

(not yet published) of the species from west of the Rocky Mountains. The present specimen is in the A. R. Phillips collection.

Dumetella carolinensis. Catbird. Peter Marshall collected an immature bird in a willow thicket on October 13. Although *D. carolinensis* is a breeding bird in central eastern Arizona (Springerville), this is the first southern Arizona record for the species. The Catbird is equally unknown on migration in most or all of New Mexico.

Toxostoma rufum longicauda. Brown Thrasher. Two immature males were taken, the first by John Anderson on October 17, the second by William George on December 30. Both birds were located in willow thickets between the Station laboratory and the main house. The species has been taken previously in Arizona but not in the Chiricahuas. The December 30 bird is in the A. R. Phillips collection.

Dendroica c. caerulescens. Black-throated Blue Warbler. A male in apparently adult plumage was collected in a willow grove by John Anderson on October 17. A female of the species, observed moments later in the same place, was not collected. The record is the first for the species from Arizona, but there are at least two specimens and one reliable sight record from central and western New Mexico, in addition to two accidentals taken in California.

Icterus spurius. Orchard Oriole. William George collected two juvenal-plumaged males in a weed patch near a willow thicket, the first on September 2, the second (now in the A. R. Phillips collection) on September 8. A third bird was sighted in the same weed patch on September 9. These are the first authenticated records for the species from Arizona. There are no other specimens reported from west of the Great Plains except one vagrant from north-western California.

Passerina ciris. Painted Bunting. On August 11, an immature (?) female flew into a bat net strung across the Station's swimming pool and was captured. The specimen is only the second recorded from Arizona during the past forty years and the first since 1933 (Campbell, *Condor* 36: 203, 1934).—WILLIAM GEORGE, *Department of Zoology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 8 February, 1958*.

House Martin (*Delichon urbica*) and Canary (*Serinus canaria*) in Bermuda.—During the past nine years, I have spent a considerable time in Bermuda, observing and collecting birds. This, together with the work of others, has made possible many additions to the last check-list (Bradlee, Mowbray and Eaton, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 39: 279-382, 1931) and a revision is being prepared for publication in the near future. The following records of Old World species seem worthy of immediate publication, as they are of more than local interest.

House Martin (*Delichon urbica*). A single individual, male, (testes, 2 mm.) No. 562 in my collection, was collected out of a flock of nine Barn Swallows, *Hirundo rustica*, in Devonshire Parish, Bermuda, on August 9, 1957. The identity of this specimen was kindly confirmed for me by Dr. Charles Vaurie at the American Museum of Natural History, who ascribes it to the nominate European race. Unfortunately specimens of the Barn Swallows, with which it was observed to keep close company for a full hour and a half prior to being collected, were not obtained, so that it is impossible to say whether these were the European subspecies, *H. r. rustica*, or the American subspecies, *H. r. erythrogaster*, which is a regular and common transient in Bermuda on both spring and fall migrations. The Martin and Barn Swallows were first seen perching on telegraph wires over the main road at noon on August 9. Shortly after, the group took flight and fed actively on flying insects over an adjoining garbage dump and playing field. Wing shots at the Martin were unsuccessful and on two occasions the group circled

up to a great height and almost disappeared in a south-westerly direction. Finally the entire group returned and landed on the same wires about 1:30 P.M. After I collected the Martin the Barn Swallows disappeared for good. There are strong indications that the group, including the Martin, arrived on, or no more than a day previous to August 9, as most of the Island, and particularly the locality concerned was being regularly checked. I have not examined official weather data for the whole North Atlantic at this period, but local weather for a considerable time before and after this record was very adverse for the occurrence of any European straggler. The air mass overlying Bermuda during July and August was warm, very humid and unstable, with heavy rainfall, and thunderstorms almost daily. The wind was almost continually strong South-West to West.

Canary (*Serinus canaria*). The identity of this species was also confirmed by Dr. Charles Vaurie, who kindly examined my single Bermuda specimen, No. 260, sex?, little fat, wt. 15.2 gms., collected on August 31, 1956, from a live cedar, *Juniperus bermudiana*, in a valley near Burnt Hill, Warwick Parish. The specimen agrees in plumage with male wild Canaries of the Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands. My inquiries of Bermudians familiar with the wild Canary indicate that it may not have been here for more than 25 to 30 years. However, it may have been overlooked before this. The possibility of the Canary being native is remote. Probably it was introduced some time between 1870 and 1930. Many people from the Azores Islands have come to Bermuda over the years to work on farms, or to settle in Bermuda, and possibly brought caged wild Canaries with them, which subsequently escaped or were released. The European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*), now a common resident, was introduced in this manner more than once between 1870 and 1900. My observations indicate that there is only a small population of Canaries, probably not exceeding 25 pairs, resident and breeding in the wild in Bermuda. The Canary is not island-wide. In 1957 I found it only on the South Shore of the western half of the Islands from Warwick Parish to Daniel's Head in Sandys Parish. In 1950 and 1951 it occurred as far east as Smith's Parish, a single pair being found near Spittal Pond in those years. The recent destruction of the Bermuda Cedar forest between 1946-1952 by a scale disease (*Carulaspis minima*) appears to have caused a slight decrease in numbers, which may continue. The Canary was largely dependent on the cedar for shelter and nesting sites and because this tree was the *only* forest cover in many areas, much of the former habitat has been ruined. Evidence of breeding is provided by the following observations: In 1950, a pair was observed nest building in the top of a live cedar on April 16. The nest was finished when checked on April 19, and not checked again until May 1st, when it was found to be empty. In 1951, a pair bred successfully in the same locality, completing a nest between March 27 and April 1. This nest contained two half-grown young when examined on April 28. Between September and January I have occasionally observed small groups of four or six birds, usually with a pair of adults and a varying number of immatures showing hardly any yellow at all in the plumage.—DAVID B. WINGATE, "Aldie," Smith's Parish, Bermuda.