

the summer. The four original birds stayed by themselves on the lake, and would not allow the other two to come near them, but pursued them whenever they could get near them. All birds were wing-clipped at the time, but were pinioned before being taken to winter quarters.

The following spring two of the original four birds mated and started building a nest during the latter part of April. The site chosen was in a cattail marsh in the Oconomowoc River, where the stream flows into Fowler Lake. It could easily be seen from a bridge, and as a number of people came to observe the building operations, the pair abandoned this site and moved to a more secluded spot farther up stream. On June 8, 1931, the pair was seen on the lake with five newly hatched young, which must have been less than twenty-four hours old.

The Mute Swan is ordinarily supposed not to mate before three years of age, but this pair was approximately two years of age at the time of producing young.—WILLIAM JOHNSTON HOWARD, *Petoskey, Mich.*

**The 1934 Fall Migration at Cleveland's Public Square.**—Migrating birds were much less common at the Square this season than most years, according to my observations. The only reason that I can propose is that, with the unusual amount of clear weather which occurred during the fall months, migrants were flying higher over Lake Erie on their southward journey, and passed over the city before descending to rest in more attractive surroundings beyond the congested area.

My records for the ten species which I observed this season are as follows:

Species	First Record	Last Record	No. Days Seen	Largest No. in One Day
Canada Goose	Nov. 1	—	1	8
Sparrow Hawk	Sept. 13	Dec. 20	4	1
Herring Gull	Sept. 17	Dec. 17	11	9
Mourning Dove	Aug. 23	—	1	1
Northern Yellow-throat	Sept. 19	Oct. 22	2	1
White-crowned Sparrow	Sept. 19	Oct. 27	2	1
White-throated Sparrow	Oct. 2	Nov. 7	19	3
Song Sparrow	Oct. 10	Oct. 15	2	1
Swamp Sparrow	Oct. 8	—	1	1
Lincoln Sparrow	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	2	1

In addition, evening newspapers carried a story on October 2 that an American Bittern (identified by a qualified ornithologist) had been captured alive in the Square that morning. The geese and the Mourning Dove, the only new additions to my list, were observed flying over at a low altitude.

Starlings were as numerous as ever. This year they took over the terminal tower as one of their roosting spots, many of them finding crannies five or six hundred feet above the street, where a strong wind is blowing much of the time. This must have been a miserable roost in severe weather, but it seemed to make little difference.—WILLIAM H. WATTERSON, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

**Some Corrections.**—I should like to make the following corrections to my article on Walter John Hoxie in the WILSON BULLETIN, XLVI, September, 1934: On page 173, in the map of the Sea Islands, "Hunters Island" should read Hunting Island. On page 174, last line, the date should read July 2, 1906. On page 176, line 17, it was a mistake to say that "Later observations have confirmed Hoxie's records" of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Hoxie's notes indicate one was taken on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, on May 5, 1886, but thus far the whereabouts of the specimen is unknown. Among Hoxie's