

wing out again, moved stiffly forward, and with a thrust of his sharp beak caught some small fish or aquatic insect that apparently had been frightened from its hiding place by the flicking of the bird's wing. Sometimes he put both wings forward at the same time, as if about to fly off. After we had watched him for ten minutes or more we decided that this wing-flicking was no chance mannerism but a definite part of a food-securing campaign. A little surprised that we could not recall having read of such a habit we were at the point of thinking it an individualism when, suddenly, and not far away, we caught sight of two more Least Bitterns, a male and a female, pursuing food in exactly the same way. We watched the birds for a long time. Since we had a good binocular we were able to check our observations again and again.

The birds were catlike in their behavior. Their eyes gleamed fiercely as they watched the water while flicking their wings. As they waited for their prey they held their tails sharply downward and swung them rhythmically and rather rapidly back and forth, almost *lashing* them, to use a term that instantly comes to mind in describing cat-like behavior.

I regret that we did not learn just what these birds were capturing. It is quite likely that in pursuing other sorts of food other tactics are customarily employed.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**The Roseate Spoonbill in South Carolina.**—On September 12, 1935, an adult Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*) was seen at Price's Creek, Sewee Bay, Christ Church Parish, S. C., by Mr. Edward M. Moore, Junior Refuge Manager of the Cape Romain Federal Bird Refuge.

The bird was in the marshes in company with fourteen Wood Ibises (*Mycteria americana*), and was seen and studied at a range of about fifty yards. In the summer of 1934 a marsh-man of the Romain area reported to Mr. Moore that he had seen a large pinkish bird with a bill like a Shoveller Duck's in the marshes of Bull's Island Narrows. This could hardly have been anything else than a Spoonbill, and ever since that time Mr. Moore has been on the look-out for the species.

Since the days of Audubon and Bachman, the Spoonbill has been taken twice in South Carolina, one by Dr. T. G. Simons in Lucas Mill Pond in the city of Charleston in June, 1879, and the other near Yemassee by Mr. Eugene Gregorie in the fall of 1885. The writer is indebted to Mr. Moore for the privilege of recording this rare species.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Supervisor Southern Sanctuaries National Asso. Audubon Soc., Charleston, S. C.*

**Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) in Eastern New York.**—On November 4, 1935, a Whistling Swan was shot by a hunter on the Mohawk River near Schenectady, N. Y. It was brought to the writer, a taxidermist, for mounting, and since specimens of this bird from eastern New York are rare it seems desirable to put this capture on record.

The bird was a young male, bill flesh color, head and neck gray and remainder of plumage white washed with gray in a few places. The feet were dark gray and there were twenty tail feathers.

Identification was confirmed by Dr. Dayton Stoner, State Zoologist, who now has the skin.—JOSEPH JANIEC, *Schenectady, N. Y.*

**The Blue Goose Again in Coastal South Carolina.**—Atlantic coast records for *Chen caerulescens* always being of interest, I would record that, on November 7, 1935, an immature Blue Goose was seen by the writer and Mr. Edward M. Moore, on