nostril, 21.5; depth of bill at nostril, 12.0; tarsus, 35.0; middle toe minus claw, 22.6; graduation of tail, 71 millimeters. The small size would strongly suggest that the bird is a female. Both of the young birds are a little larger and measure, respectively, 135, 154, 31.0, 22.2, 12.3, 41.5, 22.6, 52, and 141, 161, 31.3, 22.5, 13.5, 42.7, 23.2, 56 millimeters.

I have no first hand knowledge of *Cissilopha yucatanica rivularis* of Tabasco and Campeche recently proposed by Brodkorb (Auk, 57, 1940:547), but the measurements given by that author are far larger than those of the Dubois specimens and the race, if recognized, will retain Brodkorb's name. I mention the point since Ghiesbreght also collected extensively in Tabasco.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, October 30, 1945.*

Visitants to Humboldt Bay, California.—The writer believes that the occurrence of the following birds is uncommon enough to warrant note. On November 6, 1945, while traveling around Humboldt Bay between Arcata and Eureka, California, a single American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) was noted on the tidal flats. The bird was alone, and its light coloration made it stand out against the drab mud-flats.

On November 14, 1945, a Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*) was seen feeding in an alder swamp in company of a small group of Chestnut-backed Chickadees (*Parus rufescens*) and Ruby-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus calendula*). The writer is familiar with this warbler on its nesting grounds in the Trinity Mountains, but this is the first time that he has noted it in this vicinity. The late fall date is particularly noteworthy.—ROBERT R. TALMADGE, *Eureka, California, November 14, 1945.*

Weights of Resident and Winter Visitant Song Sparrows in Central Ohio.—In response to Wolfson's (Condor, 47, 1945:95-127) criticism of my failure (Trans. Linnaean Soc. N.Y., 4, 1937) to separate the weights of the resident and winter resident populations of *Melospiza melodia euphonia* in Columbus, Ohio, I have gone through my records and am able to present 174 weights of known resident males from October through March and 85 weights of birds I believed to be winter visitant males. Since these two classes do not differ in appearance nor in average wing measurements, behavior was the final criterion in judging status, and for this purpose the colored bands were indispensable for field identification. Residents proved themselves such by taking up territory in late January or in February. Birds with wing measurements of 65 mm. or over, trapped from November through February, that failed to take up territory were considered winter visitant males. Probably a few potential residents that failed to survive are included, as also possibly a few that settled far from Interpont, although my censuses extended one-half mile to the north and west and one and a half miles south of our house, the area to the east being closely built up and harboring few Song Sparrows. If only those "winter visitants" are considered that were known to have stayed until late February or March, 42 weights are available; the only difference in the averages, however, are 0.2-gram gains in December and January for these birds that were surely winter visitants. The earliest fall date for a known winter visitant was October 15, the latest spring dates March 27, 1931, March 8, 1932, March 27, 1933, April 1, 1934, March 11, 1936.

Weights in Grams of Male Song Sparrows on Interpont, 1931-36

	Residents			Winter Visitants		
Month	Number of weights	Extremes	Average	Number of weights	Extremes	Average
Oct.	10	19.6-23.5	22.2	14	18.9-24.0	21.5
Nov.	12	20.0-22.9	21.4	15	20.0-24.3	22.0
Dec.	16	21.7-26.8	24.5	8	21.7-23.4	22.6
Jan.	24	22.7-30.0	25.2	7	21.2-27.6	23.7
Feb.	53	20.3-28.4	23.7	26	21.6-27.9	25.1
Mar.	59	20.1-27.9	23.1	14	20.3-25.7	23.8
Apr.				1		25.8
Total	174			85		

The weights of the residents follow the expected course with its height in December and January and a falling off in February and March concomittant with territorial activity. The curve of the winter visitants lags behind, with a smaller rise in December and January (the data for these months are scanty), a peak in February, and a drop in March to the January level. The one April weight was of a bird whose three weights in February averaged 25.3 grams, and two weights in March, 24.9 grams; on April 1 I noted: "Very late to be here. Perhaps stays so very heavy, because fills up at the traps."

