

and this determines the number of passing flocks that are seen by an observer at any given spot.

The writer has noted a definite increase in the numbers of Lesser Yellow-legs in New Jersey in spring as one goes inland from the Coast. The bird is rare along the coast in spring but less rare about the fresh water swamps in the interior of the state.

TABLE II.—RANKING OF SHORE-BIRDS ON JERSEY COAST AND SALT MARSHES IN 1930. SPRING FLIGHT.

(Figures in () directly following name indicate rank in 1929).

	Rank 1930	Times seen	Largest No. in 1 day	Total No. all trips
Semipalmated Sandpiper (1)	1	10	3,500	5,300
Semipalmated Plover (6) †	2	10	1,500	1,953
Greater Yellow-legs (3)	3	15	100	314
Black-bellied Plover (7)	4	7	300	583
Least Sandpiper (9)	5	8	100	380
Dowitcher (2)	6	8	100	312
Wilson's Snipe (14)*	7	8	50	123
Turnstone (5)	8	5	150	214
Killdeer (10)	9	17	9	44
Spotted Sandpiper (13)	10	12	10	37
Red-backed Sandpiper (4)	11	6	50	100
Sanderling (12)	12	5	50	136
Knot (7)	13	6	12	47
Hudsonian Curlew (15)	14	5	50	85
Piping Plover (16)	15	6	8	22
Woodcock	16	8	2	10
White-rumped Sandpiper (11)	17	5	5	12
Solitary Sandpiper (18)	18	2	5	6
Lesser Yellow-legs (19)	19	2	4	8
Pectoral Sandpiper (20)	20	2	1	2
Western Sandpiper (17)	21	1	2	2

* 1929 did not include Troy Meadows.

† Omitted from table in 'The Auk,' Vol. XLVII, No. 3, p. 426.

—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

American Egret and Little Blue Heron at Scarborough, Maine.—

In 'The Auk' (Vol. XXVIII and Vol. XXXIX, 1922) I recorded observations on the Egret in this locality, but up to 1930 no records had been made of the Little Blue Heron.

On August 31, 1930, Dr. W. P. Coues called my attention to one Egret and two Little Blue Herons, in the white plumage, which he had seen on the salt marsh. In a short time I found them feeding around a small tidal pond not far from the highway and watched them for an hour, when the

Egret flew to another location a few hundred yards away. For the next ten days I saw them frequently and a second Egret had joined them. At times they were separated, at other times feeding together, and on one occasion were in company with a Great Blue and a Black-crowned Night Heron.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Roseate Spoonbills in Florida.—Supplementing the reports made by Catharine A. Mitchell of Riverside, Illinois, and Dr. W. C. Herman, in the April 1931 "Auk" on the Roseate Spoonbills on the western coast of Florida, I would say that for some years I have made a number of trips over the territory covered by them.

The largest number of Roseate Spoonbills I have seen was along the Drainage Canal, about four miles east of East Cape, where, in the mangroves bordering the Canal, I counted a flock of forty. This was in January, 1929.

I then proceeded to the rookery situated about six miles northeast of the mouth of the Canal. There I found twelve nests which contained young. We succeeded in obtaining some fair colored movies of them. This rookery was located on the banks of a small lake with bayous running off. As far as we were able to judge, it had about five thousand nests of the Snowy and American Egret, White and Wood Ibis, Louisiana Blue Heron, Water Turkey and Bitterns (January, 1929).

I visited the rookery again about January 26, 1930 and found that the storm of the year preceding had done great damage to the trees. As before, there were a large number of new nests and the marshes leading to the rookery were white with the birds above mentioned. This time, there were only twenty-six of the Roseate Spoonbills along the side of the Canal and I did not find any around the rookery.

I again visited the rookery about January 25, 1931. There were only fourteen of the Spoonbills in evidence along the Canal. The other birds we observed were one flock of Wood Ibis and scattered specimens of Louisiana Heron on our trip up the Canal, as the marshes were absolutely dry. A careful examination of the rookery showed only fifty or sixty new nests and the only inhabitants that I saw were four White Egrets and a pair of what my guide called Brown Curlew. The trees of the rookery were practically all dead—the majority of them prostrate. After a careful examination, I could see no traces of any birds having been shot. I think they must have left the rookery on account of the lack of feeding grounds.

I observed with my field glasses a large number of Wood Ibis circling in the air near the south end of Whitewater Bay. I regretted that I did not have time to see whether the rookery had moved there. The only evidences of bird life, outside of the Louisiana Heron, were a number of the Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs, all the Ducks and Mud Hens having left.

I also observed that the big flock of Shearwaters which feed on the shoals between Sandy Key and the mainland were about the same in number as when I first observed them in 1927. The number of wading birds on the