

Some of them also uttered a note, "ugh ugh ugh," a single note repeated several times in succession, usually three times. It sounded just like the grunt of a small pig. I could not tell whether this came from males or from females.

On April 3 there were two pairs of Shovellers on the pond. They were continuously vocal while feeding and while swimming about, and, I think, before they had observed me at my hiding place in the bushes. They uttered the note that is commonly transcribed as "woh woh," but which sounded to me more like "chugh chugh," with a decided nasal and querulous quality. When I finally exposed myself to view they took flight, uttering the same sound again and again as they circled overhead. In fact, long after I had turned my attention to the other ducks on the pond I was warned each time that they passed overhead by the note. The following day there was one male Shoveller at the pond. As he flew he uttered a note, quite different from the note just described, that sounded exactly like the words, "took took," sometimes used in describing the notes of this bird. But in all these cases the notes given by the Shovellers were in twos—"took took," or "chugh chugh"—rather than in threes, as commonly recorded.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Rare Geese on the North Carolina Coast.—On November 14, 1930, Mr. E. C. Knight shot a Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) at Corolla, N. C. on Currituck Sound, and another was obtained on the same waters on December 11 by Mr. W. F. Allen. Both were kindly presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia while a specimen of the Lesser Snow Goose (*C. hyperboreus hyperboreus*) was received by the same institution from Mr. Charles Browne who obtained it on November 28, at Corolla. This bird measured as follows: Wing 15.90 ins. length of culmen 2.25 in.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*.

Egrets at Cape Breton Island, N. S.—I would report the presence of a pair of Egrets in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, in August last. These Egrets spent about one week in the South Gut of St. Anne's Bay, in the vicinity of some mud flats which are covered at high tide, some four or five miles from Englishtown.

I saw the first on the afternoon of August 18, was able to approach close to them and studied them for about an hour with a pair of powerful field glasses. Mrs. Grosvenor and others accompanied me. On returning to my summer home, Beinn Bhreagh, near Baddeck, that evening we compared our notes of the birds' appearance with pictorial and text descriptions as given in Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' and became fairly confident that our identification was correct.

In order to be absolutely certain, I returned the next morning with illustrations of the Egret in order to compare the picture with the birds, and fortunately found them again in the same place. The long yellow bill

of the birds that we observed and their size rendered our identification on this second visit absolutely certain.

As far as I know, Egrets have not been previously reported as far north as Cape Breton Island.

On the same afternoon that I first observed these Egrets I counted as many as 25 Great Blue Herons distributed within two or three miles along the mud flats on which the Egrets were seen. Undoubtedly the Egrets and at least some of these Blue Herons had been driven north by the excessive heat in the United States.—GILBERT GROSVENOR, *National Geographic Soc., Washington, D. C.*

Snowy Egret at Buckeye Lake, Ohio.—The summer of 1930 was marked in Ohio, as in other northern states of this section, by a great invasion of American Egrets and Little Blue Herons. Both species appeared at Buckeye Lake, in the central portion of the state, during the latter part of July. They reached their greatest numbers during the middle of August, when a maximum of 77 Little Blue Herons and 20 American Egrets were recorded in one day. All of the Little Blue Herons seen throughout the season were in the white phase. The majority of these had gone by the first of September. The numbers of American Egrets did not diminish until after the 15th of that month. The last American Egret recorded was on October 14.

On August 27 I found a single specimen of the Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula thula*) which I succeeded in collecting. It was feeding on a mud island in company with an American Egret. My attention was drawn to the bird by its very active movements. Indeed, the bird's behavior was the most conspicuous difference between it and the Little Blue Herons with which I later had an opportunity for comparison. In this specimen the toes and lower portion of the tarsi were a dull greenish-yellow. The upper third was black, this color extending down farther anteriorly than posteriorly. In the Little Blue Heron the toes and tarsi were of a uniform greenish-yellow. This difference in color was inconspicuous. The coloration of the bill was also similar to that of the immature Little Blue Heron; the lores were, perhaps, a trifle more yellowish. There was, of course, no trace of slate on the primaries. An examination of a great many white Herons, both here and elsewhere in the state, revealed no other Snowy Egrets.

The Snowy Egret appears to be quite rare in Ohio. I know of no recent records although several were recorded over thirty years ago. There is evidence that some of these were immature Little Blue Herons.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *Ohio State Museum.*

Little Blue Heron at Radford, Va.—One day during the early part of August while I was crossing New River near Radford, Virginia, I observed six birds of the size and general characteristics of the immature Little Blue Heron. They were standing in shallow water on the shore of