

A. M. on the 20th. Townsend recognized them as those of Leach's Petrel. Unfortunately the waning moon was too small to give any appreciable light, but on the first night both Francis and Robert Allen, on separate occasions, saw a single bird in the air. Though they saw no more than a flutter of wings, it was definitely determined that the notes came from the air, though from near the ground. On the second night Allen saw again a fluttering bird and heard a bird fly to the base of the retaining wall before mentioned, and then heard notes issue from a hole there while he stood in front with an electric torch directed into the orifice. These notes were of an entirely different character from the flight song and included a trill such as Townsend described in his note of 1924 (*loc. cit.*). Allen and his son sat down against the wall on either side of the hole, and presently a bird fluttered out between them and gave its song as it flew away.

Later, by daylight, we examined this hole and found the white of bird excrement on the stones inside. Though the arm could be thrust in for its full length, it was impossible to reach the nest, and as the retaining wall of large cut stone could not well be torn down, we were forced to wait till a suitable means of netting or trapping the bird could be found before getting a specimen or photograph to confirm the record. We feel, however, that our evidence of the breeding of Leach's Petrel at Penikese is conclusive as it stands.

An interesting fact in connection with these Penikese Leach's Petrels is that, so far as is yet known, they nest, not in burrows in the turf, as is customary with the species, but in crevices among the stones of a retaining wall. Bent in his 'Life Histories of North American Petrels, etc.' gives no account of any such nesting-site, the nearest approach to it being among tree roots on the edge of spruce woods on Seal Island, Nova Scotia.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*, and FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *Boston, Mass.*

**Anhinga Nesting in Liberty Co., Ga.**—On June 3, while visiting a pond in Liberty Co., Ga., Mr. Audley F. King showed us an Anhinga's nest containing six eggs. The nest was large and not more than five feet above the surface of the pond. One of the parent birds resumed incubation on our departure.—MRS. V. H. BASSETT, *1010 E. Pack Ave., Savannah, Ga.*

**Spring Migration of the Great Blue Heron.**—Mr. A. C. Bent in his 'Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds' (Bul. 135, p. 112) writes of the Great Blue Heron: "Its fall migration is particularly well marked. Many individuals migrate singly, as solitary birds are often seen, but flocks of a dozen or 20 birds are not uncommon. I have several times seen such flocks in the fall, but none in the spring." He apparently had no spring migration records from other observers and from a brief perusal of ornithological literature, it appears that flocks in the spring are very rare if not unknown.

On April 9 between 10 a. m. and noon, while studying food habits of

the brant on Great South Bay, Long Island, New York, the writer observed three flocks of migrating Great Blue Herons, numbering 42, 12, and 5 individuals. In each flock the birds flew in a straight line, single file, keeping very high and probably three fourths of a mile off the mainland shore, in an east-northeast direction. The three flocks appeared to follow approximately the same air line and flew at about the same elevation. In the evening of this day, on two different occasions, single individuals were observed closely following the coast, but traveling in the same general direction. However, as they were flying comparatively low and much slower, it could not be determined whether they were migrating or merely going to an accustomed feeding ground.

During this same day six flocks of brant and two flocks of scaups, numbering from 16 to 75 birds each, were seen migrating at very high elevations. The brant in one flock were honking loudly as they left the water. The birds circled several times over the water where they had been resting and rose higher and higher with each revolution. Finally, after reaching the desired elevation they headed northeast in a long and irregular line. Unlike the Canada Geese, there appeared to be no flock leader.

This was one of the few clear and calm days that occurred along the coast during last April. It apparently was a time of considerable migration as the 5,000 brant seen on the bay this day were nearly all gone two days later.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

**American Egret at Kingsville, Ontario.**—A unique sight has been experienced by bird lovers at the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, and marshes in vicinity of Kingsville, Ontario, during the month of August when between 200 and 300 American Egrets have made their home in this vicinity. Heretofore during many years of observation we only have record of seeing two such birds which was in 1932.

Thus to see between 200 or 300 of these pure white angelic looking birds is a rare sight especially when they would fly with the blue sky in the background.—MANLY F. MINER, *Kingsville, Ontario*.

**Louisiana Heron in Centre County, Pennsylvania.**—On May 24, 1933, the same day that a hurricane struck Philadelphia, a strange heron appeared at Red Mill Pond, near Tusseyville, fifteen miles east of here. I first discovered the bird when I visited the pond about 9.30 A. M.; it was then feeding along the edge of the pond in strong light, so that I could inspect it at leisure, approaching within about fifty feet. On my return to State College I notified Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Benton, who came down about noontime, saw the bird, and checked my identification. I saw the bird again about four in the afternoon but the next day we could not find it.

The following markings were observed: deep slaty blue upper parts; pale brownish gray aigrettes; two string-like white plumes on the occiput; chin white; a narrow rufous line down the foreneck; breast and sides of