

longest feathers of sides of female more than 150 mm. long. (Southern Bolivia and northern Argentina.)

*Pulsatrix perspicillata boliviana*¹ Kelso.

a'. Smaller, wing less than 320 mm.; toes bare; primaries and tail distinctly barred with whitish or buffy; tail more than three fifths the length of wing; culmen acutish. (Subgenus *Novipulsatrix* Kelso.)¹

g. Lores and superciliary stripe almost or quite pure white; ground color of lower breast and abdomen white, with regular bars of dark brown bordered with blackish on their upper side; wing less than 290 mm. (Eastern Ecuador to eastern Peru.)

Pulsatrix melanonota (Tschudi).

g'. Lores and superciliary stripe buff to deep orange buff; ground color of lower breast and abdomen deep buff or tawny buff, with irregular and indistinct bars of dusky not bordered with black on their upper side; wing more than 290 mm. (Esperitu Santo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Chaco, Paraguay, and Misiones, Argentina.)

Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana (Bertoni).

—LEON KELSO, *Washington, D. C.*

Owls on a Louisiana Highway.—On October 1, 1933, while riding down the new "Air-Line Highway" from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, I noticed a large Owl lying dead on the highway. I stopped and found that it was a Great Horned Owl (*Bubo v. virginianus*), evidently struck and killed by an automobile. I had gone scarcely a hundred yards farther when I found another of the same species, and then another. I was passing through a big swamp near New Orleans, and the road seemed literally lined with dead Owls. On the ten mile stretch of highway through the swamp, I counted no less than seventeen large Owls, lying dead by the road side. I examined several, and found two species, Great Horned Owls and Southern Barred Owls (*Strix varia alleni*).

This highway had only been open a few weeks, and evidently the big Owls living in the depths of the swamp were bewildered and blinded by the lights of the automobiles. The rest of the inhabitants of the swamp seemed to fare better, for the only other bird seen dead on the road between New Orleans and Baton Rouge was a Southern Blue Jay.—WILLIAM B. WARD, *Timmons ville, S. C.*

The Saw-whet Owl in Oklahoma.—On November 29, 1933, the Museum of Birds and Mammals received, in the flesh, an adult female Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) collected near Eva, Texas County, Oklahoma, by Miss Eleanor Henderson.

Texas County is the central one of three counties in the narrow strip of land between Kansas and Texas. It is an arid region, with no timber except a few scrubby trees along the watercourses. Since the bird was in too poor condition to skin, it was prepared as a skeleton.

¹ Biological leaflet No. 1, July 25, 1933, p. 1.

Mrs. Nice in her 'Birds of Oklahoma' did not include it but in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' Oklahoma is included in the range of the species.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. C. D. Bunker, Assistant Curator in Charge, of the Museum of Birds and Mammals, for permission to report this record.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Saw-whet Owl in North Carolina.—On December 15, 1933, in Onslow County, N. C., I picked up a dead specimen of Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) floating in Duck Creek. The body was much emaciated but seemed perfectly fresh. This is our first record of this species in North Carolina since 1910.—H. H. BRIMLEY, *State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.*

Arkansas Kingbird on Nantucket, Mass.—On the afternoon of September 13, 1933, a full plumaged adult Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was seen at close range at Nantucket, on the road to Sisco. Perched on a fence post not far from farm buildings it flew from post to post and once across the road close to the observers so that the stereobinocular glasses were hardly necessary to make out every detail of marking and coloration. After fifteen to twenty minutes the bird took wing flying over an open field and disappeared. So far as I am aware this is the first record of the species for the island of Nantucket.

Miss Grace Wyatt and Dr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Walter made up the party of observers.—ALICE HALL WALTER, *67 Oriole Ave., Providence, R. I.*

Unusual Actions of a Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*).—On November 27 I was on a deer stand in Onslow County, N. C. The air was rather warm for the time of year and mosquitoes were quite noticeably in evidence, though not particularly aggressive. I was in a standing position with my rifle under my arm, the barrel pointing downward, and I had my hands clasped in front. A faint fluttering of wings caused me to look down, and I saw a Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*), a bird frequently known by us as Winter Pewee, trying to alight on my rifle barrel. Failing to secure a firm grip on the smooth surface of the metal, the bird slid down the barrel until the front sight was reached, where it secured the grip desired, and there it perched.

It showed no sign of fear or nervousness and in a few seconds flew up and picked a mosquito off my hands, which were not more than a foot distant from its perch. Then, it picked others off the front of my coat, off my sleeves, and several more off my hands, meanwhile perching indiscriminately on my hands, sleeves, and gun barrel, though seeming to prefer the last.

Finally, the Phoebe discovered that my face seemed to be attracting more mosquitoes than any other part of my person so he transferred his attention to that part of my anatomy, and found a new perching place on the top of my hunting cap.