

two in number. But Schomburgk, who has also been quoted on this subject by other writers, never saw the eggs. What he really said (Reisen Br. Guiana, 1848, 3, p. 726) was that the Sun Parrot laid more than two eggs, judging from four young birds of equal size, all taken from the same nest hole, which had been brought to him by an Indian.

The three eggs are dull white. The shell is fairly smooth and of medium thickness. The yolk is pale yellow. Measurements are as follows:

Date	Shape	Weight (grams)	Dimensions (millimeters)
1. May 22, 1926	Short ovate	12.01	33.3 × 26.8
2. June 28, 1926	Long ovate	12.48	37.3 × 24.7
3. July 2, 1926	Elliptical	12.95	37.4 × 26.0

THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

**The Virginia Nighthawk in the Bahamas.**—While collecting on Hog Key, Bahamas, May 2, 1915, Mr. C. J. Maynard shot a Nighthawk that is, without doubt, referable to *Chordeiles minor minor* (Forst.) and not to *C. m. vicinus* Riley, the breeding Bahama form. The specimen, a female (M. C. Z. 68409) is a large bird, wing 191.5, agreeing in color with breeding birds from New England.

There are only two previous West Indian records of the Virginia Nighthawk that are wholly satisfactory, one from Spanishtown, Jamaica, listed by Oberholser, and another by Bangs and Zappey, of a bird (M. C. Z. 113249), taken by W. R. Zappey on the Isle of Pines, May 10, 1904. Other records believed to refer to the bird of northeastern North America are not well substantiated, and may equally well be referred to *Chordeiles minor gundlachi* LAWY.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

**Nesting of Chuck-wills-widow in Kansas.**—In April 1926, Mr. Orville Smock, R. F. D. 2, Arkansas City, Kansas, informed the writer that he had found Chuck-wills-widows nesting in a small wooded cañon, near Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kansas, in May 1923. A second set of eggs was found in the same woods in May 1924. These wooded hills are along the south valley line of the Arkansas River. This was interesting information, as heretofore no actual record had been made of the nesting of this bird in Kansas.

On April 25, 1926, I visited the spot and shortly after dark heard a Chuck-wills-widow calling in the wooded hills south of Mr. Smock's place. A little later another bird was heard calling in the low valley timber land west of the farm.

On May 2, 1926, about 10 a. m. we flushed two pairs in two different timbered ravines, on the rocky wooded hillsides. In the evening after twilight we heard more than a dozen calling from various patches of timber.

On May 9, 1926, in a small open park-like place in the timber on a

wooded hillside, I flushed a female Chuck-wills-widow from two fresh eggs. The eggs were laid on the bare leaves, being much exposed. The parent bird returned several times, uttering clucking notes. Photographs of the eggs were taken. Several other pairs of Chuck-wills-widows were discovered and flushed along the wooded hills, but although they showed evidence of being mated, only one pair was found nesting. I flushed a female from its single egg in rather dense timber.

For several weeks Chuck-wills-widows were heard calling in the stunted wooded sand ridges, in the low lying valley of the river. Visiting one of these wooded ridges Orville Smock flushed a female from two eggs lying on the leaves openly situated, but in the shade.

On May 19, 1926, we visited the wooded sand ridges again and two nests were found, one by Orville Smock, and one by Bert Brodock. Each nest contained two eggs. One set was very well marked with blotches of lilac grey to darker shades of umber brown, and were laid in an exposed situation on leaves. The other set lying on leaves at the bottom of a small swale, were rather well hidden. The first set was photographed. The eggs were fresh and the shells had a glossy lustre. The second set appeared to be very much incubated—and was not disturbed.

On May 31, 1926, I visited the last nest found May 19. It contained one downy young bird about a week old. The color of down was a red keel ochre. The coloring underneath was lighter, with a slight tinge of yellow ochre.

We visited a nest reported to us by a farmer living in the hills. It was in an exposed situation near the edge of the timber, and close to a wagon trail. The eggs in coloration were duplicates of the set found May 9. They were far advanced in incubation.

June 9, 1926, I heard several Chuck-wills-widows calling late in the evening, in Dixon's apple orchard, west of Arkansas City and north of the Arkansas River.—WALTER COLVIN, *Arkansas City, Kansas.*

**The Rediscovery of *Myiarchus sclateri* Lawr.**—Since F. A. Ober collected the type and only known specimen of a Flycatcher on Martinique, described by Lawrence (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, 1879, p. 357) as *Myiarchus sclateri* the species appears to have been lost, and no additional specimens secured until 1925, when during a visit to Martinique in the interests of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. I took two additional examples, both males.

My two specimens were collected near the village of Sainte Anne, about two miles from the southern extremity of Martinique. This is a region of low hills, mostly of limestone, none attaining an elevation of over 500 feet (estimated). Although the district is arid in character there is little cactus, but great stretches of acacia make an open thorn scrub, while on the higher and windward slopes there are larger trees forming a low dense forest. The first example taken on February 2, 1925, was sitting on a stub in a small clearing; the second, taken four days later, appeared suddenly from a