

instance there was no such distinguishing mark as in the case of the plover, so that the evidence of its being the same bird each time was not so satisfactory, but I believe this was the fact. It was a late date here for this species, the latest in fact, on record, and although during this period I visited all the likely spots in our area I found no others of its kind.

So, too, I saw on October 8, 12, and 15, a period covering eight days, a little band of Dowitchers. Here again is a species that is decidedly uncommon here at this time of the year, there being only three previous fall records. Bent, indeed, gives no fall dates for any of the north-central states. There were three birds in the small flock in question and they were found each time in the same place, wading about in the shallow water of a tiny bay, feeding industriously with bills pointed downward in true Dowitcher fashion.

No variation in plumage could be discerned in any of these birds from day to day, a fact which is of only negative value since none but young birds are likely to appear so late in the year and they would look much alike. Their scarcity at this season, however, and the fact that they were always found in the same spot makes it highly probable that they were the same individuals. If this is so they were surely traveling in a leisurely manner.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wis.*

Migration Notes on Swans West of the Mississippi.—During the hunting season of 1929, two reports of swans were received. Early in November a swan was shot and wounded at Honey Creek Lake, near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The bird was turned over to the State Game Farm, at Clive, Iowa. In the latter part of November, a hunter killed a swan at Swan Lake, near O'Neill, Nebraska, and he gave the bird to a Federal Game Warden.

The fall of 1930 furnished several records of the Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*). Two hunters killed a swan near Castana, Iowa, about forty miles south of Sioux City, during the last part of October. At about this same time eight swans were destroyed by hunters at Mountain Lake, in southwestern Minnesota. These birds were all given to a game warden. This same week witnessed the slaughter of six swans at Appleton, in western Minnesota, but in this case the birds were confiscated by a game warden and the men were fined ten dollars for each swan. I believe these latter birds were sent to the University of Minnesota Museum. Two immature swans were shot by error on October 20, 1930, from a sandbar in the Missouri River about a mile or two above the mouth of the Big Sioux River, which would be opposite the South Dakota shore. Both birds were identified by T. C. Stephens as *columbianus*, and were later turned over to the resident game warden.

Near the middle of November, three wounded swans were found by Game Warden C. C. Watters, of Long Prairie, Minnesota. One of the birds died and was given to the high school and the other two were cared for by Mr. Watters. The last swan reported killed was on November 23, when hunters at Yankton, South Dakota, saw two of the birds and shot one of them. This swan was identified as a Whistling Swan by Dr. A. P. Larrabee, of Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.

The writer thinks that the birds recorded above were in most cases not shot at deliberately, but were actually mistaken for Snow Geese, which come through this region in great numbers. Another comment is that these swans

are often reported as Trumpeter Swans (*Olor buccinator*) but most likely all the swans here recorded as taken in this region have been of the smaller species.

Two sight records of swans are also worthy of mention. During the first part of November, 1930, Mr. M. A. Mather, of Sioux City, saw a flock of about fifteen swans fly over Badger Lake, Monona County, Iowa. Early in December, 1930, a flock of swans was reported at Phoenix, in northern Nebraska, and was said to be the only flock known to have passed through that region in the last ten years.

Mr. B. W. Cartwright, of Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, Canada, reported a very heavy flight of Whistling Swans at Lakes Manitoba and Whitewater, during the fall of 1930. The above 1930 records show that the flight was more abundant than usual, and that it was well scattered.—WM. YOUNGORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

The 1930 Fall Migration at Cleveland's Public Square.—Between August 7, 1930, and December 29, 1930, a check of birds present at the Public Square in Cleveland, Ohio, revealed a total of thirty-one species, visits being made nearly every day except Sundays in this period. This locality was described in my report published in the WILSON BULLETIN of June, 1930 (Vol. XLII, No. 2). The following is my list of species seen this year:

Species	First Record	Last Record	No. of Days Seen	Largest No. in One Day
Herring Gull.....	Oct. 18	Dec. 16	10	8
Sora.....	Oct. 1		1	1
Duck Hawk.....	Oct. 24		1	1
Sparrow Hawk.....	Aug. 25	Nov. 17	10	2
Bobolink.....	Aug. 7	Aug. 21	12	1
Savannah Sparrow.....	Sep. 30	Oct. 2	3	1
White-crowned Sparrow.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 16	10	1
White-throated Sparrow.....	Sep. 24	Nov. 29	56	43
Tree Sparrow.....	Oct. 23		1	1
Slate-colored Junco.....	Sep. 30	Oct. 28	2	1
Song Sparrow.....	Sep. 8	Dec. 29	35	2
Lincoln's Sparrow.....	Sep. 8	Oct. 11	9	2
Black and White Warbler.....	Aug. 13		1	1
Nashville Warbler.....	Sep. 25	Sep. 26	2	1
Chestnut-sided Warbler.....	Aug. 23		1	1
Bay-breasted Warbler.....	Sep. 24		1	1
Black-poll Warbler.....	Sep. 16	Oct. 15	16	2
Palm Warbler.....	Sep. 23	Oct. 4	6	1
Louisiana Water-Thrush.....	Sep. 3	Sep. 5	3	1
Northern Yellow-throat.....	Aug. 21	Oct. 2	17	2
Wilson's Warbler.....	Sep. 24	Sep. 26	3	1
Redstart.....	Sep. 19	Sep. 22	3	1
Catbird.....	Sep. 20	Oct. 18	19	2
House Wren.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 9	5	2
Winter Wren.....	Oct. 11		1	1
Long-billed Marsh Wren.....	Sep. 17		1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet.....	Oct. 15	Oct. 21	2	2
Veery.....	Sep. 19	Sep. 20	2	1
Olive-backed Thrush.....	Sep. 18		1	1
Hermit Thrush.....	Oct. 9		1	1
Robin.....	Oct. 3		1	1

The largest number of species occurred on October 1, when I found eight, totalling nineteen individuals. On October 25 I managed to pick out at least