

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY.—A spring and fall migrant at Lake Hamilton. In the spring it is seen in May. In the late summer and fall it was observed this year, 1935, from August 19 to October 26, most frequently from September 24 on. I made very few trips to the Lake during this period that I did not see one or more, four being seen during one visit.

Totanus melanoleucus. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—A single specimen was closely observed on Lake Hamilton September 5, 1935. It was feeding on a bare rocky point and allowed me to approach within thirty yards.

Totanus flavipes. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.—A specimen was collected on Lake Hamilton, September 23, 1935. It was feeding on a gravel beach at the water's edge and was alone. There are only two records from Arkansas, one from Monticello, April 13, 1909, the other from Stuttgart, May 14, 1910.

Sterna hirundo hirundo. COMMON TERN.—A specimen collected by me in eastern Arkansas was reported in 'The Auk,' LII, 324, which was apparently the first record from the state. September 10, 1935, a pair was seen on Lake Hamilton and one was killed.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator. CASPIAN TERN.—I reported in 'The Auk,' LII, 324, the first specimen recorded in the state. Sept. 12, 1935, while on Lake Hamilton I collected one from a flight of seven and a flock of about the same size could be sighted in the distance. September 20, nine were seen and September 23, seven. Sept. 24 there were two pairs on the Lake. One pair was resting on a bar with a large Gull and a Little Blue Heron in the white phase. A pair was seen September 27 and eight on September 28. One was seen to dive from an altitude of at least fifty feet, remain under water for several seconds and emerge with a fish about six inches long.

Vireo solitarius solitarius. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—The only reports from this state are from Winslow and Delight, both fall records. On November 1, 1935, I collected one, a male, in this county. It was feeding in a low patch of briars about 150 yards from a trunk highway and was alone.

Vermivora celata celata. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—Never recorded from this state. On October 10, 1935, I killed a specimen in my back yard on the edge of the city of Hot Springs National Park. The species was observed regularly from September 11 to October 17. All were in immature plumage. Two were seen October 16 and again the following day hence it is obvious that there were at least three feeding on the place. They were seen at various times in a very tall black gum tree, a large white oak, a small hickory and, most frequently, in the weeds and small shrubbery in the uncultivated garden. These records have two interesting features. First, the birds were observed over a period of 36 days whereas no other transient Warblers remain in this section nearly that long. Secondly, they were seen frequently during this time in a narrowly circumscribed area but not found in any other locality though 26 field trips were made during these 36 days. The identification of the skin was kindly made for me by Dr. Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum.—WILLIAM H. DEADERICK, 36 Circle Drive, Hot Springs, Ark.

New Records for the Puerto Rican Avifauna.—At Guanica Saline, on June 16, 1935, I obtained a male Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura macroura*), in full plumage. Flying in a flock of about twenty of the common Doves of this country (*Zenaida aurita zenaida*), his long, slender tail, and rapid, soft flight made me believe he was a different species. The specimen was collected and is still preserved alive as the shot only broke the tip of the right wing.

On December 28, 1935, at Guanica Lagoon, I obtained a male specimen of the Red-legged Black Duck (*Anas rubripes rubripes*). He was in full winter plumage

flying with some Blue-winged Teals (*Querquedula discors*) and some Bahama Pintails (*Dafila bahamensis bahamensis*) and was conspicuous because of his very large size and dark color. He was collected by Mr. Rafael Sauri, Jr. and presented to me by him.

At Anegado Lagoon, on December 12, 1935, I collected a female specimen of the Glossy Ibis or "Black Curlew" (*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*) in full plumage. She was flying above a shallow marsh together with eleven other individuals. I noticed that their flight is more rapid than that of Herons and Egrets. I confused them with Egrets until I noticed their larger size and curved bill. This was the first time I ever saw the Glossy Ibis in this country although records of its occurrence are many. Dr. Danforth had the opportunity of collecting two birds after my experience. —VENTURA BARNES, JR., *Mayaguez Station of the United States Department of Agriculture, Puerto Rico.*

Errata.—On page 237 of the April 'Auk,' in the verse quoted from Fuertes, "so more to see" should, of course, read "no more to see"; while on p. 248 an unfortunate error has resulted in an entirely wrong statement as to the numbers of Gannets. It should read "66,000 in the British Isles and Iceland and 12,000 in Canada."—Ed.