

neck like upper parts; belly, sides, and under wing coverts white; form very slender; bill very long, decurved, and shading so gradually into the head that it was impossible to tell where the head ended and the bill began; bill yellowish at base and blackish at tip; legs dull greenish. On the other hand we could see neither white on the rump—which was covered by the aigrettes—nor chestnut in the wing.

On the basis of the above observations we identified the bird as a Louisiana Heron.—HASKELL B. CURRY, *State College, Pa.*

**The Jabiru (*Jabiru mycteria*) in Western Guatemala.**—On 22 May, 1933, while visiting the lagoon at Hacienda California, a ranch six miles inland from Ocos on the Pacific coast of Guatemala, I observed two Jabirus (*Jabiru mycteria*). As at that date the rains had hardly begun, this was the only body of fresh water in a considerable area, and as a result it was alive with waterfowl, Jacanas, Spoonbills, Tiger-Bitterns, Egrets, Cormorants, Anhingas, Ibises, Night Herons, etc. The Jabirus were first seen standing in the very midst of scores of Wood Ibises (*Mycteria americana*), so that attention was drawn at once to their superior size and the shapes of the bills could be compared directly. The bright red skin of the lower neck was likewise clearly visible. During the greater part of the afternoon the two birds stood motionless, apparently asleep; toward evening I approached for the purpose of making them fly. This caused all the birds on the lagoon to take fright and while the others soon settled again in the water or on trees, the Wood Ibises and the Jabirus mounted high into the air and there soared in great circles until it was almost dark. Even at some distance the latter were easily distinguishable from their companions by their larger size and their wholly white wings and tail.

The Jabiru is very rare in northern Central America; I have been able to find only one other record for Guatemala, that of Salvin and Godman at Huamuchal, a fishing village not many miles from Hacienda California (*Biologia Centrali-Americana*, III, 1901, p. 187).—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Roseate Spoonbills and White Pelicans in Brevard County, Florida.**—On the afternoon of May 30, 1933, the writer accompanied by Mr. Charles Ross saw seventeen Roseate Spoonbills (*Ajaia ajaja*) on Merritt's Island, about five miles east of Wilson, near the Indian River Pelican Colony.

The Spoonbills were very wary, flying as we approached within a good hundred yards of them. They rose out of a small salt water pond and circled about in a very compact group several times, rising high above the ground, then they flew northward. The birds were counted several times.

While Mr. Ross and I were watching the Spoonbills ten White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) flew over about thirty feet above our heads, flying east.—WRAY H. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

**European Teal (*Nettion crecca*) on Long Island, New York.**—

Early in the afternoon of December 30, 1932 at the east end of Hempstead Reservoir, we found, as usually of late, a fairly large assemblage of ducks and gulls. Farthest from us were many Blacks, a few Pintails and Widgeon and in the foreground about twenty teal, the latter up on the ice and perhaps not over 500 feet from us. Running our glasses over them we seemed to encounter simultaneously a bird which stood broadside to us and showed a broad light streak along the upper side—a conspicuous field-mark even at that distance and despite the relatively low visibility. A drake Green-winged Teal near it plainly showed his crescent in front of the wing; our bird though nearer showed no such character. As we watched it with rapidly mounting interest, it turned slowly around obligingly exposing its other side to our view and again we saw the conspicuous scapular stripe. Suspicions born at first glimpse were well founded—the bird was unquestionably a drake European Teal.

We continued to watch it for perhaps twenty minutes at almost every angle. The Green-wings near it gradually took wing and eventually the European bird left in company with a female teal of doubtful identity which had been associating with it on the ice. There seemed to be no sure method of distinguishing the European bird on the wing though curiously we shared a common impression that the bird's wing did in some degree differ from that of the Green-wing—seemingly in the amount of whitish coloration.

By January 15, 1933, the Green-wings had increased to upwards of forty and on that date Messrs. Farley, Herbert, Kassoy and Matuszewski found two drake European Teal. These two were present for weeks on the reservoir and were seen by everyone who went to the trouble to look for them. One bird remained until late in March.—JOHN AND RICHARD KUERZI, *New York City*.

**Courtship of the Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).—**On the afternoon of March 17, 1933—a warm, springlike day which had brought up the March migrants in goodly numbers—as we neared the west bank of the Ox-bow at Northampton, we glimpsed a flash of white close behind the bushes that grew on its verge. Wriggling forward on all fours, we perceived at very close range two male “Fan-crests” wooing one female. They did not see us, but as if suspicious of danger moved gradually away from the bank: the average distance at which we observed them was perhaps forty yards, and we both had eight-power binoculars. The two suitors were rushing about the female but not endeavoring to show their legs as the American Merganser displays them. The action seemed due to energy not ostentation. Three markings seemed especially to be shown off: the narrow white lines on the inner rear wing-feathers, shown by turning first one side of the tail and then the other toward the female, not by opening the wings; the bars at the side of the forebreast, to show which the bird half rose up, again turning his right and left aspects alternately towards her; and of course pre-eminently the gleaming, black-tipped