

Measurements of type.—Wing, 344; tail, 171; culmen from cere, 21.5 mm.

Range.—Vera Cruz, Mexico to Nicaragua, and perhaps farther southward.

Remarks.—The type of *Asio s. stygius* (Wagler) came from Minas Geraes, Brazil, according to the label. It was described as having the spots on the inner webs of the primaries whitish-rufescent in color; the posterior under parts with ochre ground color; and the longest under tail-coverts with a black bar near the tip. The specimens I have seen from southern Brazil have these characters. Therefore it is likely that the type came from that region. This also indicates that the lighter whitish buff spots on the inner webs of the primaries, the whitish buff ground color of the posterior under parts, and the streaks with three bars instead of one on the under tail-coverts occur only in Central American specimens, for which they constitute subspecific characters. I have examined two specimens of *Asio s. stygius* and two of *Asio s. robustus*. I have seen no specimens from Colombia or Ecuador and do not know to which form they belong.

The feathering on the toes tends to break down the bare toe distinction on which Wagler separated his genus *Nyctalops*.—LEON KELSO, *Washington, D. C.*

The Cuban Nightjar (*Antrostomus c. cubanensis*) in the Isle of Pines.—When paying a short visit to the Isle of Pines last March I was fortunate to secure a specimen of the Cuban Nightjar (*Antrostomus c. cubanensis*). The bird, an adult male, was in breeding condition and is the first specimen of this species that has been collected on the Isle of Pines. It was found in dense scrub near the Paso Piedras, north of the Ciénaga Lanier. In the evening of the same day, March 12, a female was flushed from her eggs in a thicket bordering a clearing. The nest, as is customary with birds of this family, was merely a slight hollow formed by the bird on a matting of dry leaves. The eggs have the ground color dull white, slightly tinged on one egg with pinkish-buff, and are indistinctly spotted with brownish or brownish-buff, with rather heavy underlying markings of dull grayish-lavender. They measure 29.9 x 22 and 29.8 x 21.6 mm. respectively. The lighter colored egg was fresh, the other slightly incubated.

Unfortunately I did not hear the notes of this species but from what the natives told me they resemble a hoarse croaking and are apparently totally unlike those of the northern Whip-poor-will (*A. vociferus*), thus corroborating the statement of Gundlach (*Ornitologia Cubana*, p. 102).—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Some Notes on the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in Southwestern New Hampshire.—Having seen the Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus v. varius*) in this and nearby towns uncommonly but rather regularly for the past twelve summers, a brood present this summer (1934) is the first authentic

breeding record that I am aware of in Cheshire County west of Mount Monadnock.

Of two birds observed, (a third disappeared about July 25), one is in complete juvenal plumage (August 11), the underparts very dusky and the entire plumage rather indistinct in markings except for the white wing patch and white on throat and sides of head, probably a young female. The other, in clearer juvenal plumage, shows a red forehead, evidently a male. Both camouflage well against the bark of the elm tree on which they feed. Usually silent, on July 28 in late afternoon they were noisy and giving the hawk-like cry, going from tree to tree with rapidly fluttered flight, similar to the flight of the Downy Woodpecker in the mating display. It is habitual for them to cling to the tree silent and immovable, for long periods between feeding activities.

The large elm in question, alive and healthy-looking, is simply peppered up and down the main trunk and to within four feet of the ground with eighth-inch holes from which small red ants emerge, the birds having enlarged the holes and made them funnel-shaped. When feeding, they are quite tame. The afternoon of August 4 they were in the tree feeding until almost dark and stayed there during the night, as, I believe, they had before and have since, clinging underneath an out-thrust limb.

These two Sapsuckers were still present at their feeding tree on August 12, when my observations ceased.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Albinism in the Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*).—My attention was called to a Phoebe's nest on a farm near Broadway, Virginia, containing five nestlings, one of which was light colored. Upon investigation I found one to be partially albino.

The eye color is normal; the wing and tail feathers are cream throughout, not white. The contour feathers on the head, back, rump, breast and belly are gray beneath, but tipped with cream. The bill and feet are also light. In size the bird is like the other four normally colored Phoebes.—D. RALPH HOSTETTER, *Harrisonburg, Virginia.*

Prairie Horned Lark Breeding at Naruna, Virginia.—On June 7, 1934, I found a nest of the Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) with three eggs under a bunch of weeds in a hay field one mile south of Naruna, Campbell County, Virginia, and about thirty miles south of Lynchburg. This point is east of the Blue Ridge and farther south than any previously reported nest of this species.—BERTHA DANIEL, *Naruna, Virginia.*

Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) in South Carolina.—In the early part of May of the present year Mr. George W. Seabrook, Jr., saw on a large sandflat in front of his house on Edisto Island on the South Carolina coast a bird of a kind that he had never seen before. His father, Mr. G. W. Seabrook, whose house stands within a few hundred yards, saw the same