

grubs and a large amount of green grass and alfalfa leaves. The bill of this specimen measured  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length.—ERNEST J. GREENWALT, *Wichita Mts. Wildlife Refuge, Cache, Oklahoma.*

**Cattle Egret in Surinam, Dutch Guiana.**—While watching birds on March 10, 1946, near Nieuw Nickerie, Surinam, I found a number of herons assembled in a swamp behind the small fringe of wood which borders the coast between the rivers Corantijn and Nickerie. Beside Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), always very common in the rice fields bordering this swamp on the land side, there were several Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) and Louisiana Herons (*Hydranassa tricolor*). Among a group of Snowy Egrets, a small white heron of just the same size drew my attention at a distance by having an orange yellow bill instead of a black one. Happily I could approach this group of birds until I was quite near, as herons in this region are, as a rule, very tame. To my great astonishment I saw that it was a Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*). It was of just the same size as the Snowy Egrets, its bill was orange-yellow, its legs and feet dark yellow, it had a small buffish tuft on its crown and buff feathers on the mantle. After I flushed the bird, these buff feathers on crown and mantle were very conspicuous when it settled again in a shrub. As several herons of different species were feeding in its company, I could easily compare these field marks. Nevertheless I very much regretted in having no gun with me at that time so that I was not able to collect the bird and that I now have to content myself by giving this interesting observation as a sight record. This seems to be the first record for Surinam and the third one for South America; it was recorded before from British Guiana (Auk, 56: 470, 1939) and Venezuela (Auk, 61: 656, 1944). Now that three birds have been recorded in different years and at widely separated localities, it seems unlikely that they were escaped captive birds.—FR. HAVERSCHMIDT, 14 *Waterkant, Paramaribo, Surinam.*

**Pintail in Surinam, Dutch Guiana.**—Among a few bird skins from Surinam assembled by Dr. D. C. Geyskes of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Paramaribo, I found a young male Pintail (*Anas acuta tzitzihoa*). It was shot by a local hunter early in January, 1946, near Nieuw Nickerie, District Nickerie, Surinam. Never having seen this kind of duck in that region, he took it to the District Commissioner who forwarded the bird, which was only wing-tipped, to Dr. Geyskes who made a skin of it. I believe this to be the first record for Surinam and to be the southernmost record for South America.—FR. HAVERSCHMIDT, 14 *Waterkant, Paramaribo, Surinam.*

**Notes on the Arctic Tern in Alexander Archipelago, Southeastern Alaska** (Plate 6).—On June 23, 1945, Edward L. Kiethahn and I visited a small colony of *Sterna paradisaea* on a tiny island in the fresh-water lake in front of the 'dead' Mendenhall Glacier which is located about 12 miles northwest of Juneau, Alaska.

The half-acre island is composed of gravel left by the glacier or pushed up by the action of the lake. The surface was carpeted with several species of mosses and lichens. A few small willows and alders were found along the high north side of the island which rose to an elevation of near five feet above the lake surface.

The terns were noted in flight over Mendenhall Lake, making detours, quartering and diving in their search for food. At this season of the year, salmon two to three inches in length could be found in the lake and the streams which feed this body of water. The adults flushed when we were about a quarter of a mile from the island and immediately filled the air above the island in wild, yet graceful, dignified and