

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

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**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