

but had to drop it there again. It then gave it up as a bad job and flew away. Floating ice was near at hand so the water was ice cold. The eagle was in the water for between five and eight minutes, at least.—ROBERT L. BAIRD, *Oberlin, Ohio*.

**Records of the White Ibis in Southern Indiana.**—Records of ibises north of the Ohio River are so few that the following experiences seem worth recording. On July 25, 1925, the Louisville Courier-Journal carried this item in a "box" on the front page.

**"QUEER WATER BIRDS STOP AT NEW ALBANY**

"A flock of birds of unusual species that flew across the country just north of the city and roosted in a tree on the knobs just off the Dixie Highway a half mile north of New Albany attracted much attention yesterday. It is said that twenty or more were in the flock.

"Measuring approximately three feet from tip to tip of the wings the birds had a rather short body with legs approximately eighteen inches long, a beak ten inches long with a sharp point, and are web-footed. In color the birds are pure white with a black border on the lower part of the wings, apparently one row of black feathers.

"No bird of the species ever has been seen in this section by old residents of the knobs."

With all due allowance for the inaccuracies of a newswriter's description, it tallies fairly well with that of the White Ibis (*Guara alba*), which would certainly be of rare occurrence in this part of Indiana.

On August 18, 1925, the writer stopped on a journey from Henderson, Kentucky, to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, to investigate a creek-bottom swamp, overgrown with arrowhead, cane, and buttonbush. A large dead tree stood lonely sentinel in the midst of the swamp. Perched on the topmost branches were two tall white birds, preening their plumage in the morning sunlight. Two Boy Scouts, James N. Childs and Robert Kopp, of Huntington, West Virginia, were with me at the time. We all had a splendid view of the birds through binoculars at an easy stone's throw from the tree. At such close range we observed that each bird had yellow legs and a yellow bill, downcurved at the tip, the latter a distinguishing character of the White Ibis. When we ventured too close the birds extended their black-tipped wings and with outstretched necks flew slowly away.—ROBERT B. GORDON, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

**The American Egret and Least Tern in South Dakota.**—On July 25, 1931, a lone American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) was found at Loblolly Lake, South Dakota, by T. C. Stephens. The bird was in company with one hundred or more Great Blue Herons (*Ardea h. herodias*) and quite a few Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*). This egret has been seen many times since with the other herons. Probably the first record of the American Egret in South Dakota was in June, 1929, when Professor W. F. Kubichek, of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, collected one at Rush Lake, in the northeastern part of the state.

The past summer (1931) has evidently been a good one for the Least Terns (*Sterna a. antillarum*), as the writer has noticed them in many parts of northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota. One of the nesting sites near Sioux City was on a bar in the Missouri River, about one mile from Loblolly Lake. On August 3, the writer counted not less than 150 Least Terns, many im-