

On February 16, 1934, an adult Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) was seen back of the power house mentioned above, by John Stophlet of Toledo, Ohio. On February 18, 1934, an immature Great Black-backed Gull was seen by Louis and Bernard Campbell on the ice at the rapids of the Maumee River, about one mile south of the village of Maumee, Ohio. Identification was made by direct comparison with both adult and immature Herring Gulls. Presence of black primaries eliminated the Glaucous Gull. The bird was pursued about a mile in an unsuccessful attempt to collect it. Throughout the chase, it was at all times possible to separate it from the flock with which it was flying.—LOUIS W. and BERNARD R. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

**On the Specimens of *Fregata magnificens* in the University of Iowa Museum.**—In a recent article, "Frigate-Birds of the West American Coast" (*Condor*, XXXV, pp. 148-150), H. S. Swarth calls attention to the lack of specimens and measurements of the Frigate-bird in sufficient numbers to demonstrate accurately whether *Fregata magnificens* Mathews might be satisfactorily divided into various geographic races. The following data may prove of interest in furthering such a study.

The University of Iowa Museum contains a series of twenty-one Texas specimens of *Fregata magnificens*, secured by D. H. Talbot and his collectors during 1885 along the southeast Gulf Coast, and six Bahama specimens, which were secured by C. C. Nutting and E. G. Decker, during 1888 and 1893, respectively.

The series of Texas birds consists of four adult males, seven adult females, and ten in immature plumage, nine of which are females. Specimens were secured at various times during the summer of 1885 as follows: Two at Rincon, May 22 and 25; one at "Steam-boat Dug-out", June 6; eight at Matagorda Bay, June 7 and 8; eight at the "Shell Banks", July 4 and 5; and Two at Corpus Pass, August 1.

There is reasonable consistency in the coloration of plumage in the various individuals of the same sex and age. All of the adult males have wing-coverts of a uniform glossy black, there being no indication of a rusty bar on the lesser wing-coverts. There is a predominately purplish sheen to the lanceolate scapulars and interscapulars, but the general effect varies considerably, depending upon the extent of the greenish reflections (which normally occupy the terminal third of the feather in these specimens), and the direction, with regard to the light, in which the specimen is held for examination. The head and throat of the adult female are black; the feathers of the breast are white, as well as those extending on the flanks. In the folded wing of the females the brownish feathers of the lesser wing-coverts form a conspicuous bar. The color of this bar varies somewhat between rusty-brown and gray, depending upon the amount of wear on the lighter margins of each feather. In the white-headed immatures this bar along the wing averages lighter than in the females.

The following Texas specimens of *Fregata magnificens* are now in the University of Iowa Museum. All measurements (in millimeters) were recently taken by the writer. The wing was measured across the chord; the tail from the insertion of the central tail feathers to the tip of the longest rectrix. Besides the measurements of exposed culmen, the distance from the angle of the jaw to the tip of the upper mandible was taken.

## FOUR ADULT MALES

Museum No.	Locality	Date	Wing	Tail	Exposed Culmen	From Angle of Jaw
6282	Matagorda Bay	June 7	632.0	424.0	112.0	129.0
6269	Matagorda Bay	June 7	604.0	366.0 <sup>1</sup>	107.0	123.0
6273	Corpus Pass	August 1	622.0	429.0	110.0	126.0
6267	Corpus Pass	August 1	612.0	403.0	105.0	120.0

## SEVEN ADULT FEMALES

6278	Shell Banks	July 4	606.0	443.0	121.0	137.0
6270	Shell Banks	July 4	635.0	412.0	127.0	139.0
6274	Shell Banks	July ....	647.0	347.0 <sup>2</sup>	124.0	141.0
6284	Matagorda Bay	June 7	646.0	389.0	125.0	136.0
6276	Matagorda Bay	June 8	642.0	418.0	118.9	134.0
6285	Matagorda Bay	June 8	653.0	369.0 <sup>3</sup>	116.0	130.0
6295	Matagorda Bay	June ....	652.0	438.0	126.5	140.0

## TEN IMMATURES (Nine Females)

6288	Rincon	May 22	626.0	381.0	108.0	118.0
6289	Rincon	May 25	636.0	403.0	110.0	116.0
6287	"Steam-boat Dug-out"	June 6	631.0	384.0	110.0	120.0
6280	Shell Banks	July 4	673.0	418.0	123.0	139.0
6272	Shell Banks	July 4	667.0	447.0	121.0	140.0
6266	Shell Banks	July 4	657.0	386.0	127.0	138.0
6265	Shell Banks	July 4	641.0	417.0	110.0	125.0
6275	Shell Banks	July 4	679.0	372.0 <sup>4</sup>	118.0	131.0
6277	Matagorda Bay	June 8	585.0 <sup>5</sup>	422.0	117.0	129.5
6271 <sup>6</sup>	Matagorda Bay	June 8	631.0	383.0 <sup>7</sup>	122.0	135.0

