

The waterfowl at this rural location (Oak Openings Park, 20 miles west of Toledo, Ohio) are pinioned but not fenced in or restrained in any other way. Earlier in the season Canada Geese, Snow Geese, and other Mallards had nested around the pond or on the numerous islands in it. The swans had not attempted to nest here.

I related this incident to Arthur E. Staebler at the Kellogg Bird Sanctuary, near Battle Creek, Michigan, where the swans were obtained. He said that he attributed to Whooper Swans the deaths of at least five young Canada Geese (up to the size of adult Mallards) and one adult Canada Goose the same spring. He did not have an opportunity to observe the details, but the method seemed to be the same as described here.—HAROLD MAYFIELD, 2557 Portsmouth Ave., Toledo 13, Ohio.

First Flight of Trumpeter Swans, *Cygnus buccinator*.—During the morning of June 16, 1951, the last of three Trumpeter Swan cygnets was hatched from a clutch of five eggs on a small pond near Jackson Lake, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, at an elevation of approximately 6,750 feet. On October 4, and occasionally thereafter until October 14, the young were checked for ability to fly. On October 14 one cygnet was able to take off and circle the pond with its parents for approximately three minutes before it disappeared from view. Another of the cygnets was able to reach a height of about 20 feet and to circle the pond once; the third was unable to arise from the water. Using October 14 as a fair date for first flight of this family of cygnets, 120 days elapsed from hatching to first flight. On October 16 the whole family left the pond for the season.

The pond was frozen November 2. With development of approximately four months in this case, it is significant that some of the swans of the region, reared on shallow ponds at much higher altitudes (up to 7,800 ft.) and consequent shorter periods of open water if thermal areas are not involved, may not reach the flight stage.—JAMES R. SIMON, Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, Moran, Wyoming.

Introduction of the Domestic Pigeon.—Recently there has been an epidemic of trichomoniasis (canker), caused by *Trichomonas gallinae*, among the Mourning Doves, *Zenaidura macroura*, in the southeastern states. The outbreak has prompted the suggestion that the extinction of the Passenger Pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*, was due to the acquirement of this disease from the Domestic Pigeon, *Columba livia*, or other birds (Stabler and Herman, Trans. 16th N. Amer. Wildl. Conf., 1951: 159). Disease, particularly "canker," has been frequently suggested as the cause of the disappearance of the Passenger Pigeon, but there is no record of the finding of pigeons that had died of disease. Contrary to the general belief, the Domestic Pigeon was introduced by the earliest colonists. "Canker" is an old disease among Domestic Pigeons and was mentioned by Moore ('Columbarium,' 1735: 16). In fact the Passenger Pigeon had an opportunity to acquire trichomoniasis, or any of the other diseases to which the Domestic Pigeon is heir, over a period of three centuries.

The first introduction of the Domestic Pigeon appears to have been by the French. Lescarbot ('History of New France,' 3:226, 232, 1914) wrote of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1606, that the only domestic animals were hens and pigeons, and added: "There are such a quantity of them [eagles] in those parts that often they ate our pigeons, and we had to keep a sharp look-out for them." A plate in Champlain's 'Works' (2: plate IV, op. p. 39, 1925) shows the *Colombier* of his "habitation" built at Quebec in 1608. The 'Jesuit Relations' (28: 145, 1948; and 30: 153, 1898) of 1646 and 1647 mention gifts from the Governor of Canada of eight young pigeons (*pigeonneaux*) and six pigeons (*pigeons*). Boucher ('Histoire veritable du Canada,' 1664: 73) says: "Les oyseaux que l'on apporté de France, sont Poules, Poules-d'Indes,

et des Pigeons." Eight years later Denys ('Histoire naturelle,' 1672: 333) was to accuse the mink and weasel of making war against the hens and pigeons (*aux poulles, aux pigeons*).

The English were little behind the French. The Council of the Virginia Company ('Records,' 3: 532, 1933) sent a letter, dated December 5, 1621, to the Governor and Council in Virginia stating that "Pidgeons" and other commodities were being forwarded, "the preservation & encrease whereof we recomend vnto you."

Lucy Downing ('Winthrop Papers,' Mass. Hist. Soc., 4: 343, 1944) wrote to Governor John Winthrop in Massachusetts, about 1642: "I hope some piggions are come to your hands and more had bin sent if I had had a larger thinge to put them in, but if you pleas to return the cage it shall be filld agayne." At Westover, Virginia, William Byrd ('Secret Diary,' 1941: 505) was raising pigeons. On March 24, 1712, his people raised the "pigeon house" to place pillars beneath it.

An entry in the journal of Diron D'Artaguette, made at New Orleans on September 11, 1722, mentions that men were being employed to build a pigeon house (Mereness, 'Travels in the American Colonies,' 1916: 23).

The French had pigeons in the Great Lakes region at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Detroit was founded by Cadillac in 1702. The inventory of his estate in 1711 contains the item: "Also a dove-cot raised on four wooden posts six feet high, ten square . . ." (Mich. Hist. Colls., 33: 519, 664, 1904). This dovecote was valued at 400 livres in 1720. In 1712 Dubuisson (Mich. Hist. Colls., 33: 538, 1904) complained that the Indians at Detroit subjected him to a thousand insults, one of which was the killing of pigeons.

Pigeons were raised in considerable quantities at Fort de Chartres (Kaskaskia), Illinois. Morgan (Ill. Hist. Colls., 16: 481, 1921) wrote from this post in 1768: "I have a pigeon House built in the Shape of Parson Smith's Folly & full as large—I it contains more than two hundred couple—there had been at one Time upwards of five hundred Couple in it as the House was vacant a long While before I removed here & no care taken of them they are greatly diminished . . ." Regarding this fort De Peyster (Wis. Hist. Colls., 11: 136, 1888) reported in 1779 that there were "a few Swivels mounted in Pidgeen Houses."

While in Florida in 1773, William Bartram ('Travels in Georgia and Florida,' Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., 33, 2: 150, 167, 1943) wrote that the chicken snake climbs the dovecotes and destroys the eggs and young of the pigeons.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Department of Wildlife Management, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin*.

The Nomenclature of Certain Bulbuls (*Pycnonotus*): a Reconsideration.—The Marquess M. Hachisuka, in 'Contributions to the Birds of Hainan' (Orn. Soc. Japan, Suppl. Publ. No. 15, October 30, 1939) named "*Otocompsa jocosa hainanensis*" (p. 74) and "*Molpastes cafer insularis*" (p. 75), each based upon a single specimen in the Momiya Collection from "Nauchan, Hainan." Since no other example of either of these familiar door-yard species has ever been reported from Hainan, I felt bound to assume, in my revisions of *Pycnonotus jocosus* (Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 38: 279–281, 1948) and of *Pycnonotus aurigaster* (*ibid.*, 39: 274–277, 1949), that Hachisuka's types were escaped cage birds, representative of some well-known continental race.

I have recently learned that "Nauchan, Hainan" is an imaginary locality, and that the types came, in fact, from Naochow (an island in the French territory of Kwangchow, off the southern coast of Kwangtung), where the two species are common. In the light of this new knowledge, I wrote to the Marquess Hachisuka for further details, which are now at hand. Since data for the type specimens at the