

GENERAL NOTES

Black-crowned Night Herons Feeding on Water.—In ornithological literature, mention is occasionally made of Night Herons alighting on the water. This appears to be a rare occurrence, however, and thus the following is of some interest.

On the evening of June 6th, 1943, I was driving along the shore of Crystal Lake, Newton, Mass., about 8:15 and saw a sizable bird alight on its surface. This lake is used for public bathing and has considerable depth. Daylight was fading and the sky overcast so I could not at once make an accurate identification. After stopping the car the bird arose from the water and I observed it to be a female or immature Night Heron. A male joined the first bird, and they both circled about but after once dropping to the surface of the lake the male flew to a tree where it remained while I was there. Its companion continued on the wing, and I saw it drop into the water seven times but never going beneath the surface. Apparently the bird secured food; once it rose with something in its bill, and after feeding continued to circle over the lake. The constant couring over the water was also unusual but the heron wheeled and dipped with ease and moved much like a Herring Gull in the air and on the water. When nearing the surface it extended its long legs straight down as it does when alighting on the ground or in a tree. At the end of fifteen minutes, the bird left the vicinity.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburndale, Mass.

A Marked Migration Wave During the 1943 Spring Season.—The wave-like appearance and disappearance of birds during the migration season is well known. One of the most striking examples of a "tidal-wave" I have ever witnessed occurred at Mayville, North Dakota on April 9, 1943. The species under observation was the Slate-colored Junco, *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linn.).

Examination of graphs of daily banding for the junco indicates that for the past three years a wave of junco migration has occurred on about this date, but has extended over a three or four day period. Below is a tabulation of the six day banding records for these waves. It appears that all of the movement spread over the three or four day period in other years occurred in one day this year.

TABULATION OF JUNCO BANDING DURING A SIX DAY PERIOD
IN 1941, 1942 AND 1943

	Date	1941	Year 1942	1943
April	5.....	3	-	6
	6.....	35	52	11
	7.....	No banding	60	11
	8.....	32	60	11
	9.....	34	26	102
	10.....	4	1	6

One hundred and two juncos were banded on April 9, 1943, eleven on the day preceding and six on the day following. Almost one-third of the juncos banded during the entire migration period were banded on this one day. One hundred thirty-one were banded in the eleven days preceding and one hundred eighteen in the twenty-one days following. In 1941 and 1942 this wave also accounted for approximately one-third of all juncos banded.