

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