

did the male, but would occasionally dart out and pick up some morsel with which to feed the young.

We were fortunate in being able to watch this family scene for a matter of minutes, until, in fact, the mosquitoes made remaining longer a problem. Immediately upon our moving we were discovered, and the birds scattered in all directions so that we were unable to obtain any further views of them. The size of the downy young would positively indicate that the nest had been in this marsh. This marsh is usually flooded at full moon and it is probable that the first set of eggs was washed out, which would account for the lateness of this brood.—WILLIAM G. F. HARRIS, *Dorchester, Massachusetts*.

**A Dovekie in Connecticut.**—During a severe wind and rain storm on January 1, 1945, a Dovekie was shot on a creek at Lord's Cove, on the east side of the Connecticut River, in the town of Lyme, and was brought to me. Presumably it had been driven inland by the severe wind. It furnishes the only record since the big flight of November 19, 1932, which extended from Massachusetts to southern Florida, when thousands of these little auks perished.—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Connecticut*.

**Connecticut Warbler in Vermont.**—Bennington, Vermont, was very fortunate in having an unusually large and interesting fall migration of warblers in 1944. The last two weeks of September saw thousands of warblers passing to the south. On the afternoon of September 23, we found a dead warbler which we were unable to identify. The bird was sent to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where it was identified as an immature Connecticut Warbler. So far as I can learn, the only records of this warbler being found in Vermont are one or two uncertain sight identifications.—DR. AND MRS. LUCRETIVS H. ROSS, *Bennington, Vermont*.

***Cypseloides major* in Bolivia.**<sup>1</sup>—In their account of the 'Birds of Bolivia' (pt. 2, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 95: 199, 1943) Bond and de Schauensee write that *Cypseloides major* Rothschild, ". . . has been recorded as of doubtful occurrence in southern Bolivia," and therefore do not list it as a definitely ascertained member of the Bolivian ornith. It may be of interest to record that a specimen of this swift was collected at Tarija (1900 meters), Bolivia, in May, 1925, by Emilio Budin, and is now in the United States National Museum (no. 264931). The bird is an adult male with a wing length of 154 mm. and a tarsal length of 14.5.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN.

**American Merganser in Puerto Rico.**—On November 20, 1944 a female American Merganser (*Mergus merganser americanus* Cassin) was killed on the Añasco River, Puerto Rico, about eight miles from where it empties into the sea, by Mr. Miguel Philippi, a local sportsman who is greatly interested in the migration of birds. He brought the duck to me to learn its identity and presented it for my collection. According to him the bird was swimming alone on a pool, feeding among the aquatic vegetation where small fishes are abundant.

So far as I am aware this is the first authentic record of the occurrence of the American Merganser in the West Indies. James Bond in his 'Birds of the West Indies' includes the Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) as a rare winter visitor to Cuba, and the Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) from only one record from the same island.

Although the females of the Red-breasted and American Mergansers are very similar in coloration and easily confused, I am positive of my identification.—VEN-

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