

Murphy ('Oceanic Birds of South America,' 1: 60, 1936), commenting at length on hydrology in relation to birds, observes: "Water temperature, rather than air temperature, may be said to govern the distribution of sea birds. The control is rarely a direct one between the warmth or coolness of the water and the sensory system of the bird. . . . In most instances . . . the control is bound up rather with a long ecological sequence—with a ladder of phenomena beginning with sunlight and photosynthesis and ending in the nature and quantity of organisms upon which birds may feed."

Observations by several ornithologists on the occurrence of *Diomedea exulans* in these same waters (but without pertinent meteorological and hydrological data) have appeared in 'The Ibis.' Saunders (*l.c.*, 1866, p. 124) notes that "albatrosses range further north in the Eastern than in the Western Atlantic." Osmaston (*ibid.*, 1931, p. 98), from a north-bound boat at the end of the first week of October, observed that the albatrosses disappeared somewhere between Lat. 17° 12' S. and Lat. 12° S. (*cf.* Lat. 15° 0' S., *supra*, from a north-bound boat). Whistler (*ibid.*, p. 342), from a south-bound vessel, first met with it on the 18th of May, somewhere between Lat. 20° S. and Lat. 22° S. Ticehurst (*ibid.*, p. 344), on a south-bound ship, first saw it on the 19th of August, in Lat. 20° S. Finally, Moreau (*ibid.*, p. 781), also travelling southward, first recorded it early in October, in Lat. 20° S.

Lat. 20° S. would thus appear to be the normal limit for the species in the Benguela Current, and voyagers on *south-bound* boats need not expect to meet with it until an individual by chance sights the ship which has entered its domain. But a *north-bound* boat will induce following birds to travel north at least as far as whatever position is reached by the ship at the nightfall next after passing that limit (*cf.* Sperling, *Ibis*, 1872, p. 76).—H. G. DEIGNAN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.* (Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.)

White Pelican in Kentucky.—While studying shorebirds on the Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, on September 5, 1938, I saw two White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) flying downstream and almost directly overhead. As far as I have been able to ascertain this is the first record of this species in the Louisville area since the time of Audubon. While Miss Mabel Slack and I watched the majestic birds alternately flap their wings and soar in unison, they circled, apparently looking for a place in which to alight, and then descended behind a dike. We ran to the barrier, crept cautiously up the wall and from over the top saw them not a hundred feet from us. They were standing at the water's edge in company with a single American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) which had joined them soon after they had alighted. Seven-power and eight-power binoculars were used to observe the birds. Approximately twenty minutes elapsed from the time the pelicans were first seen until they became frightened and took wing. Instead of continuing their course downstream they headed up the river, then turned south and flew directly over the city of Louisville.—DOROTHY MADDEN HOBSON, *Louisville, Kentucky.*

Man-o'-war-birds prey on Eastern Sooty Terns.—J. B. Watson (Papers from Tortugas Lab. Carnegie Inst. Washington, 2: no. 103, p. 212, 1908) could find no evidence that Man-o'-war-birds (*Fregata magnificens rothschildi*) preyed upon immature Eastern Sooty Terns (*Sterna fuscata fuscata*) at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, in 1907. Paul Bartsch (Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1917, p. 469-500, 1919) mentioned active predation and others have seen it occur since. The writer visited Fort Jefferson National Monument at the Dry Tortugas several times during the spring and summer of 1938 and has seen Man-o'-war-birds capture Sooty Tern chicks upon numerous occasions.