

Additions to the Avifauna of Panamá: the Palm Warbler and the Connecticut Warbler.—A male Palm Warbler was collected by Dr. A. Diaz on 14 October 1965 near Torumen, about 20 miles east of Panamá City, Province of Panamá, Republic of Panamá. The specimen was presented to E. Mendez, was identified by Alexander Wetmore as *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*, and has been deposited in the United States National Museum.

D. p. palmarum has been recorded as wintering from the southeastern United States south to the Yucatán Peninsula, Turneffe, Roatan, Swan Island, Old Providence Island, the Greater Antilles, the Bahamas, and the Virgin Islands (A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, 1957). This present specimen is remarkable in two respects: first, it was taken more than 300 miles south of its known wintering range in the West Indies; and second, it was found on the Pacific slope of Panamá, not the Caribbean coast where wind-drifted migrants of this species from the north might be expected occasionally.

Two Connecticut Warblers taken in mist nets at Almirante, province of Bocas del Toro on the Caribbean slope of extreme northwestern Panamá, were identified as *Oporornis agilis* by Alexander Wetmore, and have been deposited in the United States National Museum. The first, a female, was taken by D. T. Rogers, Jr., on 15 October 1963, and the second, sex undetermined, was taken on 30 September 1964 by D. L. Hicks.

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, 37:38-44, 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. Checklist 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 Carribean 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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