

reason the Gulls are very tame and allow an observer to approach to the water's edge and study their markings at his lesiure.

On July 7, 1922, I visited the above locality and found about two hundred Bonaparte's Gulls, a few of which had black heads while many others ranged through varying degrees of smutty-heads to the usual plumage of winter; these last were in the majority.

During 1926, I visited the place on June 16, July 14 and 28, August 25 and September 6. On each date, except the last, there were about a hundred Bonaparte's Gulls present, on the last day there were only a few. On the earlier visits, there were about the same proportion of black and smutty headed birds to be seen as in 1922, but, as the season advanced, they decreased in number until only birds in the young or winter plumage were to be found.

This summer, 1927, I made visits to the locality on May 18, June 8 and 29, July 13 and 27, August 20 and 31, finding about the same number of birds and range of plumages as in 1926.

Neither Forbush nor Bent speak very definitely of the obvious habit of this species of summering on the Atlantic coast in some numbers when apparently it should be in northern Canada or on the Yukon. Evidently there is room for much interesting inquiry into the habits of the species, with the possibility of finding some breeding station nearer New England than is now known.

The records given above for 1922 and 1926 were published in 'The Bulletin of the Essex County Ornithological Club' for those years.—ARTHUR P. STUBBS, 14 Fiske Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

Occurrence of the Old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) at Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.—Within a mile of the city limits of Athens, and on the grounds of the Athens Country Club, lies a small lake covering approximately four acres that affords exceptional opportunities for the study of migrating water fowl. It is the only body of water of any size where hunting is prohibited, and Ducks can be found there throughout the fall and early spring, and to a limited extent even during the winter months. On December 19, 1926, after four days of clear cold weather, with the temperature each morning between 24 and 28° F., a female Old-squaw appeared. I knew of no previous record for this species in the state. The bird was feeding close to the shore, diving repeatedly for food during the few minutes it was watched, and was not very timid, permitting me to stand within a hundred feet of it without showing much concern. At the farther end of the lake were seven Scaup Ducks (*Marila affinis*) but the Old-squaw showed no desire to join them, nor, did it utter any sound whatsoever. The following day I found it still there, and for almost a month it lingered retaining its unsociable disposition, and its silence. The Scaups seen from day to day varied considerably in number. On the 15th of January the temperature dropped abruptly to 16° F., and when on the following morning I went to the lake I witnessed a rather

interesting sight. The entire lake was covered with a sheet of ice, with the exception of an opening possibly ten feet across, that I am confident was only prevented from freezing over by the untiring activity of the Old-squaw. There was certainly no other reason why there should have been any open water, for the ice was tested near the shore and found to be almost half an inch thick. While I watched the bird, and it showed remarkably little fear of me, it was continually diving and coming up where the thin ice was forming at the edge of the open water and breaking it off, in this way unquestionably keeping itself from being gradually frozen in and forced to hunt other open water. Undoubtedly the desire for food was responsible for much of this activity, but it was interesting to note that it never came up except where the thin ice was forming. It was a losing fight, however, for the temperature dropped even lower that night, and the following morning I found the lake finally frozen over and the bird gone. Almost three months later, on the 10th of April, there occurred here an unusual and unexpected flight of Red-breasted Mergansers (*Mergus serrator*), flocks appearing that day on practically all the bodies of water of any size about Athens, and in one flock resting on the city reservoir I was very much interested to see a female Old-squaw. I had no way of knowing of course that this was the same bird that I saw in December.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.*

Canada Goose Migration at Saginaw, Mich.—Just for the purpose of recording date of migration I have the following to tell about the southward movement of Canada Geese over the Saginaw, Michigan, district:

A great many residents of Saginaw were awakened shortly after midnight the morning of October 29, 1927, by the calls of Wild Geese. The early part of the night was clear, but shortly after midnight a thunder storm came up. Whether the Geese were confused by electric lights of the city is a question, but from all parts of the city came reports of these circling Geese and their calling. These Geese were reported from so many different parts of the city that an unusual number of them must have been circling the town over a wide area.

Saturday morning, October 29, I went to see if I could find a Woodcock or two, and drove forty miles north of Saginaw to the headquarters of the Kawkawlin River. There two farmers told me the same story about Geese calling in the night and quantities passing there. It was just 9:00 A.M. and I could still hear Geese calling and see them high in the sky in flocks of a hundred, two hundred or three hundred passing south, so there must have been a very large migration extending over a wide pathway.—W. B. MERSHON, *Saginaw, Mich.*

Whistling Swan at Marthas Vineyard, Mass.—On July 28, 1927, eight white Swans, probably *Olor columbianus*, were seen off Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts. They were on the ocean about two miles to the southwest of Gay Head, between that promontory and the island of