

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. GAMBEL'S SPARROW.—Of a pair of White-crowned Sparrows found on May 7, 1932, one was clearly a male *Z. l. leucophrys*. The other was so like *gambeli* that it was collected. It proved to be a female of the latter form. This bird was taken in the same spot where the juvenile was collected on Oct. 16, 1927.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

Field Notes from Sioux City, Iowa.—*Guiraca caerulea lazula*. WESTERN BLUE GROSBEAK.—On June 25, 1932, a male was noticed about one mile east of Sioux City and on June 28, another was seen about five miles northwest of the city.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—A pair was found nesting at Loblolly Lake, Union County, South Dakota, about three miles from Sioux City. This swallow is a regular migrant, but a very rare summer resident.

Sterna antillarum. LEAST TERN.—A few have been seen this year, but conditions for nesting have not been favorable. The government has been doing extensive work on the channel of the Missouri River, in the way of revetments, dikes and piling, and as a result many sand bars are gone, being cut out by the narrowing channel. The birds will no doubt move up the river, above Sioux City, where construction will not be carried on and where dozens of sand bars still exist.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Notes on Some Birds from St. Lucia, B. W. I.—In view of the fact that a report on the birds of St. Lucia, the largest of the Windward Islands of the British West Indies, is now in course of preparation by my friend Dr. Stuart Danforth, of the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, I have thought it best to publish certain results of my second collecting expedition to St. Lucia in May and June 1929. The principal result was the rediscovery of the St. Lucian Black Finch (*Melanospiza richardsoni*) an account of which has already appeared in 'The Auk' (Vol. XLVI, 1929, pp. 523-6). The following notes merely supplement my account of the birds of this island: 'On the Birds of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados' (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Vol. LXXX, 1928, pp. 522-545).

Gallinula chloropus cerceris Bangs. As Dr. Wetmore has pointed out (Sci. Surv. of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Vol. IX, part 3, p. 345) if the type of *cerceris* of Bangs is based on a melanistic individual and birds from St. Lucia should prove identical with those from other West Indian islands, the name of the West Indian race would have to become *Gallinula chloropus cerceris* in lieu of *portoricensis*, Danforth. Three specimens (A. N. S. P. 86377-9) collected by me in the Bois d'Orange Swamp in northern St. Lucia on June 5, 1929, prove conclusively that the normal St. Lucian bird is similar to Florida Gallinules from elsewhere in the West Indies.

Oreopleia montana martinica (Linn.). Ridgway describes *martinica* as "much larger" than *montana* but his measurements do not indicate this.

For instance his wing measurements of the males of both forms are, for *martinica* 144.5–157 mm. and for *montana* 139–149.5, not a great difference! Ruddy Quail Doves become gradually larger as one progresses northward through the Lesser Antilles. The range of *martinica* is given as Guadelupe to St. Vincent, but there is considerable difference in size between the birds of these two islands as evidenced by Ridgway's measurements:—

	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus	Mid. Toe
Three adult males from					
Guadeloupe.....	155	85	13.2	33	27.7
One adult male from St.					
Vincent.....	150	78	13.5	33	26.
Two adult females from					
Guadeloupe.....	153	80.5	14.7	33	26.2
Two adult females from St.					
Vincent.....	139	75	11.7	29	24.

Specimens from St. Vincent in the American Museum of Natural History which I have examined are definitely intermediate between *montana* and *martinica* both in size and coloring and might well be regarded as a new subspecies connecting these two distinct forms. Grenada birds are best classed with *montana* though both males and females appear to average darker than typical birds of that race. St. Lucian birds may be regarded as *martinica*.

Antrostomus rufus otiosus Bangs. I have already noted encountering this rare nightjar at Anse la Raye on the leeward coast of St. Lucia (Auk, Vol. XLVI, 1929, p. 525), though I merely heard the bird on this occasion. It was, therefore, gratifying when on July 1 of the present year I received from Mr. Stanley John of Castries, who acted as my guide during my stay on St. Lucia, a fine female which he secured at Petit Anse on the windward coast of the island. The specimen was taken on June 26, 1932. He also found two broken eggs "laid on the ground in the center of a forest trail." The shells were white, spotted with light brown.

