Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, on February 13, 1950. Thus, Violet-green Swallows have been recorded each of three recent winters, and in areas not previously considered a part of the winter range of the species.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis. Rough-winged Swallow. Its status is listed by Grinnell and Miller (*op. cit.*: 276) as a "Summer resident, April to August or September." Records in Audubon Field Notes include Soquel on March 14, 1950, and Los Gatos on March 20, 1949. All of these early dates are for the coastal region. My only winter record is for an inland area. A few were seen along the Colorado River northeast of Earp, San Bernardino County, on February 18, 1951.

Hirundo rustica. Barn Swallow. Grinnell and Miller (*op. cit.*: 277) give this swallow's status as "Summer resident; early April (or March at south) to September or early October." Records in Audubon Field Notes show other occurrences for mid-March as far north along the coast as Los Gatos and Soquel. My notes include observations coastwise as far north as Petaluma Creek, Sonoma County, and Tomales Bay, Marin County, March 19, 1949, and at Vallejo, Sonoma County, March 22, 1952. In the Sacramento Valley they were seen on November 29, 1950, at Wilton, Sacramento County, and at Gray Lodge Refuge, Butte County, January 4, 1950. Also, on March 19, 1951, they were seen at several places in the Sierra Nevada foothills of Calaveras County. In the observations for March just given, the birds occurred singly or in pairs and were occupying a habitat-niche typical of that occupied in summer, that is, wire-lines and fences adjacent to culverts or bridges. Such occurrences would indicate that these birds were not in migration.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Sacramento, California, April 22, 1952.*

The Incubation Patch of the Clark Nutcracker.—Robert E. Bailey's recent paper on the incubation patch of passerine birds (Condor, 54, 1952:121-136) contributes substantially to a heretofore largely neglected phase of avian biology. The author states (p. 127) that an incubation patch was found in all nesting passerine females that he examined, but that he had never found an incubation patch on a male passerine bird. He presents a list of species of passerine birds in which he examined males and females collected during the breeding season. This list includes the Clark Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*).

It is possible that Bailey's failure to find an incubation patch on male Clark Nutcrackers may have been due to a vagary of sampling. Of 39 male Clark Nutcrackers two years old or older collected from central western Montana during March and April (height of the breeding season) of 1947, 1948, and 1949, ten had well developed incubation patches. Another nine showed light patches or remnants of patches. Nineteen of the 20 without incubation patches were collected in 1948 when only a small portion of the local population nested. During the same months of the same years, of 23 adult females collected, seven had well developed incubation patches, nine had light patches or remnants of patches, and seven showed no trace of an incubation patch. Five of the last mentioned seven were collected during the spring of 1948. In addition, I have not found any evidence that first-year Clark Nutcrackers breed. No first-year males or first-year females collected showed any trace of an incubation patch. Collections included 29 first-year males and 27 first-year females taken during March and April of 1947 and 1949 (no first-year nutcrackers were collected during March and April of 1948).

The incubation patches of the male Clark Nutcrackers were as well developed as those of females of the same species. Histological examination reveals, in the well developed incubation patches of both males and females, the extensive edema and vascularity described by Bailey. A more complete account of reproduction in the Clark Nutcracker is in preparation and will appear subsequently. This investigation was made possible in part by funds and facilities provided by the Department of Zoology and Biological Station, Montana State University, and in part by funds provided for biological and medical research by the State of Washington Initiative Measure No. 171.—L. R. MEWALDT, *Laboratory of Zoophysiology, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, May 30, 1952.*

Audible Flight of Great Horned Owls.—Loye Miller's intensely interesting article on auditory recognition of predators (Condor, 54, 1952:89-92) brings to mind an experience of mine. On August 29, 1936, I heard two Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*) hooting in broad daylight at about 6:30 a.m. while I was standing on the east edge of the Arroyo Seco in Pasadena, California. At the spot in question the arroyo was rather broad and supported but low, open vegetation. The high, steep banks, however, were densely vegetated. The two owls were flying close to the shrubbery of the

west wall and but a few feet above the floor. The noise of their wing-beats was clearly audible. I estimated that I was almost a hundred yards distant, airline.

