

**The 1933 Fall Migration at Cleveland's Public Square.**—I found fewer birds this season at the Square than the past few years, being successful in identifying only fifteen species, none of them uncommon or unexpected here. In the period from September 1, with the arrival of a Redstart, until December 29, when a flock of Herring Gulls was seen, I made ninety visits and found native, wild birds on all but twenty-four days. The season was somewhat colder than normal, particularly in mid-November, when there was an unusual amount of snow. My records are as follows.

Species	First Record	Last Record	No. of Days Seen	Largest No. in one Day
Herring Gull	Dec. 29	.....	1	50+
Northern Flicker	Oct. 6	.....	1	1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Oct. 6	.....	1	2
Eastern Robin	Oct. 26	.....	1	1
Eastern Hermit Thrush	Sept. 29	.....	1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Oct. 25	.....	1	1
Black-poll Warbler	Sept. 29	.....	1	1
Northern Yellow-throat	Sept. 19	Oct. 7	5	2
Redstart	Sept. 1	.....	1	1
Tree Sparrow	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	2	3
White-crowned Sparrow	Oct. 2	Nov. 7	22	5
White-throated Sparrow	Sept. 11	Dec. 15	56	16
Lincoln's Sparrow	Sept. 26	Dec. 8	29	4
Swamp Sparrow	Sept. 27	Oct. 28	4	2
Song Sparrow	Sept. 25	Dec. 8	28	4

The maze of supports of a large sign-board erected in the Square for the NRA afforded an excellent refuge for several species, and at the same time made observations rather difficult. The Northern Flicker on October 6 flew around the Square two or three times, looking for a friendly haven, and then flew off without alighting. An interesting partial albino White-throated Sparrow stayed several days. The head, nape, throat and upper breast were white except for two short bits of the usual dark stripes appearing on the forehead and the nape. An interesting bit of bird psychology showed one day. I was watching a small group of English Sparrows, when every one of them suddenly cocked an eye upward. There was an Eastern Robin flying over about fifty feet above, and apparently its difference in aspect from the usual pigeons, Starlings, and sparrows brought immediate attention.—WILLIAM H. WATTERSON, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

**Two Unusual Sight Records at Toledo, Ohio.**—On February 25, 1934, a Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) was reported by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stearns of Toledo, Ohio. The bird was seen in a patch of open water in the Maumee River (otherwise entirely covered with ice at that time) back of the Acme Power House, which stands on the banks of the river within the city limits of Toledo. On February 27, 1934, what was presumably the same bird was seen by Louis W. Campbell. This gull was feeding and resting in the small patch of open water back of the power house along with a large flock of Herring Gulls and several varieties of ducks. Conditions were such that it was possible to approach within 200 feet of the Glaucous Gull. Its size was arrived at by direct comparison with Herring Gulls and American Mergansers. As a further check, the size of the bill was also noted to eliminate both the Iceland Gull and an albino Herring Gull. The bird resembled the second year Glaucous Gull, as depicted on color plate V by Fuertes in the "Birds of New York", especially in the color of the bill.

On February 16, 1934, an adult Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) was seen back of the power house mentioned above, by John Stophlet of Toledo, Ohio. On February 18, 1934, an immature Great Black-backed Gull was seen by Louis and Bernard Campbell on the ice at the rapids of the Maumee River, about one mile south of the village of Maumee, Ohio. Identification was made by direct comparison with both adult and immature Herring Gulls. Presence of black primaries eliminated the Glaucous Gull. The bird was pursued about a mile in an unsuccessful attempt to collect it. Throughout the chase, it was at all times possible to separate it from the flock with which it was flying.—LOUIS W. and BERNARD R. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio*.

**On the Specimens of *Fregata magnificens* in the University of Iowa Museum.**—In a recent article, "Frigate-Birds of the West American Coast" (*Condor*, XXXV, pp. 148-150), H. S. Swarth calls attention to the lack of specimens and measurements of the Frigate-bird in sufficient numbers to demonstrate accurately whether *Fregata magnificens* Mathews might be satisfactorily divided into various geographic races. The following data may prove of interest in furthering such a study.

The University of Iowa Museum contains a series of twenty-one Texas specimens of *Fregata magnificens*, secured by D. H. Talbot and his collectors during 1885 along the southeast Gulf Coast, and six Bahama specimens, which were secured by C. C. Nutting and E. G. Decker, during 1888 and 1893, respectively.

The series of Texas birds consists of four adult males, seven adult females, and ten in immature plumage, nine of which are females. Specimens were secured at various times during the summer of 1885 as follows: Two at Rincon, May 22 and 25; one at "Steam-boat Dug-out", June 6; eight at Matagorda Bay, June 7 and 8; eight at the "Shell Banks", July 4 and 5; and Two at Corpus Pass, August 1.

There is reasonable consistency in the coloration of plumage in the various individuals of the same sex and age. All of the adult males have wing-coverts of a uniform glossy black, there being no indication of a rusty bar on the lesser wing-coverts. There is a predominately purplish sheen to the lanceolate scapulars and interscapulars, but the general effect varies considerably, depending upon the extent of the greenish reflections (which normally occupy the terminal third of the feather in these specimens), and the direction, with regard to the light, in which the specimen is held for examination. The head and throat of the adult female are black; the feathers of the breast are white, as well as those extending on the flanks. In the folded wing of the females the brownish feathers of the lesser wing-coverts form a conspicuous bar. The color of this bar varies somewhat between rusty-brown and gray, depending upon the amount of wear on the lighter margins of each feather. In the white-headed immatures this bar along the wing averages lighter than in the females.

The following Texas specimens of *Fregata magnificens* are now in the University of Iowa Museum. All measurements (in millimeters) were recently taken by the writer. The wing was measured across the chord; the tail from the insertion of the central tail feathers to the tip of the longest rectrix. Besides the measurements of exposed culmen, the distance from the angle of the jaw to the tip of the upper mandible was taken.