

It might be of interest to place on record the breeding bird population of Cartwright Island, which is a low, sandy island about one-half mile long with no trees or buildings. High tides in winter often wash over the island and the hurricane of September, 1938, washed away the only building, a fisherman's small shack, as well as all the Osprey nests. Apparently, the first record of Herring Gulls nesting on Cartwright was in 1936 when John L. Helmuth found a set of eggs and about a dozen pairs of adults. In 1937, Dr. W. T. Helmuth estimated there were 30 to 40 pairs of Herring Gulls nesting. My first trip to Cartwright, on July 11, 1938, revealed 18 Osprey nests, 82 adult Herring Gulls, 200 Roseate Terns, and 1000 Common Terns nesting. On July 13, 1939, there were 24 Osprey nests, 250 adult Herring Gulls, 100 Roseate and 1000 Common Terns. On July 10, 1942, there were 14 Osprey nests, 500 adult Herring Gulls, and 200 terns. This would show that the terns are decreasing while the gulls are increasing, despite the fact that the Ospreys kill many young gulls that venture too close to their nests. It will be interesting to follow the rise and fall of these colonial-nesting species on Cartwright Island.—LEROY WILCOX, *Speonk, Long Island, New York.*

**Tree-top migration of Savannah Sparrow.**—The Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) makes its spring appearance in Central Maryland from approximately the 18th of March to the middle of May, when it is usually found along roadsides adjacent to meadows and in closely cropped fields. On April 18, 1934, while I was procuring specimens at McDonogh, Maryland, a group of some fifteen birds was noted in the crown of several white oaks, at a height of fifty feet, hopping from limb to limb. It was beyond question that they were sparrows because of their conformation and sparrow-like characteristics, but the species was not determined until several of the birds were procured, when they proved to be Savannah Sparrows. The spring and fall migration of this species has been noted by the writer since 1929, but this was the first instance of tree-top migration.—BROOKE MEANLEY, 208 Oakdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

**Evening Grosbeak at Lexington, Virginia.**—The Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) is so rare in the southeastern states that any occurrence is worthy of note. On February 28, 1944, a small flock of two males and four females visited my yard in Lexington, Virginia. My attention was first drawn to them by their chattering notes. Almost at once they flew to a neighbor's yard, but I was able to follow them up and to study them with Zeiss 8X glasses at short range and as long as I wished. Although I had never seen the species, there was no difficulty about the identification. The unusually heavy, pale yellowish bill, general yellow color, and black and white wings in both sexes, the yellow forehead and brownish yellow upper breast and back in the male, and the white inner tips of the tail feathers in the female all were clearly noted. On coming into the house, I checked with several color plates. The birds were in rather higher plumage than is usually pictured.

There is only one previous report of this species from Virginia—a single bird seen at Alexandria in March (?), 1940, and described to Dr. William B. McIlwaine, Jr., by a friend (*The Raven*, 11, nos. 5-6: 30-31, 1940).—J. J. MURRAY, 6 White Street, Lexington, Virginia.

**Green-winged Teal in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.**—On the morning of January 5, 1944, while I was making observations on migratory ducks that were resting on Armstrong's Duck Refuge, I was delighted to find a male Green-winged