

May 23, 1918, now being in the Whitman College collection, Walla Walla. These records seem to stamp the Barn Owl as a sporadic migrant, principally in the humid Transition Zone of southwestern Washington, but to be looked for at long intervals at moderate altitudes along the southern border of the State as well as along the coast all the way to the Canadian border.—WALTER P. TAYLOR, *U. S. Biological Survey, La Jolla, California.*

Long-eared Owl at Ipswich, Mass. in Summer.—On July 29, 1911, the writer with Messrs. L. B. Fletcher and C. L. Whittle observed a Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*), at Ipswich, Mass. The bird was found in a thick growth of pines at the edge of the sand-dunes, where it remained although disturbed and frightened a number of times.

The fact that this Owl was seen in July, suggests that with a mate it might have nested here, and records of this species in Massachusetts are sufficiently uncommon to make the above worthy of note.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *454 Walcott St., Auburndale, Mass.*

The Saw-whet Owl in Spring at Philadelphia, Pa.—On April 5, 1922, at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., while searching the upper border of a strip of woods, for a Cardinal's nest, I almost bumped my head against a Saw-whet Owl that was roosting under a dense canopy of honeysuckle vines, five feet high, that covered one of the bushes. The bird flew about fifteen feet and lit on a limb of a bush, a yard from the ground, with its back towards me. It permitted me to approach within two yards, turning its head around to watch me. It then flew about four yards and lit at the same height upon another bush. I approached within three yards before the bird flew to another perch, about ten yards away; both of these times it faced me and quietly and unconcernedly let me approach. It seemed utterly fearless, and gazed at me with wide opened eyes. Under its roost was a pile of 31 pellets, and two feet distant was a similar roost, under a dense canopy of Lonicera vines; beneath this one were 35 pellets, altogether 66 pellets beside piles of excrement, indicating that the bird had spent the winter here. These pellets averaged $1'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ in size, and were ovate or elongate in shape, and of a grayish color. They contained the bones and fur of mice and shrews, the skulls being in the largest pellets invariably. There were 30 of these skulls, 24 being those of the white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) and the remaining six those of the short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*). None of the skulls were perfect as is the case with skulls found in pellets of the larger Owls. I was surprised at not finding any meadow mice skulls in the pellets. From this it would seem that the Saw-whet Owl is a woodland feeder.

This is the only spring record of the occurrence of the Saw-whet Owl I have been able to find for this vicinity. Fowler (Cassinia, 1916, p. 11) mentions "a wing found in the woods near the Upper Rhawn street bridge, March 12, 1911"—perhaps in the same woods where I saw my bird.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*