



Figure 1. Pectoral muscles of Frigate Bird (*Fregata magnificens*). Left side view: (A) external layer, showing *proprius* and *lateralis*; (B) showing the second layer, *medius*, by turning the external layer inside out; (C) the deepest third layer *profundus*; (D) *M. supracoracoideus* consisting of three parts.

b: *biceps*, c: *coraco-brachialis longus*, l: *pectoralis major lateralis*, m: *pect. major medius*, p: *pect. major proprius*, p': *pect. major profundus*, s: *supracoracoideus*.

(though single in the crane), and even into four portions in *Diomedea* (Forbes, *l.c.*; Kuroda, *Zool. Mag. l.c.*). Each part should have peculiar significance functionally, but this is not clear as yet to the writer.—NAGAHISA KURODA, *Yamashina Museum of Birds*, 49 Nanpcidai, Shibuya, Tokyo, Japan.

Wintering Tennessee Warblers.—The A.O.U. *Check-list* (Fifth Edition, p. 482, 1957) defines the winter range of the Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) as from Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Guatemala south to Colombia and northern Venezuela, but does not mention any United States winter records.

On 30 January 1955 a Tennessee Warbler was picked up dead at Ossining, Westchester County, New York, by Mrs. B. D. Wood beneath her feeding station. She sent the specimen to the American Museum of Natural History, where it is now AMNH (No. 788901). The specimen was only recently identified as this species. Mrs. Wood first saw the bird alive on 12 January 1955, feeding on scraps of suet, which had been placed on the ground. She did not see it between that date and 30 January, when the bird was found dead, apparently in fresh condition. This is the first winter record of this species in New York state and apparently the second winter specimen north of Mexico. The other record is of one captured alive at Nashville, Tennessee, on 28 January 1950; the specimen is in the collection of A. F. Ganier (Laskey, *Migrant*, 21: 29, 1950). There are three sight reports of birds in winter within the United States, two from Tennessee, 17 November 1934 to 2 January 1935 and 3 January 1936, and one from Texas, winter of 1934-1935, listed in Bent (*U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 203: 87, 1953). Dr. Frederick C. Lincoln kindly furnished me with the published references to these reports, but in all instances the sight observations were without details.

To be certain that the New York specimen was not an Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*), which occasionally winters in this latitude, and resembles the Tennessee Warbler in certain plumages, a careful examination was made. This specimen, an adult not sexed, is brighter green on the back than any individuals of *celata* and has the under tail coverts white, not yellowish as in *celata*. Moreover, measurements were as follows: wing (flat), 67 mm., tail, 42 mm., both of which fall within the range of *peregrina*. Mr. Eugene Eisenmann of this museum and Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum, who was visiting here at the time, concurred in the identification. It is of interest to note that the relatively long-winged Tennessee Warbler migrates as far as South America, while the relatively short-winged Orange-crowned Warbler is unreported south of Guatemala, with many individuals wintering in the southern United States. Thanks are due Dr. Dean Amadon for permission to publish this record.—JOHN L. BULL, *American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, New York*.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) in Puerto Rico.—On 9 October 1960, during the course of one of the regular Columbus Day censuses conducted by the ornithologists resident in Puerto Rico, Dr. Kenneth Burden, of Mayagüez, identified a single Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) at Cartagena Lagoon, in the Municipality of Lajas, southwestern Puerto Rico.

He then led the entire group of about 25 persons to the site, where we were able to study the Godwit at a distance of about 30 meters with a 25x telescope. Then several members of the group approached cautiously and were able to study the bird from six to eight meters. The bird was not collected, but it was carefully studied at close range by the following persons, all experienced in field identification of birds in Puerto Rico: Dr. Virgilio Biaggi, Dr. Kenneth Burden, Dr. Catesby Jones, Dr. James B. McCandless, and Dr. Frank Wadsworth. This appears to be the first observation of a Hudsonian Godwit in Puerto Rico.—NATHAN F. LEOPOLD, JR., *Brethren Service Project, Castañer, Puerto Rico*.

Caspian Terns in Jamaica.—On 28 October 1960 a plane taking off in rainy weather from the Palisadoes International Airport, which serves Kingston, Jamaica, struck a group of about 16 birds, three of which were Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*); the rest were Royal Terns (*Thalasseus maximus*). So