

rufescent phase of the Little Green Heron in Cuba. It may also be mentioned that the Great White Heron of the West Indies differs from the northern form in being smaller, just as does the West Indian Great Blue Heron from *A. h. wardi*.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

American Egret and Mississippi Kite in Douglas County, Kansas.—On August 8, 1934, the writer saw an American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) on the Kansas river three miles north of Lawrence. Although the bird was across the river, its large size, almost as large as the Great Blue Heron, was diagnostic. As long as I was moving the bird paid little attention to me, but when I sat down in some bushes to watch it, it immediately took wing and flew with slow wing strokes for about half a mile. When I followed, it flew again, and disappeared up the river. As far as I know, there is only one other record for the American Egret at Lawrence—one taken on August 15, 1872, and now in the museum collection.

An immature female Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) was shot by Fred Hastie at his home seven miles southwest of Lawrence, on August 22, 1934. It was sitting quietly in the dead branches of a tall cottonwood tree. This is the fourth record for Douglas County. There are several previous records: three taken on September 15 and 16, 1907 (Wetmore, *Condor*, Vol. 11, 1909. p. 157), one, on July 26, 1909 (Bunker and Rocklund) and a pair in the collection of Baker University, with a nest and eggs, taken near Baldwin, June 11, 1906. This is believed to be the northernmost breeding record for the species.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas*.

First Occurrence of the Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa r. rufesens*) in South Carolina.—On January 15, 1934, on his plantation "Mulberry," Cooper River, S. C., Mr. Clarence E. Chapman, of New York, saw two specimens of this species and watched them for forty minutes. Seated in a duck blind in one of his rice fields, Mr. Chapman studied every detail of the strangers, sometimes at a range of from fifteen to twenty feet. He knew what they were at once, and his vivid description of them leaves nothing to be desired. One was in the dark, and the other the light phase of plumage.

They were fishing, preening and resting, and finally disappeared into the saw-grass. Though realizing their rarity and with a gun in his hands at the time, Mr. Chapman did not attempt to take either. He was perfectly convinced of their identity and so is the writer. This is an addition to the avifauna of South Carolina.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

Wood Ibis (*Tantalus loculator*) in Oklahoma.—On August 22, 1934, I saw a single Wood Ibis near Spiro, Oklahoma, headed for the Arkansas River. Next day James Priest and I found seven of the birds sitting on driftwood left on a sand bar. We observed them at rest and in flight through a small telescope. All appeared to be in immature plumage. Their white plumage, grayish fuscous head, large decurved bill, flight with extended neck, black primaries and secondaries and tail were all clearly seen.

The birds remained in the vicinity for at least five days and one was secured and photographs submitted to the editor of 'The Auk.'—DAN A. REDURNE, *Norman, Oklahoma*.

Notes on the Roseate Spoonbill on the Gulf Coast.—During his field work of last spring for the National Association of Audubon Societies the writer made a particular point of keeping an accurate count of Roseate Spoonbills observed. On