

It might be of interest to place on record the breeding bird population of Cartwright Island, which is a low, sandy island about one-half mile long with no trees or buildings. High tides in winter often wash over the island and the hurricane of September, 1938, washed away the only building, a fisherman's small shack, as well as all the Osprey nests. Apparently, the first record of Herring Gulls nesting on Cartwright was in 1936 when John L. Helmuth found a set of eggs and about a dozen pairs of adults. In 1937, Dr. W. T. Helmuth estimated there were 30 to 40 pairs of Herring Gulls nesting. My first trip to Cartwright, on July 11, 1938, revealed 18 Osprey nests, 82 adult Herring Gulls, 200 Roseate Terns, and 1000 Common Terns nesting. On July 13, 1939, there were 24 Osprey nests, 250 adult Herring Gulls, 100 Roseate and 1000 Common Terns. On July 10, 1942, there were 14 Osprey nests, 500 adult Herring Gulls, and 200 terns. This would show that the terns are decreasing while the gulls are increasing, despite the fact that the Ospreys kill many young gulls that venture too close to their nests. It will be interesting to follow the rise and fall of these colonial-nesting species on Cartwright Island.—LEROY WILCOX, *Speonk, Long Island, New York.*

**Tree-top migration of Savannah Sparrow.**—The Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) makes its spring appearance in Central Maryland from approximately the 18th of March to the middle of May, when it is usually found along roadsides adjacent to meadows and in closely cropped fields. On April 18, 1934, while I was procuring specimens at McDonogh, Maryland, a group of some fifteen birds was noted in the crown of several white oaks, at a height of fifty feet, hopping from limb to limb. It was beyond question that they were sparrows because of their conformation and sparrow-like characteristics, but the species was not determined until several of the birds were procured, when they proved to be Savannah Sparrows. The spring and fall migration of this species has been noted by the writer since 1929, but this was the first instance of tree-top migration.—BROOKE MEANLEY, 208 Oakdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

**Evening Grosbeak at Lexington, Virginia.**—The Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) is so rare in the southeastern states that any occurrence is worthy of note. On February 28, 1944, a small flock of two males and four females visited my yard in Lexington, Virginia. My attention was first drawn to them by their chattering notes. Almost at once they flew to a neighbor's yard, but I was able to follow them up and to study them with Zeiss 8X glasses at short range and as long as I wished. Although I had never seen the species, there was no difficulty about the identification. The unusually heavy, pale yellowish bill, general yellow color, and black and white wings in both sexes, the yellow forehead and brownish yellow upper breast and back in the male, and the white inner tips of the tail feathers in the female all were clearly noted. On coming into the house, I checked with several color plates. The birds were in rather higher plumage than is usually pictured.

There is only one previous report of this species from Virginia—a single bird seen at Alexandria in March (?), 1940, and described to Dr. William B. McIlwaine, Jr., by a friend (*The Raven*, 11, nos. 5-6: 30-31, 1940).—J. J. MURRAY, 6 White Street, Lexington, Virginia.

**Green-winged Teal in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.**—On the morning of January 5, 1944, while I was making observations on migratory ducks that were resting on Armstrong's Duck Refuge, I was delighted to find a male Green-winged

Teal (*Anas carolinensis*) among a flock of waterbirds estimated at six hundred Blue-winged Teals (*Anas discors*), six Baldpates (*Mareca americana*), three American Pintails (*Anas acuta tztizihoa*), and thirty Bahama Pintails (*Anas b. bahamensis*). The flock remained for several weeks and, on January 30, two pairs of Green-winged Teals were seen. A few days later all the northern birds had left the pond. This teal is of rare occurrence in the West Indies where there are but few records, of which this one constitutes the first for the Virgin Islands.—HARRY A. BEATTY, *United States Department of the Interior, Wildlife Research, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.*

**Three new bird records for St. Paul Island, Alaska.**—A single swan was occasionally observed on Webster Lake, Northeast Point, St. Paul Island, during the month of November, 1941. Later in the same month it was joined by two others. The three swans were seen from time to time feeding on Rock Lane and Cup and Saucer Lake, which are about ten miles from Webster Lake. No attempts were made to collect the birds since it was assumed that they were Whistling Swans (*Cygnus columbianus*), which have been recorded on both St. Paul and St. George Islands several times previously. Natives of St. Paul often tried to shoot one of the swans for food, but they were too wary to allow anyone to approach within shotgun range. On December 7, Antone Kushin, a native of St. Paul, shot one of the birds in flight with a .30-.30 rifle. It was brought into the village while still alive. The shot had cut a long gash across the breast muscles, rendering the bird flightless. Its weight, after the loss of considerable blood from the bullet wound, was 23 pounds, and its wing spread, fully extended, was 8 feet 7.5 inches. The broad yellow area at the base of the bill of this swan immediately indicated that it was not one of the American species.

Apparently this bird constitutes the first record for the Whooping Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) in northwestern North America as well as for the Pribilof Islands. Formerly it occurred as a breeding bird in southern Greenland, where it is now a casual visitor, according to Bent ('Life Histories of North American Wild Fowl,' Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 130: 279-280, 1925). Knight ('Birds of Maine': 124-125, 1908) recorded a specimen taken in Maine, but Forbush ('Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States': 302, 1925) was unable to trace the specimen and regarded it as doubtful.

A specimen was prepared from the bird but because war conditions forced the writer to leave the island very hurriedly, before the skin had opportunity to dry, it was left on St. Paul. War conditions have likewise made it impossible to secure the specimen subsequently. Skins at the U. S. National Museum were examined to verify the identification and, while the amount of yellow on the beak alone is diagnostic, the measurements also precluded the only other possibility, *Cygnus bewicki jankowskii*.

Dr. J. W. Aldrich of the Fish and Wildlife Service points out that it is not surprising that a Whooping Swan should occur occasionally in the Pribilof Islands, since it is found in eastern Siberia, in Kamchatka, and in the Commander Islands.

An examination of the stomach contents revealed a large quantity (27 c.c.) of the black sand common on St. Paul, the much eroded basal portion of some unidentified plants, a quantity of vegetable debris, such as covers the bottoms of most of the lakes on the island (total 16 c.c.), and 31 seeds (0.2 c.c.) of *Ruppia* sp. (*maritima* or *spiralis*). The total volume of the contents was 43.2 c.c.

Another record for the Pribilof Islands was a female American Scoter (*Oidemia*