

correspond with any of the plumage sequences set forth by Gross (Auk, 40, April, 1923). Dorsally it would seem to be in the "first nuptial plumage," since it has a streaked crown and also retains the juvenile wing feathers combined with a solidly colored, immaculate mantle. However, the underparts are unstreaked, although slightly clouded in an irregular manner. In color the mantle (including the wing coverts) is close to glossy "Hays Russet," and the underparts are distinctly tinged laterally and on the pectoral region with reddish instead of the usual grayish tones. The flight feathers and tail are normal in color.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California.*

**Southern Winter Range of *Ixobrychus exilis hesperus*.**—Two adult males and one immature male were taken by the author near Huacho, Peru, in February, 1932. They agree in all particulars with the colors and measurements given by the describer of this bird, the tarsi and toes reaching the maximum given for the race. Apparently this is the first South American record for the subspecies. Peters (Checklist of the Birds of the World) gives a record from Panama with a question.

They were taken in a small marsh near the seacoast, caused by drainage from an irrigation system in the vicinity. Several others, mostly immature birds, were seen at the same place. It would thus seem that it is a regular winter visitor along the west coast of South America, as far south as central Peru.—M. A. CARRIKER, JR., *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**Invasion of Glossy Ibises in Puerto Rico.**—During the winter of 1935 and 1936 there was an unusual invasion of Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*) in Puerto Rico. Previously the species was not definitely known to occur on the island. On September 14, 1935, I observed an individual in immature plumage in some mangrove swamps east of Parguera, but it proved impossible to collect it. During December, 1935, and January, 1936, I received from various sources information regarding flocks of as many as thirty individuals seen at Guànica and Anegado Lagoons. On February 13, 1936, a hunter brought me two adult females in winter plumage which he had just shot at a small lagoon near Añasco; these are now preserved in my collection. It is impossible to state yet whether individuals will remain to breed in Puerto Rico, or if this was a sporadic post-breeding season migration such as is well known to take place in certain Herons.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

**Ring-necked Duck in Berkshire County, Mass.**—On April 24 of this year Mr. G. Bartlett Hendricks and myself identified a raft of three male and about eighty female Ring-necked Ducks (*Marila collaris*) on Stockbridge Bowl, Stockbridge. The following day Mr. Hendricks identified two males on Onota Lake, Pittsfield. In both cases the observers were able to see the markings on the bills as well as other distinguishing characteristics. This is the first known record of the Ring-necked Duck in Berkshire County.—S. MORRIS PELL, *Lenox, Mass.*

**Bay Ducks Frozen to the Beach.**—When a severe cold wave strikes Long Island it is not unusual to have even the large tidal bays freeze over, but seldom is the temperature sustainably low to have any effect on the very saline ocean waters. During the past winter, however, we experienced one of the most persistent cold spells Long Island has had in over a score of years and not alone did streams, ponds, bays and tidal creeks freeze over, but the ocean surf itself finally succumbed and turned into a pulpy, soupy mass . . . heavy dead waves would come wearily up to the shore and drop with a thud sending a slushy mass of ice rolling up on the beach.