

*inyoensis*, perhaps a trifle browner on the back and less white beneath. The wing measures 160 mm. The weight of the bird was 140 grams.

During the following month in the same general portion of the Panamint Mountains, around Jackass Springs, I heard Screech Owls almost daily, night or morning; so the species was probably a fairly common resident there. In cataloguing, I left the bird taken without any name, for the reason that I could find no duplicate in the Museum's collection of Screech Owls already definitely classified.

Now, in the fall of 1927, Mr. Norman Clyde, of Independence, has obtained and presented to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology a full-plumaged pair of Screech Owls, from his neighborhood, probably mates, as they were shot from the same tree, though on different dates. These serve to clear up the situation by making possible the characterization of the new subspecies as above.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, November 28, 1927.*

**The Snowy Owl in East-central Illinois.**—The appearance of the article by Dr. Gross on the migration flight of the Snowy Owl, appearing in the October issue of 'The Auk,' recalls to mind my carelessness in failing to answer the appeal of the editor of that magazine, who, in the January, 1927, issue, asked that records be submitted of this unusual flight. With due apology I would make amends so far as possible by offering herewith the few records which came my way. As Illinois was practically the outer limit of the flight, these records are of somewhat more than casual interest, and should have been submitted in time for their inclusion in the general summary. The article by Mr. Gross includes but one record from Illinois, that from Pana, on December 16, 1926. Pana is 35 miles south of Decatur, which is 75 miles west of Urbana.

1. November 26, 1926. One adult female shot by a farmer four miles west of Champaign. Stomach empty.

2. December 3, 1926. An adult male was captured alive by two high school boys at Tolona, nine miles south of Urbana. The bird is still alive in captivity.

3. December 17, 1926. One individual seen for two days in the university forestry preserve, four blocks from the campus of the University of Illinois. Record by Cahn.

4. December 22, 1926. Two shot at Tolona, both of which passed through the writer's hands. Both birds males; one had stomach empty; the other contained the remains of a mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), and a Junco.

5. December, 1926. Exact date not available, but it was shortly before Christmas. One bird taken on the shore of the Carbondale reservoir Carbondale, Illinois. The bird was alive, but had evidently been in a trap, as both feet were off. This is the southernmost Illinois record at hand. Record by W. M. Gersbacher.

6. January 9, 1927. One individual seen at the strip mines, 4 miles west of Danville, in the woods along the Vermillion river. Record by Cahn.

7. January 10, 1927. One bird, a female, shot by a farmer two miles west of Champaign. Stomach contained remains of two *Peromyscus* sp., and one *Blarina brevicauda*.—A. R. CAHN, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*.

**The Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*) at Washington, D. C.**—

On January 2, 1928, a Saw-whet Owl was discovered in Arlington Cemetery by the members of the Washington Audubon Society, on their annual New Year walk. The bird was perched in a tangled thicket of honeysuckle and grape, about eight feet above the ground, and attention was drawn to it by the scolding of Titmice and Kinglets. It was tame, and satisfactorily identified by the eighteen or twenty people in the party. The following day the Owl had disappeared.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Princeton, N. J.*

**"An Ornithological Enigma" Explained.**—In 'The Auk,' January, 1925, Vol. XLII, page 132, Dr. Thomas Barbour had a little article about a Parrot taken in Florida, the capture of which needs further explanation.

The Doctor states, "I have no knowledge, whatsoever, which leads me to suppose that this bird is frequently brought into captivity, and still less reason, at present, to suppose that anyone in Florida may have had specimens which could have escaped and established themselves."

It was a strange coincident that I should have arrived at the home of the man in West Palm Beach, who skinned and sent that bird to the Doctor, the day after it was shipped, and here is the information as given to me by the skinner, as well as the man who shot it, whom I also know quite well. The bird killed was not in a flock, but was alone and was killed in the back yard of a farm house near the water works west of town. It was not "feeding on cypress cones," but on the seed of stalks of corn growing in the back yard and the woman at the house remonstrated with the gunner for killing the Parrot, which had been around for some time.

This bird was, however, one of several that had escaped from a man who had brought them up from Mexico for the Stotesbury Estate at Palm Beach, where he was a landscape gardener. He later moved out back of Boynton on the edge of a large "prairie," where he opened a nursery, and took a few birds with him. While there, he received another consignment of Parrots from Mexico, of several varieties. I saw the birds here and heard from his own lips, that some four or five had escaped from him. His nursery was about five miles south, and on the edge of the same prairie on which the Parrot was killed that the Doctor received.

Mr. Deering never maintained or liberated any Parrots from his estate at (Buena Vista) Miami. However, there are numerous species of Parrots and Paroquets flying around Miami, and it was only a few days ago, that I witnessed six large ones that I took to be large Mexican "Yellow-headed" flying over Brickell Hammock and within the city limits. Another flock of smaller ones is also seen quite often in the southeast part of Miami, but just what species they are, I do not know. No doubt, though, they are