note and white wing stripe reminded us of a Sanderling until it alighted for a moment among a flock of Teal on the water when we knew at once that it must be a Phalarope. Later we saw it at closer range in company with Yellow-legs and were enabled to establish its identity beyond doubt.—ROGER TORY PETERSON, 545 W. 164th St., New York City, N. Y.

Nest and Eggs of *Pisobia ruficollis* (Pall.).—On June 11, 1913, while collecting about Emma Harbor at the head of Providence Bay, east Siberia, I had the good fortune to find two nests of the Rufous-necked Sandpiper (*Pisobia ruficollis* (Pall.)). I believe they are, as yet, un-