

move until Mr. Allen had climbed within four feet of the nest. Then there was a sudden avalanche of birds, showing much white in the tails. The old bird struck the ground within 15 yards of the tree and disappeared in the bushes in the usual wounded-bird style. One of the young birds lost itself in the bushes near at hand, while the other remained motionless on the open ground within ten yards of the tree. Here it could be discerned with great difficulty owing to its coloration. I easily caught the bird, and was interested to find its crop, covered mostly with bare skin, bulging with solid contents whose analysis has been given above.

The measurements of the dried skin are: length, 7.10 inches; wing, 4.10 inches; tail, 2.15 inches.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., *Boston, Mass.*

Long-eared Owls resident at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.—Some time ago I wrote (*Auk*, XIX, 1902, p. 398) regarding the Barn Owls which formerly occupied a church steeple on Bowne Avenue in Flushing, Borough of Queens. It may be of interest to you to know that within a few hundred yards of my studio here on Bowne Avenue, there are now roosting six Long-eared Owls (*Asio wilsonianus*). This family of owls has been in and about this neighborhood for several years. They breed here, and this last season they wintered here. Probably they have done so all along.

I have examined a number of their pellets and found in them nothing but the remains of mice with now and then the bones of an English sparrow. If this is the regular diet of these birds, which from different authorities consulted I infer to be a fact, it might be well to plant a colony of Long-eared Owls in every city and village in the United States.

The birds roost in the thick foliage of an evergreen tree, but when watched too closely do not hesitate to leave the tree and fly about in broad daylight, and the manner in which they dodge obstructions when approaching their former perch, makes it evident that their eyesight is very good even in daylight.—DAN BEARD, *Flushing, N. Y.*

Nest of Saw-whet Owl at Bridgewater, Mass.—Upon Patriots' Day (April 19, 1906) in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Mass., I found a nest of the Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*). An old Flicker's excavation, about 16 feet from the ground in a decayed poplar stub, furnished the site. In the bottom of the excavation was an old squirrel's nest, and a quantity of hair and feathers from small animals and birds evidently killed and eaten by the owl. Upon this mass the eggs, 4 in number, were placed.—ARTHUR C. DYKE, *Bridgewater, Mass.*

Uranomitra salvini in Arizona.—In a collection of bird skins made for me by Mr. H. W. Marsden in the Huachuca Mountains of Arizona in the summer of 1905 I found a young female hummingbird, taken at Palmerlee, Cochise County, on July 4, which I was unable to refer to any species recorded in the A. O. U. Check-List. Mr. Oberholser kindly compared this skin with the hummingbirds in the National Museum in Washington and concluded that it was the young of *Uranomitra salvini*.

(Brewster). (Brewster, Auk, X, July, 1893, p. 214.) Mr. Brewster very generously lent me the type — an adult male — and only known specimen of *U. salvini*, and I am quite confident my bird is the same, and that the species is a valid one.

My bird resembles the type very closely, differing from it only in the following particulars, which, with the possible exception of the color of the bill, are what were to be expected in the young. The blue iridescent feathers of the crown are duller; the green back duller with the iridescent feathers more restricted; the lower back paler; the upper tail-coverts and rectrices more bronze; the iridescent blue and green feathers of the sides of neck and breast duller, fewer and more restricted; and the sides of the body brownish gray instead of bright green. The feathers of the upper parts, especially the lower back and rump, are edged with pale rusty, as is usual with young hummingbirds. Both have the white lower tail-coverts, clayey buff wash on throat, and pale tips to the rectrices. The bill of the young bird is slightly broader, the maxilla darker, being the same brownish black at tip and becoming dull reddish brown only at base; and the mandible paler and more yellowish except at tip. The measurements of the two are practically identical.

Nacosari, where Mr. Brewster's bird was collected, is only about 80 miles from Palmerlee; while Mr. Oberholser informs me that *U. verticalis* (*quadricolor*) its nearest geographical ally, has not been taken north of Durango.

Thanks to Dr. Allen, I have compared my skin with adults and young of other members of this genus in the Elliot collection of the American Museum of Natural History, and find it much smaller than *U. verticalis* and resembling it in plumage only very slightly. It more closely approaches *U. cyanocephala* and *U. cyaneicollis*, but has a longer bill and shorter wing than either; cerulean blue crown, and on sides of neck, instead of purplish blue, bluish green or green; bluish green upper back instead of golden green or green; and white under tail-coverts. Mr. Oberholser tells me it differs in a similar manner from *U. violiceps*.

My thanks are due to the above ornithologists and to Mr. D. G. Elliot and Mr. J. H. Fleming for their assistance in identifying the bird.

Measurements in inches.

	<i>U. salvini</i> No. 24125 Coll. W. Brewster	<i>U. salvini</i> No. 13964 Coll. L. B. Bishop	<i>U. cyanocephala</i> No. 10203 Coll. J. H. Fleming
Length		4.25	
Extent		5.50	
Wing	2.07	2.11	2.32
Tail	1.27	1.28	1.39
Exposed culmen	.88	.84	.71

— LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*