

in the tabular list of their introduction to "Biologia Centrali Americana, Aves": 1: xv, 1904 (which was published last) specimens from both British Honduras and Costa Rica, received after the main work had been finished. These records seem to have been overlooked by subsequent writers. Further, Salvin reported that this species was collected by Gaumer on Ruatan, one of the Bay Islands on the Caribbean coast of Honduras (Ibis, 1888: 249), and Rendahl lists two taken at San Juan del Norte, a Caribbean port in southern Nicaragua, on October 26 and 27, 1881, by Dr. C. Bovallius (Arkiv för Zool., 12 (8): 35, 1919). There are two Costa Rican specimens in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, one taken October 28, 1950, at El Sauce, Cartago Province, and one April 20, 1952, at La Lola, Madre de Dios, Limón Province. As Bond reports *D. castanea* to be only a "rare transient in western Cuba" ("Check-List of Birds of the West Indies" third ed.: 143, 1950), it is unlikely that the West Indies is the major migration route for the Bay-breasted Warbler. The spottiness of the published reports from Central America and Mexico probably reflects the small amount of collecting done in the coastal Caribbean forests during the brief period when this species pauses in its migration through the area.

The Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) winters in Brazil, and perhaps also in Colombia and Venezuela, where it has been recorded on migration. Between the United States and South America the only published reports seem to be a few from the Bahamas and one supposedly from San José, Costa Rica (Bent, *op. cit.*: 523-524). Judging from the regular occurrence in Florida on migration, the natural assumption is that it uses the West Indies route, yet James Bond says he knows of only one specimen report from the Antilles. On checking the basis for the supposed San José, Costa Rica, record, Dr. Lincoln informed me that according to old files of the Biological Survey such a specimen taken October 6, 1890, was in the Thayer collection, at the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Ludlow Griscom, who courteously examined the specimen for me, reports that it is actually a Mourning Warbler (*O. philadelphia*)—a species well-known in Middle America. There thus seems to be no Middle American record of the Connecticut Warbler.

I am very grateful for the hearty cooperation given by Dr. Lincoln, Dr. Friedmann, and Mr. Griscom.—EUGENE EISENMANN, *Linnaean Society of New York*, 11 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

The Type Locality of the Florida Sandhill Crane.—Peters (Auk, 1925, 42: 121) separated the Florida subspecies of the Sandhill Crane as *Megalornis canadensis pratensis*, based on *Grus pratensis* F. A. A. Meyer (1794, Zool. Annal., 1: 286, 296). Meyer had simply adopted the name *Grus pratensis* from Bartram's Travels and introduced it into binomial nomenclature in a review of that work. Bartram obtained (and ate) this crane on the eastern part of Alachua Savanna.

Peters erroneously believed that this locality lay within the boundaries of the present Clay County, Florida, and accordingly designated Clay County as the type locality. This designation has been followed in the A.O.U. Check-List (ed. 4) and in other standard works.

However, the locality called Alachua Savanna in Bartram's day lies entirely within the south-central portion of Alachua County, Florida. Its center is about six miles south of Gainesville. Today it is crossed by U. S. Highway 441 and is known by the name of Paynes Prairie. Sandhill Cranes are still resident on Paynes Prairie. Accordingly it is obvious that the proper type locality of *Grus pratensis* Meyer is Paynes Prairie (Alachua Savanna), Alachua County, Florida.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida*.