

**Florida Cormorant from Dismal Swamp, Virginia. A Correction.**—A female Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax a. auritus*), No. 15998 in the collection of the University of Iowa Museum of Natural History, was secured by Dr. Paul Bartsch in the Dismal Swamp, Virginia, June 18, 1897. The wing measures 12.10 inches and the exposed culmen measures 2.32 inches. This specimen was recently identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser.

In an account of the birds found in the Dismal Swamp during trips made in 1897 and 1899 (Osprey, V, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, 1901) Bartsch recorded the Cormorant found there as *P. a. floridanus*, probably on the basis of this specimen.

Dr. J. J. Murray, who has recently revised the list of Virginia birds, wrote me that this record by Bartsch was the only Virginia reference to *P. a. floridanus* and asked me to publish this correction.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa*.

**Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) in Central New York.**—On August 4 and again on August 12, 1933, I saw a Little Blue Heron in Cicero Swamp near Clay, N. Y., ten miles north of Syracuse. Both observations were made about 6:30 in the evening. Cicero Swamp is a marsh partially timbered and part cat-tails covering several thousand acres. The bird was flushed each time from beside a small pool among the cat-tails, and was observed at a distance of not more than five rods with 8x glasses.—CHAS. J. SPIKER, *State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.*

**American Egrets in Michigan.** Southern Michigan had an invasion of American Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) during the fall of 1933, nearly every pond, lake or stream with lily pads and shallow water having from one to ten or more pairs of them which is something new for this territory. On August 6 a pair camped near my cottage at Portage Lake, Mich. Ten days later they were joined by eight others when they retired to a more secluded spot at the other end of the lake. By September 5 the group had increased to fifteen. Similar reports have reached me from several nearby localities. I had seen none of these birds until two years ago and never so many as this.—EDITH K. FRY, *Jackson, Mich.*

**Second Broods in the Mallard Duck.**—Data of varying completeness on about two hundred Iowa wild Duck nests for the 1932 and 1933 breeding seasons, gathered by the Iowa State College wild life research staff, plus information on nearly as many more from other mid-west states and covering a greater period of years, give no indications of the occurrence of second broods under indubitably natural conditions. It is true that wild ducklings of different ages are often seen and "flappers" are now and then reported early in the fall; these, however, on the basis of evidence at hand, may be far more convincingly explained in terms of late nesting starts and successful second attempts after earlier egg clutches had been abandoned or destroyed.