

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

skins to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Harvard University.—JOHN A. GRISWOLD, JR., *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

Vireo nelsoni Bond.—In my paper on the systematic position of the genus *Lawrencina* and *Laletes* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. of Phila., Vol. LXXXVI, 1934, pp. 399–402), I united the former with the genus *Vireo* and, in a footnote, proposed the name *Vireo nelsoni* for the Michoacan Vireo (*Vireo nanus* Nelson). I omitted, however, to give a definite published reference as required under Article 25 of the International Code. The basis of my name *Vireo nelsoni* is *Vireo nanus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., 12, p. 59, 1898, Type, from Querendaro, Michoacan, Mexico, in collection of U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.*