

The 1932 Fall Migration at Cleveland's Public Square.—In my searches at the Public Square in Cleveland in the fall of 1932, I was successful in finding nineteen species of native birds. From August 29, when the first warbler appeared, a little greenish fellow of undetermined species, until December 17, when the one remaining White-throated Sparrow was last seen, I made eighty-nine visits and found birds on all but fifteen days. The season was somewhat warmer than normal. My records are as follows:

Species	First Record	Last Record	No. of Days Seen	Largest No. in one Day
Sparrow Hawk	Nov. 18	.....	1	1
Bob-white	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	3	1
Herring Gull	Nov. 1	Nov. 17	3	5
Northern Flicker	Oct. 7	.....	1	1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	2	1
Blue Jay	Oct. 1	.....	1	1
Winter Wren	Oct. 14	.....	1	1
Catbird	Oct. 1	Oct. 21	13	2
Hermit Thrush	Oct. 14	.....	1	1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Sept. 26	.....	1	1
Palm Warbler	Sept. 16	Oct. 13	12	3
Northern Yellow-throat	Sept. 24	Oct. 15	12	2
Savannah Sparrow	Oct. 4	.....	1	2
Tree Sparrow	Oct. 19	Nov. 23	3	2
White-crowned Sparrow	Sept. 23	Nov. 22	32	6
White-throated Sparrow	Sept. 23	Dec. 17	67	19
Lincoln's Sparrow	Sept. 23	Oct. 29	16	2
Swamp Sparrow	Oct. 7	Dec. 5	22	1
Song Sparrow	Sept. 26	Nov. 10	23	6

The most unexpected migrant of the season was the Bob-white which spent three active days about the one large bush in the Square, not particularly fearful of the many passersby. It arrived on a raw, windy day, probably forced down in a flight across the city. The Blue Jay flew about among the plane trees, screaming merrily, and followed by a dozen chattering English Sparrows. This must have been the first jay these city-bred sparrows had ever seen.

An idea of the length of time which individual birds may spend at the Square is indicated by the following. A tailless palm warbler showed up first on September 19 and was seen at intervals until October 3 when it had acquired a fair start at a new tail. This example, of course, might be considered a cripple, but the bird seemed to fly well. Incidentally this bird wagged its taillessness just as energetically as any completely equipped palm warbler.

The Starling population of the Square amounted to some 15,000 again this season and persisted in greater numbers than usual through the mild winter.—WILLIAM H. WATTERSON, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

A Heavy Case of Internal Parasitism of the Belted Kingfisher.—

A Belted Kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon alcyon*) brought to me on December 24, 1931, by Alden Risser, proved to be rather heavily parasitized. Mr. Risser reported that the bird was unable to fly more than a few rods, and it was easily taken in the hand after a few such flights. Since no external injuries were apparent it was thought at first that starvation may have caused the weakness of the bird, for most of the fishing grounds of the kingfisher are frozen in this region at the season indicated. However, the stream near which the bird was taken was open in many places, and an examination of the stomach contents of the bird disclosed the remains of two small fishes, only one of which could be identified, a stickleback (*Eucalia inconstans*).