

both sexes as resembling the adult female. Commencing with Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America' down to the recently published National Geographic Society's 'Book of Birds,' this error is repeated. Only in Roberts's 'Birds of Minnesota' is there any doubt suggested, but the actual characters of the juvenal male are not described. As long ago as 1905, I sent the juvenal male to Dr. Jonathan Dwight and at many times during the succeeding years I have sent others to different museums. But if the distinctive plumage has been described, the description has eluded my notice. The following description is from specimens of the Western race, *Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi*. The body plumage of the juvenal male is more richly colored than that of the juvenal female, more suffused with olive or yellow and generally darker and less gray; there is usually a more pronounced dark malar stripe. But the main difference is in the wing which follows the pattern of the adult male and not that of the female. The wing is black, without the three series of white markings that are found on the primaries and secondaries of females of all ages. But the tertials and outermost secondaries are white as in the adult male, forming a conspicuous patch; the tertials are more or less tinged with brown as in most second-plumaged males and usually have a narrow black inner border; all the feathers of this white patch are narrowly edged with primrose yellow. The tail in most individuals is solid black like the adult male's, but some show faint white tips to the inner webs of the outermost rectrices; these do not take the form of the large white spots found in females of all ages. The rump is dull buffy olive and the upper tail-coverts are black, sometimes with buff tips.

It will be seen that the wings and tail are essentially colored as in the adult male, the five innermost secondary coverts are pale yellow or white, narrowly edged with primrose yellow, forming a patch confluent with that on the tertials and secondaries just as in the adult male and very conspicuous in flight. The bill is dusky olive, abruptly pale green at the extreme base.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, British Columbia*.

**Notable Florida records.**—Of the four following items, three represent races hitherto unrecorded from Florida.

**BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH, *Sitta pusilla pusilla*.**—A nuthatch, one of a mated pair, taken by me just northeast of Pensacola, Florida, on January 1, 1937, and presented to the U. S. Biological Survey, has been referred by Dr. H. C. Oberholser to the typical form, *Sitta p. pusilla*, thus adding a new form to the known fauna of Florida. Mr. A. H. Howell ('Florida Bird Life,' 1932) recognized only the Florida form (*S. p. caniceps*) in the State, but he admitted that specimens from Milton and Whitfield (only 20 and 70 miles east of Pensacola, respectively) were intermediate between *caniceps* and *pusilla*. My specimen was taken farther west than any point from which Mr. Howell had examined specimens.

Mr. George H. Lowery, Jr., of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has kindly permitted me to cite two specimens from the collection of the Louisiana State University museum, both taken by him and both referred by Dr. Oberholser to *S. p. pusilla*: LSU 1728 was taken just west of Pensacola on June 27, 1937, and LSU 1717 was taken just north of Panama City, Florida, on June 28, 1937.

**WILSON'S WARBLER, *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*.**—An immature Wilson's Warbler, found dead on September 23, 1938, near Pensacola, Florida, on the bridge that spans Pensacola Bay, appears from available information to be an addition to the Florida list. The specimen was one of a number of small birds of several species that had struck the electric-light wires over the bridge and had fallen into the roadway. It

has been identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*, and is now in the U. S. Biological Survey collection.

The foregoing adds weight to an earlier sight record, as follows: on October 2, 1936, Mrs. Weston and I followed an adult male Wilson's Warbler for fifteen minutes in a vacant lot in the city of Pensacola. The lone bird was in full sunlight most of the time it was under observation, and several times allowed so close an approach that the field-glasses we were using could not be focused down sufficiently. Such a strikingly marked bird as the Wilson's Warbler could hardly be wrongly identified even under less favorable conditions.

**WAKULLA SEASIDE SPARROW, *Ammospiza maritima juncicola*.**—Through the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Howell, author of 'Florida Bird Life' (1932), it is my privilege to record a 100-mile westward extension of the known range of the Wakulla Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza maritima juncicola*). Three specimens of typical *juncicola* were taken on March 22, 1936, by Mr. Howell (and additional specimens on the same day by Messrs. T. D. Burleigh and R. C. McClanahan) in a brackish marsh near the head of Escambia Bay (an arm of Pensacola Bay) at Avalon, Florida. The colony, comprising perhaps a hundred pairs of birds, from which these specimens were taken, was discovered by me on March 16, 1930. On April 29, 1933, a nest containing eggs was found, and many pairs of birds scattered through the marsh indicated by their actions that they too were nesting. No specimens were taken on that occasion, and, in later years, extensive winter burning of the marsh drove the sparrow population to inaccessible sections of the area. It was not, therefore, until the specimens recorded above were secured that subspecific identification was possible.

**TEXAS SEASIDE SPARROW, *Ammospiza maritima sennetti*.**—An immature Seaside Sparrow, taken by me in the marshes of the Big Lagoon, near Pensacola, Florida, on October 2, 1927, and presented to the U. S. Biological Survey, is referred by Dr. H. C. Oberholser to the Texas race, *Ammospiza maritima sennetti*, and I am privileged to record its capture as an addition to the Florida list. This specimen is no. 299150, Biological Survey collection, in the U. S. National Museum. At the time the specimen was secured, there were no others of comparable age or similar plumage available from the Gulf Coast, and it was provisionally referred to the Alabama form (*A. m. howelli*), "the identification based in part on the probability that the bird was reared in the vicinity of Pensacola." More recent material from the Texas coast has furnished a basis for direct comparison and definite identification.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, Bldg. 604, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.

**Notes from the Virgin Islands, West Indies.**—A fine specimen of Quail-dove was taken on St. Thomas on June 4, 1938. The skin was submitted to Dr. S. T. Danforth for critical study. In a recent letter he tells me that the specimen unquestionably is *Oreopeleia mystacea beattyi*. Following are the measurements: wing, 158.5 mm.; tail, 88.0; culmen (defective); tarsus, 30.0.

**BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, *Dendroica caerulescens*.**—A male in perfect adult plumage fluttered down from an embankment to drink from a pool at my feet. It was in a beautiful bit of jungle on the slopes of Annaly, St. Croix. The specimen was taken on February 26, 1938.

**MYRTLE WARBLER, *Dendroica coronata*.**—A male was taken on December 27, 1937, on St. Croix. There were several previous sight records for this species.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.*

**Some birds from Montserrat, British West Indies.**—The following notes seem worthy of record.