

The Barn Owl nesting on the Lower Savannah River.—Word was received that Mr. Fahey of the Lighthouse Service had found an Owl's nest in one of the range lights in the river. March 30, Mr. W. J. Erichson and I visited the beacon, climbing about forty-five feet above the water, where we found five eggs of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*). One egg was about to hatch, and the young bird could be heard in the egg at a distance of several feet. The nest was in a steel box under the light, open to the sunlight on one side, and was liberally carpeted with the remains of marsh rabbits (*Sylvilagus palustris palustris*) with a few Barn Owl feathers. Mr. Fahey says he has found eggs and young Owls there other years, but that they sometimes disappear between his visits to the light. Perhaps the flocks of Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*) frequenting this section are responsible. The bird was not seen by us, but Mr. Fahey describes it as a "speckled bird with a white ring around its head." The nesting record is sufficiently unusual to be worth recording, it is believed.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

A Further Note on the Horned Owl and Goshawk Migration in British Columbia.—During the period October 1 to December 31, 1927, a sporting goods store in Victoria, British Columbia, paid bounty on 271 Horned Owls all of which had been killed locally. At the Provincial Government Pheasant Farm 28 others were shot during this time. For the same period during 1928 bounty was paid on five birds only. As was the case ten years earlier the Horned Owl invasion of southern Vancouver Island took place during two successive winters and then, quite definitely, ceased.

As recorded in a previous note (Auk, Vol. XLV, p. 99) the Chinese residents of Victoria purchase Horned Owls for use as food. Further inquiries have elicited the information that sometimes the carcasses are dried for future use. In this condition the flesh is reputed to possess both therapeutic and aphrodisiac properties.

Commencing with January 1, 1928, the Provincial Government entered the field and during the calendar year (1928) paid bounty on 1025 Horned Owls taken in various parts of the Province. No information is at hand regarding the dates of capture except a general statement that the majority were taken during the autumn and early winter. The localities and number of birds turned in at each place are as follows: Ashcroft 20, Clinton 414, Cranbrook 1, Fort Fraser 1, Golden 13, Kamloops 100, Lillooet 2, Merritt 141, Nelson 17, Pouce Coupe 3, Penticton 63, Prince George 49, Quesnell 103, Revelstoke 6, Rossland 1, Smithers 6, Vernon 24, Williams Lake 33, New Westminster 18, Vancouver 8, Victoria 2. Reference to a map of British Columbia with these figures in mind suggests a probable invasion through the Cariboo, Nicola and Okanagan regions of the interior, an important migration highway, and a relative scarcity west of the Cascade mountains and in the eastern part of the Province.

In recent years, since the Ring-necked Pheasant and European Grey

Partridge have become established in the region surrounding Vernon, Okanagan Valley, the number of wintering Goshawks has increased perceptibly even when allowance is made for the periodic southern migration of the species following the "rabbit plague." Many local sportsmen make a practice of hunting Goshawks and to secure the bounty, which is paid by local subscription, the birds killed are brought to the City. Thus has occurred an opportunity of examining some 40 adult and 20 immature specimens during the past two winters. Some of the adults, irrespective of the apparently progressive lightening of striatulation on the ventral surface due to age, represent the dark-colored western race to which the name *striatulus* usually is applied; others are as pale as typical *atricapillus* from eastern Canada. To this latter race all immature birds examined have been referred.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B. C.*

An old Record of the Carolina Paroquet.—During the last days of the year 1838 and the first ones of 1839 four sailing vessels from Bremen, Germany, discharged their human cargo at New Orleans. The more than 700 immigrants were all members of one party of Lutherans from Saxony in Germany. They were not a needy, impoverished company, but consisted largely of professional people, well-to-do burghers, agriculturists, and merchants; also several lawyers, doctors, and apothecaries were among their number. They chartered a large Mississippi steamer, the Selma, to take them to St. Louis. The following quotation is from the diary kept on the trip by Dr. Vehse, a lawyer. "On Thursday we commenced the up-river trip. Nothing untoward occurred until we reached the bar at the mouth of the Ohio. Here the steamer was unable to make headway on account of the low stage of the river. The passengers went on shore and made small excursions into the forest close by. Near the shore was situated a large and beautiful farm. We made the acquaintance of the proprietor, who gave us one of his blacks as a guide. Some of us hunted a small species of Parrot, of which many were killed. They made a savory dish." (Quoted from Graebner, *Lutheran Pioneers*, page 14, Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.) This may have been either on the Missouri side or in Kentucky, hardly in Illinois. The larger part of this company finally bought 4440 acres of land for themselves in Perry County, Missouri, not very far from the scene of their unexpected Parrot hunt.—G. EIFRIG, *River Forest, Ill.*

Crotophaga ani in Pinellas County, Florida.—On February 24, 1929, at sunset, I discovered in a low growth of mangrove on the bay side of Long Key near the town of Pass-a-Grille, Florida, a single Ani which was collected the following morning not far from its roosting place. The bird proved to be an adult male in good flesh but rather worn plumage with nearly half the rectrices missing. Its stomach was empty save for one large grasshopper recently swallowed. It measured: length, 364 mm., wing, 154 mm., tail, 188 mm. The specimen is now in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.