

finally giving up. After some time it walked around to the other side and came out on the pond's unprotected side.

It crouched with its beak down and almost aimed at the water and then it relaxed. It repeated this performance several times in a period of about ten minutes. It then crouched and appeared to jump, not dive, in. The first attempt was unsuccessful, but immediately it tried again and this time came up with a goldfish. This was held crosswise in the bill, shaken vigorously several times and then swallowed. The bird again took up its stance, but it was frightened and flew back to the walnut tree. It did not fly far or seem too wary, but seemed loathe to leave the locality. The owner of the fish shot the bird, and I secured it. Upon skinning it was found to be a female with the ovary well developed. The stomach contained the goldfish measuring 100 by 29 by 20 millimeters and weighing 15.8 grams. It also contained the remains of two small fish and several beetles. Barker (Bird-Lore, 3: 141, 1901) and Brooks (Auk, 40: 121-122, 1923), report a similar type of activity.—ALBERT C. HAWBECKER, *Fresno State College, Fresno, California.*

Yellow-crowned night heron in Rockingham County, Virginia.—On April 19, 1948, I saw a yellow-crowned night heron (*Nyctanassa violacea violacea*) along the bottomland of North River just below the town of Bridgewater. The bird was quite tame and allowed me to get right under the tree in which it was perched.

The following day the bird was not seen, although a thorough search was made throughout the river bottoms. Then at noon on April 21, the heron was flushed along with two little green herons from the rocky spillway under the same willow tree where it was first seen. The bird was collected; examination disclosed developing eggs with one egg about the size of a marble, which had not yet moved down the oviduct.

The only definite previous record listed for western Virginia is of a bird shot on July 11, 1923, at Boyce, Clarke County and published (Auk, 43: 538, 1926) by B. H. Swales.

The skin has been placed in the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. I wish to thank Chandler S. Robbins of the Fish and Wildlife Service who kindly checked the distribution files for records of the yellow-crowned night heron.—MAX M. CARPENTER, *Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia.*

The wood ibis in Ontario.—Fleming (Auk, 30: 226, 1913) has recorded the occurrence of the wood ibis, *Mycteria americana*, in Ontario, based on a drawing of a dead bird, one shot by a farmer near Simcoe, Norfolk County, in November, 1892. The drawing, now preserved in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, is unmistakably of the species concerned and the documentation exceptionally complete. However, there is some dissatisfaction in resting the validity of the first and only Provincial occurrence on a drawing of an unpreserved bird made at some remote time and place.

There is some gratification then in being able to record this species for the Province on evidence which is beyond doubt. On August 2, 1948, a wood ibis was killed in the extreme eastern part of southern Ontario, township of Charlottenburgh, County of Glengarry. An overseer of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests, Mr. E. W. Munro, seized the bird which he "thought to be a Wood Ibis" and forwarded it to the Department in Toronto from whence it was turned over to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology where its identity was confirmed. The specimen is now number 76069 in the museum's collection.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.*