

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.

Tangara guttata eusticta. A mated pair was found in the hills, back of the village of El General, at an altitude of 2600 ft. The male was shot; the female seen carrying nest material. The species was not previously found by me on the Pacific slope of Costa Rica.—AUSTIN SMITH, *San José, Costa Rica*.