

(Kappler, Holländisch Guiana, 1881, p. 164). Dr. Büchner, who examined the specimen informed me that the original identification was correct. He described the skin as that of a young male with yellowish under parts, streaked with black; wing 318 mm. This small wing measurement is suggestive of the subspecies *cassini* rather than *anatum*.

The only reference I know of the occurrence of the Peregrine in British Guiana is found in 'The Ibis,' 1862, p. 286, where mention was made of a collection of birds from British Guiana at an International Exhibition. Among the birds of prey there was an immature Duck Hawk. Commenting upon this specimen the editor said: "We observe in the same case an example of the American Peregrine (*Falco anatum*). If this is really a Guiana-killed specimen, it is the most southern locality for this bird hitherto recorded." In view of the fact that the species is now definitely known to occur in Dutch Guiana and in Trinidad (Cf. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, 1906, p. 46), there would seem to be no very good reason for doubting its presence in British Guiana. Whether the specimen at the International Exhibition was *anatum* or whether it was *cassini* is now open to question.

So far as I know, the species has not been recorded from French Guiana.—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

A Hawk Flight.—The article in 'The Auk' for January, 1927, entitled "An Autumn Hawk Flight" by H. S. and H. B. Forbes interested me very much as a very similar flight was seen here, at about 3 p. m. (standard time), on September 19, 1926, five days after the one mentioned above. The Hawks were at least thirty in number, and flew in the same manner as described in the aforementioned article, "swooping, turning and soaring." None flew very low but some were at a much greater altitude than others. Though I think they were Red-tailed Hawks I am not at all certain. Through 6 × binoculars the lower ones appeared to have a whitish breast, wide wings and a broad tail. They, however, kept sailing higher and higher, and soon all were out of sight. They were observed for about five minutes. The likeness in size of both these flights and the fact that they were seen here just five days later, leads me to believe that both accounts are of the same flight.—WILLIAM A. PAFF, *916 Paxinosa Ave., Easton, Pa.*

Egg of the Sun Parrot.—When I returned from Surinam in 1921 I brought with me a young Sun Parrot, *Derophtus accipitrinus accipitrinus* (Linn.) which was said to have been taken from a nest hole in the spring of that year. On the morning of May 22, 1926 I found, to my surprise, that she had laid an egg. On June 28 she laid another, and on July 2 a third.

As the egg of this species is, I believe, undescribed the occurrence is not without some degree of scientific interest. Chubb (Birds of Br. Guiana, 1916, 1, p. 334), citing Schomburgk, states that the eggs of this species are

two in number. But Schomburgk, who has also been quoted on this subject by other writers, never saw the eggs. What he really said (Reisen Br. Guiana, 1848, 3, p. 726) was that the Sun Parrot laid more than two eggs, judging from four young birds of equal size, all taken from the same nest hole, which had been brought to him by an Indian.

The three eggs are dull white. The shell is fairly smooth and of medium thickness. The yolk is pale yellow. Measurements are as follows:

Date	Shape	Weight (grams)	Dimensions (millimeters)
1. May 22, 1926	Short ovate	12.01	33.3 × 26.8
2. June 28, 1926	Long ovate	12.48	37.3 × 24.7
3. July 2, 1926	Elliptical	12.95	37.4 × 26.0

THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

The Virginia Nighthawk in the Bahamas.—While collecting on Hog Key, Bahamas, May 2, 1915, Mr. C. J. Maynard shot a Nighthawk that is, without doubt, referable to *Chordeiles minor minor* (Forst.) and not to *C. m. vicinus* Riley, the breeding Bahama form. The specimen, a female (M. C. Z. 68409) is a large bird, wing 191.5, agreeing in color with breeding birds from New England.

There are only two previous West Indian records of the Virginia Nighthawk that are wholly satisfactory, one from Spanishtown, Jamaica, listed by Oberholser, and another by Bangs and Zappey, of a bird (M. C. Z. 113249), taken by W. R. Zappey on the Isle of Pines, May 10, 1904. Other records believed to refer to the bird of northeastern North America are not well substantiated, and may equally well be referred to *Chordeiles minor gundlachi* LAWY.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Nesting of Chuck-wills-widow in Kansas.—In April 1926, Mr. Orville Smock, R. F. D. 2, Arkansas City, Kansas, informed the writer that he had found Chuck-wills-widows nesting in a small wooded cañon, near Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kansas, in May 1923. A second set of eggs was found in the same woods in May 1924. These wooded hills are along the south valley line of the Arkansas River. This was interesting information, as heretofore no actual record had been made of the nesting of this bird in Kansas.

On April 25, 1926, I visited the spot and shortly after dark heard a Chuck-wills-widow calling in the wooded hills south of Mr. Smock's place. A little later another bird was heard calling in the low valley timber land west of the farm.

On May 2, 1926, about 10 a. m. we flushed two pairs in two different timbered ravines, on the rocky wooded hillsides. In the evening after twilight we heard more than a dozen calling from various patches of timber.

On May 9, 1926, in a small open park-like place in the timber on a