

This is the second known occurrence of this species in Maine, the other being a bird of undetermined sex taken August 1, 1913 "near [Machias] Seal Island off Machias Bay."¹ In the original record, it is also stated, (erroneously), that "Seal Island is Canadian territory and since the locality in which the bird was killed, is on the international border south¹ of Grand Manan, the record constitutes an addition to the local avifauna of both New Brunswick and Maine."

It should be pointed out, that Machias Seal Island is United States territory, as I have shown elsewhere,² though by a provision of the Ashburton treaty, the navigation signals on the island are owned and maintained by the Dominion of Canada. According to charts at hand these islands are well to the westward of the boundary, and Machias Bay is more than twelve miles to the northwestward of the "Seal Islands" as the small island³ and its two dry ledges are frequently called by local fishermen. The Seal Island is not south, but west by north, twelve miles distant from Southern Head, Grand Manan. Southern Head is the nearest and southernmost approach of the Seal Island to Grand Manan.

That this bird had passed along the entire coast of Maine, from Portland to the vicinity of Machias Bay seems quite certain.

The late Evan D. Rackliff of Peak's Island, told me that on one of his trips to the Cod Ledges, earlier in the summer, an Albatross came very near his boat. He was a careful observer, exceptionally well acquainted with the sea birds in life, and scrupulously truthful. He was positive that this large bird, with its long thick bill, and long narrow wings was not a Black-backed Gull (well known to him), a Gannet nor a Pelican. No one acquainted with Mr. Rackliff's ability to distinguish the characteristics of birds in flight would doubt the correctness of his observation.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

Brown Pelican in Delaware.—A Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis*) was seen on May 30, 1934, in Rehoboth Bay, Delaware, about a mile off Indian River Light, by Robert W. Schofield. When approached "to within easy gun shot" it flew about half a mile and settled again. Mr. Schofield is a wholesale lumberman with mills at several points in the South and is thoroughly familiar with the Pelican. He says that he never before saw one north of Georgia but that there is no question as to the identification of this individual.—JOSEPH W. TATUM, *Haddonsfield, N. J.*

The White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) on the South Carolina Coast.—On the afternoon of June 13, 1934 the writer saw, off the beach of Folly Island about ten miles from Charleston, S. C., a flock of ten White Pelicans. The birds were about a half mile from the beach, scaling low over the water, alternately flapping and sailing into the

¹ 1922, Murphy, Auk XXXIX, 58.

² 1933, Norton, *Rhodora* 35, 291.

³ 1904, Dutcher, in Norton Mss. Auk, XXI, 159.

teeth of a fresh westerly breeze. All details of their appearance were easily studied with an 8 x glass and they were in sight for several minutes. The white plumage and black areas on the wing tips made a strong contrast against the background of ocean, which the wings almost seemed to touch as they flapped.

This species is now excessively rare on the Atlantic coast, and the observance constitutes the first record for South Carolina since a specimen was secured in the Santee Swamp on October 26, 1910. In his 'Birds of South Carolina' page 12, the late Mr. A. T. Wayne gives an instance of four White Pelicans having been seen by a boatman of his acquaintance near Bull's Island, in March 1902, but he says that "these may have been albinos of the Brown Pelican." The writer is inclined to believe that they were really the white species, as four albinos together would be even more improbable. It is possible that the recent unprecedented drought conditions in the West may have set some of the birds to wandering and which might account for such a flock having been seen so far out of their normal range at this season.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Route No. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

The Double-crested Cormorant Nesting in Southeastern Iowa.—

On June 24, 1934, a field trip was made, with W. L. Harvey, Deputy Game Warden, to Green Bay, midway between Burlington and Ft. Madison, Lee County, Iowa. This area of approximately seven thousand acres, which is isolated from the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers only by retaining dikes, has within the last two years become flooded through the discontinuing of the pumping station.

A flock of seventy-six Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) were still present, the straggling remnant of ten thousand or more that had fed there early in the spring.

Twelve nests of this species were found in a partially submerged grove of cottonwood and willow trees, located in nearly the middle of the bay. The eight to ten feet of water had killed the cottonwoods, but the willows continued to grow. Eight of the twelve nests were located in the cottonwoods; the remainder being in the willows. The height of the nests above the water varied from twelve to twenty-two feet.

One nest, eighteen feet above the water, was in a cottonwood, five inches in diameter. It contained two eggs and two nestlings. This nest and its contents were collected. One of the young, about three days old, was preserved in the writer's collection. The other nestling, and one which hatched from one of the eggs that evening, together with a one week-old nestling taken from another nest, were preserved in the D. J. Bullock collection, Des Moines.

A live willow contained three nests. One, twelve feet above the water, contained three eggs and one nestling (the latter collected). A nest eighteen feet above the water contained three eggs. One, twenty feet above the water was not examined. Another nest examined by Mr. Harvey on May