

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 Guimará, 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 Guimará 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," which 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-