Tytonidae × Strigidae cross produces fertile eggs.—In April 1964, while I was Assistant Curator of Birds at the St. Louis Zoological Garden, St. Louis, Missouri, a captive male Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) there paired up with a female Striped Owl (*Rhinoptynx clamator*). She laid four eggs, which were perfectly round and larger than the oval eggs of the Barn Owl, and which she incubated for 35 days. The eggs were then removed and broken open; two were infertile and two were fertile, aborting about the 15th day. This pair produced two more clutches in the next 15 months but no other eggs were fertile. The owls were in this cage for more than a year previous to laying. Along with them were a second female Striped Owl and a female Spectacled Owl (*Pulsatrix perspecillata*). The sexes of all birds have since been determined by autopsy. The Barn Owl was always the dominant bird in the cage; he protected the nest site vigorously from all intruders and copulated frequently. As I did not realize their significance when these observations were made, the embryos were not preserved and the egg data can only be approximated. Since the two families of Strigiformes are thought to be taxonomically distinct, this record of hybridization may be of some value. —G. MICHAEL FLIEG, *Chicago Zoological Park, Brookfield, Illinois 60513.* Accepted 2 Mar. 70.

Interspecific cacique colonies in Surinam.—Haverschmidt (Birds of Surinam, Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, 1968, pp. 377–378) describes the differences in habitat between the two species of cacique known from Surinam as follows: The Yellow-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus cela*) is "Quite common in rather open country with scattered trees and bushes. Also at the edge of the mangroves, along forest-fringed rivers and creeks and in bushes in swamps and savannas." The Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) is "More a bird of the interior than *C. cela*, frequenting forest edges and forest-fringed rivers and creeks, and absent from open places which *C. cela* frequents." Meyer de Schauensee (The birds of Colombia, Narberth, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., 1964, p. 378) comments briefly on the habitat of the two species in Colombia, indicating that *C. cela* is found in forests and clearings, while *C. haemorrhous* occurs only in the forest. Skutch (Life histories of Central American birds, Berkeley, California, Cooper Ornithol. Soc., 1954, pp. 305–315) describes the habitat of *C. cela* in the Canal Zone as forest, clearings, rivers, and lagoons.

Among the number of cacique breeding colonies I saw in Surinam between 12 and 21 April 1969 were at least two occupied by both *C. cela* and *C. haemorrhous*. No intensive study was undertaken, but both species were in evidence, flying back and forth from the nesting trees. The mixed colonies were at Zanderij and Berlijn, Para District, in open situations in the white sand savanna belt, the habitat that Haverschmidt indicates as typical for *C. cela*, and in which *C. haemorrhous* supposedly does not occur. In view of Haverschmidt's records, apparently *C. haemorrhous* has recently moved into savanna country that was formerly frequented only by *C. cela*.

Caciques are known to nest with other icterids. In Panama *C. cela* breeds colonially with each of three species of oropendolas, *Zarhynchus wagleri*, *Psarocolius decumanus*, and *Gymnostinops montezuma* (Smith, Nature, 219: 690–694, 1968). Lawrence's Cacique (*Cacicus vitellinus*) also breeds in colonies with *Z. wagerli* in the Canal Zone (Sturgis, Field book of birds of the Panama Canal Zone, New York, Putnam's Sons, 1928, p. 427). A search of the literature available disclosed no previous record of two species of caciques nesting together.

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