Data on five additional Texas specimens formerly contained in the Talbot collection are recorded in a thesis, "Variation of Birds in the State of Nature", written by Frank Russell at the University of Iowa in 1892. Measurements of wing, tail, and exposed culmen recorded by Russell in inches have here been transposed into millimeters. It is not possible to state whether all specimens were in adult plumage.

## ONE MALE

Museum No.	Locality	Date	Wing	Tail	Exposed Culmen
6268	Corpus Pass	August 2	622.3	457.2	109.2

## FOUR FEMALES

6286	Matagorda Bay	June 8	609.6	482.6	116.8
6282	Matagorda Bay	June 8	622.3	464.8	114.3
6279	Shell Banks	July 4	609.6	363.2	119.4
6281	Shell Banks	July 16	673.1	381.0	106.7

The series of six Bahama specimens consists of four adult males, an adult female, and one immature. The writer could detect no appreciable difference between the Bahama female and immature and the Texas specimens. The lan-

<sup>1</sup>Longest rectrices broken.

<sup>2</sup>Outer rectrices lacking.

<sup>3</sup>One outer rectrix broken; others lacking.

<sup>4</sup>Rectrices not fully grown out.

<sup>5</sup>Primaries badly worn.

<sup>6</sup>Sex not recorded.

<sup>7</sup>Rectrices somewhat worn.

<sup>8</sup>Outer rectrices not grown out.

<sup>9</sup>Outer rectrices lacking.

<sup>10</sup>Outer rectrices not grown out.

ceolate scapulars and interscapulars of the Bahama males lack to a considerable extent the greenish-purple sheen noted in the Texas material. The disposition of what small amount of color remained appeared to differ slightly from the Gulf Coast skins. The inner web of each feather is purplish, while the outer web is somewhat more greenish. The measurements of these specimens are as follows:

## FOUR MALES

Museum No.	Locality	Date	Wing	Tail	Exposed Culmen	From Angle of Jaw
2287	Egg Island	June 8, 1888	648.0	342.0 <sup>8</sup>	114.0	127.5
2302	Spanish Wells	June 25, 1888	628.0	322.0 <sup>9</sup>	110.0	124.0
15814	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	589.0	412.0	109.0	124.0
15816	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	616.0	312.0 <sup>10</sup>	107.0	121.0
ONE FEMALE						
15812	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	634.0	426.0	122.0	128.0
ONE IMMATURE						
15815	Bahamas	Summer, 1893	611.0	401.0	110.0	125.0

—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Des Moines, Iowa.*

**Some Uncommon Birds Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.**—Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus griseogen holboelli*). Two of these birds were found alive several miles from a lake or stream and turned over to us for preservation. Of these one was a female found February 10, 1934, by Thomas English in Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio; the other a male found on February 15, 1934, by Thomas Cook in Swanton Township, Lucas County. The skin of the female found on February 10 will be donated to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus, Ohio.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans elegans*). Two, a male and female, caught on February 8, 1934, in traps set for mink in Erie Marsh, Monroe County, Michigan, were turned over to us. The skins were presented to the University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, at Ann Arbor. On February 11, 1934, another was collected in a marsh in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The skin, prepared by Milton B. Trautman, was given to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). On December 3, 1933, a dead immature Parasitic Jaeger was found on Little Cedar Point, Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The bird had been shot some time before and was badly decomposed. The wings, tail, feet, and tarsi, however, were preserved and sent to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus, for confirmation.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*). On December 3, 1933, a female Franklin's Gull, somewhat oil soaked but still able to fly, was collected in Washington Township, Lucas County, Ohio. This skin was presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

Prairie Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris dissaëptus*). A male Prairie Marsh Wren was taken on February 4, 1934, in a cat-tail marsh in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. This species was reported as wintering sparingly in this vicinity in the *Auk* XLIX, July, 1932, pp. 352-353, by Louis W. Campbell.

Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*). A male Brewster's Warbler was collected on June 14, 1933, in Spencer Township, Lucas County, Ohio, as a matter of record. This hybrid is found regularly in Lucas County in the Oak Openings. The skin was presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

Giant Redwing (*Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*). On January 21, 1934, a male Giant Redwing was taken in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio. The skin was presented to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus. A pair of Giant