

On August 19, 1947, at Playa Coronado, a beach cottage development on the Gulf of Panamá, about forty miles west of the city of Panamá and four miles from the village of Chame, I found a brilliant male Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*), perched on a low barbed-wire fence in front of a house perhaps a hundred yards from the beach. The bird, which had not been noted during the previous days of my visit, and was not present on any subsequent day, spent the whole afternoon in the same locality. No other Vermilion Flycatcher was seen, though the avifauna of the vicinity was repeatedly inventoried. Playa Coronado is situated in a region of low scrubby woodland interspersed with small grassy areas, which become more extensive some miles westward, finally merging with the scrub-dotted open grasslands of Coclé Province. While the Vermilion Flycatcher ranges from the southwestern United States to Guatemala and the Caribbean slope of Honduras, and reappears in Colombia and Venezuela, breeding through the more open areas of South America, it seems to be unknown in southern Central America (Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13 [pt. 5]: 93, 1927; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 64: 247, 1932). Whether this individual was a migrant or an accidental, or came from some unknown breeding colony in Panamá remains uncertain. As I had no means of collecting the bird (although I was near enough to secure a tiny but recognizable image on 8mm. kodachrome motion picture film), it was not possible to determine the subspecies involved.—EUGENE EISENMANN, *Linnaean Society of New York, New York, N. Y.*

**Four species of chickadees in Glacier National Park.**—Northwest Montana is the only area in the United States where the ranges of all of the four distinctively marked species of chickadees overlap. Despite this fact, however, only two of these, the Black-capped (*Parus atricapillus*) and Mountain (*P. gambeli*) Chickadees, have been definitely recorded from Glacier National Park, within this area ('Checklist of the Birds of the National Parks,' Wash., D. C., 1937, mimeogr.). F. M. Bailey ('Wild Animals of Glacier National Park,' Washington, D. C., 1918) additionally caught a glimpse of what appeared to her to be a Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*P. rufescens*) near Lake McDonald and listed this species with a question mark. In view of the limited recorded observations to date and the complications of collecting in a national park, the following 1947 sight records for the park are presented. They may at least be helpful to later investigators.

Among a mixed flock of Black-capped and Mountain Chickadees, one Chestnut-backed was definitely identified at close range about half way up Avalanche Creek on July 20. Two others were seen in a similar mixed flock along upper Sprague Creek on July 30. These birds had distinct black caps which contrasted sharply with their brown backs. Both locations were on the west slope of the Lewis Range, along the crest of which runs the Continental Divide. On August 20, a lone Hudsonian Chickadee (*P. hudsonicus*) was observed closely among a large flock of Creepers (*Certhia familiaris*) on the south side of Two Medicine Lake, on the east side of the Divide.

Typically, the common Black-capped Chickadees in the park appeared to prefer portions of the cedar-hemlock and Douglas fir-larch-lodgepole pine forests broken by shrubby openings, as along streams. Mountain Chickadees were found in all of the park's coniferous forest types, but especially in the Engelmann spruce-alpine fir association. The Chestnut-backed Chickadee seemed to be associated with the cedar-hemlock forest; the eastward extensions of the ranges of both the bird and dominant plant species showed striking similarities. The one Hudsonian Chickadee

was seen in a Douglas fir-lodgepole pine forest, a common plant association on the east slope of the Lewis Range. Further geographic and ecological distributional notes and breeding data are needed for all the species of chickadees occurring in the park.—GEORGE A. PETRIDES, *Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.*

**Stilt Sandpiper and Caspian Tern at Lexington, Virginia.**—On October 13, 1947, I saw a Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) at close range at Cameron's Pond, about a mile north of Lexington, Virginia, I checked all the identification marks, including the note. There is only one former record for western Virginia, a bird seen by A. O. English at Roanoke, September 8, 1940 (*The Raven*, 12: 19, 1941); and few for the State. There are two Virginia records for the Washington, D. C., region and one for Cobb's Island (*The Auk*, 50: 195, 1933). Dr. Locke L. Mackenzie saw three at Norfolk, August 25, 1944; and on August 28, 1944, he and Dr. John H. Grey collected a male and a female and saw a third individual at the same place (*The Raven*, 15: 84, 1944).

On October 13, 1947, I collected a Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) at a small fish pond, one mile east of Lexington, Virginia. It was a male in poor flesh, weighing twenty-one ounces. On the previous day I had seen one on James River, at Waugh, in Bedford County, Virginia. The only previous record west of the Blue Ridge in Virginia is that of two birds seen by the C. O. Handleys, Sr. and Jr., at Blacksburg, September 17, 1945 (*The Raven*, 16: 77, 1945). The bird is casual at Washington. The only other inland Virginia record of which I have knowledge is that of eleven seen by Prof. Ruskin S. Freer at Timberlake, near Lynchburg, April 24, 1941 (*The Raven*, 12: 64, 1941).—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Virginia.*

**Cape May Warbler breeding in New York State.**—On July 4, 1947, the writers explored an area about one-half square mile in extent of tall coniferous trees, particularly black spruce, in North Elba Township, Essex County, New York. The locality is 1900 feet above sea level and is near the high Adirondack Mountains. We were surprised to find an adult female Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). The small, evenly distributed streaks on the light yellow breast and the characteristic pale yellow cheek areas were observed at leisure. The bird moved actively around, holding food in the bill, and was found to be giving it to two young standing in branches of black spruce trees.

According to Forbush ('Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States,' part 3, 1929) this species is a summer resident in New Hampshire north of the White Mountains, and has been seen feeding young in Vermont. Our observation is, as far as we know, the first evidence of breeding in New York State.—GEOFFREY CARLETON AND HUSTACE H. POOR, *Linnaean Society of New York*, AND DR. OLIVER K. SCOTT, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

**The Dickcissel on the east coast of Florida.**—On September 28, 1947, I flushed a Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*, from short grass on an abandoned golf course inside the city limits of St. Augustine, Florida. The bird, after several stops in the grass, flew to a small tree. It was a female. Dickcissels occur in west Florida, and at least one was collected near Panama City last year, but there seem to be few if any previous records from the east coast. September 28 was the second day of a period of more than 48 hours of heavy northeast gales accompanied by some rain.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *St. Augustine, Florida.*