Earle Greene was the first ornithologist to discover and collect specimens of this form in the Florida Keys, several years prior to the time of actual discovery of the nest and eggs.

Just how long the Bahaman Nighthawk might have been breeding on the Florida Keys prior to Greene's discovery is unknown. The failure to see or hear the birds in June, 1950, suggests that they may be absent some years.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Royal Purple Citrus Research Nursery, Orlando, Florida.*

**The Hybrid Origin of *Chlorophanes purpurascens*.**—The unique type in the British Museum was described by Sclater and Salvin (Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 157, 1873). The label reads "e Mus. P. L. Sclater. Date 1872. Hab. Caracas. Athy. Boucard" and bears the British Museum Catalogue number 04.7.31.137. Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13 [8]: 250, 1935) doubted that the type actually came from Caracas and commented that the type is a trade skin of the "Trinidad" or "Orinoco" make and "shows exactly the same preparation as specimens of *Hylonympha macrocerca* Gould, whose habitat is likewise unknown." Phelps and Phelps (Auk, 65: 62–66, 1948) subsequently reported the rediscovery of *Hylonympha* on the Paria Peninsula of Venezuela, directly across from Trinidad. The most recent allocation of *C. purpurascens* is that of Phelps and Phelps (Bol. Soc. Venez. Ciencias Nat., 72: 202, 1948) who, following a suggestion of Bond (*in litt.*), considered it to be a hybrid between *Chlorophanes spiza* and *Dacnis cayana cayana.*

In July, 1954, I examined and photographed the type in the British Museum and showed it to Alexander Wetmore who pointed out that in certain respects it resembles *Cyanerpes cyaneus.* Further study of the specimen led me to believe that *C. purpurascens* is a hybrid between *Chlorophanes spiza* and *Cyanerpes cyaneus* as Dr. Wetmore suggested. That *C. spiza* is one parental species seems quite clear, and there are two important reasons for favoring *Cyanerpes cyaneus* over *Dacnis cayana* as the other parent. First, the bill of *C. purpurascens* is longer and more slender than that of either *C. spiza* or *D. cayana.* It is, in fact, intermediate in size and shape between those of *C. spiza* and *Cyanerpes cyaneus.* And second, the color of the bird, as suggested by the specific name, is more purple than either *C. spiza* or *D. cayana* but approaches the deep purplish color of *Cyanerpes cyaneus.* The black area on the back, used by Bond (in Phelps and Phelps) as a reason for considering *D. cayana* as one of the parents, is also a character of *Cyanerpes cyaneus.* There is no black on the throat of *C. purpurasceus* (a character of *D. cayana*) nor is there any turquoise on the crown (a character of *C. cyaneus*). The patterns of the crown, nape, and the upper side of the secondaries are very similar to those of *C. spiza.* The dark under tail coverts approach the black of that part of *C. cyaneus,* and the whitish areas on the proximal parts of the remiges, although less well defined than the conspicuous yellow marks of *C. cyaneus,* suggest relationship with that species. The bill is colored like that of *C. spiza* except that the maxilla is entirely black. The feet appear paler than those of *C. spiza* but darker than those of either *D. cayana* or *C. cyaneus.*

While it is still possible that *Chlorophanes purpurascens* is a valid species and remains to be rediscovered in some unexplored area of Venezuela, I believe that because only one specimen has been collected and that specimen is intermediate between two wide-spread, common species, it is best to consider *Chlorophanes purpurascens* an intergeneric hybrid between *Chlorophanes spiza* and *Cyanerpes cyaneus,* at least until further information is forthcoming.—ROBERT W. STORER, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*