

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;

a Mexican species that I cannot find has ever before been recorded from the United States. It was previously known from Coahuila and Tamaulipas.

I have just received word from my man in Kerr County that these birds are beginning to nest.—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

The Tufted Tit — A New Record for Canada.—On May 2, 1914, at the far end of the trees on Point Pelee, Ontario, Mr. J. S. Wallace found two Tufted Tits (*Bæolophus bicolor*) one of which at least was very talkative. He called the writer over and after watching them a short time we secured one.

This bird has been sought at Point Pelee as being the most likely place, ever since the present contingent began to visit the Point regularly, nearly ten years ago. The bird occurs every fall on Belle Isle which lies between Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, and has been vainly sought on the mainland in Windsor as well as lower down on the Detroit River.

In lower Ontario the Black-capped Chickadee is the only regular visitor of the family and therefore it was quite an extraordinary event that on May 2 and 3 we saw not only the Black-cap and the Tufted but the Hudsonian as well. The latter was a single bird talking away to himself at a great rate and very unsuspecting.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ontario.*

Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila cærulea*) at West Haven, Conn.—On the morning of April 30, 1914, I observed a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at West Haven, Conn. The bird was very tame and allowed me to observe it for some time, part of the time from a distance of not more than fifteen feet. Six records of this species in Connecticut are recorded by Sage and Bishop in the "Birds of Connecticut" (page 176). This constitutes the seventh record, and the first since 1892.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *West Haven, Conn.*

Three New Birds for Champaign County, Illinois.—Rare visitors are the rule this spring and my list of "An Illinois Ten-mile radius" has been lengthened by the appearance of the rare Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombicilla garrula*), the rarer, Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalous xanthocephalous*) and the extremely rare American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonica*).

Twelve Bohemian Waxwings visited my residence yard on February 26, 1914, the day following a severe northern blizzard. Examined with glasses at sixty feet, each marking was distinctly observed. Cedar Waxwings are not uncommon with us and are noticeably smaller in comparison with their northern Gypsy cousins. After a half-hour's rest they wheeled into the air as one bird and disappeared in the west.

On April 26, 1914, the first American Magpie recorded in Illinois since 1892, was being harassed by a half-dozen Crows in a hedge on the S. S. Love estate, two miles east of Philo. His white markings and strange cries and chattering made of him a conspicuous object. All other Illinois records are winter ones, and this visit was all the stranger because of its occurring east of central Illinois.