

The occurrence of the Crested Hummingbird, *Orthorhyncus cristatus exilis*, in the United States.—The first week of February 1967 a friend, Starling Mosley, while on temporary military duty in the Galveston–Houston Bay area of Texas, telephoned to tell me that he had acquired a badly damaged specimen of a very unusual hummingbird that he was unable to identify and wished to forward to me. A few days later I received the specimen and tentatively identified it as a Crested Hummingbird, *Orthorhyncus cristatus*. Most of its body was missing, but the wings, the greater part of the tail, and a portion of the head including the pointed crest were still intact. The remains had been flattened by some unknown means.

Unfortunately Mr. Mosley did not fully realize the significance of the specimen at the time and failed to learn all the details of the hummingbird's occurrence. He stated that it had been netted on Galveston Island by two boys (names unknown), one of whom took it home alive where it later died and was thrown into the trash. Apparently in his conversation with the boys, Mr. Mosley asked them to retrieve the specimen and to bring it to him. Whether from fear of possible arrest, punishment, or other reasons of their own, the boys withheld their names, so no further substantiation of the circumstances of the bird's capture was possible. Mr. Mosley assured me that the lads were emphatic about having captured the bird alive 1 February 1967 on Galveston Island, Galveston County, Texas.

The Houston zoo has no hummingbird exhibit from which the bird might have escaped, nor does the U. S. Customs Inspector at the Houston International Airport have a record of hummingbird imports at that locale on, before, or after the date in question. As far as I can ascertain there are no bird fanciers in the Galveston–Houston area who keep live hummingbirds. Mr. Mosley informed me that the weather was calm before the first of February, and the U. S. Weather Bureau at Galveston reports no tropical storms in the area at the time. The prevailing wind direction was from the south and temperatures were well above normal during that period.

Wesley E. Lanyon and Eugene Eisenmann were most kind to the author in this matter and identified the specimen subspecifically as *exilis*, a race that occurs in the northern Lesser Antilles north to Puerto Rico (Bond, *Check-list of the birds of the West Indies*, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1956, p. 129). The specimen has been deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and bears the catalog number AMNH 788639. This represents the first record of the Crested Hummingbird for the United States—WARREN M. PULICH, *Department of Biology, University of Dallas, University of Dallas Station, Texas*.

Second specimen of the Prairie Warbler in New Brunswick.—On 25 August 1967, while doing research at the Bowdoin Research Station on Kent Island (some 6 miles southeast of Seal Cove, Grand Manan), New Brunswick, I caught a male Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) in a mist net set in dense alder thickets. The bird was in good condition and had extensive subcutaneous fat deposits. The specimen, now in the collection of the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, represents the second definite record of the Prairie Warbler in New Brunswick. The first specimen, an immature bird collected on Machias Seal Island, was obtained by G. E. Woolfenden 19 August 1951 (*Bull. Maine Aud. Soc.*, **8**: 51, 1952).

I wish to thank W. A. Squires for verifying the identification and for providing data on the Prairie Warbler in New Brunswick. The above record was obtained while working under a grant from the Chapman Fund of the American Museum of Natural History.—ROBERT E. GOBEL, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut*.