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Records from the Dominican Republic

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female in the gray, immature, plumage was killed by a duck hunter at Lake View, Douglas County, on November 1, 1932, and brought to the museum. It was alone when killed.

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—This is another bird rare in Kansas. On April 9, 1933, Dr. E. H. Taylor found one dead near Clay Center, Clay County, while on a herpetological collecting trip with a party of students. It was badly decomposed, but the skeleton was saved.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY.—A pair was seen fishing in the State Lake at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County, by Dr. H. H. Lane of the Department of Zoology, University of Kansas on May 1, 1933.

Ionornis martinica. PURPLE GALLINULE.—A male of this species was taken alive near Clearwater, Sedgwick County, by Mr. Alvin Peterson, and sent to the museum on June 17, 1933. According to available records this is the fifth specimen recorded from the state. Three of these were from Douglas County, and one from Riley County. The latter is in the Blachly collection at Manhattan.

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.—The writer took one of these birds in Douglas County, on April 17, 1933. The species is quite common on the high prairie country of the South and West where it breeds over extensive areas, but has not been taken in Douglas County since 1915.

Dendroica cerulea. CERULEAN WARBLER. There are only three Kansas specimens of this warbler in the museum here, one of which, a male, was taken by Fred Baumgartner, eight and one-half miles southwest of Lawrence, on April 29, 1933. The specimen was badly torn, but was saved by careful work and is now number 20033 in the Kansas University collection. Snow records it as a rare summer resident, but very few have been taken. Mr. G. C. Rinker, of Hamilton, has one in his collection of Greenwood County birds.

Dendroica fusca. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—A specimen taken by the writer seven and one-half miles southwest of Lawrence, Douglas County, on May 21, 1932, is the second Kansas specimen in the Kansas University collection. Dr. Jean Linsdale took one in Geary, Doniphan County, September 3, 1923. Snow (1903) records it as migratory and rare, but the dearth of specimens indicates it is only of casual occurrence in the state.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. BOBOLINK.—This bird occurs here very irregularly, but always in large flocks. The writer observed a flock of about seventy-five of these birds in an alfalfa field one mile southwest of Lawrence, from May 4 to 11, 1933, and collected a series for the museum. Only two females were seen in this flock of males.

I wish to thank Mr. C. D. Bunker for permission to submit these records.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Records from the Dominican Republic.—Mr. George Hamor of Barahona, Dominican Republic, in two recent letters has supplied additional information on the range of the introduced Black and Yellow Mantled Weaverbird (*Textor cucullatus cucullatus*) that is of considerable

interest. In August, 1932, he found a colony of forty nests about twelve miles inland from Barahona at a locality known as Batey 1, on the holdings of the Barahona Company, Inc. In May, 1933, another colony of twenty-five nests was found in the same vicinity. In June three small groups were found in the Palo Alto section about five miles inland from the Bay of Neiba. This is the farthest east from which the bird has been recorded. It may be observed that this area is directly connected through a great valley with the Cul-de-Sac region of Haiti where this weaver is common.

This species has been reported previously from the Dominican Republic only near Comendador on the Haitian frontier where I found a colony in 1927.

Mr. Hamor writes also that on December 24, 1922, with a friend he shot ten Shovellers (*Spatula clypeata*) at Laguna de Caballero about three miles from Barahona. This bird has been reported previously, but somewhat uncertainly, in Haiti. It should be of fairly regular occurrence in migration.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Birds Eating Sawfly Larvae.—A close watch was kept on an ash tree growing in the yard of my home in Washington, D. C., from May 16 through May 21, just past. The tree was observed from second-floor windows at distances varying from five to ten feet. A Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivacea*) a rare visitor to the garden, had been seen in the tree on the morning of May 15, but when a pair was noted at work before 6.30 a. m. on May 16, the tree was inspected, and found to be heavily infested with the less than inch-long slender, white and pale green larvae of the ash sawfly (*Tomostethus multicinctus* Roh.). The birds were observed in the tree daily from sunrise until sunset through May 20. The vireos picked up the sawfly larvae near the centre, and after perching parallel to a branch or twig, with bill toward the tip, they would swing their heads back and forth battering the worm upon the twig. The larvae were beaten against the twig as many as eighteen times, then swallowed in three or four gulps and the bill wiped against the branch from four to eight times. One vireo took eight worms in three minutes and knocked two others to the ground. No sound accompanied these actions.

On May 16, about 7.15 a. m., a Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) flew against two window panes in which the infested ash tree was reflected. After clinging momentarily to the brick wall beside the window, it flew into the tree, where it was seen to be eating the larvae until it disappeared about 9.00 a. m.

On May 17 a female Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) was noted feeding on the larvae several times, and was observed once on May 18.

A female English Sparrow (*Passer d. domesticus*) ate a few larvae on May 18.

Before sunrise on May 18, a pair of Catbirds (*Dumetella carolinensis*), nesting in the yard, discovered the sawfly infestation, and from then until