

County; female, April 15, 1927, Beach; male, April 17, 1921, Highland Park, Lake County, H. K. Coale; two females, April 28, 1928, Beach.

These six specimens constitute an addition to the avifauna of Illinois and greatly extend the range of this form eastward.

8. *Turdus migratorius achrusterus*. SOUTHERN ROBIN.—Two males, adult and juvenal, July 4, 1927, near Fieldon, Jersey County.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Notes from Brownsville, Texas.—During a visit to Brownsville, Texas, during July, 1929, I noted several birds of interest. On a small pond on a salt prairie a few miles west of Pt. Isabel, I saw two Ruddy Ducks (*Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*), on July 16. One a male in full nuptial plumage the other a female or immature bird.

I also found the Black Tern (*Chlidonias surinamensis nigra*) quite common from July 14 to 18. They were probably early transients as I saw none in nuptial plumage. Mr. Ludlow Griscom, to whom I submitted my notes thought these worth recording.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *St. Davids, Pa.*

Four New Birds for Montana.—There appear to be no published records of the occurrence in Montana of the four species of birds given below. These records are based upon careful sight identification by the writer, and are offered on their merits. It is well to remember that in a state like Montana, where comparatively little ornithological work has been done, "new" species may frequently merely be birds that regularly occur locally.

Aegialitis semipalmata. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—A single bird seen feeding at Dry Lake, near Fortine, Lincoln County, September 2, 1928. Several Killdeer were near, and the much smaller size of the Semipalmated Plover, its single black chest band, together with the continued and close observation afforded by its tameness, made identification certain.

Cypseloides niger borealis. BLACK SWIFT.—Several seen over the town of Libby, in extreme northwestern Montana, on the evenings of July 21 and 22, 1924. A few noted August 2, 1924, along Libby Creek about two miles above the Kootenai River. A few of the birds seen over town on the first date given descended low, and were observed by my father, my brother, and myself from a distance of not more than sixty feet. Their black underparts made positive identification easy. It is quite probable that the species breeds among the high mountains around Libby, where the White-throated Swift occurs.

On June 30, 1929, my brother and I observed a single Black Swift along the Garden Wall, in Glacier National Park.

Selasphorus alleni. ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD.—On August 2, 1924, along Libby Creek about two miles southeast of Libby, I observed two Hummingbirds, one of which I knew at once to be neither a Rufous nor a Calliope Hummingbird, the only species regularly occurring in that

locality. Watching them through binoculars for several minutes, at a short distance, I identified one as a male Allen's Hummingbird. Considering their actions, the other was probably a female of that species, but under the circumstances it could not be differentiated from a female Rufous Hummingbird.

Dendroica fusca. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—An adult male of this species was observed in some small pines near my residence at the edge of Libby, August 21, 1924. It was watched, with binoculars, at times from as close as twenty feet. Within a minute after observing it I verified my identification by referring to descriptions and illustrations of the species in several standard references.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

A Record Banding Return.—What is, as far as the writer can ascertain, an absolutely unique banding return was made near Charleston, S. C., during August of this past summer. During June and July, Mr. E. Milby Burton and the writer banded several hundred birds in Charleston County, the majority of which were Louisiana Herons (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*) and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*). On June 13, 1929, a rookery was visited on Youghal Plantation, and many of the young Herons banded. On August 9, 1929, five of the bands put on birds in this rookery were taken from the stomach of an alligator which was shot some mile and a half from the rookery by Mr. E. B. Chamberlain of Charleston.

The records show that these bands, which bore the Biological Survey numbers of 502, 181-004-090, were attached to the legs of Little Blue Herons, while numbers 502, 134-167, had been placed on Louisiana Herons. The alligator was about eight feet long, and was taken in a salt creek of the vast marshes which extend from the mainland out toward the chain of barrier islands which fringe the ocean. That the saurian was killed more than a mile from the rookery seems to point to the fact that the Herons were taken as they flew out to the marsh to feed. Alligators frequented the waters of the rookery itself, and no doubt accounted for many young which fell from nests, but it is interesting to note that Herons form a part of the food supply of these reptiles to such an extent.

It has long been thought locally that Herons are sometimes taken by alligators, but the above seems to indicate that this one made it somewhat of a practice. It doubtless laid in wait along the creek, and snapped up the birds as they fed along the water. The bands were but slightly corroded, the numbers being plainly legible. Of some American Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*) handed this past spring, two have been reported from Georgia as having been taken there, but that returns would come from an alligator's stomach was beyond the wildest dream of either Mr. Burton or the writer. It is simply another proof of how valuable and fascinating the practice of bird-banding can be.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 So. Battery, Charleston, S. C.