

Dr. Coker gave me an egg, with incubation nearly complete, found by flushing the parent off the nest, July 11, on Watling's Island. He also showed me a nest on Long Island, July 17, containing one young in the down on which the feathers had just begun to grow. In both cases there was no nest other than a slight hollow in the little sand that had collected in the cavities of the rough coral rock of the beach.

The egg has a slight greenish-white ground color with larger and smaller spots and blotches, which run together at the larger end to form an indistinct wreath, of lighter and darker shades of plumbeous. Over this there are small streaky spots of raw umber, evenly distributed over the shell. It measures 23.4×12.5 mm. In color it is exactly intermediate between eggs of *C. v. minor* and *C. v. chapmani*.

GENERAL NOTES.

Sabine's Gull at Monterey, California.—While carrying out a line of work for the Field Columbian Museum, last April in the vicinity of Monterey, Cal., I came across a small bunch of Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*) in perfect spring plumage. They came into the Bay with hundreds of Bonaparte Gulls and Red Phalaropes after a storm of a week's duration.—GEORGE F. BRENINGER, *Phoenix, Arizona*.

The Snowy Plover in the Bahamas.—Mr. S. H. Derickson shot a specimen of *Aegialitis nivosa* on Long Island, Bahamas, July 16, 1903. It was in the company of another of the same species, he tells me. This is the first record of this species, I believe, for the Bahamas. The specimen is now in the U. S. National Museum.—J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

Richardson's Owl (*Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*) in Illinois.—In recording the second capture of this owl for the State, I mentioned¹ that another specimen had been reported, but that I was then unable to get

¹Auk, Vol. XX, p. 305.

any definite information as to locality and date. Through the kindness of Mr. Frederick C. Pierce of Chicago I am now enabled to record a third specimen which was taken in Cicero, in December, 1902, and is now in his possession.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Capture of the Barn Owl (*Strix pratincola*) on Long Island, New York.—This species is sufficiently rare on Long Island to make it worth while to record a specimen shot February 17, 1903, at Montauk Point. The bird was sent to me by Mr. Everett C. King, who wrote that it had been seen flying about for two or three days after a hard snow storm. He also stated that this bird and one shot two years ago are the only ones of the kind he has seen in eleven years.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., M. D., *New York City.*

The Second Known Specimen of *Centurus nyeanus* Ridgway.—On landing at Cockburn Town, Watling's Island, Bahamas, July 11, 1903, in company with Mr. S. H. Derickson, being very desirous of obtaining reliable data as to the status of the above species (*cf.* Nye, Auk, XVI, July, 1899, 273), we struck out to find timber and arrived on the shores of the first lake about a mile back of the port. This lake and the large lake connected with it are surrounded with low hills, covered with a low growth of trees, where they have not been cleared for sisal planting. While standing talking with Mr. McDonald, the resident justice, concerning woodpeckers and being told that he had never seen one there during a six months' residence, we heard a note resembling the rolling call of the Belted Kingfisher and supposed it was that bird. In a little while the bird flashed across the road and lit in a rather thick clump of trees out of sight. On going back to shoot the supposed kingfisher what was my surprise to behold the very species I was looking for. It is now No. 189685, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad. The specimen is in worn plumage and hardly comparable with the type. While the top of the head in the type is a brilliant scarlet-vermilion, my specimen has faded out to an orange-vermilion; the feathers covering the nostrils in my specimen are less extensively scarlet, and the lower parts so worn as not to be comparable. It measures: wing, 129; tail, 88; exposed culmen, 32 mm. We were told that these woodpeckers, while not at all common, came down from the hills during the winter and did considerable damage to the oranges by making a small opening in the side of the fruit and extracting the pulp. We were shown orange trees in which nearly all the ripe fruit was thus destroyed, some of it still hanging on the trees. Although we made special efforts to secure additional specimens, during our limited stay, we did not hear or see any more.—J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

Nighthawk Migration in New Hampshire.—One of the most interesting regular migration movements that has come under my notice I have