

over a month the record egg-laying date of April 16 listed for this species by Oberholser. I have assumed the subspecific identity of these birds on the basis of the tentative range designations given by Oberholser.—ROLAND C. CLEMENT, 49 Tremont St., Fall River, Massachusetts.

Mockingbird at Bonaventure Island, Quebec.—During a recent ornithological field trip to the Gaspé coast, Quebec, Canada, a Mockingbird was observed on Bonaventure Island, at Percé, on June 26, 27, and 28, 1945. Although I did not see the bird myself, being elsewhere at the time, the single individual was studied by Dr. Robert Lockwood and Dr. Stephen Langfeld, both competent observers. I believe this to be the farthest northern occurrence of this species and therefore worthy of permanent record.¹—DELOS E. CULVER, 'Addingham,' Drexel Hill, Penna.

New records for the Puerto Rican avifauna.—An adult male of the Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) was collected on May 3, 1944, on the coastal plain of the southern coast of Mona Island. This record is very interesting because the bird has not been reported either from Puerto Rico or Hispaniola. The individual was seen frequenting a small patch on the coastal plain densely covered with "cogollo" palm (*Sabal causiarum*), growing on the southern littoral of Mona Island. The bird was seen alone and in spite of my efforts I did not succeed in finding more individuals during the next ten days. The species winters in Venezuela, Colombia, British Guiana, and south to Brazil, Perú, and Bolivia. Is a rare winter visitor in the West Indies where accidental occurrences have been recorded from Jamaica, some of the Virgin Islands, the Lesser Antilles, and the Bahamas. Examination of stomach contents showed nothing but remains of the fruit of "papayo" trees (*Metopium toxiferum*) which grow abundantly on the coastal plain of Mona. The bird was in its magnificent scarlet plumage typical of the season.

On May 4, 1944, one female and two males of the White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica asiatica*) were collected at Ubero Beach, on the southern coast of Mona Island. On this occasion I noticed the presence of this species for the first time on the island. A small flock of about 30 individuals was observed feeding in a dry, cactus-covered area close to the sandy beach. The birds remained in Mona until about the first days of June, as on my next trip to the island (June 7) I succeeded in obtaining only one more female. The rest of the flock recorded on May 4 probably continued its interrupted journey to the southwestern littoral of Puerto Rico.

Another female of *Zenaida asiatica asiatica* was secured on August 19, 1943, in the vicinity of Boquerón, Puerto Rico, a very dry region in that neighborhood. The presence of this dove in Puerto Rico dates back many years according to the testimony of many local hunters, but I obtained positive evidence in August, 1943. I noticed that it frequents only the extreme southwestern corner of Puerto Rico, in the area enclosed between Boquerón and Guánica. These doves are found associated in flocks of about 25 to 30 individuals during the months of July, August and September. During this period they are pursued by hunters as a game bird.

On December 15, 1943, three Mallard Ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*) were killed from a flock of eight birds on the opening day of the duck season at Anegado Lagoon (Lajas) by Mr. Sadoth Morales, a local sportsman and hunter.

¹ There are earlier records from Anticosti and "Godhaut" (?Godbout), noted by Wright, Auk, 38: 431, 1921.—Ed.

I hoped to preserve one as a specimen for the record of the occurrence of the Mallard in Puerto Rico, but did not succeed because they were skinned before I could reach his place.—VENTURA BARNÉS, JR., *Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Swainson's Hawk in Massachusetts.—There are half a dozen published records of Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) in the little (but much "birded") Commonwealth of Massachusetts, so far to the eastward of its normal range, besides several others termed "apparent" or "probable." My own experience indicates that the bird may be less unusual—especially in the August-September period when other western species seem likeliest to occur here—than has been thought, for the vast majority of our observers, on seeing one, would give it up as unidentifiable. For instance, on September 13, 1939, at the southern end of the Artichoke reservoirs in West Newbury, I thus "gave up" a hawk which I saw very well: big; mainly a plain, dark, dull brown; with long tail; long, pointed wings not quite extending to tail-tip; behavior of a Marsh Hawk (standing on mud, or perching on a rock in the shallow water) but with no white croupe! Again, on August 23, 1942, I "gave up" a hawk I watched in very low, steady flight at Arcadia Sanctuary in Northampton. Its long wings and very long tail suggested Marsh Hawk, but the flight seemed too regular and again there was no white croupe. It appeared to be dark gray all over.

Now on the same month and day, August 23, in 1945, at Clark's Pond, Ipswich, I spied a big hawk alighting in one of the lonesome trees on the bare hills, and through a telescope made certain it was a Buteo, but a remarkably long-tailed Buteo. It presently flew out of sight behind the western hill. Mr. Ludlow Griscom arrived and was told of it, and four of us in the car of Mr. Richard C. Curtis drove over the hill and flushed the hawk so that we could first look down upon it and later up at it as it gyrated higher and higher and moved away on the easterly breeze. Mr. Griscom, of course, *knew* Swainson's Hawk and pronounced this one an immature in the dark phase, pointing out to us its "sooty" appearance, scarcely lighter below than above; the absence of bars in its long tail (which looked dull tan when the sun shone through it); and the great length of the wing, with blackish tip and a light patch clear across the primaries proximal to this tip but more distal than is the smaller light spot in the primaries of the Red-shouldered Hawk.

Seeing this bird so perfectly enabled me to identify with moral certainty that of September 13, 1939, and with at least probability that of August 23, 1942.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.*

A baby Florida Sandhill Crane (Plate 4).—On May 27, 1945, Capt. and Mrs. Donald B. Lawrence, Wray Nicholson, Lt. B. F. McCamey, and I motored from Orlando south to the Kissimmee Prairie expressly to observe the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum floridanus*) on its nesting ground. We found a few pairs of these sparrows in open country southwest of Kenansville, Osceola County, heard the males singing their weak songs, and found a nest with four fairly fresh eggs. The most thrilling find of the day was, however, a captive baby Florida Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis pratensis*), about two days old, which we saw at a farmhouse near Lake Marion, just north of the Prairie proper.

The beautiful little creature had been taken the day before from a nest on an islet in a shallow pond on the Prairie. It was too young to stand firmly, appeared to be wholly unafraid, and cheeped in a high, fine voice. If put in the strong