

**Audubon's Warbler in Northern Ohio.**—On April 30, 1931, I observed an Audubon's Warbler (*Dendroica a. auduboni*) at the head of the Upper Lake in Shaker Lakes Park, Cleveland, Ohio. The bird was a bright male and was accompanied by a female bird which might have been either *D. auduboni* or *D. coronata*, its markings being rather obscure. The throat of the male was bright yellow; the tail showed more white in flight than *D. coronata* (I made a particular note of this fact, although I was not aware at the time that this was a distinguishing feature); the breast was apparently more heavily marked with black than that of *D. coronata*; the call note was indistinguishable from that of the eastern form. The bird was observed several times at 25 to 30 feet through 8 × glasses in bright sunlight.

The next day I studied the series of specimens of *D. auduboni* in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

On May 3, 1931, I again visited this place and found the bird within 100 feet of the spot at which I had first seen it. With the characters of the skins I had examined fresh in my mind I noted all the field marks again, reassuring myself that my original identification was correct.

Mr. John Aldrich of the Cleveland Museum informs me that this is the first record for Audubon's Warbler in Ohio and believes that it is only the third record for the territory east of the Mississippi.—WILLIAM H. WAT-  
TERSON, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

**Hermit Warbler in Minnesota.**—On May 3, 1931, I took a Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*) in a tamarack swamp about a mile north of Cambridge, Isanti County, Minnesota. The bird is a full-plumaged male and is now in the collection of the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History. This is the first record of this species for Minnesota.—ALDEN RISSER, *1012 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.*

**Eastern Records for the Russet-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata ustulata*).**—In the collection of the Carnegie Museum are two specimens of this western bird from eastern localities. A female example (No. 6435) from Smith's Island, Virginia, May 21, 1899 (Percy M. Shufeldt), is a close counterpart of our Oregon series of *ustulata*, and must have been a stray bird that got off its course in the northward migration. No. 29,797, from Shelter Island, New York, October 2, 1894 (W. W. Worthington), I would also refer to the western race, with which it agrees exactly in the color of the upper parts; the spots on the breast, however, are rather darker, more as in *swainsoni*, but I lay this to season.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

#### **Additional Species for the Georgia List.—**

*Larus hyperboreus.* GLAUCOUS GULL.—It is seldom that one can sit in the shade of his own vine and fig tree, and have rare species come to his very door, but recently I have taken two of these large white winged Gulls, and both were shot from the deck of the dredge, while working near Quarantine Station, below Savannah. One female was taken on February 28,

1931 and another, also a female, on April 14, while one, possibly the last one collected, was seen near the city, fourteen miles away, on April 6.

So far I have been unable to find any records of this species in this state, and there are no South Carolina records, according to Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr.

The first bird shows much darker plumage than the last, but both are distinctly immature birds, both because of the feathers of the tail and back marked with color, and by the color of the iris, which in each case was brown. I have assumed that this species parallels the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) in that the color of the iris is brown in young, and yellow in the fully adult bird. Coues in his 'Key to North American Birds' says that the eye is yellow in the Glaucous Gull. Other works at hand do not mention any change of color with age in this or the Herring Gull, but it is perfectly apparent in the flock of Herring Gulls that has been with us all winter. The bill color in the birds taken was also that of a young bird.

I am indebted to Mr. Ernest Wells, of this plant, for noticing the first bird, and for calling me from my work when it returned the next day. He was also present when we saw the one on April 6 and we both marked the whiteness and large size, as compared with the other species present.

*Pluvialis dominica dominica*. GOLDEN PLOVER.—A single bird, taken on Oysterbed Island, Georgia, on April 10, 1931, is the only record of this species in recent years, though in the time of its abundance elsewhere, it may have been more common here in migration. This bird was alone, though in the vicinity of some Wilson's Plovers, which birds were going through their courtship antics. All over the several miles of beach near, Black-bellied Plovers were scattered, and it seems odd this bird did not seek their company. It was partially moulted into summer plumage, and was a male.

Wayne, in his 'Birds of South Carolina' (1910) mentions one specimen taken in that state, and Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 146, page 193) tells of several from the Atlantic coast south of North Carolina, all of which are fall records. Howell, in 'Birds of Alabama' records none from that state, despite the fact Alabama is nearer the spring migration route, than this part of Georgia.

The record is all the more remarkable because of the scarcity of spring records, among the few casual appearances of the species on this part of the coast.—IVAN R. TOMKINS. *U. S. Dredge 'Morgan,' Savannah, Ga.*

**Some Bird Records from Florida.**—*Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis*. BROWN PELICAN.—When in 1923 the Brown Pelicans deserted Pelican Island near Sebastian, Florida, they were reported to have gone to a crescent shaped island southeast of the old "Haul Over Canal" in the south end of Mosquito Lagoon in Brevard County, Florida. I endeavored to gather from older residents of that region what evidence I could as to the previous occupation of that island. I wondered whether it was a new island for the Pelicans or if they had returned to an ancestral home. Some evidence seemed to favor the latter conclusion.