

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.¹—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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Characters: generally similar to *Mirafra cantillans marginata*, with which it occurs, but very much darker rufous; the color of the upperparts of the adult being a deep, rich, somewhat brownish-purple, shade of rufous; not dull earth brown and grayish black as in *marginata*. *M. candida* has no grayish or true blackish markings, the dark centers of the crown feathers being fuscous brown, those of the back feathers deep chocolate brown with lighter margins. When compared with *marginata*, the characters stand out at first glance, *candida* being a rich rufous chocolate bird, *marginata* being a blackish and earth brown one.

The immature plumage of *candida* resembles that of *marginata* but is much more rufous on the remiges, nape, and back.

Measurements of type: wing 80; tail 55.5; culmen from base 13.5; tarsus 20; hind toe without claw 6.5; claw 5.2 mm.

Remarks: *Mirafra candida* is obviously related to *Mirafra cantillans*, although very distinct in color, and were it not for the fact that it occupies the same area as a race of the latter, I would have been inclined to call them conspecific.

The fact that the adult bird is in molt indicates that it had finished breeding. Larks have but one complete annual molt, and as the present specimen is molting the remiges, there can be no doubt that it is in the complete or postnuptial molt.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Interesting Case of Albinism.—An interesting study in albinism was offered by a female Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) which came into the back yard of my Indiana home in company with about forty others December 17, 1912. The flock remained throughout the greater part of the day attracted by the well stocked food and water dishes. Apparently this same flock came almost daily to my yard from December 17 to 31 affording ample opportunity for observation. The head of this "white blackbird" was light gray; the beak yellowish gray; the neck, back, breast and most of the underparts were gray spotted with black; wings pure white, two black primaries in the left wing and one black primary in the right wing; the tail pure white with one black feather in the right center; feet and tarsus dingy dark gray; eyes milky white like those of a roan horse, the right eye being the more staring and conspicuous. The bird might have been blind had not her actions shown her to be gifted with sight. She picked up food bits readily, bathed, preened her feathers and when knocked off the fence by another female, promptly came back and knocked off another Grackle—not the offending bird, however.

Sex was indicated by the actions of the other members of the flock.—*ETTA S. WILSON, 9077 Clarendon Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

Five Song Sparrows Raised with a Cowbird.—On April 29, 1930, by the Olentangy River west of our home in Columbus, Ohio, I found a nest containing five eggs of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia melodia*) and one of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*). None of the eggs had hatched at 5 P. M. May 4, but all had done so the following day. On May 12 between 8:35 and 10:35 the female fed 28 times and the male 21 (the latter