

no hesitation in making the record as this and other Warblers with which it might conceivably be confused are familiar to me and the conditions under which it was observed were ideal.

Egretta thula thula. SNOWY EGRET.—Two seen with certainty on February 28, 1928, at the same pond west of Black River, Bangs and Kennard could find no record later than 1891 although they state that "formerly it appears to have been recorded as an occasional winter visitant."

Ionornis martinica. PURPLE GALLINULE.—Stated by Bangs and Kennard to be "probably a rather rare and local resident species for which we find no definite recent records." I, however, found it common in February, 1928, near the mouth of the Great River, just west of Montego Bay, but did not meet with it elsewhere.—JOHN H. BAKER, 1165 Fifth Ave., New York.

Notes on the Birds of St. Croix, U. S. V. I.—A recent report on the Birds of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands (Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Vol. 9, Parts 3 and 4) by Dr. Alexander Wetmore has done much to bring up to date our knowledge of the birds of these islands. The following species, however, all of which breed on St. Croix, the largest of the Virgin Islands, were either not mentioned as occurring there, or, if mentioned, were regarded as doubtful residents.

I must thank my friend, Mr. Harry A. Beatty, a local naturalist, living at Christiansted for what success I had during my short stay on the island, July 8 and 9, 1929, and might add that Mr. Beatty possesses an almost complete and nicely prepared collection, representing some thirty-five species, of the eggs of the birds of St. Croix, as well as some very interesting mounted specimens of birds taken on the island.

Dafila bahamensis bahamensis. Apparently a rare resident. They are known on St. Croix as "Brass Wings."

Buteo borealis jamaicensis. Several observed. Mr. Beatty believes there are about fifteen pairs on the island. Curiously enough the West Indian Red-tailed Hawk has not previously been recorded in life from St. Croix.

Colinus virginianus. Not uncommon. I heard the Bob White on numerous occasions at points widely separated and secured a specimen, an immature bird, from a covey of six, the subspecific identity of which I cannot positively determine.

Fulica caribaea.—Observed in a large mangrove swamp. The Caribbean Coot has been considered a doubtful resident of St. Croix.

Mr. Beatty secured eight North American Coots (*Fulica americana*) about a month before my arrival. He tells me they were much wilder than the resident birds. Coots belonging to this species occurring in the West Indies are in my opinion all North American migrants. I recently made an effort to locate *Fulica americana grenadensis* Riley at the type locality, Isle de Rhonde, Grenadines. The fresh water pond on this island had however completely dried up, but Coots seen and collected at Lake Antoine, Grenada were *caribaea*, a bird which in spite of its resem-

blance to *americana* can readily be distinguished in the field by its wholly white shield which is almost beacon-like in its brilliancy. The more swollen frontal shields of specimens regarded as *grenadensis* are due, I believe, to proximity of the breeding season.

Elaenia martinica riisii. Common and widely distributed on St. Croix, though according to Mr. Beatty the bird did not put in an appearance until about 1920. It is not recorded from the island by Wetmore. Dr. Danforth of the University of Porto Rico, tells me that he collected this bird some time ago on St. Croix. I myself collected one specimen.

Progne dominicensis. A number observed at Fredericksted where they were evidently nesting.

Mimus polyglottos orpheus. A local resident on St. Croix, which, according to Mr. Beatty, arrived on the island about the same time as *Elaenia martinica*.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Egg Weights and Measurements—A Correction.—I am indebted to Dr. Harrison Lewis of Ottawa in that he has called my attention to a mathematical error in my recent paper on egg weights and measurements (Auk, Oct., 1929), where, on page 470 it is stated that a loss of 61% in specific gravity occurs in an unincubated unspoiled egg after thirty days. It should read 5%.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colorado*.