

on September 4 and 5, 1935. There is no mention of a nesting record for New Jersey.

On June 8, 1935, accompanied by Richard F. Miller, Robert W. Smith and Daniel Smith, the writer observed a pair of these birds and their nest at Brigantine Beach, New Jersey. After searching for nests of the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and having found one with four fresh eggs, our party scattered over the dunes to do more hunting. About fifty yards from the above nest, R. W. Smith found another in which an egg was pipped. Upon close examination, it was observed that the egg differed somewhat in markings from the former; and after taking the egg to the Piping Plover's nest for direct comparison, it was apparent that this new find, differently marked and larger, belonged to the Wilson's Plover. This belief was corroborated when soon afterward a pair of Wilson's Plovers showed much concern over our presence at the site.—EDWARD J. REIMANN, 2261 E. Kennedy St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mourning Dove in Newfoundland.—Last fall, 1939, Dr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, received a head and wing of a Mourning Dove, *Zenaidura macroura*, from Miss Clara Pearl Cox of Vottel Cove, New Bay, Newfoundland. The letter accompanying the specimen was dated October 25 and apparently the bird had been shot just previously by her brother. The fragments were seen by Mr. C. H. Young, late of this museum, who vouches for the identity. This appears to be the second record for Newfoundland, a previous one being for Trepassy, October, 1920 (see Lewis, Auk, 39: 106-107, 1922).—P. A. TAVERNER, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Unreported New York State specimens of Passenger Pigeon.—On September 29, 1939, through the courtesy of Mr. D. W. Mason, Member of the Board of Directors, and Miss Helen C. Hydon, Librarian and Curator, of the Pember Library and Museum at Granville, New York, I had the opportunity of inspecting the zoological collections in that institution. Among the noteworthy specimens preserved there are three mounted examples of the Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*). Since data on the specimens themselves and the definite records which they afford have not heretofore appeared in the literature, so far as I can discover, the information pertaining to them may be of interest to ornithologists generally and to investigators of the late status of this now extinct species.

The three specimens are mounted and, although they carry no catalogue or other numbers, a hand-written label attached to the T-perch supporting each pigeon, bears the data pertaining to that individual. All three birds were collected by F. T. Pember near Granville, Washington County, New York. One specimen, a male in good condition, was shot August 6, 1863; another male, in fine plumage and excellent state of preservation, was collected September 26, 1878; a female, in fair condition, was taken October 7, 1874.

Eaton ('Birds of New York,' Mem. N. Y. State Mus., no. 12: pt. 1, 385, 1910) lists the Passenger Pigeon from Washington County, New York, for September 1893, on authority of F. T. Pember—"3 seen"—but no other published records from or notice of preserved specimens taken in that locality have come to my attention. In view of the fact that the three specimens herein reported were collected so many years prior to the Pember record chronicled by Eaton, it seems altogether unlikely that the same three birds are concerned in both instances.

In connection with the matter of unreported New York State specimens of the Passenger Pigeon, it may be appropriate to mention here that the zoological col-

lections of the New York State Museum include two skins, a male and a female in poor condition without locality or other data, and five mounted specimens in good to excellent condition. Only one of the mounted specimens bears collecting data; it is a female collected at Holley, Orleans County, New York, in May 1895.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York*.

Reappearance of *Oxyptelia*.—*Oxyptelia cyanopsis* was discovered in 1870 by Natterer who collected a very small series of these birds at Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, Brazil. This locality was the only place where the bird was known to occur until in 1904 a collector from the Museu Paulista secured a single specimen which is now preserved in that institution from Itapura (São Paulo). This bird is a male (no. 4993). With the exception of the finding of this single bird the species has remained unknown since Natterer's time.

In 1934, I visited the Museu Paulista in company with my distinguished former student, Dr. Afranio do Amaral, who introduced me to his friend, Dr. Oliverio Pinto, long known to me through correspondence but whom I had never had the good fortune to meet face to face. During the course of a long and delightful interview with my charming companion, we discussed the curious fact that whereas most of the tropical American pigeons may be observed and collected relatively easily, once their habits are known, this did not seem to be the case with *Oxyptelia* which had been sought repeatedly without success and yet it seemed quite impossible that a small and inconspicuous dove, which obviously had a very considerable range, could have been extirpated by any possible chance. We determined to try and solve the mystery and began a series of joint collecting trips which have been carried on continuously for five or six years and have greatly enriched both our museums.

Now, at last, Mr. Garbé has found *Oxyptelia* in a remote locality in Goyaz. He has only taken a single specimen so far but has seen other birds. Although it apparently lives on the roof of a very high and dense tropical forest, usually in widely scattered pairs, the bird collected was taken in the 'campo' (grass-land) in the morning while it was feeding on the ground among low bushes. I believe that by this time Garbé will have returned to the Fazenda Transvaal, and that in time we may hope for more information regarding the habits of the species and additional specimens.

This is simply a preliminary announcement of an interesting event.—THOMAS BARBOUR, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Massachusetts*.

Saw-whet Owl in Kansas.—On January 7, 1940, while collecting about eight miles south of Lawrence, Kansas, I was attracted to a thicket of young hickories by the cries of Blue Jays. After shooting two jays, I went to get them out of the snow when a small owl flew from a bunch of dry hickory leaves which had clung to the tree through the winter. Upon securing this specimen it proved to be a male Saw-whet Owl, *Cryptoglaux a. acadica*, and is now no. 22797 in the collection of the Museum of Birds and Mammals at the University of Kansas.

There are only two other specimens from Kansas in the Museum collection, namely: no. 7641, female, March 13, 1886, Lawrence, Douglas County, collector unknown; no. 13826, female, March 30, 1923, Doniphan County, collector J. Linsdale.

A. C. Bent ('Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey,' pt. 2, 1938) under 'Winter Range' lists a specimen from Manhattan, Kansas, but gives no further data.—KLAUS ABEGG, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas*.