

the muscles of the follicle seem to become relaxed so that the quill is set free. Fully formed feathers alone are discarded; regenerating feathers are not lost. Although Dathe ascribes most of his cases to fear, he records an individual cockatoo that "fright-molted" with rage.

My household in Beltsville, Maryland, has for many years scattered feed on the terrace upon which a large glass door opens and which affords a good view from the dining table. Visitors are hence under frequent surveillance. In the late spring or early summer of 1950, a male Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*), flying toward this spot, struck heavily against a casement that had been opened further than usual. The bird fell stunned to the lawn where it was picked up. It had shed the major tail feathers, which lay close by, save the two left lateral-most ones. The Cardinal recovered from his shock and continued as a constant visitor during the entire later season, not replacing the tail plumage. He was easily recognized by the two standing feathers; the absence of the major portion of his flight rudder made little apparent difference to his landings.

The incident discussed above clearly falls into the class discussed by Dathe, and shows also that feather loss is not necessarily a stimulus to regeneration. Probably, however, regeneration would occur at periods closer to the normal molt where, of course, the antecedent activation of the feather papilla is the mover. The entire complex of "frightmolt" is an interesting question which may involve both nervous and humoral participation; the latter is especially suggested in the rage reactions described for the cockatoo.—MARY JUHN, *Jull Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, April 25, 1956.*

New bird records for Barbuda, British West Indies.—To my knowledge the last ornithologist to visit Barbuda was Stuart T. Danforth, who spent three days collecting on that island in August, 1933. His activity (1935. *Jour. Agric. Univ. Puerto Rico*, 19 (4):473-482) added seven species to the avifauna known from the island, bringing the total to 54 species. In addition, seven species were listed as doubtfully occurring.

I visited Barbuda from October 29 to November 4, 1955. In spite of the heavy rains which fell at this time, eight species were added to the list recorded from the island, bringing the total to 62 species with seven still carried hypothetically. The additional species are the following:

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo.—On November 1, 1955, an immature male was collected about one mile south of Codrington Village. This bird was in the company of Mangrove Cuckoos (*C. minor*) which were fairly common. In a letter to me dated November 21, 1955, Mr. James Bond says: "The former [Black-billed Cuckoo] is an interesting record and it is only the second specimen of the species from the West Indies that I have examined."

Anas crecca carolinensis. Green-winged Teal.—This duck was taken from a flock of 20 small ducks in a rain water pond in the south of the island on October 31.

Porzana carolina. Sora Rail.—I observed one at close range while hunting ducks in a small rain water pond about three miles south of Codrington Village on October 31.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover.—About half a dozen of these plover were observed feeding on the green bordering the lagoon at Codrington Village. They were seen every day during my stay.

Charadrius vociferus. Killdeer.—Two pairs of these birds were observed on several occasions on the green bordering the lagoon at Codrington Village.

Hirundo rustica. Barn Swallow.—A small flock of these swallows could be seen daily coursing over the green at Codrington Village.

Riparia riparia. Bank Swallow.—These little swallows were easily identifiable among the Barn Swallows at Codrington Village.

Progne subis dominicensis. Caribbean Martin.—These birds were reported inhabiting and breeding in the cotton gin building at Codrington Village. They were said to appear yearly. Called "swallows" by the natives. Though this bird was not actually seen, the description given of it and the fact that it nested locally seems to justify its inclusion in this list.

A large hawk, said to visit Barbuda irregularly and reported as very destructive to poultry, is very likely a Duck Hawk. Mr. Danforth lists this bird hypothetically.—G. A. SEAMAN, Box 472, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, January 9, 1956.

Status of the Stolid Flycatcher in the American Virgin Islands.—Not until 1943 was the range of the Stolid Flycatcher (*Myiarchus stolidus antillarum*) known to include any of the American Virgin Islands. On June 10 of that year Harry A. Beatty collected a specimen in a ravine near the Bovoni Estate on St. Thomas. At this time he made a call-note count of about 15 birds in the Bovoni ravine area. It was his opinion (1944. *Auk*, 61: 146) that this *Myiarchus* was "faced with extermination through the increasing difficulty of finding holes in trees sufficiently large for their nests as these small islands become more widely denuded of their older forest growth."

In making a wildlife survey of these islands in 1949 the writer located this *Myiarchus* on St. Thomas in the identical area described by Beatty. Nowhere else on St. Thomas has the bird been found by me and until recently it has never been observed on any of the other islands making up the group.

On March 5, 1956, while on the way to Reef Bay, St. John Island, a male *Myiarchus* was collected in a small clearing along the trail which traversed a light, deciduous forest. The taking of this flycatcher on St. John extends its known range through this archipelago nine miles. The bird is now known from Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, St. Thomas and St. John.

Non-migratory and of very sedentary habits, the Stolid Flycatcher remains a seldom seen and rather poorly known bird. Its habitat in the Bovoni ravine, St. Thomas, consists of dense thorn scrub and vines interspersed with a few small, scattered trees clinging precariously to thin soil and rocky hillsides. Since this type of environment is rather common in the Virgin Islands, the fact that this *Myiarchus* confines itself to this one spot on St. Thomas is highly interesting and probably warrants further study.

Some of the heaviest forest left in the Virgin Islands is to be found on St. John. The bird collected there was taken on the outer fringe of this forest where it begins to thin out into scrub. This *Myiarchus* nests in natural cavities in trees or in old woodpecker holes. There would be no woodpecker holes here (since there are no woodpeckers) but inside the nearby heavy forest there might be found suitable conditions for nesting. The habitats where the bird has been found in the Virgin Islands to date are in no way alike, and this fact poses an interesting question as to the exact requirements of this flycatcher.—G. A. SEAMAN, Box 472, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, April 5, 1956.

A peculiar type of flight in Cooper's Hawks.—On April 17, 1953, while trapping hawks at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, I noticed what seemed to be a very unusual bird which I could not readily identify. Except for its obvious excessive size its method of flight could easily have been mistaken for that of a Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) or more easily for that of a Short-eared Owl