

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

papers is a letter to him from Arthur T. Wayne, dated June 25, 1908, in which Mr. Wayne writes: "... Mr. W. W. Worthington ... mentioned that you had taken a Buff-breasted Sandpiper on St. Helena Island and that he had seen and identified it as a bird of that species. ... Please let me know to whom you sold it." In 1934 neither Mr. Hoxie nor Mr. Worthington could give any definite information leading to what disposition was made of the specimen. There appear to be no authentic records of this bird in the spring on the South Atlantic coast. My attention was called to this error relative to the Buff-breasted Sandpiper by Messrs. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., and Edward von S. Dingle.—WM. G. FARGO, *Jackson, Mich.*

**The Savannah Sparrow in Maryland.**—I was much interested in the article by Thomas E. Shields on the Savannah Sparrow in West Virginia in the March, 1935, number of the *WILSON BULLETIN* (pp. 35-42). Since there is no reference to Maryland in the article in question, I wonder whether the writer overlooked my records of the species from the adjoining county of Garrett in western Maryland. On page 438 of the 1909 volume of the *Auk*, *P. sandwichensis* is reported from Mount Lake Park, near Oakland, territory essentially of the same nature as at Terra Alta. Again, on page 599 of the 1920 volume of the same journal it is reported from Accident, Garret County, twenty miles north of Oakland, where it was rather common that summer. They, no doubt, had been nesting. Under date of July 17, 1920, I have this remark in my notes: "A Savannah is still singing in Boyer's pasture." I did not look for nests—with such a wealth of interesting material and so many fine spots to go to, I did not take much time off to look for nests, excepting such as were easy to find. However, a boy brought me a nest from the same pasture earlier in the season, which I took to be one of the species in question. It certainly was not a nest of the Song Sparrow or of the Vesper Sparrow, the only other ones that could have come into consideration. We replaced the nest, but I failed to note in my book what became of it.—C. W. G. EHRIG, *River Forest, Ill.*

**Chuck-wills-widow Collected in Southeastern Iowa.**—On November 12, 1934, Wm. L. Talbot of Keokuk, Iowa, wrote that on June 17, 1933, while visiting on a farm on Sugar Creek, seven miles from the mouth of the Des Moines River in Lee County, the owner called attention to a peculiar type of "Whip-poor-will call" which he had heard for the preceding few evenings. After Talbot had heard the song, and upon his suggestion, the bird was collected.

The specimen was satisfactorily identified by the late Dr. C. E. Ehinger, of Keokuk, and Talbot as the Chuck-wills-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*). Notes made by Dr. Ehinger at the time were as follows: "The measurements corresponded to those in Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States.' The identification was made more certain by the presence of lateral filaments on the bristly feathers on the side of the mouth. A Whip-poor-will was heard singing along the bluff at the same time as the Chuck-wills-widow and there was very little similarity in the voices." Unfortunately, the specimen was too badly shot to be preserved as a skin.

This is believed to be the first Iowa occurrence of this southern species, although it breeds in northern Missouri and southern Illinois.—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa.*