

chicks were capable of moving from nesting territory and most of them spent the greater part of the day under the shade of bushes as much as fifty feet from their nests. They came out in the evenings when the heat of the sun was diminishing and stayed until it became hot again in the mornings. So, they were exposed in the open when the Man-o'-war-birds hunted them. Adult Eastern Sooty Terns became excited upon the approach of a Man-o'-war-bird and sometimes flew after it when a chick had been picked up; but at no time were they seen actually to attack the intruder. One Noddy was seen striking a Man-o'-war-bird on the back as it flew low near the Noddy's nest. The mate, however, remained on the nest protecting its young. Adult Sooty Terns resumed normal behavior less than a minute after a chick was taken. Even the parents of a captured bird alighted in their nesting territory after a few minutes and acted in a normal manner.

The writer has never seen a Man-o'-war-bird attack an adult Sooty or Noddy and force it to disgorge while on the wing.—DANIEL B. BEARD, *National Park Service, Washington, D. C.*

Reddish Egret nesting near Tavernier, Florida.—On April 17, 1938, I discovered the nest of a Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*) near Tavernier, Florida, in the Florida Keys district. The nest was located about six feet above the water, in a clump of red mangroves on a small key or island approximately eight miles west of Tavernier. No nests of other birds were observed on the little key which was only about two hundred feet across. The flat nest, about fourteen inches in diameter, composed principally of sticks, contained two young and one egg. One adult remained nearby during the period of observation, sufficiently close for positive identification as a Reddish Egret. The nest was photographed several days later independently by Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., of Charleston, Director of the Southern Sanctuaries Section of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Apparently definite nesting records of Reddish Egrets in Florida have been rare in recent years.—THOMAS C. DESMOND, *94 Broadway, Newburgh, New York.*

Snow Goose at Reading, Pennsylvania.—On November 13, 1938, Conrad Roland and I saw a Snow Goose (probably *Chen hyperborea atlantica*) on Lake Ontelaunee, near Reading, Berks Co., Pennsylvania. The only other anserine birds present were Black Ducks, Mallards, and Green-winged Teal. It mingled with these, taking flight with them when we alarmed the flock. The birds finally retreated to a small estuary, where the goose followed several Black Ducks to a mud flat. When we last saw it, the bird was walking along the shore line, apparently feeding. Recent Pennsylvania records of the Snow Goose are rare. One was seen on November 8, 1934, on the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County (Auk, 52: 436), while four were seen on the Susquehanna at Harrisburg on November 18, 1935 (Auk, 53: 94 and 208). These are the only records I have been able to find for the present decade.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *Dept. of Zoölogy, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.*

Barrow's Golden-eye in New Jersey.—On February 5, 1939, while observing waterfowl on Sandy Hook Bay from the beach-front of Leonardo, Messrs. C. D. Brown, J. L. Edwards and F. P. Wolfarth identified a fine drake Barrow's Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta islandica*). The duck was under observation for nearly twenty minutes and with the aid of a 35-power telescope, all field marks were carefully noted. The differently shaped head, glossed with purplish iridescence, the crescent-shaped face patch, the black sides marked with two plain oblong white patches and a row of white spots on the scapulars and the black curved line down the center of the side