

Quail for some distance before killing it. The Bob-white appeared to be in good health and showed no signs of previous injury.

At the present time (May, 1930) the Quail are very scarce here. A Pheasant farm has been established a mile away on state land and with it has come a decided increase in the number of Pheasants. We wonder if there can be any relation between the increase in Pheasants and the decrease in Quail.—LEONARD W. WING, *R. 3, Jackson, Michigan.*

**Duck Hawk Wintering in Atlanta, Ga.**—After several reports of Domestic Pigeons being slain by a Hawk around the Candler Building, the writer offered a small reward to the person who would notify him in time for an accurate observation to be made of the species. Several days later a woman working near the State Capitol Building telephoned to me that the Hawk was on and about the dome of the Capitol; so making a hurried trip there I went out on to the roof in time to see a handsome *Falco peregrinus anatum* fly from one of the ledges of the dome. This was on February 28, 1930, and I also made good observations of the same bird on March 1, 4, and 5. One of its wing feathers seemed to be broken and hung down somewhat. It undoubtedly had many a good meal on the Pigeons of that vicinity as on March 1 feathers were falling from the ledge where it was feeding and the roof of the Capitol had many feathers in certain spots. During the afternoon of March 5 a rather strange thing happened. A Sparrow Hawk lit on the flag pole of the east wing of the building, stayed about a minute and then flew away. Shortly afterward I saw it, uttering squeaky calls, dart several times toward and very close to the Duck Hawk, which was on a ledge of the dome. The Duck Hawk flew away pursued by the Sparrow Hawk for some distance, both getting out of my sight.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

**Stomach Contents of Barred Owl.**—On September 8, 1929, I obtained a specimen of a Barred Owl (*Strix varia varia*) from Tamworth, N. H. The bird was shot early in the morning as it arose from a rotten log in the woods. An examination of the stomach contents revealed the following: 1 large slug; 7 white-lipped wood snails (*Polygyra albolabris*) with crushed shells; 1 small frog; 1 salamander.—LAWRENCE KILHAM, *Boston, Mass.*

**A Lark New to Science from North-Central Kenya Colony.**<sup>1</sup>—While studying the variations of the Singing Bush-lark (*Mirafra cantillans*) I found that among the series of that species collected by the late Edgar A. Mearns were three specimens of a distinct, though related, and hitherto unknown, species, all from the Northern Guaso Nyiro River. This new Lark may be known as

***Mirafra candida* sp. nov.**

*Type.* U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 246221, adult male in molting condition, collected on the Northern Guaso Nyiro River, Kenya Colony, August 3, 1912, by Edgar A. Mearns.

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