

It is now established that all four North American species of the genus *Oporornis* occur on migration in Panamá and have been taken at Almirante. The Kentucky Warbler (*O. formosus*) and Mourning Warbler (*O. philadelphia*) are common transients and winter residents, while MacGillivray's Warbler (*O. tolmiei*) is an uncommon, but probably regular, winter resident in the western half of Panamá.

Although large numbers of *Oporornis* were banded and released at Almirante (see Loftin *et al.*, Bird-Banding, 37:35-44, 1966 for details of the Almirante netting operation), many individuals were only tentatively identified as to species, since in this genus fall females and immatures (and often spring females) of *O. philadelphia*, *tolmiei*, and *agilis* are easily confused without careful measurement of both wing and tail. As only some wing chord measurements were recorded, and no detailed plumage descriptions were taken, and as the banders, all relatively inexperienced in the fine points of *Oporornis* identification, were also unaware of the local status of the various species, tentative sight identifications are not listed here.

The Connecticut Warbler has been recorded as wintering from northern Venezuela south to northwest and central Brazil, and noted in migration in the Bahamas and Curaçao (A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, 1957). These present specimens apparently constitute the first record of its occurrence in continental Middle America, since earlier published records have proved erroneous (see Eisenmann, Auk, 72:207, 1955). The specimens taken suggest that the Connecticut Warbler may possibly prove to be a rare migrant on the Caribbean coast of Panamá. The question of whether these birds are casual wanderers from more eastern migration routes over the West Indies or Caribbean Sea or represent a small population that regularly uses Panamá as part of a migratory pathway remains to be answered by further collecting.

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**Golden Plovers in the Galápagos.**—On 18 November 1962 we saw two Golden Plovers, *Pluvialis dominica*, in Tortuga Bay, Indefatigable Island. We were able to approach the birds to within about 15 yards, and had a clear view of the gray axillaries as the birds flew away. This is apparently the first record for this species in the Galápagos, since it is not mentioned in the recent paper on migrants in the Galápagos Area by Lévêque, Bowman, and Billeb (Condor, 68: 81-101, 1966).

In the 5th edition (1957) of the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds the distribution of the two subspecies of *P. dominica* is described as follows: *fulva* breeds in Alaska and westward through Siberia, winters in Southeast Asia and Oceania (eastward to Tuamotu and Hawaiian Islands), with casual records from California and Chile (and others). *P. d. dominica* breeds in Alaska and eastwards in the Canadian Arctic and winters chiefly in southeastern South America (with casual records from Peru and Chile). It is listed by de Schauensee (Birds of Colombia, 1964) as a winter resident in that country.—JEREMY J. HATCH and JACK P. HAILMAN, *Department of Zoology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina*. (*J. P. H. is now at Department of Zoology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland*), 26 May 1966.