Since then, in over 15 years, in spite of many attempts, I have failed to hear any noise from the wing-beats of an owl in full flight. On March 10, 1945, however, in Belmont, Massachusetts, when my head was about two feet distant from a Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*), it took off out of a Norway pine and flew some 20 feet to another pine. The first four or five wing-beats were perfectly audible, but sound ceased as the bird acquired momentum, and no additional sound was heard as the bird entered the second pine. I scaled this latter tree, flushing the bird when my head was three feet distant. Again I heard the several initial wing-beats plainly. A friend on the ground, about 30 feet away, was able also to hear these initial wing-beats.—WENDELL TABER, *Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 7, 1952.*

Additional Comments on Philippine Birds and a New Record from the Archipelago.—A specimen of *Ardeola bacchus* (Bonaparte) from Luzon in the Hachisuka Collection appears to represent a first record of this species from the Philippine Archipelago.

In their recent paper, "Undescribed and Newly Recorded Philippine Birds" (Am. Mus. Nov., no. 1545, Feb. 3, 1952), Manual and Gilliard record several interesting specimens among which is an adult male *Ptilinopus leclancheri leclancheri,* taken on Pujeda Island off Mindanao, purporting to be an extension of range for this species to the Mindanao region. There is a male *Ptilinopus l. leclancheri* taken at Davao, Mindanao Island, in the Hirazawa Collection, part of which was purchased by Marquess Hachisuka. This specimen was reported by Hachisuka (Tori, 11, 1941:63-64) as the first specimen collected in the southern Philippine Archipelago.

Delacour (Am. Mus. Nov., no. 1497, April 3, 1951) in his review of some of the species of *Coracina,* points out quite rightly that *Edolisoma* should be synonymized with *Coracina,* as the sole character seems to be a slender bill, which varies widely within the representatives of the latter genus. This creates the need for a new name for a Philippine species. Steere, in "A List of the Birds and Mammals Collected by the Steere Expedition to the Philippines," privately published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 14, 1890, describes *Artamides panayensis* (from Guimarás, Panay, and Masbate islands) on page 14. This is his species 125. A few lines farther on this same page, he describes *Edolisoma* (*Graucalus*) *Panayensis* from Guimarás and Panay islands. This is his species 128.

The first species is now considered to be *Coracina striata panayensis.*

The second species, until now considered to be *Edolisoma panayense* (Steere), I hereby rename *Coracina ostenta.*

It is perhaps worth noting that in the list of "Publications on Philippine Birds, 1945 through 1951," whch appears at the end of Messrs. Manuel and Gilliard's paper (*loc. cit.*), they failed to cite a paper describing a new shrike, *Lanius validirostris hachisuka,* from Mindanao (Ripley, Bull. British Ornith. Club, 69, 1949:121-122).—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, June 12, 1952.*

The Harlan Hawk in the Cariboo District, British Columbia.—In British Columbia the Harlan Hawk (*Buteo harlani*) has been known as a nesting member of the avifauna of the Boreal Forest biotic area of the far north. Munro and Cowan (Brit. Columbia Prov. Mus. Spec. Publ. No. 2, 1947:83) list only two specimen records for the southern part of the province, both of them taken during the autumn migration. It is accordingly of some interest that I have recently acquired three specimens in the general vicinity of Williams Lake, B. C., in the Cariboo Parklands biotic area. Two of these, an adult female shot near 153-Mile House and a male taken eight miles away at Williams Lake, were obtained on April 15, 1950, and April 26, 1950, respectively. The third specimen, an adult female, was taken on September 13, 1951, during the autumn hawk migration. It is noteworthy that the female taken on April 15 contained eggs two-thirds developed.—LEO JOBIN, *Williams Lake, British Columbia, December 10, 1951.*

Song in Hand-raised Meadowlarks.—From Dr. Loye Miller's recent note (Condor, 54, 1952: 173), it is plain that I did not make myself clear as to the songs of the two hand-raised *Sturnella magna* with which I am acquainted. He said that my "hand-reared meadowlarks do not sing the normal song of the species . . . . I am strongly tempted therefore to postulate that the aberrant vocaliza-