

has been identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*, and is now in the U. S. Biological Survey collection.

The foregoing adds weight to an earlier sight record, as follows: on October 2, 1936, Mrs. Weston and I followed an adult male Wilson's Warbler for fifteen minutes in a vacant lot in the city of Pensacola. The lone bird was in full sunlight most of the time it was under observation, and several times allowed so close an approach that the field-glasses we were using could not be focused down sufficiently. Such a strikingly marked bird as the Wilson's Warbler could hardly be wrongly identified even under less favorable conditions.

WAKULLA SEASIDE SPARROW, *Ammospiza maritima juncicola*.—Through the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Howell, author of 'Florida Bird Life' (1932), it is my privilege to record a 100-mile westward extension of the known range of the Wakulla Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza maritima juncicola*). Three specimens of typical *juncicola* were taken on March 22, 1936, by Mr. Howell (and additional specimens on the same day by Messrs. T. D. Burleigh and R. C. McClanahan) in a brackish marsh near the head of Escambia Bay (an arm of Pensacola Bay) at Avalon, Florida. The colony, comprising perhaps a hundred pairs of birds, from which these specimens were taken, was discovered by me on March 16, 1930. On April 29, 1933, a nest containing eggs was found, and many pairs of birds scattered through the marsh indicated by their actions that they too were nesting. No specimens were taken on that occasion, and, in later years, extensive winter burning of the marsh drove the sparrow population to inaccessible sections of the area. It was not, therefore, until the specimens recorded above were secured that subspecific identification was possible.

TEXAS SEASIDE SPARROW, *Ammospiza maritima sennetti*.—An immature Seaside Sparrow, taken by me in the marshes of the Big Lagoon, near Pensacola, Florida, on October 2, 1927, and presented to the U. S. Biological Survey, is referred by Dr. H. C. Oberholser to the Texas race, *Ammospiza maritima sennetti*, and I am privileged to record its capture as an addition to the Florida list. This specimen is no. 299150, Biological Survey collection, in the U. S. National Museum. At the time the specimen was secured, there were no others of comparable age or similar plumage available from the Gulf Coast, and it was provisionally referred to the Alabama form (*A. m. howelli*), "the identification based in part on the probability that the bird was reared in the vicinity of Pensacola." More recent material from the Texas coast has furnished a basis for direct comparison and definite identification.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, Bldg. 604, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.

Notes from the Virgin Islands, West Indies.—A fine specimen of Quail-dove was taken on St. Thomas on June 4, 1938. The skin was submitted to Dr. S. T. Danforth for critical study. In a recent letter he tells me that the specimen unquestionably is *Oreopeleia mystacea beattyi*. Following are the measurements: wing, 158.5 mm.; tail, 88.0; culmen (defective); tarsus, 30.0.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, *Dendroica caerulescens*.—A male in perfect adult plumage fluttered down from an embankment to drink from a pool at my feet. It was in a beautiful bit of jungle on the slopes of Annaly, St. Croix. The specimen was taken on February 26, 1938.

MYRTLE WARBLER, *Dendroica coronata*.—A male was taken on December 27, 1937, on St. Croix. There were several previous sight records for this species.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.*

Some birds from Montserrat, British West Indies.—The following notes seem worthy of record.