

July 'Auk' Mr. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Indiana, seems to imply that the Roseate Spoonbill is now quite rare in Florida. When I was in Florida the first week of June this year, I found large numbers of them among the "Thousand Islands," around Marco (I believe it is now renamed Collier City), on the west coast, below Fort Myers, and friends who go down there for tarpon, as I did, once or twice every June tell me they always find them there in abundance. I did not make any mistake in identification, as I was repeatedly near enough to see every mark of identification quite plainly.—THOS. E. WINECOFF, *In Charge of Research, Pennsylvania Game Commission.*

**Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*) taken in Southern Alabama.**—On June 9, 1930, I visited Dauphin Island, Alabama, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, for the purpose of banding Little Blue Herons. In the small fishing village on the island, I was shown, as a curiosity, a stuffed bird which the owner called a "curlew." This bird proved to be a mature Roseate Spoonbill with the typical bare head and throat, and the ochraceous-buff and carmine markings of the adult.

The Roseate Spoonbill was taken by Mr. Oliver Ladnier of Dauphin Island on June 1, 1930, in the Little Blue Heron Swamp known locally as "Alligator Pool" and situated on the east end of the island. I purchased the specimen from Mr. Ladnier and sent it to a taxidermist for better mounting. The bird is now in my possession. The last occurrence of the Roseate Spoonbill in Alabama is recorded by A. H. Howell in his 'Birds of Alabama' as follows—"two birds of this species (*Ajaia ajaja*) killed on Dauphin Island (Alabama) about the year 1897."—HELEN M. EDWARDS (Mrs. W. H.), *Fairhope, Ala.*

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.**—On May 4, 1930, in the upper valley of the Hammer Creek I had a close view of *Nyctanassa violacea*. The bird, a mature individual, assisted the observation by standing quietly on a log within forty yards allowing me to study its yellow tinted white-crown and plumes. This is the first record of the species in this region.—HERBERT H. BECK, *Lititz, Pa.*

**Little Blue Heron Breeding in Delaware.**—On June 6, 1930 in company with another member of the West Chester, Penna., Bird Club, we were conducted to the site of a colony of breeding Little Blue and Black-crowned Night Herons in lower Delaware. Some months previous I had been informed that this colony had been discovered during the breeding season of 1929 and that I might visit it during the coming season. We arrived about 2 P. M. after a walk of perhaps three-fourths of a mile from the highway. The site was in second-growth pine and deciduous trees, the former predominating and all set very thickly on the ground, averaging perhaps forty feet in height with the tops closely interlacing. The nesting trees covered an irregular area of perhaps 75 to 100 feet square and so dense was the foliage above, that it was generally impossible

to determine with accuracy the exact number of nests in a tree, nor could we be at all sure if the number of birds constituting this combination colony as the estimates ranged from over 200 pairs to less than 150; to be conservative we felt sure there were 50 pairs of the Night Herons and 100 pairs of Little Blues, while six or seven nests in a tree was the maximum count.

The two species were somewhat segregated but the Night Herons seemed to have invaded the territory selected by the Little Blues though there was no line of separation. The ground and foliage above were well whitened throughout; but it was noted that very few discarded egg shells of the Little Blue Herons were to be found under the trees where the main body of the Night Herons were nesting while shells of the Night Herons' eggs were elsewhere rather numerous mingled with those of the other species.

Some nests may have held eggs at this time although none could be seen through the frail structures but our guide informed us that a week earlier he had seen eggs as he viewed the nests from the ground.

Many young birds were out in the tree-tops, some still in the nests and several hanging dead, suspended on twigs or in crotches where they had fallen. The return of *Florida caerulea* as a breeding bird in Delaware is a noteworthy event.—C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

**The Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) in the North Carolina Mountains.**—Definite records of the occurrence of the Little Blue Heron in the highest parts of the North Carolina mountains are apparently scarce. It seems worth while, therefore, to record the fact that we observed a single individual in the white plumage on July 30, 1930, at Blowing Rock, N. C., at an altitude of about 4000 feet. We observed the bird at close enough range to see the greenish yellow legs and to note that the white was not smoked with slate except at the tips of the primaries. After that date the bird was reported to us as staying for about a week in the neighborhood where we saw it, feeding back and forth between Cone's Lake and Chetola Lake. There are few, if any, bodies of water in the State as high as these two little lakes, and no higher point at which this Heron might reasonably be expected to occur.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston, S. C.* and JAMES J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

**Little Blue Herons in Barry County, Michigan.**—Mr. Corsan of the Kellogg Bird Sanctuary reported the presence of six white herons at Mud Lake near Delton, in Barry County, Michigan, and on August 24, 1930, Richard E. Olsen, H. A. Olsen and I visited this lake. To our surprise there were eighteen of the white birds which proved to be Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), accompanied by several Great Blue Herons and three immature Black-crowned Night Herons, another uncommon Michigan Heron. We could approach to within thirty feet of the birds before