

When I realized that I would be unable to visit the spot where Maropa had collected the nest, I instructed him to walk with me in the forest and to find a similar nest location. He pointed out a spot 35 to 40 feet up in high open forest and indicated that the nest had been suspended about ten feet out from the nearest tree trunk, also that the nest itself had dangled about four feet below a slender limb. In view of the accuracy of his other information concerning this nest, it is most probable that these statements are also exact.—E. THOMAS GILLIARD, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.*

**Extralimital Records for the Eastern Kingbird, Tree Swallow, and Blackpoll Warbler.**—Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Jones (1859, p. 26) listed the "Tyrant Fly-Catcher" as numerous in Bermuda in April, 1850. Capt. Reid (1884, pp. 205-206) recorded a number in April, 1875, took several specimens, and reported others at Hungry Bay, September 22 of the same year. Three of Reid's skins are in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) in London where I examined them in June, 1958. The published records mentioned were included in the first draft of the Fifth Edition of the A.O.U. Check-list (1957), but through an oversight Bermuda was omitted in the final manuscript.

In addition to the Bermuda skins, there is another in the British Museum collections from Cocos Island, off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, the first to be reported from that distant point. A note attached to the specimen reads in part "Collected by Percy Howe at Wafer Bay, Cocos Island on 15th November, 1932. The bird \* \* \* was exhausted and taking cover just behind the camp in cleared ground. It is the only one seen of its kind during a year's residence on the Island."

Tree Swallow, *Iridoprocne bicolor*. There is a skin of an immature female, taken on Swan Island (Caribbean Sea), November 14, 1937, in the British Museum (Natural History) that constitutes the only report for this island group. The record was made by Jean Delacour while on a cruise with Lord Moyne on the yacht *Rosaura*, Tree Swallows being noted first (Delacour, 1938, p. 544) among other migrants on October 20, while the skin was obtained on a later visit during the cruise. There are also 3 males of this species in the same museum taken by C. H. Lankester February 4, 1918, at Colonia El Salvador, Province of Heredia, on the Caribbean slope of northeastern Costa Rica. To these I add the occurrence of this swallow near Changuinola, Province of Bocas del Toro, Panamá, where I saw more than 100 on January 17, 1958, and where on March 4 I shot a male from a group of several flying with Barn and Rough-winged Swallows. The locality last-mentioned is the farthest south at which the species has been recorded to date.

Blackpoll Warbler, *Dendroica striata*. In view of the lack of Central American records of this species, except for one from Oaxaca, it is of interest to report an old specimen in the British Museum, labelled "Panama. J. McLeannan," received with the Tweeddale Collection. To students of the birds of Panamá the name "J. McLeannan" is well known as that of a station-master on the Panamá Railroad who was an ardent collector of birds and other natural history material for a period of more than ten years, beginning in the late 1850's. McLeannan sent many skins to George N. Lawrence in New York and to Osbert Salvin in London. After having handled hundreds of McLeannan's specimens I am certain that the Tweeddale skin is properly labelled as to source, since it exhibits the peculiarities, particularly in the method of sewing shut the bill, characteristic of McLeannan's work in his later years. The bird is an adult male in full spring plumage, and constitutes the only specimen record to date for Panamá.

McLeannan's ornithological activities were centered along the line of the Panamá Railroad, mainly on the Atlantic side near the station of Lion Hill, now submerged in Gatun Lake. The record of the Blackpoll Warbler therefore is to be attributed to what is now the Canal Zone. The species is only a straggler in Central America as it moves through the West Indies in its migrations. The only previous reports for Panamá are two sight observations for Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, mentioned by Eisenmann (1952: 51, footnote).

## LITERATURE CITED

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**Notes from the North Polar Region.**—An eastern White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. leucophrys*) was collected by Airman 1/c John Mathews on Fletcher's Ice Island (T-3), when at lat. 82° 37' N., long. 99° 50' W. on June 16, 1957, and identified by J. C. Greenway, Jr., who found it to be an adult female in slightly worn plumage with minute ovary. It is no. 184971 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Airman Mathews said there were several birds resembling White-crowned Sparrows seen quite frequently at the time the specimen was taken. They were not noted on Fletcher's Ice Island after the first of July. Paynter (Auk, 72: 79, 1955) has briefly described this island of ice drifting in the Polar Sea.

Additions to Paynter's list of birds observed there, all from the spring and summer of 1957, follow: We saw Ivory Gulls (*Pagophila eburnea*) regularly from late May until the last of August. During the last week of May I positively identified one Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) sitting on the ice about five hundred yards away, observed for about twenty minutes through the telescope of a theodolite. One Kittiwake (*Rissa*) was seen flying overhead at about the same date. On four or five occasions in June and July I saw a land bird, which I did not identify. It had a low, swerving flight with a rapid wing beat. Its swept-back wings suggested those of a swift; head and upper surface seemed dark, possibly dark blue, breast and underparts were light, perhaps buff or pale orange, shading off to very pale on the belly. Its cry, heard in flight four or five times, was a double-noted, short, clipped, high-pitched *beep beep* or *eep-eep*. Once I saw this bird rest briefly on the ground out of sight behind a rock (there are a very few here); when I approached it flew away.—SPENCER APOLLONIO, *Fletcher's Ice Island, T-3, APO 23, New York, N. Y.*