

The American Egret and Other Herons Near Wichita, Kansas.—On September 10, 1933, Dr. Claude C. Tucker observed three American Egrets (*Casmerodius alba egretta*) in the marshy flats of Kingman Lake. He reported also seeing several Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis tabida*). Kingman Lake is situated eight miles west of Kingman, on the Ne-Ne-Seah River. To the east of the lake is a high grassy hill. From here one can clearly see the entire lake. On September 16, 1933, the Audubon Society of Kansas took a field trip to this lake. From the hill all could clearly see the glistening snow-white egrets, half hidden by the tall marsh grass. During the afternoon they were repeatedly flushed. Their black legs and yellow bills, noted by us, established their identity beyond a doubt. On these same flats three Ward's Herons (*Ardea herodias wardi*) were seen, as well as several Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*). The Sandhill Cranes were also seen from the hill and carefully studied throughout the afternoon. Toward sundown, Mr. Charles Ruff and I made our way through the dense growth of weeds to the edge of the marsh. Here we startled four cranes. Their entire plumage was a slate gray, and as they took wing and flew across the marsh we clearly noted their outstretched necks and feet.

On September 9, 1933, I visited Santa Fe Lake, sixteen miles east of Wichita. One end of the lake is overgrown with smartweed and is very marshy. While studying an American Bittern at the edge of the swamp, a large slate-blue bird flew up, uttering a familiar heron-like squawk as it took wing. Its head and neck were a dark reddish brown. This, together with its large size and black feet identified it as the Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*). It settled on the farther side of a small patch of open water. At this place there was another Little Blue Heron. How many others, if any, were hidden in the weeds, I cannot say. Its smaller cousin, the Eastern Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*), was also frequently seen.—WILFRED A. GOODMAN, *Clearwater, Kans.*

The Mockingbird in Northeastern Illinois and Southeastern Michigan.—On May 17, 1933, I was walking in the country just southwest of Chicago when I saw upon a telegraph wire a bird which I at first took for a Brown Thrasher. But careful examination at a distance of not more than a hundred feet indicated that it was a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). I am certain of this identification, since I have seen many of these birds in the South, and I followed this one about, examining it several times. I never saw it again. About July 15, 1933, near Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, I identified another Mockingbird. In fact I examined it carefully on several successive days. It always remained in the same territory. It strikes me as rather an interesting coincidence that I should twice in the same season have seen a southern species of bird, even though the places in which they were seen were rather widely separated.—CYRIL E. ABBOTT, *Morgan Park, Ill.*

The Black Vulture in Dallas County, Iowa.—An adult male Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus atratus*) was secured by Mr. Louis S. Trevarthen three miles south of Perry, Iowa, on the Raccoon River, September 17, 1933. There was but the one lone bird, in a dead tree. The specimen was presented to the University of Iowa Museum. This is the first record of this species for Iowa.—HOMER R. DILL, *University of Iowa Museum, Iowa City, Iowa.*