

Fairplain Pastureland, St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands. This specimen, in full adult plumage, was kindly presented to me by Mr. Beatty, and is now No. 1505 in my collection. To my knowledge this is the first West Indian record of this species.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

The Yellow Palm Warbler Taken near Toledo, Ohio.—On October 20, 1935, in Monclova Township, Lucas County, Ohio, I collected a female Yellow Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*).

From the softness of the skull, I judged it to be a bird of the year. When found, it was not accompanied by any other Warblers and no other Palm Warblers were seen during the day. My identification was checked by Dr. J. Van Tyne and Milton B. Trautman, both of the University of Michigan. The skin will be deposited in the Ohio State Museum.

The only other published record of an Ohio specimen appears in 'The Auk' Vol. IX, p. 397, 1892. This bird was taken on April 10, 1891, by G. D. Wilder near Oberlin, Ohio.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Connecticut Warbler in the Northern West Virginia Panhandle.—On September 16, 1935, on the Berne Gibson farm, somewhat more than a mile east of the village of Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, and not far from the southern bank of Buffalo Creek, I took an adult male Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*), the first specimen of this species I have succeeded in collecting in West Virginia. A few days previously I had seen another Connecticut Warbler, apparently also an adult male, but failed to collect it. It is my belief that this retiring species is commoner during the period of migration in many parts of West Virginia than the published records would lead us to suppose.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Scarlet Tanager in St. Lucia.—It seems desirable to call attention to the capture of two specimens of the Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) in St. Lucia by Mr. Stanley John of Castries, St. Lucia. These were a female on May 9, 1935, and a male on May 19, 1935, both in breeding plumage, and both at the same spot, at Forestiere on Piton Flore. It has been my privilege to examine both of these specimens, which are in the possession of Mr. John. He recorded observing these specimens (but for sufficient reason made no mention of their actual capture) in an anonymous item entitled "New Bird Record for St. Lucia," on page 11 of a local paper entitled "The West Indian Crusader," weekly edition, for May 25, 1935. This brings the list of birds definitely known to occur in St. Lucia up to 79.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.*

Late Nesting of the Goldfinch at Baltimore, Md.—On September 1, 1935, I found a nest of the American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis tristis*) containing four slightly incubated eggs. It was located among weeds, four feet from the ground, in a field bordering Lake Roland, Baltimore, a week later there were only three eggs and on September 15, a newly hatched bird had appeared the two remaining eggs being apparently ready to hatch. During the following week disaster overtook the birds as the nest was empty on the 22d.

While I have found many Goldfinch nests in various stages of development in August this is my first September record.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *5111 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.*

Blue Grosbeak in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia.—On the afternoon of August 28, 1935, Mr. Karl Haller and I saw an adult male Blue Grosbeak

(*Guiraca c. caerulea*), about three miles northeast of the village of Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, a short distance from the Pennsylvania state line. The bird flew across a narrow valley from a thicket of locust trees in response to our squeaking; perched for an instant only a short distance from us; flew to a higher tree close by, giving us ample opportunity to note its large size, its heavy beak, its dull blue coloration, and the bright chestnut of its wing-coverts; and disappeared. We searched for hours that afternoon and on the following two days, but did not see the bird again.

I have recorded the Blue Grosbeak but once previously in West Virginia, a female observed in our garden at Bethany, on July 6, 1929 (Birds of the West Virginia Panhandle, *Cardinal*, Vol. III, No. 5, January, 1933, 121). GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

White-winged Crossbill on Baffin Island.—In Mr. J. Dewey Soper's admirable 'Faunal Investigation of Southern Baffin Island'¹ no mention is made of the White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*), in the list of bird species. I take pleasure, therefore, in reporting that my friend Mr. John T. Ford, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and at present at Port Burwell, Labrador, secured a White-winged Crossbill specimen "in the Spring" of 1933 at Lake Harbour, Baffin Island, during "three days of stormy weather." Unfortunately I have not been able to ascertain the exact date of the capture; nor am I certain that any part of the specimen is still in existence; but there can be no doubt concerning the identification of this bird with "bill crossed" and with "white bars on its wings" concerning which Mr. Ford wrote me in a personal letter dated Cartwright, Labrador, January, 1934, and in a subsequent letter (just received) dated Port Burwell, Labrador, July 23, 1935.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Curator of Birds, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Eastern Henslow's Sparrow and Lincoln's Sparrow in West Virginia.—For many years it has been a matter of interest to West Virginia ornithologists that Eastern Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi sussurans*) has so long escaped notice in the state. Special efforts have been made to locate this species, both in breeding season and in migration.

On October 9, 1935, we were observing birds near Masontown, Preston County, West Virginia, when we noticed a very elusive Sparrow flushing close to us as we went through a brushy field. The bird was collected, and proved to be a female Henslow's Sparrow, the first one recorded, so far as we are aware, from the state. A skin was made of it, and it has been deposited in the museum of West Virginia University.

While collecting along Lake Terra Alta, Preston County, West Virginia, on October 12, 1935, the same group saw a number of Lincoln's Sparrows (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*), and one was collected. It also was placed in the West Virginia University Museum. There are a few previous sight records for this bird in West Virginia, but evidence would lead to its being considered very rare in the state.

Observation in the neighborhood of Masontown has suggested that Henslow's Sparrows have occurred there in numbers during the migration season, at least a dozen having been seen on October 9. We are expecting to check the territory very carefully for possible breeding birds next season.—KARL HALLER, JAMES HANDLAN, ABE MARGOLIN, MAURICE BROOKS, *Dept. of Biology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

¹ Soper, J. Dewey. A Faunal Investigation of Southern Baffin Island. Bulletin No. 53, Biological Series No. 15, Canadian National Museum, Canada Department of Mines, 1928, 129 pp.