

reported in the July-August "Bird Lore" by Mrs. C. S. Hegeman, observed by her on April 20, flying north over Verona, N. J. Mrs. Hegeman states, "there were easily seventy-five hawks." Inasmuch as these flights were only one day apart and the estimates as to numbers agree, it would appear that it was the same flock, which turned about in an effort to escape a terrific rainstorm which was brewing in the direction from which they came.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, 313 Sharp Ave., Glenolden, Pa.

Winter Nesting of the Barn Owl.—In 'The Auk,' January, 1926, Messrs. Julian K. Potter and John A. Gillespie record the autumnal nesting of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) in the lower Delaware Valley, stating that "a search of available literature discloses only one other winter nesting record." They doubtless refer to Bendire's record of the birds that nested in the tower of the Smithsonian Institute. The following incident, however, may indicate that the Barn Owl nests in winter more frequently than has been supposed.

On October 10, 1926, while a gang of workmen were felling a grove near Calcium, Berks County, preparatory to the construction of a reservoir, one of the trees, containing a Barn Owl's nest, fell into a stream and two young Owls were washed from the cavity. One of these was swept away in the current while the other was rescued and brought to the Reading Museum. This one appeared to be about three weeks old.

Over two months later I heard that another family of Barn Owls occupied a tree some three-quarters of a mile from the former site. On the bitter cold night of January 12, 1927, I visited the tree in question and found that conditions made it impossible to climb to the nest without running a great risk of plunging into the icy waters of the Ontelaunee Creek. The constant calling of the young and the repeated visits of the old birds, however, left no doubt in my mind that there were indeed several young in the nest.

While these may have been the parent birds of the October tragedy, the latter tree is an old site, and has been continuously occupied either as a nest or roosting place for some years so that I am led to believe that it was an entirely different pair.—EARL L. POOLE, Reading Public Museum.

Great Horned Owl vs. Barn Owl.—The keeper of our local Zoo recently placed two Barn Owls (*Tyto alba pratincola*) in the same cage with two Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*). The following morning when he went to look after the birds he found the two Great Horned Owls but only *the feet* of the Barn Owls. No other creature could possibly have gained entrance to the cage so it is to be deduced that the large Owls ate the smaller ones.—LEO A. LUTTRINGER, Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

Red-headed Woodpeckers in Migratory Flight.—On September 16, 1929, a flight of Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) was observed passing over the marshes at the head of Sandusky Bay,

Ohio. The birds were flying in little groups of two to five against a stiff south-west wind heading nearly south and at an elevation of sixty to eighty yards. Rather more than half of them were immature birds but the old and young were not segregated. I was hunting ducks at the time and counted forty-eight Woodpeckers passing in a little more than two hours. They apparently came from Ontario and probably crossed Lake Erie by way of Point Pelee and Bass Island which would make the flight over water only about nine miles. It was interesting to note that each successive group of birds followed exactly the same route over the marshes although those that had gone before were well out of sight.—JOHN B. SEMPLE, *Sewickly, Pa.*

New Name for *Caprimulgus ridgwayi minor*.—My colleague, Mr. J. L. Peters, has kindly called my attention to an oversight in naming a new Whippoorwill from the Dwight Collection of Guatemalan birds (*Amer. Mus. Nov.*, no. 379, Oct. 17, 1929, p. 10). The subspecific name is, of course, preoccupied by *Caprimulgus minor* Forster, now applied to one of the Nighthawks. I consequently propose *Caprimulgus ridgwayi troglodytes*, NOM. NOV.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

A Barbet New to Science from Kenya Colony.¹—Recently (*Proc. N. Eng. Zool. Cl.*, xi, 6 August 1929, p. 36) I described a race of *Pogoniulus bilineatus* (*conciator*) from the Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. At the time, while studying the literature of this species I noted that van Someren (*Nov. Zool.* xxix, 1922, p. 59) listed birds from Mt. Elgon and Kakamegoes south to Molo as typical *jacksoni* and that he wrote that specimens from Nairobi, Kyambu, and Naivasha are smaller and darker than true *jacksoni*. Granvik (*Journ. f. Ornith.*, 1923, Sonderheft, pp. 90-91), on the other hand, considered Nairobi birds as *jacksoni* and Mt. Elgon specimens as typical *bilineatus*, a procedure that supports van Someren's contention that Nairobi and Elgon birds are different, but that unfortunately confuses nomenclature. Since Mau is the type locality for *jacksoni* and since birds from Molo (near Mau) are the same as those from Mt. Elgon it is clear that the name *jacksoni* applies to these birds.

Since first noting the possibility of *jacksoni* being really an aggregate of two geographic races I have examined some twenty specimens from the following localities: Kakamega, Molo, Escarpment, Tumutumu, Kamiti, Ngong, Nairobi, and Ndarugu (near Fort Hall). I find that birds from west of the Rift Valley (true *jacksoni*) are clearly separable from those from the east of it.

As no name appears to be available for the eastern form, I propose to name it

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