

The next night I returned with a flashlight. The Owl repeated its former maneuvers, only this time it was joined by its mate. I had no difficulty catching it in the flash-light beam, and had an excellent opportunity to note at close range its markings.

I should have collected it as a specimen for a permanent state record, but I was more interested to note whether or not the bird was a breeder. I returned the next morning, but could find no trace of a nest. So far I still have been unsuccessful, but every night the occurrence takes place. So there must be a nest or young in the vicinity.—WALTER J. MUELLER, *Ashbourne Farm, Hartland, Wis.*

A New Screech Owl from Colombia.—When studying bird specimens of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, it was noted that two specimens of Screech Owls represented a form not previously described. Therefore they are here characterized as a new race.

***Otus vermiculatus huberi* subsp. nov.**

Type.—Adult unsexed, Academy of Natural Sciences, No. 2440, Bogota, Colombia, Rivoli Collection.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Otus vermiculatus napensis* but ground color of crown and back deep buffy beneath surface and rust red on surface instead of a tawny or hazel brown color; ear-tufts apparently lacking; ground color of under parts buffy instead of whitish; each feather of sides and abdomen with two to three faint bars instead of four or more sharply distinct bars; tail longer, 90 mm. or more instead of 80 mm. or less.

Measurements of type.—Total length, 220; wing, 172; tail, 91; culmen, from cere, 13.5 mm.

Range.—Bogota, Colombia.

Remarks.—Eleven specimens of *Otus vermiculatus* have been examined. The above described form differs from all these in the six characters mentioned above. The second of the two specimens of the new form represents the rufescent phase, the ground color of the upper parts and face being bright cinnamon-rufous. This form is named for Mr. Wharton Huber of the Academy of Natural Sciences.—LEON KELSO, AND ESTELLE H. KELSO, *Washington, D. C.*

Olive-sided Flycatcher in Virginia.—On May 5, 1936, three of these birds were seen on Indian Creek in Wise Co., Va., at an elevation of 1700 ft. I observed them at 6:10 P.M. flying out from the tops of a few scattering dead trees on a cut-over hillside. When I first saw them I was too far off to identify them but knew that they were birds I had never seen before. When I got close to them I was agreeably surprised to find out what they were. For the next hour I watched them until the approaching darkness caused them to go to their roosting place. Two of the birds were paired and on the numerous occasions when the other bird would try to join them, it was chased by both of the paired birds. Early the next morning I went back to the same place and soon after I arrived there I saw the pair of birds chasing the other around a point on the hillside and this was the last I saw of them.—F. M. JONES, *Wise, Va.*

Arkansas Kingbird at Cape May Point, N. J.—Two Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) accompanied a flock of about fifty common Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) at Cape May Point, N. J., on September 1, 1936. These two birds were observed at the Witmer Stone Wildlife Sanctuary on the morning of that date. They were unsuspecting and allowed close approach at two different times. They moved