

**Two June Records of the Canada Goose in Grand Canyon, Arizona.**—The Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) is a common wintering and migrating bird in Arizona. Extreme dates for its presence in the state are 11 September, at Fredonia, to 15 April, at Lyman Dam south of St. Johns (Phillips, Marshall, and Monson, *Birds of Arizona*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1964). The only summer records of this species therefore seem to be two that were recently recorded on the Colorado River, within Grand Canyon.

The first was sighted in Marble Gorge just above Grand Canyon National Park on 14 June 1965 by Robert J. Todd, Park Ranger at the park. The observation was shared by many of the other members of the boat party. The second sighting was by me on 18 June 1966 about a half mile above Lava Falls in Grand Canyon National Monument. This bird rose from the edge of the Colorado River and flew away, downstream, as the lead boat, in which I was riding, approached. After the boats were beached at the head of Lava Falls, the goose flew upstream toward where we had first seen it, on the opposite side of the river. Although its flight seemed normal during the two brief observations, its presence on the river could have been the result of sickness, which forced the bird to drop out of a migrating flock.—NORMAN G. MESSINGER, *P.O. Box 205, Yosemite National Park, California 95389, 6 July 1966.*

**Common Gallinule in Humboldt County, California.**—On 4 May 1966 I observed an adult Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) on the Arcata Bottoms, at a point approximately two and one-half miles west of Arcata, Humboldt County, and one-half mile north of Arcata Bay. This area consists primarily of reclaimed bay tidelands used mainly as pasture and is at or near sea level. The bird was observed first from a distance of approximately 35 yards and examined closely through 7 × 35 mm binoculars under excellent light conditions. The red frontal shield, white feathers under the tail, and the band of white feathers on the sides made positive identification possible. The gallinule was with a pair of Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*). These three birds were feeding in flooded saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) at the edge of a slightly brackish pasture slough, approximately six inches deep and five yards wide. Weather conditions in the three weeks previous to this observation were mild. The gallinule was active and appeared to be in good health. In a search of the area on the following day I was not able to find the gallinule again.

This appears to be the first record for this species in northwestern California. Grinnell and Miller (*Pacific Coast Avifauna* No. 27:132, 1944) stated that the Common Gallinule occurs in the marshlands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. They refer to several records from the southern part of the state including the coast, but no records for the coastal area north of the San Francisco Bay area were noted.—RICHARD J. WHEELER, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California 95521, 9 May 1966.*

**Additions to the Avifauna of Panamá: the Palm Warbler and the Connecticut Warbler.**—A male Palm Warbler was collected by Dr. A. Diaz on 14 October 1965 near Tocumen, about 20 miles east of Panamá City, Province of Panamá, Republic of Panamá. The specimen was presented to E. Mendez, was identified by Alexander Wetmore as *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*, and has been deposited in the United States National Museum.

*D. p. palmarum* has been recorded as wintering from the southeastern United States south to the Yucatán Peninsula, Turneffe, Roatan, Swan Island, Old Providence Island, the Greater Antilles, the Bahamas, and the Virgin Islands (A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, 1957). This present specimen is remarkable in two respects: first, it was taken more than 300 miles south of its known wintering range in the West Indies; and second, it was found on the Pacific slope of Panamá, not the Caribbean coast where wind-drifted migrants of this species from the north might be expected occasionally.

Two Connecticut Warblers taken in mist nets at Almirante, province of Bocas del Toro on the Caribbean slope of extreme northwestern Panamá, were identified as *Oporornis agilis* by Alexander Wetmore, and have been deposited in the United States National Museum. The first, a female, was taken by D. T. Rogers, Jr., on 15 October 1963, and the second, sex undetermined, was taken on 30 September 1964 by D. L. Hicks.

It is now established that all four North American species of the genus *Oporornis* occur on migration in Panamá and have been taken at Almirante. The Kentucky Warbler (*O. formosus*) and Mourning Warbler (*O. philadelphia*) are common transients and winter residents, while MacGillivray's Warbler (*O. tolmiei*) is an uncommon, but probably regular, winter resident in the western half of Panamá.

Although large numbers of *Oporornis* were banded and released at Almirante (see Loftin *et al.*, Bird-Banding, 37:35-44, 1966 for details of the Almirante netting operation), many individuals were only tentatively identified as to species, since in this genus fall females and immatures (and often spring females) of *O. philadelphia*, *tolmiei*, and *agilis* are easily confused without careful measurement of both wing and tail. As only some wing chord measurements were recorded, and no detailed plumage descriptions were taken, and as the banders, all relatively inexperienced in the fine points of *Oporornis* identification, were also unaware of the local status of the various species, tentative sight identifications are not listed here.

The Connecticut Warbler has been recorded as wintering from northern Venezuela south to northwest and central Brazil, and noted in migration in the Bahamas and Curaçao (A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, 1957). These present specimens apparently constitute the first record of its occurrence in continental Middle America, since earlier published records have proved erroneous (see Eisenmann, Auk, 72:207, 1955). The specimens taken suggest that the Connecticut Warbler may possibly prove to be a rare migrant on the Caribbean coast of Panamá. The question of whether these birds are casual wanderers from more eastern migration routes over the West Indies or Caribbean Sea or represent a small population that regularly uses Panamá as part of a migratory pathway remains to be answered by further collecting.

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**Golden Plovers in the Galápagos.**—On 18 November 1962 we saw two Golden Plovers, *Pluvialis dominica*, in Tortuga Bay, Indefatigable Island. We were able to approach the birds to within about 15 yards, and had a clear view of the gray axillaries as the birds flew away. This is apparently the first record for this species in the Galápagos, since it is not mentioned in the recent paper on migrants in the Galápagos Area by Lévêque, Bowman, and Billeb (Condor, 68: 81-101, 1966).

In the 5th edition (1957) of the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds the distribution of the two subspecies of *P. dominica* is described as follows: *fulva* breeds in Alaska and westward through Siberia, winters in Southeast Asia and Oceania (eastward to Tuamotu and Hawaiian Islands), with casual records from California and Chile (and others). *P. d. dominica* breeds in Alaska and eastwards in the Canadian Arctic and winters chiefly in southeastern South America (with casual records from Peru and Chile). It is listed by de Schauensee (Birds of Colombia, 1964) as a winter resident in that country.—JEREMY J. HATCH and JACK P. HAILMAN, Department of Zoology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. (*J. P. H. is now at Department of Zoology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland*), 26 May 1966.