The only other known wintering birds on which I had a series of weights were four male Slate-colored Juncos (*Junco hyemalis*) and one immature male White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). Six weights of the four juncos in November, 1931, averaged 19.5 grams; two weights of two of the birds in December averaged 20.2 grams; and seven weights of the four birds in March, 1932, averaged 21 grams. Three weights of the White-crown in January, 1936, averaged 35.4 grams, and two weights in February, 35.4 grams; on March 18 he weighed 32.3 grams and on April 21, 32.7.

Unfortunately I have few fall weights of known summer residents. A male, known by his singing to be a bird of the year in 1931, weighed 21 grams on October 1 of that year and was last seen on October 5; he returned between April 1 and 6, 1932, and weighed 24 grams on April 11; in 1933 he returned on March 13 and weighed 23.9 grams on April 12. Three females that returned to breed the following spring were weighed in the fall of 1931: one weighed 21.5 grams on September 10 and was not recaptured in 1932; the second weighed 23 grams while in molt on September 11, 21.4 grams on October 16, and 21.3 grams on her arrival on March 28, 1932; the third weighed 20 grams on September 12 and 20.1 grams on June 12, 1932, while feeding young. As to males that might have been summer residents or transients, 8 averaged 21.6 grams in September and 21 averaged 22.2 grams in October; these weights are about the same as those of the known resident males—9 averaged 22.4 grams in September, 10 averaged 22.2 grams in October. There appears to be no evidence in these birds of increased weight in connection with fall migration.

Wolfson in experiments in California found little gain in winter in resident birds, but marked gain in spring and fall just before migration in migratory birds. My experience in Ohio shows marked gain in winter in a resident population, and equal gain in February in a migratory population, but no evidence that weight increases up to migration. The two regions have very different winter climates.

Wolfson (p. 124) "cannot agree with the implications of the statement by Nice (1937) that a decided rise in temperature in late February will strongly stimulate some male Song Sparrows to migrate." Nevertheless, my table III and charts VI, VII and VIII clearly show a very close relationship between temperature and the migration of Song Sparrows in central Ohio. I did not consider temperature the only factor involved; I pointed out (p. 55) that: "High temperatures in December, January and early February have never brought a flight. Migration is dependent on both increasing daylight and rising temperature."—MARGARET M. NICE, *Chicago, Illinois, October 29, 1945.*

Huge Migratory Flock of Purple Martins in Utah.—About sundown, on August 11, 1945, when visiting the mouth of Provo River where it empties into Utah Lake, Utah County, Utah, an enormous flock of Purple Martins (*Progne subis*) was observed in feeding flight formation over the mouth of the river, the edge of the lake and the surrounding terrain. Birds were visible in every direction as far as the eye could distinguish them. No edge to the flock could be discerned.

Mosquitoes were common at this time and the individual birds were flying back and forth in every direction, wheeling and turning at random within the flock as would appear to be characteristic of birds chasing flying prey. This action continued without interruption from the time of first observation until nearly dusk, about one-half hour.

It was then noticed that instead of an approximately even distribution of birds in random flight, greater concentrations of birds appeared in some spots than at others. This did not appear to be due to chance because the aggregations tended to remain together more and more. Although it is true that some birds were continually leaving and others joining the concentrations, the groups tended to move with coordination of the members in great sweeps or curves.

Between dusk and dark, the northern edge of the flock came into view. Apparently the flock had been moving gradually to the south and west and by dark the last wheeling stragglers had passed by and were last seen to the southwest over the lake.

Attempts were made to estimate the numbers of birds observed, but the erratic movements in flight prevented any satisfactory computation. A final guess based upon mental impression of the enormous numbers of birds involved yielded a conservative figure of 25,000 individuals, but perhaps there were two or three times that number.

The Purple Martin is a sparse nester in the mountains of Utah. In all the years of the writers field experience he has never before encountered the bird in Utah, although it has been seen elsewhere. This recent experience, however, suggests that the species is a regular migrant through Utah.—ANGUS M. WOODBURY, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 25, 1945.*

Bulwer Petrel Breeding on Eastern Hawaiian Islands.—The Bulwer Petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) is reported by Peters (Check-list of Birds of the World, 1, 1931:68) as "Breeding on islands off the coast of China; the Bonin Islands, Vulcan Islands, *the western Hawaiians* [italics mine] and Marquesas Islands in the Pacific Ocean; Madeira, the Salvages, Canary and Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic." This petrel also breeds on the eastern Hawaiian Islands on small islets off the shores of