

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.

CARIBBEAN COOT, *Fulica caribaea*.—I shot a male (A. N. S. P. 89623) on a small pond on Montserrat on December 31, 1929.

MANGROVE CUCKOO, *Coccyzus minor dominicae*.—A female, taken by me on Montserrat, is even darker than one from Dominica and cannot be referred to *rileyi* of Antigua and Barbuda. I have examined another, likewise dark specimen, from Montserrat in the collection of the British Museum.

CARIBBEAN ELAENIA, *Elaenia martinica martinica*.—Danforth, in a recent review of the Lesser Antillean races of this species (Journ. Barbados Mus. and Hist. Soc., 5: 122-125, 1938), considers that birds from Saba and Montserrat are referable to *riisii*, whereas those from the intervening islands of St. Kitts and Nevis he regards as representing the nominate form. I fail to distinguish birds from Montserrat and St. Kitts, and a single specimen from Saba (A. N. S. P. 86422) is as dark as specimens from the southern Lesser Antilles. Specimens of this flycatcher from the volcanic chain from Saba to Montserrat are obviously more or less intermediate between *martinica* and *riisii* but had best be classed with the former as has been done by Hellmayr ('Birds of the Americas,' 13: pt. 5, p. 407). Hellmayr gives the range of *martinica* as St. Eustatius to St. Vincent, but this should be extended to include Saba and Grenada (A. N. S. P. 86424-5).

FOREST THRUSH, *Cichlherminia l'herminieri lawrencii*.—I secured one female in 1930 and recently received, from my collector on Montserrat, four additional specimens (three males and one female) of this rare thrush. The mongoose has not been introduced in Montserrat, so that this bird should survive if protected from hunters.

ANTILLEAN BANANAQUIT, *Coereba flaveola dominicana*.—Bananaquits from Dominica have the under parts decidedly darker than in specimens from the northern Lesser Antilles, viz., Anguilla, St. Barts, etc. Specimens from the volcanic chain from Saba to Guadeloupe are more or less intermediate but I agree with Lowe in his review of the genus *Coereba* (Ibis, (9) 6: 489-528, 1912) that these should be referred to *dominicana*. This difference between *bartolemica* and *dominicana* is obvious at a glance when their ranges are understood and when such splendid series as those in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the U. S. National Museum are examined.

GOLDEN WARBLER, *Dendroica petechia bartholemica*.—I secured a pair of Golden Warblers on Montserrat. The male (A. N. S. P. 89675) is obviously referable to *bartholemica* rather than to *ruficapilla*, the race to which Montserrat birds were referred by Nicoll (Ibis, 1904, p. 571).

CAPE MAY WARBLER, *Dendroica tigrina*.—A specimen of the Cape May Warbler, an immature male, was collected by me on Montserrat on December 31, 1929 (A. N. S. P. 89690).

MONTSERRAT ORIOLE, *Icterus oberi*.—I have recently received a nest and eggs of this rare oriole. The nest is similarly constructed to that of *I. dominicensis* and was situated in a forest palm. One egg is white, heavily marked with chocolate and grayish brown. The second egg is pale greenish white, much more sparingly but more boldly spotted with brown and underlying markings of violet-gray; they average (to the nearest half millimeter) 24 by 17 mm.

I believe that this species is dimorphic, the adult female apparently never attaining the black and ochraceous-yellow plumage of the male.

LESSER ANTILLEAN BULLFINCH, *Loxigilla noctis coryi*.—In my 'Birds of the West Indies' I referred bullfinches from Montserrat to *dominicana*, assuming that the single female then in my collection was of this race. Danforth, in a review of the West Indian races of *L. noctis* (Journ. Agric., Univ. Puerto Rico, 21: 225-232, 1937), likewise examined only one female from Montserrat, possibly my specimen. This he

refers doubtfully to *dominicana*. However, seven males that I have received recently from Montserrat are obviously *coryi*. They average larger than specimens from St. Eustatius, the type locality, but the differences are negligible. Wing-measurements (in millimeters), given by Danforth, of eight males from St. Eustatius are 63.5–67.6 (65.35); of five females 62–65.8 (63.72). The seven males from Montserrat have wings of 66.2–70.5 (68.8 mm.); females 68.0 (Bond), 66.0 (Danforth).

Bullfinches from the northern Lesser Antilles are readily separable into three races, a dark-gray race, *ridgwayi* (includes *chazaliei*) from Antigua and Barbuda, a darker gray race, *coryi*, from Anguilla, St. Martin, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and a black race, *dominicana* (includes *desiradensis*) from Guadeloupe, Desirade, Marie Galante and Dominica.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*.