

together, until early autumn, all but two of the flock then disappearing. I have every reason to believe them to be the same pair which remained during the previous winter, as they displayed the same traits and acted in precisely the same manner. Together with several Song Sparrows, they spent most of the day in a willow copse, over a damp place, at the near corner of the orchard, always repairing, however, to the ivy-covered house to roost.— THEO. E. W. REYNOLDS, *Kent, Wash.*

The Bahama Swallow in Cuba.— While Governor General of the Philippine Islands W. Cameron Forbes took much interest in the bird fauna of the group and he made for the Museum of his Alma Mater — The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Harvard University — large and very valuable collections of Philippine birds, and found, he says more real rest and relaxation, during his short vacations, in bird collecting than in any other pursuit.

Since his retirement from the Governorship of the Philippines, Mr. Forbes has kept up his active interest in bird collecting and last winter during a hurried trip, which included a stop of a day or two each, in Cuba and Jamaica and a few days in Guatemala secured for us no less than one hundred and twenty skins.

In Cuba Mr. Forbes collected only at Nipe Bay in the northeastern end of the island. There he secured on March 7 and 8, 1914, skins of twenty species of birds, most important of which are two specimens of the Bahama Swallow, *Callichelidon cyaneoviridis* (Bryant) which I believe has not been recorded before from Cuba. The skins both taken March 8, 1914, are Nos. 65504 and 65505 M. C. Z. and are ♂ and ♀. Mr. Forbes says that this swallow was exceedingly abundant and generally distributed at Nipe Bay, feeding in the manner of its kind or resting on the telegraph wires.

Bryant, Cory and others who have written on the birds of the Bahamas, mention the swallow as present in those islands in the winter months, but as less abundant there than in spring and summer. It must breed rather late as Bryant states that in specimens killed so late as April 28 the genital organs showed no signs of the near approach of the breeding season.

Whether the Bahama swallow is resident in northeastern Cuba or only occurs there as an abundant winter visitor we cannot say. Mr. Forbes' discovery deprives the species of the distinction of being the only genus of birds peculiar to the Bahamas.— OUTRAM BANGS, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

The Coahuila Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva pallida*) in Texas.— My collector, who has been in Kerr County, Texas, since the first of last March, sent me among other bird-skins, a fine series of Cliff Swallows, which at first I thought were *Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina* Oberholser. On examining them carefully however, I saw they were different, for they were too large and much paler than this subspecies. I sent them to Mr. Outram Bangs, who identified them as *Petrochelidon fulva pallida* Nelson;