

and are familiar with its behavior.—SALLY F. AND J. SOUTHGATE Y. HOYT, *Stark General Hospital, Medical Detachment, U. S. Army, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Phainopepla in Texas.**—In a recent article on the Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens lepida* Van Tyne) Crouch (Auk, 60: 324, 1943) states that "little can be said for the Phainopepla in Texas." His map (p. 320) indicates only two locality records—El Paso and Eagle Pass.

Seemingly the author overlooked Van Tyne and Sutton's record (The birds of Brewster County, Texas; Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., no. 37: 78-79, 1937) of three specimens of *lepida* from Brewster County. In the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collections is a young female of *lepida*, taken August 18, 1940, seven miles north of Pine Springs, Culberson County, at 6,900 feet elevation. This locality is at the eastern base of the Guadalupe Mountains about six miles south of the Texas-New Mexico line. Subspecific determination of this specimen was checked by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. Measurements are: wing, 87 mm.; tail, 86.—W. B. DAVIS, *Department of Fish and Game, College Station, Texas.*

**Some new records for the Virgin Islands, U. S. A.**—LOUISIANA HERON, *Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*.—An adult male was collected on September 21, 1941, on Krause Lagoon, St. Croix. On May 22, 1943, another adult bird was observed on its feeding grounds, among other species of herons, in Morning Star Swamp.

**PUERTO RICO FLYCATCHER, *Myiarchus stolidus antillarum*.**—During the course of a recent wildlife reconnaissance on St. Thomas, a discovery was made of a small colony of tyrant flycatchers that had found a last retreat in an extensive ravine leading back about one mile from the seacoast to the southward. I was attempting to force a trail up Bivoni Valley by following the ravine and ran into the greatest difficulty when I reached the steep ascent where the thorn shrubbery of the plains merged with a heavy stand of tall second-growth trees, and an attempt to survey the steeper slopes was frustrated when it was proven impossible to negotiate the impenetrable undergrowth. However, I stumbled onto a small clearing and found my attention centered on a flycatcher perched high up. The unfamiliar call-note and the dark dorsal coloration of the bird caught my attention and I realized that I was scrutinizing this *Myiarchus* for the first time beyond the fringes of Puerto Rico. From my position I could hear about fifteen birds calling. I was not bearing a gun at the time but several days later, on June 10, 1943, I was fortunate in collecting a specimen at the same place. Subsequently I learned to distinguish the plaintive note of this flycatcher above the din of *Elaenia* songs and made an effort to detect the call of *Myiarchus* elsewhere on the island. Several weeks later two birds were heard calling from a wooded slope adjoining the old site of the C. C. C. Camp. The locality is on the north slope of the opposing ridge with a grassland valley intervening, some two miles in expanse. In the light of my findings it would appear that the breeding habits of this *Myiarchus* are not flexible enough to permit the bird to overcome difficulties in the changing environment, and the species is faced with extermination through the increasing difficulty of finding holes in trees sufficiently large for their nests as these small islands become more widely denuded of their older forest growth. The known range of this flycatcher includes Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, and St. Thomas.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *United States Department of Interior, Wildlife Restoration, Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I.*

**Lesser Snow and Blue Geese on Southampton Island.**—Eskimos report finding, in 1942, a considerable colony of Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*)