

3, 1922. He had given the specimen to a friend who had since died. Mr. Rueckert has been kind enough to trace the specimen, secure it from the party who had it, and present it to Field Museum. It still bears his original label. Mr. Rueckert also reported seeing a Hawk Owl near Fullerton and Kostner Avenues, about a block from where the other specimen was taken, on November 27, 1928.

Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.—The only records for this Sparrow in Indiana are given by Butler (Birds of Indiana, 1897, p. 948). They are the dozen specimens seen by Mr. Henry K. Coale near Berry Lake, Lake County, on September 25, 1875, and the ones Dr. A. W. Brayton reported taking in Lake County.

The N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum of Natural History has two specimens (Nos. 1578 and 1583), both females, taken on September 12 and 21, 1922, at Long Lake, near Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana, by Mr. E. J. Scupham.

It is of no little interest and importance to have some of these very old records, especially the ones without physical evidence, corroborated by recently taken specimens.—COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois*.

Some Bird Records for Oklahoma.—The skins of two birds which proved to be records for Oklahoma were secured by me while in charge of a field party of the Oklahoma Biological Survey in the eastern part of the state. They were:

Sterna hirundo. COMMON TERN.—A solitary male seen and shot while flying over the Illinois River near Gore in Sequoyah Co., on July 3, 1929. Other individuals are reported by George Moore at Stillwater, Oklahoma, but he did not secure a specimen.

Chordeiles virginianus sennetti. SENNETT'S NIGHTHAWK.—A male was shot near Pawhuska, Oklahoma, on July 22, 1929. A number of individuals were seen sitting on fence posts near a paved highway. The country was a treeless prairie.

In addition to the above, Carolina Chickadees, (*Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*) were collected at Kosoma, Pushmataha Co., June 24, and Miami, Ottawa Co., July 19, indicating that this is the breeding form in eastern Oklahoma.—R. D. BIRD, *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.*

Notes on Jamaican Birds.—After comparing my notes with the publications of Bangs and Kennard (Birds of Jamaica) and Danforth (Auk, October, 1929) the following seem worthy of publication:

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—One seen at a distance of ten feet at leisure in the shrubbery at the edge of a small roadside pond several miles west of Black River, Jamaica, on February 28, 1928. Apparently this constitutes the first record for the species for Jamaica, its normal migration route being through Central America. I have however,

no hesitation in making the record as this and other Warblers with which it might conceivably be confused are familiar to me and the conditions under which it was observed were ideal.

Egretta thula thula. SNOWY EGRET.—Two seen with certainty on February 28, 1928, at the same pond west of Black River, Bangs and Kennard could find no record later than 1891 although they state that "formerly it appears to have been recorded as an occasional winter visitant."

Ionornis martinica. PURPLE GALLINULE.—Stated by Bangs and Kennard to be "probably a rather rare and local resident species for which we find no definite recent records." I, however, found it common in February, 1928, near the mouth of the Great River, just west of Montego Bay, but did not meet with it elsewhere.—JOHN H. BAKER, 1165 Fifth Ave., New York.

Notes on the Birds of St. Croix, U. S. V. I.—A recent report on the Birds of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands (Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Vol. 9, Parts 3 and 4) by Dr. Alexander Wetmore has done much to bring up to date our knowledge of the birds of these islands. The following species, however, all of which breed on St. Croix, the largest of the Virgin Islands, were either not mentioned as occurring there, or, if mentioned, were regarded as doubtful residents.

I must thank my friend, Mr. Harry A. Beatty, a local naturalist, living at Christiansted for what success I had during my short stay on the island, July 8 and 9, 1929, and might add that Mr. Beatty possesses an almost complete and nicely prepared collection, representing some thirty-five species, of the eggs of the birds of St. Croix, as well as some very interesting mounted specimens of birds taken on the island.

Dafila bahamensis bahamensis. Apparently a rare resident. They are known on St. Croix as "Brass Wings."

Buteo borealis jamaicensis. Several observed. Mr. Beatty believes there are about fifteen pairs on the island. Curiously enough the West Indian Red-tailed Hawk has not previously been recorded in life from St. Croix.

Colinus virginianus. Not uncommon. I heard the Bob White on numerous occasions at points widely separated and secured a specimen, an immature bird, from a covey of six, the subspecific identity of which I cannot positively determine.

Fulica caribaea.—Observed in a large mangrove swamp. The Caribbean Coot has been considered a doubtful resident of St. Croix.

Mr. Beatty secured eight North American Coots (*Fulica americana*) about a month before my arrival. He tells me they were much wilder than the resident birds. Coots belonging to this species occurring in the West Indies are in my opinion all North American migrants. I recently made an effort to locate *Fulica americana grenadensis* Riley at the type locality, Isle de Rhonde, Grenadines. The fresh water pond on this island had however completely dried up, but Coots seen and collected at Lake Antoine, Grenada were *caribaea*, a bird which in spite of its resem-