

Troglodytes aëdon parkmani. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—A specimen was secured from a thicket near Lake Hamilton on April 14, 1936. This species has been reported from Winslow, Helena, Turrell, and other localities.

Anthus spinoletta rubescens. AMERICAN PIPIT.—A lone specimen was taken near Lake Hamilton, April 3, 1936. This species has been reported from Lake City, Van Buren, Tillar and Fayetteville in Arkansas.

Oporornis agilis. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—A single specimen was observed April 28, 1936, as it fed in a thicket of blackberry and scrub oak near Bull Bayou. In this state it has been observed only at Fayetteville, May 22, 1926, and October 14, 1928.

Wilsonia pusilla pusilla. WILSON'S WARBLER.—A male specimen was collected May 3, and a female, May 18, 1936. It has been reported in Arkansas from Winslow, Fayetteville and Helena.

Spinus pinus pinus. NORTHERN PINE SISKIN.—On March 30, 1936, several were seen feeding in the company of Purple Finches and Goldfinches in the top of an elm tree. Two specimens were collected. This species is rare in the state, having been reported only from Mena in 1910 and from Winslow in 1914.

Melospiza melodia juddi. DAKOTA SONG SPARROW.—One was taken in a field near Lake Hamilton on April 15, 1936. The identification was kindly made for me by Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum. This species has never been reported from Arkansas.—WILLIAM H. DEADERICK, 36 Circle Drive, Hot Springs, Ark.

New Bird Record for St. Croix, V. I.—*Haematopus* sp. OYSTER-CATCHER.—A specimen was collected on April 1, 1934; a pair was seen on the reef off Tagus Bay and one of the birds shot by Albert Nelthropp, Jr. Unfortunately the specimen was lost somewhere in the heavy brush encountered on the return journey from the bay. Seaman tells me that he believes a pair of large birds seen by him in November, 1933, were Oyster-catchers. They were on the reef at Salt River, were very wild, and flew off before he could get a good look at them through his binoculars.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—A flock of twelve was seen on June 5, 1933, on the mud flats of Krause Lagoon. The birds were among other species of Sandpipers and were very shy. On September 11, 1933, a single bird was observed along the edge of South Gate pond with a flock of Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

Gelocheidon nilotica aranea. GULL-BILLED TERN.—The occurrence of the species was recorded on the following dates and localities:

- 4—Frederiksted's harbor, October 22, 1933.
- 8—Krause Lagoon, June 20, 1934.
- 6—Salt Pond, July 14, 1934.
- 10—Krause Lagoon, July 17, 1934.
- 4—Krause Lagoon, August 13, 1934.

Gymnasio nudipes newtoni. BARE-LEGGED OWL.—I believe it is of more than passing interest to record the rediscovery of this little Owl on St. Croix, especially since the species appears to be also rare in its former haunts among the neighboring islands. Owls were of common occurrence some twenty-five years ago, as related to me by the older natives. The years following that period saw, what I now believe to be, the nearly complete extermination of the species although I held an opinion, previous to October 16, 1934, that they were forever gone from St. Croix. During the night of that date I heard the drawn out rolling song of my first bird while collecting in the wooded section of Caledonia. Since that time I have recorded the species,

through their rolling song and varied calls, from Caledonia, Crique, and Mt. Eagle, but not until recently did I have an opportunity to collect a specimen. A male was collected, while in song, on the night of April 6, 1936, Crique woods. The sex organs were greatly enlarged; the stomach contained an entire frog (*Eleutherodactylus lentus*).

Dendroica coronata. MYRTLE WARBLER.—A male Warbler, apparently in full spring dress, was observed on March 30, 1935. It was first noticed actively capturing flies in a large Bourgainvillea spread where it remained for several minutes then flew away and was not seen again. This observation, at close range, was made in a garden in the town of Frederiksted, along the ocean front.

Chordeiles m. minor. NIGHTHAWK.—During the early afternoon of October 4, 1933, a female of this species was collected at estate Anguilla by George A. Seaman. Seaman very kindly gave me the skin which I presented to Mr. James Bond, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Seaman observed the bird sitting lengthwise on a low branch and noted particularly the unconcealed location. It is easy to believe that Nighthawks occur more or less regularly on many of the islands but from lack of material we have no knowledge of the forms that may be expected. I have recorded Nighthawks (*Chordeiles* sp.) on the wing for dates and localities as follows:

10—Anguilla pastureland, late afternoon, October 4, 1933, observed by George A. Seaman.

2—Constitution Hill, at dusk, October 6, 1933.

1—South Gate, at dusk, October 6, 1933.

2—La Grange pastureland, October 8, 1933.

8—Barren Spot cane fields, October 12, 1933, about five o'clock in the afternoon; the birds were high up and circling while drifting westward.

1—La Grange pastureland, July 14, 1934, it was about ten o'clock, the valley brilliantly lighted by a full moon, and the white markings of the bird's wings could clearly be seen.

1—Cane Garden, at dusk, July 26, 1934.

HARRY A. BEATTY, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.*

Two New Records for Panama.—*Dendrocygna bicolor bicolor* (Vieillot). An adult of this species was shot by Mr. Karl Curtiss on the fourteenth of June, 1936, in La Jagua swamp, six miles south of Pacora, Panama. Formerly the farthest north it has been recorded is from Bogota in Colombia.

Belonopterus chilensis cayennensis (Gmelin). Mr. Curtiss collected an adult of this form on May 17, 1936, also from La Jagua swamp. Previously it has never been recorded north of the Atrato River, Colombia.

Pacora is situated on the Pacific slope of Panama, about seven miles inland from the coast, between Panama City and the Rio Chepo.

These two birds are now in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and catalogued under the following numbers:

Dendrocygna bicolor bicolor, M.C.Z. No. 171774

Belonopterus chilensis cayennensis, M.C.Z. No. 171772

Mr. Curtiss has for many years collected archaeological material for the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, during his vacations. He is also an ardent hunter and very interested in the bird life of Panama; consequently, when he saw these two strange birds he knew at once that they were not indigenous to Panama. So he shot them and sent the skins to Mr. James Zetek, an invaluable friend to visiting scientists in Panama, and superintendent of Barro Colorado Island. Mr. Zetek forwarded the