

On 30 January 1955 a Tennessee Warbler was picked up dead at Ossining, Westchester County, New York, by Mrs. B. D. Wood beneath her feeding station. She sent the specimen to the American Museum of Natural History, where it is now AMNH (No. 788901). The specimen was only recently identified as this species. Mrs. Wood first saw the bird alive on 12 January 1955, feeding on scraps of suet, which had been placed on the ground. She did not see it between that date and 30 January, when the bird was found dead, apparently in fresh condition. This is the first winter record of this species in New York state and apparently the second winter specimen north of Mexico. The other record is of one captured alive at Nashville, Tennessee, on 28 January 1950; the specimen is in the collection of A. F. Ganier (Laskey, *Migrant*, 21: 29, 1950). There are three sight reports of birds in winter within the United States, two from Tennessee, 17 November 1934 to 2 January 1935 and 3 January 1936, and one from Texas, winter of 1934-1935, listed in Bent (*U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 203: 87, 1953). Dr. Frederick C. Lincoln kindly furnished me with the published references to these reports, but in all instances the sight observations were without details.

To be certain that the New York specimen was not an Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*), which occasionally winters in this latitude, and resembles the Tennessee Warbler in certain plumages, a careful examination was made. This specimen, an adult not sexed, is brighter green on the back than any individuals of *celata* and has the under tail coverts white, not yellowish as in *celata*. Moreover, measurements were as follows: wing (flat), 67 mm., tail, 42 mm., both of which fall within the range of *peregrina*. Mr. Eugene Eisenmann of this museum and Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum, who was visiting here at the time, concurred in the identification. It is of interest to note that the relatively long-winged Tennessee Warbler migrates as far as South America, while the relatively short-winged Orange-crowned Warbler is unreported south of Guatemala, with many individuals wintering in the southern United States. Thanks are due Dr. Dean Amadon for permission to publish this record.—JOHN L. BULL, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, New York*.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) in Puerto Rico.—On 9 October 1960, during the course of one of the regular Columbus Day censuses conducted by the ornithologists resident in Puerto Rico, Dr. Kenneth Burden, of Mayagüez, identified a single Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) at Cartagena Lagoon, in the Municipality of Lajas, southwestern Puerto Rico.

He then led the entire group of about 25 persons to the site, where we were able to study the Godwit at a distance of about 30 meters with a 25x telescope. Then several members of the group approached cautiously and were able to study the bird from six to eight meters. The bird was not collected, but it was carefully studied at close range by the following persons, all experienced in field identification of birds in Puerto Rico: Dr. Virgilio Biaggi, Dr. Kenneth Burden, Dr. Catesby Jones, Dr. James B. McCandless, and Dr. Frank Wadsworth. This appears to be the first observation of a Hudsonian Godwit in Puerto Rico.—NATHAN F. LEOPOLD, JR., *Brethren Service Project, Castañer, Puerto Rico*.

Caspian Terns in Jamaica.—On 28 October 1960 a plane taking off in rainy weather from the Palisadoes International Airport, which serves Kingston, Jamaica, struck a group of about 16 birds, three of which were Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*); the rest were Royal Terns (*Thalasseus maximus*). So

far as I am aware, these are the first Caspian Terns to be authentically reported in Jamaica. All of the birds of both species were killed. The head of a Caspian and a full skin of another specimen of the same species have been preserved in the museum of the Institute of Jamaica. One of the Caspian Terns carried a band (Fish and Wildlife Service, No. 555-24390), which has subsequently revealed that the bird was banded on 21 June 1959 at Tobermory, Ontario, Canada. While Caspian Terns are generally common along the Central American coasts during the winter months, they appear rarely to venture among the Caribbean Islands.—C. BERNARD LEWIS, *The Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica*.

First Record of the Least Frigate-bird (*Fregata ariel*) in North America.

—On 3 July 1960 Bertram Leadbeater of Beverly, Massachusetts, was photographing a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) on the rocks at Deer Isle, Hancock County, Maine, when a large bird soared overhead. Swinging his movie camera up, he was lucky enough to get some six feet of 16 mm. film of the bird. His companions, Henry S. Lewis and John E. Walsh, watched the bird for several minutes as it glided nearby, and recognized it as a Frigate-bird.

Mr. Leadbeater kindly showed me the film in August. Noting a marked white patch on the side under the wing, I turned to the cut of *Fregata ariel* in Murphy's *Oceanic Birds of South America*. We ran through the film again and noted that, as one of the observers said, the white patch looked like "a playing card placed on the body slightly on a slant." After looking at skins at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, it was obvious that only the adult male of *F. ariel* matched the pictures. The film was then sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore.

Dr. Wetmore writes that he examined it under a magnifier that allowed study of single frames, and through the courtesy of the laboratory of the National Geographic Society, obtained blow ups of four of the clearest frames. "These show the light spot clearly and indicate without question that the species photographed was *Fregata ariel* (G. R. Gray). This species ranges in the Pacific from the Philippines and coast of China to Australia; in the western Indian Ocean; and to South Trinidad Island in the Atlantic [700 miles east of Victoria, Brazil]. . . . The supposition would be that the bird seen in Maine was from the South Trinidad colony, although there is no absolute certainty regarding this. At any rate, it is a species that has not been found earlier in our North American region."

All authorities agree as to the essentially sedentary nature of frigate-birds, which are rarely seen out of sight of land. It is amazing that *Fregata ariel*, seldom observed in the Atlantic, and little known away from its island homes of South Trinidad and Martin Vas, not only visited our coast, but was photographed. Negatives and prints are on file at the Peabody Museum of Salem (PMS-k 17).—DOROTHY E. SNYDER, *Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts*.

An Example of the Whisper Song of the Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*).

—On 12 September 1960 Mrs. O. E. Devitt, Miss Margaret McKay, and I stopped for lunch beside the Oxtongue River in Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario; four Gray Jays appeared and, as is their habit, began looking for handouts. After receiving small pieces of bread, they remained in nearby trees watching us. One individual, which was perched on the lower branch of a spruce within three meters of us, began to sing a whisper song. The movement of the throat muscles could be clearly seen as the bird sang. The warbling song was subdued but easily audible to all of us. It was quite varied, somewhat resembling that of the Purple