

Chimney Swifts in eastern Panama.—The Princeton Museum of Zoölogy has received from Mr. H. Wedel two specimens of *Chaetura pelagica* collected by him at Port Obaldia, on the Caribbean coast of extreme eastern Panama, in April, 1934. One, labeled '♂ (?)', was taken on the 24th of the month; the other, labeled '♀ (?)', was taken next day. In neither were the gonads enlarged.

The only other record of the Chimney Swift from Panama is of two taken at Cocoplum, Boca del Toro (also on the Caribbean coast but at the opposite end of the Republic from Obaldia) on October 28, 1927 (Chapman, 'Auk' 48: 119-121, 1931). Mr. Wedel's birds are, therefore, the first collected in Panama in spring, and the locality is the farthest southeast that the species has ever been identified. They lend support to Dr. Chapman's theory that the Chimney Swift winters in Amazonia.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoölogy, Princeton, N. J.*

Swifts at Sea.—At 6.00 p. m., April 18, 1937, while northward bound on the S. S. 'Ancon', about two and a half hours out of Cristobal and ten miles north of the Panama mainland near Porto Bello, I saw a loose flock of about forty swifts resembling *Chaetura pelagica*. They were never more than 150 feet above the sea, flew rapidly in intertwining courses around the ship for about two minutes and disappeared as I attempted to follow them from one side of the steamer to the other. Captain Swinson of the 'Ancon,' who was with me at the time this observation was made, subsequently stated that about half an hour later he saw another flock containing about one hundred of "those cut-wing birds." If his identification is correct, it indicates that the birds were following a northward course and thus confirms my belief that they were migrants. If they were migrants, the probability of their being *Chaetura pelagica* is increased by the fact that no swift of this genus is known to nest in the Greater Antilles.

Further evidence supporting this identification is supplied by the capture of two Chimney Swifts on the Caribbean coast of Panama, near the Colombian boundary, on April 24 and 25, 1934, as recorded by Mr. Charles H. Rogers in this issue of 'The Auk'.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Alder Flycatcher at Pensacola, Florida.—On September 13, 1936, I collected an Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax t. traillii*) at Pensacola, Florida. It was perched in a clump of coffee-weed (*Glottidium?*) on the shore of Escambia Bay. There are only two other records for the State, a specimen at Kissimmee, May 3, 1893, and another at Tallahassee, August 6, 1900 (Howell, 'Florida Bird Life,' p. 325). My specimen is of particular interest since it was taken more than a month later than the Tallahassee specimen, and since Pensacola is two hundred and ten miles west of Tallahassee and about four hundred and fifty miles northwest of Kissimmee. The specimen was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser and is in my collection.—ROBERT C. McCLANAHAN, *1700 East Avery St., Pensacola, Florida.*

Canada Jay breeding in Wisconsin.—The Canada Jay (*Perisoreus c. canadensis*) is a permanent resident in at least the two northernmost tiers of counties in Wisconsin. Kumlien and Hollister ('The Birds of Wisconsin', p. 85, 1903) say: "There does not seem to be very good evidence that it is a summer resident in any part of the state." The breeding range as given in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-list does not include Wisconsin. H. Nehrling ('Our Native Birds,' 2: 327-8, 1896) includes northern Wisconsin in the breeding range but is not more specific. He states further: "In the Gogebic region they nest as early as March 20, but most of the nests are found in April." He evidently refers to Gogebic County, Michigan, bordering Wisconsin.