

bers clearly that two of his boyhood friends had single specimens which they had killed in this vicinity. In Chapman's book Mr. B. F. Gault is credited with two observations at Glen Ellyn. Curiously one of the dates (given specifically in Mr. Woodruff's list of birds of this area) was May 15, 1894. On the same date of the present year, in a district quite as characteristic of prairie environment as Glen Ellyn—viz., Chicago Ridge, it was my good fortune to observe an Osprey in the act of fishing, to observe the catch and to see the fisher, after adjusting his prey so as to carry it parallel with his body, bear it high aloft and far away until both bird and burden were lost to sight.

Preparing to leave the field near the Calumet feeder of the old Illinois and Michigan canal I noticed the Osprey poised above the channel. I saw at once that he was about to plunge, but a fringe of old cat-tails obscured my view of him when he struck the water. With good glasses I saw him rise presently and could even see the yellow belly of the struggling cat-fish he had seized. A single red-wing harassed him for a moment, he turned in my direction, and twisting the fish about as remarked above, he flew over my head and passed rapidly northward.

Almost I was prepared to realize in fact my old "fourth reader" story and to see a bald eagle come swooping upon the fish hawk out of the clouds. Perhaps in another thirty years I may see that too!

EDWARD R. FORD.

SOME OHIO RECORDS AND NOTES.

Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) in Clinton County.

Writing under date of April 4, 1916, Orange Frazer reports the capture of a young bird of this species near Wilmington, on July 23, 1909. It was held in captivity for some days, but was finally released. It is reported to have died shortly after it was released. An account of this capture was published in an issue of the Wilmington, Ohio, Journal-Republican at some date subsequent to April 4, 1916. This account is stated to be a reprint from an issue of the Clinton Republican of July 1, 1909. The boys who made the capture were Howard Bryan and Willard Wildman. The account includes a full description with careful measurements. There seems to be no doubt about the correctness of the identification.

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) in Ashtabula County.

On page 286 of Vol. 34 of the Auk, in F. Seymour Hersey's discussion of "The Status of the Black-throated Loon (*Gavia arctica*) as a North American Bird," I find this quotation from myself: "Dr. Wheaton mentions the capture of one specimen, but on hearsay evidence. I had several reports of specimens captured by trust-

worthy persons, but I cannot vouch for them personally. A specimen was sent to me two years ago from Painesville, purporting to be a Black-throated, but I did not make it out as such, and so sent it to Oberholser, who pronounced it a Red-throated." I could never make the specimen out anything but a Pacific (*Gavia pacifica*), hence the record was never published. Upon an inquiry about the specimen from Mr. A. C. Bent, the description and measurements were sent to him, with an offer of the specimen should he desire to examine it. In reply Mr. Bent states that there can be no question that the specimen is *pacifica*. Therefore this is the first Ohio record for this species.

The bird was shot by some fishermen at Ashtabula Harbor, on February 19, 1909, and was sent to the Oberlin College museum by Dr. A. W. Hopkins.

LYNDS JONES.

THE FALL MIGRATION OF 1918 IN NORTHERN OHIO.

Winter rarely begins in earnest in northern Ohio before the first week in December. At the present writing (December 6) the ground is still unfrozen, the grass is green, many hardy plants are still growing. There have been two light falls of snow, which would be called hardly more than traces, because they disappeared during the day after the fall occurred.

In marked contrast, the middle of October, 1917, witnessed the beginning of that memorable cold winter season. But preceding that early wintry weather there had been weeks of unusually low temperature, during which most of the insectivorous birds left for their winter homes. As far as the bird life was concerned winter had set in during the middle of October.

In spite of the late frost and the almost continuous warm weather of September and October, 1918, the southward movement of the birds occurred this year at the same time that it did last year. It seemed strange indeed to go into the woods in October, when warblers and sparrows and thrushes may usually be found, and meet only the regular winter birds, grouped in their regular companies.

If it be true that the experience of one unfavorable season is enough to cause an early migration the next season, even when the conditions are favorable for a later stay, it would seem that the point that young birds migrate because of the example set by the older birds is well taken.

LYNDS JONES.