

along the north side of the lake. A running count of 153 nests was made while cruising that section. Young were of different ages, some almost ready to quit the nest.

Alternating with the groups of American Egret nests, were 102 nests (also in small groups) containing downy young Water-Turkeys. An additional 49 nests were counted on the southern side of the lake. Usually there were three young to the nest, but nests were seen with two, four, and even five young.

Green Heron nests, as usual, were found here and there about the lake, and a single fledgling White Ibis was seen; while a few nests of Ward's Herons occupied the tops of tall trees well out in the lake.

Because of the importance of the Gros-bec Lake rookery and the perennial appeal of fat gros-bees (as the young night herons are called) to the Creole palate, steps were immediately taken to make Gros-bec Lake an Audubon sanctuary. A special warden now guards the colony.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

Definite Breeding of the Glossy Ibis in Louisiana.—In the fourth edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' (1931, p. 33) it is stated that the Eastern Glossy Ibis breeds "rarely and locally in central Florida and probably in Louisiana." Stanley C. Arthur's 'Birds of Louisiana,' published anonymously later in the same year by the Louisiana Department of Conservation (Bulletin No. 20, p. 101), lists the bird as resident, "but decidedly uncommon," though no breeding data are given, nor do I find positive breeding records elsewhere. I am glad, therefore, to be able to supply one.

On May 25, 1932, in southwestern Louisiana I came, under the guidance of two Creoles, upon a remarkable assemblage of birds nesting in the open coastal marsh of Cameron Parish. This rookery, said to be at least ten years old and to cover perhaps ten acres of bull-rush and cut-grass marsh, contained hundreds of Glossy Ibises, Snowy Egrets, and Louisiana Herons, together with a few American Egrets and Black-crowned Night Herons.

The nests of all were constructed usually of the materials at hand—stalks of bull-rush and cut-grass—though some contained twigs, necessarily brought from a long distance. These structures were woven about the stems of the living grass and rushes, and varied in elevation from near water level to three or four feet above it. The bottoms of several Black-crown nests actually touched the water. The nests of this species were consistently low, but there were also some low nests of the Snowy Egret and Louisiana Heron. The depth of the water was about half-way to the knee.

Snowy Egret young ranged in development from hatching eggs to fledglings out of the nest, and the Louisiana young also were of various ages; Black-crowns had eggs, as well as young able to scramble about; while the single nest seen that could be certainly ascribed to the American Egret contained seemingly fresh eggs.

The Glossy Ibises were all hatched except for an occasional egg that may

have been addled. In one place a score or more young, just able to make short flights, were huddled beside a similar group of young Snowy Egrets, but not mixed with them.

Adult after adult ibis was carefully scrutinized through a 6-power binocular, but not one was seen with a white face. In fact during my entire stay in Cameron Parish the white-faced species eluded me.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City.*

The Glossy Ibis in Georgia.—On April, 1933, the first Eastern Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis f. falcinellus*) to be seen by ornithologists in Georgia was noted on Cumberland Island, the Carnegie estate on the St. Mary's River. The bird was in company with Little Blue and Snowy Egrets, and American Egrets, in a long slough near the ocean beach. The writer, with Messrs. E. B. Chamberlain and H. R. Sass of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Robert Ferguson who lives on the island, studied it as short range for a quarter of an hour as it fed and preened at a distance of about one hundred yards.

Realizing the rarity of the bird, an attempt was made to collect it, but though we followed it from one slough to another most of the afternoon, it eluded us. We had frequent views of it, at rest and in flight, and at no time was there any difficulty in seeing the decurved bill and even the iridescence of the chestnut plumage. The writer communicated with Mr. Arthur H. Howell of the Biological Survey in regard to other records for the state, and he says that the above bird is "apparently the first specimen."—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.*

Greater Snow Goose at Troy Meadows, N. J.—On the morning of April 2, 1933, while in Troy Meadow, a rather extensive fresh water marsh in Morris County, N. J., I noted a flock of about 100 Snow Geese passing over. It is generally understood, I believe, that when flocks of Snow Geese are seen in this locality, they may be safely referred to the greater race, *Chen hyperborea atlantica*.

They were flying at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and the black wing tips were clearly discernible. A strong southerly wind had been blowing all night and it is probable that the birds were taking advantage of this in their migration.

There appear to be very few records of flocks of these birds in passage, but from those available to me it would appear that, wintering chiefly along the North Carolina coast, they concentrate early in the spring in Delaware Bay, and from there follow a quite direct line through New Jersey, part of New York and New England to their second concentration point in the St. Lawrence River, and from there north to their Arctic breeding grounds.

There are only a few records of the birds being observed on the water between concentration points; that of Fisher at Ossining in 1882, and an earlier fall record also by Fisher at Lake George, while Dr. Stone calls my attention to an account by Julian Burroughs (*Forest and Stream*, Jan. 23,