

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*.