

5 skins). The only other species of *Amazona* recorded from Ruatan is the very different *A. autumnalis* (Linn.). No specimens of *levaillantii* (*i. e. oratrix*) are listed in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' p. 294 from any point nearer than the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and it would therefore appear that the record of *oratrix* on Ruatan was due to a slip on the part of the authors of the Aves volumes of the Biologia.

The record of *oratrix* from Yohoa, Honduras rests on the tenuous grounds of sight record and interpretation of a misapplied name. In 'The Ibis,' 1860, p. 121, Taylor mentions under *Chrysotis auripalliata*, a Parrot at Yohoa much resembling *auripalliata* in plumage "but rather smaller with the yellow on the fore part of the head instead of behind, . . . but it was unnecessary to shoot one." On p. 317 he writes "the parrot mentioned on p. 121 as much resembling *Chrysotis auripalliata* is *Chrysotis xanthops*." [*Psittacus xanthops*, is a Brazilian species. The name was for a time erroneously applied to what is now called *oratrix*]. In the absence of a specimen, and due to the fact that Taylor's description of the birds seen by him at Yohoa does not differ from *auropalliata* as *oratrix* does, I see no reason for regarding the record as pertaining to any thing other than *auropalliata*. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 233 records *auropalliata* from Chasniguas, Honduras, a specimen collected by Erich Wittkugel. I have never been able to locate Chasniguas on any map, but it is apparently somewhere in the valley of the Chamelicon River or in hills between it and the Guatemala boundary.

Recent collectors in Caribbean Honduras have obtained only *auropalliata* (Peters 1928, Emlen and Worth 1930). J. H. Townsend secured *auropalliata* on the "Segovia River" but the exact spot is not known.

In spite of the hiatus in distribution of *A. oratrix auropalliata* and *A. ochrocephala panamensis* Cabanis (*Chrysotis panamensis* Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., 22, 1874, p. 349, Panama) a gap which includes the greater part of Costa Rica, there is no doubt that the *oratrix* group is a representative of *ochrocephala* (*Psittacus ochrocephala* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1788, p. 339.—South America) and should stand as a subspecies.

The "formenkreis," if this view is accepted will be as follows.

Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae Nelson. Range.—Tres Marias Islands, off the west coast of Mexico.

Amazona ochrocephala oratrix Ridgway. Range.—Mexico in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Guanajuato, Colima, Guerrero and Yucatan; British Honduras.

Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata (Lesson). Range.—Extreme eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Pacific slope of Central America to northwestern Costa Rica, extending into the Caribbean lowlands of norther Honduras east at least to the Ulua Valley; Ruatan Island.

Amazona ochrocephala panamensis (Cabanis). Range.—Panama and the tropical lowlands of northern Colombia east to the Santa Marta region.

Amazona ochrocephala ochrocephala (Gmelin). Range.—Colombia (east of the base of the Eastern Andes), Venezuela and the Guianas, south to the Rio Branco and the middle Amazon.

Amazona ochrocephala xantholaema Berlepsch. (Orn. Monatsb., 21, 1913, p. 147). Range.—Island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

A New Rhinoptynx from Argentina.—Upon examination, it appears that specimens of *Rhinoptynx clamator* from Tucuman, Argentina, are different from previously described forms of the species. They are therefore characterized as a new race.

Rhinoptynx clamator mogenseni subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Rhinoptynx clamator maculatus* (Vieillot) but with more of a light ochraceous or tawny buff tinge to light areas of upper parts; outer webs of greater wing coverts with large areas of buffy to white 15–20 mm. long and 8–12 mm. wide, instead of bars and mottlings of dusky on these areas; dark brownish bars on two central tail feathers distinct only near the shaft, becoming so invaded by light buffy mottlings as to be indistinct toward the margins, instead of being distinct clear across the feather; size averaging slightly smaller, wing of female averaging less than 285 mm.

Type.—Adult female, Field Museum of Natural History, No. 59,095, Concepcion, Tucuman, Argentina, January 3, 1917, collected by J. Mogensen, original No. 1369.

Measurements of type.—Wing, 278; tail, 142; tarsus, 62; culmen, from cere, 23 mm.

Range.—Southern Bolivia to Tucuman, Argentina.

Remarks.—Three other specimens of this race have been examined, two from Tucuman, Argentina, and one from Rio Surutu, Bolivia. They agree in having the above-described characters. Three specimens of *Rhinoptynx c. maculatus* have been examined, and in addition, data and measurements of four others were available. Eleven specimens of *Rhinoptynx c. clamator* have been examined.

The collector of the type specimen, for whom the race is named, has done considerable collecting of birds and mammals in Argentina.

It is interesting to note that three other Owl races, *Strix rufipes chacoensis*, *Pulsatrix perspicillata boliviana*, and *Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum* are confined to the range of the above-described race and to adjacent Paraguay.

Many thanks are due to Dr. W. H. Osgood of the Field Museum of Natural History, and to officers of the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the Carnegie Museum for opportunity and permission to study these specimens.—LEON KELSO, and ESTELLE H. KELSO, *Washington, D. C.*

Food of the Barn Owl.—In the summer and fall of 1934 at Mastic, Long Island, one or more large pale-colored Owls came at dusk about and entered an open barn or large shed adjacent to woodland at the edge of our farm yard. It was always too dark to get a good look at the bird, which was never there in the daytime, but it could only have been a Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*), as could also Owl notes heard in the vicinity in fall, and from their size and shape, pellets picked up in the barn. Some 15 such pellets were gathered in the summer or early fall, a few scraps in February, and some 16 that were found by careful search in the spring of 1935, were very likely mostly left-overs, making some 30 to 35 pellets in all. An analysis of their content (by D. G. N.) is estimated from skulls as 60 individual meadow mice (*Microtus pensylvanicus*), 11 short-tailed shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*), 2 young rats (*Rattus*), 1 house mouse (*Mus musculus*).

We were surprised to find the rat, which often forms a large item in the Barn Owl's diet, so poorly represented, particularly as rats were abundant about the adjacent farm barn; and with that in mind record this item for students of the feeding habits of this species. This particular Owl or Owls must have hunted over open ground, very likely at some little distance from this roost, to have captured so large a percentage of meadow mice.—DAVID G. and J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

Richardson's Owl in Wisconsin.—Since so little recent information is available concerning the status of Richardson's Owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) in Wisconsin, the writer deems it advisable to make known the capture of three of these Owls near Hayward, Sawyer County, in northern Wisconsin. All were shot