

sea level, from where I had an unobstructed view for miles of country all around me. My object was to observe the migration of hawks, and I was armed with a Hensoldt Binocular eight power glass. The day was clear, and at one time late in the forenoon, several thousand hawks, Broadwings mostly, were in view. They came from a northeasterly direction which would take them directly to the Shawangunk Mountain, Ellenville, and Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., sixty miles northeast from my place, where a similar flight was observed by Mr. Barbour and Mr. Kirk Monroe. A constant stream of birds, very high up, could be seen for a long while, and they were going in the direction of the Delaware Water Gap. Over the valley to the southwest of me, the birds seemed to collect into an immense flock, while hundreds, if not thousands of birds were gyrating around and around, describing smaller and larger circles in the air, in heights of from, I should judge, 600 to 2,000 feet above the earth. Most birds were Broadwings. There were, however, other hawks such as Red-tails and Red-shoulders among them, while the "Accipiter" genus was represented by some Cooper's Hawks and more Sharp-shinned, which, however, were mostly flying lower and took no part in the general evolution. Some days I have observed about every species of hawks that we find in this part of the country, from the same stand. By decoying them with either a live or mechanically moving stuffed Great Horned Owl, I have taken some very successful and interesting photographs, and have secured hundreds of specimens with the gun.

Where this annual migration of hawks begins and where it ends, I do not know. If notes could be collected further north and south than Ulster County, N. Y., and Sussex County, N. J., the lane of migration might be well defined. The most extensive migrations occur just before a storm.—JUSTUS VON LINGERKE, *New York City*.

A New Name for the Texan Barred Owl.—By the changes in the names of the genera of owls lately made by the A. O. U. Committee, by which *Strix* takes the place of *Syrnium*, my name for the Texan Barred Owl becomes preoccupied, there already being a *Strix helvola* of Lichtenstein (Verz. Samml. Säugeth. und Vögeln Kafferlande, p. 11, 1842). I therefore propose for the Texan Barred Owl, ***Strix varia albogilva*** nom. nov. The subspecies was originally described as *Syrnium nebulosum helvololum* Bangs, Proc. New Eng. Zoöl. Club, Vol. I, p. 31, March 31, 1899. The type of course remains the same, — adult ♀, No. 4551, Coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs, Corpus Christi, Texas, Feb. 2, 1899.—OUTRAM BANGS, *Boston, Mass.*

The Breeding Season of *Strix pratincola* in South Carolina.—The contribution of Mr. Arthur T. Wayne in 'The Auk' for January, 1908, concerning the breeding of the Barn Owl in South Carolina during the autumn, suggests that the following notes regarding the nesting of the bird in that State in April might be of interest.