

ricane, which did not strike here, we had scores of visitors in the shape of the beautiful Frigate Birds, or Man-o'-War Birds. They were pretty as they floated over the harbor." The reduced hurricane, to which reference is made, hit the lower North Carolina coast on September 5, 1935.

EUROPEAN WIDGEON, *Mareca penelope*.—On March 16, 1936, an adult male European Widgeon was collected for the State Museum on a marsh pond, near New River Inlet. The bird was not in company with other ducks.

KING EIDER, *Somateria spectabilis*.—An immature female King Eider was collected for the Museum on November 30, 1936. We regarded this specimen as a hybrid until its identity had been established by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, to whom the skin was submitted. The specimen was taken near New River Inlet.

BLUE GOOSE, *Chen caerulescens*.—An adult female, taken on February 3, 1935, and an immature female, on January 28, 1936, are additions to the previously recorded North Carolina specimens. The former was found dead on the salt marsh, with one side of the head eaten away. The immature bird was caught accidentally in a trap set for mink, and both specimens were secured on the lower part of New River, in Onslow County.—H. H. BRIMLEY, *N. C. State Museum, Raleigh, North Carolina*.

Additional records for St. Croix, Virgin Islands.—With the coming of the rains in the fall of 1936, abundant insects of flooded fields were eagerly sought after by northern shorebirds; the swallows appeared unheralded among us and might frequently be seen about their task. A number of specimens of unfamiliar birds were collected and later contributed to Dr. Stuart T. Danforth's collection at Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.

UPLAND PLOVER, *Bartramia longicauda*.—The Upland Plover was among the earliest visitants to arrive. A flock was observed scattered over an area of plowed land at estate Lower Love where several specimens were taken August 28, 1936. That was at the beginning of the rainy season and the birds were exceedingly fat.

SHORT-TAILED SWIFT, *Chaetura brachyura*.—A single specimen of this little swift was observed among a flock of about one hundred *Hirundo erythrogaster*. On the afternoon of August 28, 1936, I had an opportunity to collect it and the specimen was submitted to Danforth who made the determination remarking that subspecific characters, if any, are quite indefinite. It is interesting to speculate on just how the bird may have reached St. Croix in the fall of the year.

BANK SWALLOW, *Riparia riparia riparia*.—Five of these birds were observed and one was collected shortly after sunrise on October 20, 1936. They were associating with a flock of swallows comprising many *Petrochelidon* and a number of *Hirundo erythrogaster*.

NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW, *Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*.—This swallow was first observed on October 20, 1936, with a flock of *Hirundo erythrogaster*. Since then they have been seen in several widely separated localities and their numbers variously estimated at from 25 to 70 individuals. On October 31, 1936, I collected a specimen at estate Lower Love.

CUBAN MARTIN, *Progne cryptoleuca*.—On one occasion in the month of June, 1936, I observed a strange martin among a flock of *Progne s. dominicensis*. The bird was conspicuously larger than the resident form and lacked the white under parts. Both of these characters should serve, I believe, in distinguishing it from the related forms and I place it here pending future observations and possibly the taking of a specimen.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.*