

terns. The white marking above the bill, and the small size in comparison with the larger species, were distinguishing marks readily noted. The Least Tern was also found at Seabrook Beach, on July 4. While the Common Tern and a few pairs of Roseate Terns nest at Seabrook Beach, it is doubtful if the Least does so.

Heading out of Portsmouth Harbor on the 3rd four Least Terns passed us in the outer harbor, flying out toward a small island where, a New Hampshire Coast Guard Station is located. Three were likewise seen to pass our boat on a similar trip on July 18. I was told by one of the men on the Coast Guard boat that "the little Tern with the white crescent over the bill, nests on the Island where the Station is," and other mariners told me the same. I did not, however, have occasion to visit the island and substantiate the report.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Florida Burrowing Owl in Pinellas Co., Fla.—During the spring of 1929 a pair of Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto c. floridana*) was found nesting on Hog Island off the west coast of Pinellas Co., Florida. As they are supposed to occur only in southern Florida the writer became interested in these new residents. They had taken possession of a land turtle's hole near the Gulf side of the island and had evidently cleared some of the sand out of it. One owl was always to be found on guard at or near the entrance of the burrow.

After the young owls had hatched both parents foraged for food and were very active during the day time.

In the following springs (1930 and '31) several more pairs were found nesting but whether new arrivals or offspring of the first pair could not be determined. The past spring an unusually high tide with a wind storm either drowned the owls or drove them elsewhere as no sign of them has been found since.

For a time it was feared that there would not be any more in this section but on May 15, 1932, a pair was found nesting on an adjacent island which is heavily populated. These birds also occupied a turtle's burrow the site being only six feet from a much travelled road and about seventy-five feet from an occupied house. They were very tame, one of them flying directly towards the observer to pick up a locust which he caught in one foot and carried to the burrow to devour.

These owls have the habit of making a collection of various articles which they place on the sand in front of the burrow, in this case an apple core, bits of paper and a cigarette package. The same thing was noticed on Hog Island, but as it is uninhabited the birds had to be content with shells, bits of sponge, and sticks. The food remains at all burrows examined consisted mainly of insects and now and then the remains of a toad.—MRS. HERMAN BETZ, *Box 508, Dunedin, Fla.*

Spix's Screech Owl in Ecuador.—In American Museum Novitates (No. 332, p. 3, 1928) Chapman records a specimen of *Otus choliba crucigerus* from the mouth of the Curaray, Ecuador. There are few, if any,

other records of the species from that country. It is therefore probably worth while to place on record a specimen in the U. S. National Museum (No. 30,966 U. S. N. M., unsexed, Napo Ecuador, collected by C. R. Buckalew) in the red phase, which, like the former specimen, may be referred to *Otus choliba crucigerus* (Spix).—LEON KELSO, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Chuck-will's-widow again in Maryland.—Just after sundown on the evening of August 14, 1932, we heard a Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) at Clements, St. Mary County, Maryland. The bird was in thick woods composed chiefly of deciduous trees with many gums and here and there a pine, or a small group of pines, and called repeatedly for several minutes apparently from a pine tree within about fifty feet. Whip-poor-wills are abundant in this locality, and the difference in the notes of the two birds was easily appreciated.—AUSTIN H. CLARK and L. G. FORBES, *Washington, D. C.*

Chuck-will's-widow, a New Bird for Ohio.—On the evening of May 14, 1932, Mr. Conrad Roth, my brother, John S. Thomas and I, while cruising over the roads of Adams County, Ohio, near West Union, listening for the notes of a rare species of cone-headed grasshopper, were arrested by a strange bird song. We were able to flush the singer and were satisfied from its song and by its appearance in the moonlight that we had found the Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*).

Three or four other singing individuals were noted in the immediate vicinity. The birds were in rather open, hilly country, about half of the area being covered with second growth woods—patches of oak, hickory and red-cedar, with some sugar maples in the moister situations. Whip-poor-wills were heard commonly, but were not noted in the immediate vicinity of any singing Chuck-will's-widow.

Four days later, Mr. Roth returned to the spot and collected a singing male, which was skinned and prepared by Mr. Charles F. Walker, and is now specimen No. 3875 in the Ohio State Museum collection. Mr. Roth informs me that there were at least eight individuals singing on the second occasion.

So far as I can ascertain this is the first record of this species for Ohio, although members of the Wheaton Club have been on the alert for it in southern Ohio for some time. Although Mr. Roth has a keen ear for bird and insect notes, he has never previously recognized the song of this bird during his extensive field-trips in both Scioto and Adams Counties.—EDWARD S. THOMAS, *Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio.*

Nocturnal Habits of the Chimney Swift.—While the Chimney Swift is generally regarded as a crepuscular feeder, it is not infrequently seen coursing rapidly back and forth high in the air in bright mid-day. Records of its feeding at night, however, seem to be almost wanting.

On a number of occasions during the period of migration when these