

Island pond. These birds, as at the Mattamuskeet Refuge, were associated with Canada Geese. Seven Blue Geese were noted on November 17 and 22, 1941, and one was seen on January 16, 1942. The maximum number of Canada Geese was 111 on December 31.—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois.*

Records and Notes from St. Croix, Virgin Islands.—*Ixobrychus exilis exilis.* The Least Bittern first came under observation on St. Croix on May 5, 1939, and again on August 16, 1940, when a pair was flushed from the low mangroves bordering Krause Lagoon. The birds were not seen again until July 21, 1942. On that date a female flushed from her nest where already she was incubating two pale blue eggs. I instantly observed that the nest was that of the White-crowned Pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*) and of recent construction of coarse sticks and unused. A large colony of these pigeons was nesting in the mangroves at the time. The nest was located in a small mangrove bush growing in soft mud, in eight inches of water, one hundred yards from the border of the lagoon.

Oxyechus vociferus rubidus. Nesting records of the Antillean Killdeer show that two or three eggs may comprise the full complement of a single clutch. It is, therefore, of interest to cite an instance when, on May 10, 1942, a nest was found which contained seven eggs deposited in a shallow, unlined cup whittled out of the center of a twelve-inch splash of dry cattle droppings. The background blended so perfectly that the eggs could not be discerned beyond a distance of ten feet. The eggs are uniform light gray color and are spotted and sprinkled with sooty black. Measurements in millimeters: six eggs, 39 x 28; one egg 36 x 28. It should be remarked that the nest site was on the slopes of an extensive pasture land and that a careful search of the area did not reveal the presence of a third bird. Also note the uniform coloration of the eggs and especially the measurements. There is every reason to believe that all of the eggs comprised the clutch of a single female.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus. The Eastern Willet has long been a regular winter visitant to St. Croix. In the summer of 1938 I made the observation that a few pairs had overstayed the date of departure, and a month later my presence in the same area of the marsh aroused their considerable resentment, convincing me that nesting had begun. That year, and every year since then, searching was in vain until May 11, 1942. On that date I flushed a female bird from a nest placed in the midst of a bed of short, fibrous plants growing on an open sandy stretch; it was a well-formed cup made of plant stems, built up above the level of the ground. The nest contained four eggs, varying in ground color from pale olive-buff to deep olive-buff, splashed broadly with irregular spots of light seal brown, fuscous and shades of gray. Measurements in millimeters: 51 x 37, 52 x 37, 52 x 37, 52 x 37.

A second nest, found on May 21, also contained four eggs and the female was collected when she flushed ten feet away. Three of the eggs are olive-buff in ground color with the usual dark spots, and the fourth is pale olive-gray with a few splashes of grayish olive and seal brown. Measurements: 55 x 40, 54 x 40, 55 x 40, 54 x 40.

Dendroica chrysoparia. The adult male of the Golden-cheeked Warbler, a tree haunting species, is easily distinguishable from the male of the Black-throated Green Warbler (*D. virens*), the only other warbler with which, in some plumages, it may be confused. On November 23, 1939, I was working my way stealthily

through a neck of woods, finding it easier than to follow the water course, when quickly a male warbler fluttered down from the dense foliage in the wake of a swiftly-escaping winged insect. This bit of jungle tragedy was enacted at a distance within ten feet of me. While I was being carefully scrutinized by the excited little bird, I took good care to note his general and characteristic markings. The golden cheek patch was prominent and the pure black dorsal area was too conspicuous to be confused, even for one moment, with the greenish coloration of the male Black-throated Green Warbler.

Again on January 8, 1940, while rambling through the same woodlot, I observed a similar adult warbler, and its occurrence in the vicinity where the first was seen is, I believe, reason enough for concluding that the same bird was seen twice. A further check-up was made in February of this year while on a visit to the American Museum of Natural History and Dr. Chapman kindly permitted me to compare his large series of skins of *D. chrysoparia* and *D. virens*. This is a first West Indian record.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. S.*