

That both of the foregoing records were made during the month of October seems more than a mere coincidence. The migration of the owls themselves, or the migration of certain birds which they pursue, may account for it. Be that as it may, the result has been the same and these Islands have received their stock of owls as a result of some such circumstance. — WM. ALANSON BRYAN, *Bishop Museum, Honolulu, H. I.*

**Note on *Psittacula modesta* Cabanis.** — *Psittacula modesta* Cabanis (Schomburgk, Reisen in British-Guiana, III, 1848, 727) was described from a female taken in British Guiana. This specimen, so far as known to me, has until now remained unique. Count Salvadori in 1891 (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., Vol. XX, p. 245, footnote) says: "Graf von Berlepsch, who has recently examined the typical specimen in the Museum of Berlin, has sent me a description of it, which agrees in every respect with the female of *Psittacula sclateri*." Salvin, five years earlier (Ibis, 1886, p. 70) stated, under *Psittacula modesta*: "Graf von Berlepsch is of opinion that *P. sclateri* is referable to this species, *P. modesta* being the older title."

Berlepsch and Hartert, in their recent memoir 'On the Birds of the Orinoco Region' (Nov. Zool., Vol. IX, p. 108, April, 1902) record a male specimen of *P. 'sclateri'* from "La Union on the Caura River," Venezuela, without further comment. This is the most eastern record of *P. sclateri* I have met with, the previous records being from Peru and Ecuador.

I have before me a male specimen taken by Mr. C. C. Young, on the Saramaca River, Dutch Guiana, May 31, 1899. It bears a striking resemblance to a male specimen of *P. sclateri* (No. 6313, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.), from the Verreaux Collection, labeled "Rio Javarri" (a cotype?). The Guiana bird differs in being of a lighter, more yellowish green below, particularly on the breast, and in the rump being of a brighter shade of ultramarine. That the two forms are specifically the same there seems no reason for doubt, but it seems probable that the Andean form is separable from the Guiana form, although the differences, judging from the specimens here under notice, are not strongly marked, the two forms being recognizable, respectively, as *Psittacula modesta* and *P. modesta sclateri*. — J. A. ALLEN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Breeding of the Evening Grosbeak in Captivity.** — In the spring of 1901, I was given three Evening Grosbeaks alive, two females and a male, by Mr. Geo. E. Atkinson. These birds were taken at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, one young female in 1899, and a pair in February, 1900. These birds are typical *Coccothraustes vespertinus*, and had previously shown no disposition to breed, nor did they till the spring of 1902. In March I noticed that the male was not getting on with the females as well as he had previously, being frequently chased about by them; in April he had subdued them, and very soon showed a decided preference for one and so