

The following is a description of a bird in juvenal plumage, taken alive in Cuba during the first week in January, 1941:—Top of head dusky, the feathers edged with whitish; facial disc sooty, freckled with white above and with a distinct crescent-shaped mark behind eye; ear-tufts small but apparent directly above the eyes; rest of upper parts dusky brown, regularly barred with whitish or buffy white, the wings blackish with ochraceous and buffy white spots and bars; under parts buffy white, regularly barred with light dusky; tail barred dusky and buffy white; iris yellow; bill horn-blue, the tip whitish; feet ash-gray.

Credit for the discovery of the first nest of the Devil Owl must go to my friend Gastón Villalba, of Havana, who after repeated inquiries was shown a nest on or about December 1, 1940, near Laguna la Deseada south of San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio. The two eggs were laid on the ground in the middle of a small clump of 'palmas canas.' The 'nest' was composed merely of a few shreds of palmleaf. Unfortunately the eggs were subsequently destroyed, probably by pigs from a nearby farm. I had previously been informed by some 'guajiros' both in Cuba and in the Isle of Pines that these owls nest on the ground, but did not believe them, and at the time suspected that the 'Carabo' (*Asio flammeus*) nested in Cuba.

Nests are now known of all but four Cuban species (*Chondrohierax wilsonii*, *Cyanolimnas cerverai*, *Ferminia cerverai* and *Dendroica pityophila*), although numerous others have not as yet been found breeding within the confines of the Republic.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Saw-whet Owl in Centre County, Pennsylvania.—On December 11, 1941, an adult female Saw-whet Owl, *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*, was found wounded, by Mr. T. R. Legler near Snowshoe, Centre County, Pennsylvania. According to 'The Birds of Western Pennsylvania' by W. E. Clyde Todd, this is the first record for Centre County, although the species has been taken in adjacent counties. This specimen was in excellent physical condition and has been placed in the ornithology collection of The Pennsylvania State College.—MERRILL WOOD, *The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.*

Autumnal display of northern Downy Woodpecker.—While traversing the Spellacy Valley in Holmes County, Ohio, on October 20, 1940, my attentions were diverted to the activities of a male and female Northern Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*). Stationed on a limb, head to head, they appeared to be engaged in courtship activities. The male was displaying before the female and in doing so he kept his head raised at a considerable angle to the long axis of his body. All the while he would flip his wings sharply, while he kept his tail fanned out. At times there was a slight weaving motion of the head, but it was not a conspicuous part of the display. The female, in the meantime, received the affections of the male in a somewhat passive manner, although she occasionally flipped her wings. No sound was made by either bird, and they would remain on the same branch for perhaps a minute, then they would fly to another tree, and there repeat the performance. The female always made the first move to another perch.

On referring to Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Woodpeckers' (1939), I find that he alludes to similar activities of two Downy Woodpeckers, but in this case both birds were females. What can be the significance of such behavior?—EDWARD MACARTHUR, *Cleveland, Ohio.*