

*Ammospiza caudacuta subvirgata* (Dwight). ACADIAN SPARROW.—A specimen was collected by the writer September 20, 1931, at Richmond, Lake County, in a cat-tail marsh on Grand River about one half mile from Lake Erie. The occurrence of this maritime race so far from its native salt marshes was surprising in the extreme, and, as in the case of the Cascade Hermit Thrush, can only be explained as the result of accidental wandering of the bird far from its normal path of migration.—JOHN W. ALDRICH, *Cleveland Museum of Natural History*.

**Notes from the Dry Tortugas.**—I spent June 18–19, 1935 at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, primarily to ascertain the status of the famous Sooty and Noddy Tern colony there. These birds have been since 1903 under the protection of the U. S. Biological Survey and in a place rather far from the normal travels of man. However, conditions have changed. Fort Jefferson, on Garden Key, has been taken over by the National Park Service, apparently with the idea of making it a point of tourist attraction, and the protective arm of the Survey has been removed. Bird Key, long the site of the colony, has been destroyed and almost obliterated by hurricanes, and the birds have moved to Bush Key, a rapidly growing coral island just across the narrow channel from Garden Key. The birds, then, are more accessible than ever, and the project of making a national monument out of the old fortification may subject the Sooties and Noddies to an unprecedented amount of disturbance. For the present, however, it must be said that the custodian of Fort Jefferson is a very efficient protector of the colony, so much so in fact that he would not allow me sufficient time on Bush Key to estimate the bird population with any degree of accuracy.

Bush Key, in its present state of accretion, comprises probably fourteen or fifteen acres, a considerable portion of which is vegetated. It is much larger than Bird Key was in 1907 when John B. Watson began there his studies on homing instincts, and reported the area of Bird Key as 6,000 square yards. At that time, Watson reported about 19,000 Sooties and about 1500 Noddies in the colony. This figure may be compared with the report of Herbert K. Job, quoted in 'The Auk,' Vol. 21, p. 124, of 3600 Sooties and 400 Noddies, and the 1917 report (Smithsonian Institution Annual Report, 1917, p. 469) by Dr. Bartsch, of 18,000 Sooties and 4,000 Noddies. My best estimate of the 1935 population of the Tortugas colony is perhaps 35,000 Sooty Terns and 3,000 Noddies. The custodian, as mentioned, is so zealous to protect the colony that he would not permit me to attempt a count of nests. However, I was able to hazard an estimate of at least 35,000 birds by judging the area of the key, the percentage of total area occupied by birds, and the sampled number of birds per small areas selected for the purpose. The density as noted is very similar to descriptions published by Watson and others.

The Sooties were nesting on the ground; the Noddies mostly in small bushes, but there were some 200 nests in the sea-oats, and many on the ground with the Sooties. The Noddies were scattered pretty well over the Key, the only concentration being in the sea-oat patch to the south-east. One Noddy was nesting on a steel girder in the half-demolished coaling station on Garden Key.

Perhaps 15% of the eggs were hatched, with some young as old as 6 or 8 days. In the Noddy "sea-oat colony," two-thirds of the eggs were hatched, and of the young, two-thirds were in the brown or blackish phase.

On the sand-spit to the south-east were about 200 pairs of Roseate Terns, with several nests; 150 or 200 Least Terns, with some nests; and about 75 pair of Common Terns, nesting, also. From one to two hundred Frigate Birds were seen resting on the bushes or soaring about, but none was molesting the colony, so far as I observed.

Other birds noted at the Tortugas on June 18-19 include:—one Royal Tern, two Brown Pelicans, two adult and one immature White-bellied Boobies; one each of Ward's, Little Blue, Louisiana, and Yellow-crowned Night Herons (all on Garden Key); one Black-bellied Plover and six Ruddy Turnstones (on Bush Key); within the enclosure of Fort Jefferson we saw a Gray Kingbird, and *mirabile dictu*, a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (the Grosbeak was reported by the custodian as having been seen for several weeks). In addition, a dead Pigeon Hawk, and a Duck Hawk in captivity (wounded), were noted, and on Loggerhead Key three Anis (in all probability *Crotophaga ani*).—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Fla.*

**New Records for Mona Island, West Indies.**—A small party mainly from the University of Puerto Rico, including among others Mr. J. Adger Smyth and the writer, spent three days from April 14 to 16, 1935, inclusive, making collections on Mona Island. The party landed at Uvero on the south coast, and made trips on foot to other parts of the island. During our stay we obtained the following records which appear to be new:

*Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—Single individuals were noted at Uvero on April 14 and 16, and two at Playa de Pájaro, on the east coast, on April 15. Natives informed us that the species occurs there regularly.

*Falco sparverius dominicensis*. HISPANIOLAN SPARROW HAWK.—It seems surprising that no Sparrow Hawks have previously been recorded from Mona Island, as we found them rather common at Playa de Pájaro, and saw one at Uvero. A female was collected at the former locality on April 15, and two males the following day. The males appear rather unusual in their almost complete absence of spotting both on the lower parts and on the back, the under parts being nearly pure white with a buffy wash across the breast and only some very faint indications of black spotting on the flanks. The female shows only faint reddish brown streaking below, but all three specimens may be fairly closely matched by examples from the Dominican Republic in my collection, and I have no hesitation in referring them to *dominicensis*. The measurements of the Mona Island specimens are: males, wing 184.9-187.8 (average 186.3); tail 115.2-122.6 (average 118.9); culmen from base 18.6-19.9 (average 19.2); tarsus 36.9-40.0 (average 38.4); female, wing 190.6; tail 121.3; culmen from base 19.7; tarsus 39.2 millimeters. Four males from the Dominican Republic in my collection measure, wing 177.4, 178.7, 181.8, and 186.3 (average 181.0); tail 112.6, 115.2, 117.4, and 120.0 (average 116.3); culmen from base 18.6, 18.7, 18.9, 18.9 (average 18.8); tarsus 35.4, 35.4, 35.6 and 36.4 (average 35.7); and two females measure wing 181.9-187.3 (average 184.6); tail 120.5-120.7 (average 120.6); culmen from base 19.0-19.8 (average 19.4); tarsus 35.5-37.1 (average 36.3 millimeters). Although the Mona birds average somewhat larger than the Dominican, the difference is so slight as to scarcely justify recognition of the Mona bird as a separate race without additional material.

*Arenaria interpres morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—A flock of twelve was noted on the beach at Uvero on April 16.

*Crotophaga ani*. ANI.—Reported by some of our party near Uvero April 16, and said by natives to occur only at Sardinera, on the west coast, and at Uvero.

Previously, while passing near Mona Island on a steamer the writer noted two Red-footed Boobies (*Sula piscator*) a short distance off the coast on July 17, 1933.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

**Albino Red-headed Woodpeckers.**—On September 7, 1935, Mr. C. A. Dffenferfer, his son and I found two albino Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes ery-*