

cultural College Bulletin, no. 37, p. 52, 1897) stated that further investigation had convinced him that the specimen at Colorado Springs had been secured outside the State. There is no further mention of the Fort Collins report; and in later lists the species is either omitted entirely or referred to as a possible member of the State fauna for which no definite record existed. Selater ('History of the Birds of Colorado,' 1912) and Bergtold ('Guide to Colorado Birds,' 1928) omit all mention of the species. It seems clear, therefore, that the specimen here mentioned is the first authentic record reported for Colorado. It is now No. 3351 in the bird series of the University of Colorado Museum.—GORDON ALEXANDER, *University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado*.

Eastern Mourning Dove in Cuba.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1933 (vol. 50, p. 218), the author made the prediction "that Cuba, and probably other islands of the Caribbean region, will eventually be added to the winter range of *Z. m. carolinensis*." This prophecy was based upon the observations of a banding-station operator, William W. Demeritt, of Key West, Florida, who had reported seeing large flocks of doves flying out over the water in the direction of Cuba, some ninety miles from Key West. The flocks seen by Mr. Demeritt were estimated to contain as many as five hundred individuals, suggesting that if Cuba were their destination, the Eastern Mourning Dove should be a common bird in that country, at least during the winter months. Nevertheless, so far as known, no specimen of this race had been collected in Cuba.

Thanks to the banding work, however, the prediction of 1933 has been fulfilled in double measure and, appropriately both of the birds were banded by Mr. Demeritt at Key West: No. 34-308011, banded on July 30, 1935, was shot near Havana, Cuba, on February 16, 1936; No. 36-328615, banded October 15, 1936, was shot at Remates, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, on October 22, 1936.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Smooth-billed Ani in Florida.—While driving along the northern part of Miami Beach, Florida, on February 24, 1937, a small flock of unmistakable anis was seen feeding in a vacant lot. Leaving the automobile and walking back, I carefully noted each bird in turn and counted ten in the flock. Returning to the same locality the following day with a field-glass, I found four of the birds and succeeded in obtaining a good view of one of them and could see that the side of the bill was smooth in appearance. No doubt the birds were the Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*). They seemed to be in good feather, not battered by storm and were easily approached.—JOHN B. SEMPLE, *Coconut Grove, Florida*.

Hasbrouck's Screech Owl from Kansas.—Two specimens (Nos. 21441, male, and 21639, female, in the University of Kansas Museum collection) have been identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Otus asio hasbroucki* Ridgway. These specimens were collected December 29, 1933, by Paul Hibbard, eight miles southwest of Toronto, Greenwood County, Kansas. This constitutes an addition to the avifauna of Kansas.—OTTO W. TIEMEIER, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas*.

New name for *Otus flammeolus guatemalae* preoccupied.—My colleague, Mr. J. L. Peters, has kindly called my attention to the obvious fact that the name *Otus flammeolus guatemalae* Griscom (Ibis, p. 549, 1935) is unavailable for this rare little owl, as there is a well-known species, *Otus guatemalae* (Sharpe), already. It may therefore be called ***Otus flammeolus rarus*** nom. nov.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*