Nephocetes niger niger (Gmelin). On May 14, 1929, I observed several Black Swifts in company with Lesser Antillean Swifts (*Chaetura acuta*) on the slopes of Morne Grand Magasin in southern St. Lucia. I secured one specimen (A. N. S. P. 86401). This constitutes the first record of this species from St. Lucia. I also observed many Black Swifts at sea level near Georgetown, St. Vincent, on June 23, 1929, securing a specimen (A. N. S. P. 86402). I do not believe that *Chaetura acuta* occurs on St. Vincent where its place is taken by the very distinct *C. brachyura*, but a closely related species, *C. cinereiventris*, is found on Grenada.

Cichherminia herminieri sanctae-luciae (Sclater). This form is very close to *C. h. herminieri* of Guadeloupe and also resembles *C. h. lawrencii* of Montserrat, a rare bird which I have collected recently. All three forms should, in my opinion, be regarded as subspecies. With a field acquaint-

ance of over one hundred and eighty of the one hundred and ninety odd resident genera of West Indian birds, I may say that no West Indian birds are shyer or more difficult to collect than are the Lesser Antillean Forest Thrushes. None was collected in 1927 but one female was taken on May 31, 1929 in the vicinity of the Piton Flore in northern St. Lucia.

Troglodytes mesoleucus (Sclater). This wren was found only in the vicinity of Le Marquis, a settlement on the windward side of the island almost directly across from Castries, two specimens being collected; none was found in 1927. The St. Vincent Wren was also discovered in 1929, occurring sparingly on the windward coast of that island. The only Lesser Antillean wrens that are common or abundant are those from Dominica and Grenada.

Molothrus bonariensis minimus Dalmas. Noted by Dr. Danforth at Vieux Fort near the southern extremity of the island (Auk, Vol. XLIX, 1932, pp. 96-97). I did not find this cowbird on St. Lucia but encountered a few and collected a specimen (A. N. S. P. 86493) just outside of Kingston, St. Vincent, constituting a new record for that island. The species has now been recorded in the Lesser Antilles from Barbados, Grenada, where it is locally common, Carriacou, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. It seems to be extending its range northward rather rapidly.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Some Records for Costa Rica.—*Puffinus griseus*. SOOTY SHEARWATER.—On May 18, 1932, while aboard a small launch, sixty miles South of Puntarenas; and about three miles off shore, a Sooty Shearwater alighted on the water ahead of the launch; on being flushed, it again settled near the side of the boat, permitting close examination. A few weeks later, so the captain of the launch reported, a bird of the same species came aboard one night, in nearly the same latitude.

Crotophaga ani. SMOOTH-BILLED ANI.—For many years I have been on the lookout for this species, but it was not until December 26, 1931, that a small colony was met with, along the Rio Coto, about ten miles above where that river flows into the Gulf of Dulce, and several examples obtained. The Grooved-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*), so common in many parts of Costa Rica, seems entirely missing from the southwestern coast and I did not even find it in the interior at El General.

Charadrius collaris. COLLARED PLOVER.—A mated pair in company of a pair of Belding's Plover (*Pagolla w. beldingi*), were shot on the beach at Port Uvita; and another male was taken the following day within a few yards of the first pair. Apparently, the first record for the Collared Plover on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica.

Nephoecetes niger borealis. BLACK-SWIFT.—At Port Uvita (Pacific coast) during the late afternoon of May 15 and 16, 1932, hundreds of Black Swifts were seen, in company of many Barn Swallows, progressing northward along the beach. Many of the swifts flew so low that they could easily have been killed. I have noted the Black Swift on but one other occasion during my residence of twelve years in Costa Rica.