

*spectyti* (Osborn) and *Kurodaia* sp., probably *K. pectinatum* (Osborn). Dr. B. B. Morgan of the University of Wisconsin identified the lice. The skin of this owl, prepared by Clinton Conaway, is now in the collection of the Purdue Wildlife Laboratory.

I was with Dr. W. H. Elder when he took a male Burrowing Owl that was the first Wisconsin record (*Passenger Pigeon*, 1, 1939: 62). The date of the Wisconsin record was Sunday, April 9, 1939. It is interesting that the first Indiana record was made on April 16, and the first Illinois record was made April 9, 1930 by E. L. Lambert (*Wilson Bulletin*, 42, 1930: 213). The collection dates for all of these owls fall within a calendar week. All of the birds were males. These facts may be pure coincidence. On the other hand they may indicate a tendency of male Western Burrowing Owls to move eastward in the spring.—CHARLES M. KIRKPATRICK, *Department of Forestry and Conservation, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.*

**Strange Behavior of Two Cliff Swallows.**—On July 7, 1940 while watching a colony of Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) in the bank of the Ohio River three miles west of Henderson, Kentucky, we witnessed very peculiar actions on the part of two Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon albifrons*).

During a period of about ten minutes both birds entered holes in the midst of the Bank Swallow colony, and disappeared completely from sight. One bird only entered once, emerging in a short time; the other went into a different hole at least three times, remaining a minute or more in each instance. This procedure attracted no attention from any of the Bank Swallows, and we were unable to ascertain whether the holes thus entered were occupied. Many of the Bank Swallow holes, however, contained well-grown young. Both Cliff Swallows were collected and proved to be male and female, well past full breeding condition. No evidence of Cliff Swallow nests was found anywhere in the area, and no others of the species were seen during our two day stay.—BURT L. MONROE, *Anchorage, Kentucky* and ROBERT M. MENGEL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**Du Bus' Types of *Cyanocorax unicolor* and *Sylvia taeniata*.**—The type locality of *Cyanocorax unicolor* was given in the original description (*Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique*, 14, pt. 2, 1847, séance of Aug. 7: 103) simply as Mexico. It was later (*Esquisses Ornithologiques*, livr. 4, 1848: pl. 17 and text) restricted to Tabasco, although two localities in Oaxaca and also Vera Paz, Guatemala, were included in the range. Hellmayr (*Field Mus. N.H., Zool. Ser.*, 13, pt. 7, 1934: 58, footnote) has very properly challenged the supposition that this species could occur anywhere in Tabasco and suggested a re-examination of Du Bus' type in the Brussels Museum. I examined this type in July, 1939. It is definitely and in detail the specimen from which was drawn the description and subsequent plate. Du Bus had two other birds from Mexico, respectively from San Pedro, near Oaxaca, and Tepitongo, Oaxaca but both of them are young of the year and have parti-colored bills. These were mentioned by Du Bus but have no standing as co-types, although someone (probably Dubois) has marked one of them as such both on the label and in the catalogue. The type, collected by Auguste Ghiesbreght in "Tabasco," probably in the spring of 1838 or 1839, is a very good example, in color, and in size an extra large one (sex not indicated; wing, 172; tail, 165), of the race currently known as *Aphelocoma unicolor coelestis* Ridgway. That name of course becomes a synonym of *Aphelocoma unicolor unicolor* (Du Bus) and the south-central Mexican race will probably be known as *Aphelocoma unicolor concolor* (Cassin) *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 4, 1848: 26). A critical re-examination of Cassin's type must be made, however, especially in view of the initial uncertainty of the type locality.