

on the other hand prove that the brown pelican is present on the coast of Dutch Guiana during at least nine months of the year, though I did not visit any likely locality in March. The nearest breeding colonies seem to be on small rocky islands off the northern coast of Tobago and the northern coast of Trinidad (Harrison, Ool. Rec., 18: 90-93, 1938), which are not mentioned by Murphy.—FR. HAVERSCHMIDT, 14 *Waterkant, Paramaribo, Surinam.*

Booby's beak imbedded in black marlin's back.—Observers of the large flocks of gannets, boobies and pelicans which feed in coastal waters, habitually by diving for their prey from considerable heights, can not fail to contemplate the potential accident rate incident to this feeding technique. Evidence that accidents occur, at least occasionally, was found by the Mandel-Chicago Natural History Museum Galapagos Island Expedition in 1941.

A large black marlin (*Makaira marlina*), caught January 20 approximately three miles southeast of Tower Island, had the left mandibular ramus of a booby (*Sula* sp.) deeply imbedded in its back. The beak fragment was 98 millimeters long and, although completely encysted, still retained some musculature attached to the basal portion.

This recalls Bent's reference (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 121: 226, 1922) to an unauthenticated report of gannets being killed by diving into a floating board upon which a fish had been fastened.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

The little blue heron in Ontario.—A specimen of the little blue heron (*Florida caerulea*) was recently acquired by the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology from the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The bird was found dead with its feet frozen in the ice, on December 16, 1947, on the French River in Delamere Township, Sudbury District, Ontario, by Overseer K. P. McGilvary. When later dissected at the museum, it proved to be a juvenile male. This is the most northerly occurrence for the little blue heron in Ontario and also the first in winter for the Province. Previously the most northerly record was one bird taken in a muskrat trap on March 28, 1929, at Atherley Narrows in Simcoe County (Devitt, Trans. Roy. Canad. Inst., 24: 258, 1929).—C. E. HOPE, *Division of Ornithology, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Canada.*

Green heron feeds on goldfish.—On April 8, 1946, at 11:20 a. m., my attention was called to a bird perched on a trellis in our back yard which is in the residential section of Madera, California. The bird proved to be a green heron (*Butorides virescens*). The bird peered around, seemed undisturbed by sounds coming from the adjacent street, and finally flew across the street to perch fairly high in a pecan tree. The bird was next seen at 1:00 p. m., when it flew from the house next door and perched in our English walnut tree.

By this time I suspected that it might be interested in the many goldfish in the pond next door. At 1:25 p. m., it flew down from its perch to the middle of our garden. It peered about for nearly five minutes, then craned its neck in the direction of the fishpond and made its way carefully in that direction. Upon reaching the pond it spent 10 minutes trying to get through the 16-inch, chicken wire fence that protected the pond on the lawn side. The bird seemed to try to push its way through, much as it would in tules or grass stems, but of course it was unsuccessful. After each attempt it would stop and survey the situation, then try again. Not once did it attempt to fly upon or over the fence. It then worked its way all along this fence