

On October 27 he collected another at the same place. One of these birds was mounted and on exhibition at Ralph's Sport Shop, in Battle Creek, for some time. It proved to be the Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*).

Another flock visited the Kellogg Bird Sanctuary for several days during the middle of October.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan*.

**Hutchins's Goose in Maryland.**—A fine male specimen of Hutchins's Goose (*Branta c. hutchinsi*) has just been presented to the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Mr. R. R. M. Carpenter of Wilmington, Delaware.

This Goose was shot on January 31, 1931 on the Bohemia River, Cecil Co., Maryland, by Mr. Carpenter. He says it "came in with a large bunch of Canada Geese." Duck hunters often talk about seeing "small" Canada Geese in a flock but it is very seldom that specimens are secured and recorded.—WHARTON HUBER, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*.

**Roseate Spoonbills in Florida.**—To add to the reports of Thomas E. Winecoff and John F. Kuerzi in the October and January issues of 'The Auk,' I am glad to give the following. I am now on Marco Island, Fla., where the greater parts of the last three winters have also been passed. Two years ago I watched for twenty minutes a flock of 15 Roseate Spoonbills in the sky above us. The guide in whose boat we were at the time was born on Marco, and he said he often saw that flock, which a few years before had only numbered about 6, but they had been gradually increasing. My heart as well as my eyes and ears have been open for them ever since. And on February 20, one of the parties of friends from home, with a guide whom I also know well—otherwise I would not be reporting others' observations!—saw approximately 200 Roseate Spoonbills assembling late in the afternoon up one of the small rivers south of this island.

The part which I am not so glad to report is that on the shore, not far from the roost, were the bones of five of these "pink curlews," the breasts of which had been cut off probably because they make "very good eating!" More game wardens are evidently needed!—CATHERINE A. MITCHELL, *Riverside, Illinois*.

**Little Blue Herons and Egrets at York, Pa.**—Williams Lake, water supply basin for York, Pa., is surrounded by a large land area, planted in a million trees. The Cordorus Creek, water supply of this basin, contains bog and swale which offer a paradise to water birds.

Great Blue Herons (*Ardea h. herodias*) were seen there the early half of March, 1930. On July 10, I saw five specimens and the last on September 21 when I left the locality.

On July 7 I observed for the first time a Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) in the white plumage fishing in the Cordorus bogs, also in greater numbers on several occasions, till July 26 when the swamp was full of birds

as far as the eye could see. Great Blues, Little Blues in white plumage, and one mature bird in blue plumage. I counted 33 of this species feeding in the swale, and perched in the trees, also noted a Kingbird chasing one, which did not hurry its flight. These birds continued to come from around a bend in the stream and light among the tall cat-tails. There were also two stately American Egrets (*Casmerodius egretta*).

I saw these in smaller numbers from time to time. Last date for American Egrets, August 21. Last date Little Blue Heron, September 21. This last specimen showed considerable blue in wings when in flight.—(Mrs.) Mary D. DISE, *Box 51, Glen Rock, Pa.*

**Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*) at Washington, D. C.**—This species was first seen by the writer September 3, 1928, in East Potomac Park, D. C. It was next seen September 28, 1930, Columbia Island, D. C. The following observations were made at Alexander Island, near Gravelly Point, Virginia: October 9—two seen; October 11—two seen, one collected; October 16—one seen; October 18—two seen, one collected; October 19—one seen; October 23—two seen, one collected—these dates are all for 1930. The three specimens are in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. There are but two known previous records for this species in this region, two specimens taken at Four Mile Run, Virginia, September 3 and 25, 1894.—W. HOWARD BALL, *1861 Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.*

**A Specimen of Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*) from South Carolina.**—By a curious chain of circumstances I am able now to record the first specimen of *Pisobia bairdi* to be taken in South Carolina, though a sight record for the species has already been published.

On June 1, 1928, I was collecting shore-birds on Morris Island, at the mouth of Charleston Harbor and as dusk was falling a small Sandpiper was seen on the beach which I took for a White-rump (*Pisobia fuscicollis*). Several of the latter had been seen on the Island about two weeks before and I had taken a few. I collected the bird and put it in the basket with some haste as the state of the tide made it necessary to regain the launch as soon as possible. While skinning my birds that night I saw that the one taken at dusk was different in character from *fuscicollis* but being quite pressed for time did not compare it at once and lack of room caused it to remain stored until a short while ago, when I discovered that the specimen was *Pisobia bairdi*. It is in fair plumage and the diagnostic characters of black feet and legs; white throat, sides and belly together with the fuscous middle upper tail coverts which are lightly but quite distinctly margined with buffy, are all present.

On May 5, 1929, Mr. Philip A. DuMont saw a specimen of this species at the Ordnance Depot near North Charleston but did not take it. I also had seen what I took to be *bairdi* on a beach near Edisto Island, S. C., during early December 1928, but I was not sufficiently acquainted with