

Ohio. The birds were flying in little groups of two to five against a stiff south-west wind heading nearly south and at an elevation of sixty to eighty yards. Rather more than half of them were immature birds but the old and young were not segregated. I was hunting ducks at the time and counted forty-eight Woodpeckers passing in a little more than two hours. They apparently came from Ontario and probably crossed Lake Erie by way of Point Pelee and Bass Island which would make the flight over water only about nine miles. It was interesting to note that each successive group of birds followed exactly the same route over the marshes although those that had gone before were well out of sight.—JOHN B. SEMPLE, *Sewickly, Pa.*

New Name for *Caprimulgus ridgwayi minor*.—My colleague, Mr. J. L. Peters, has kindly called my attention to an oversight in naming a new Whippoorwill from the Dwight Collection of Guatemalan birds (*Amer. Mus. Nov.*, no. 379, Oct. 17, 1929, p. 10). The subspecific name is, of course, preoccupied by *Caprimulgus minor* Forster, now applied to one of the Nighthawks. I consequently propose *Caprimulgus ridgwayi troglodytes*, NOM. NOV.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

A Barbet New to Science from Kenya Colony.¹—Recently (*Proc. N. Eng. Zool. Cl.*, xi, 6 August 1929, p. 36) I described a race of *Pogoniulus bilineatus* (*conciator*) from the Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. At the time, while studying the literature of this species I noted that van Someren (*Nov. Zool.* xxix, 1922, p. 59) listed birds from Mt. Elgon and Kakamegoes south to Molo as typical *jacksoni* and that he wrote that specimens from Nairobi, Kyambu, and Naivasha are smaller and darker than true *jacksoni*. Granvik (*Journ. f. Ornith.*, 1923, Sonderheft, pp. 90-91), on the other hand, considered Nairobi birds as *jacksoni* and Mt. Elgon specimens as typical *bilineatus*, a procedure that supports van Someren's contention that Nairobi and Elgon birds are different, but that unfortunately confuses nomenclature. Since Mau is the type locality for *jacksoni* and since birds from Molo (near Mau) are the same as those from Mt. Elgon it is clear that the name *jacksoni* applies to these birds.

Since first noting the possibility of *jacksoni* being really an aggregate of two geographic races I have examined some twenty specimens from the following localities: Kakamega, Molo, Escarpment, Tumutumu, Kamiti, Ngong, Nairobi, and Ndarugu (near Fort Hall). I find that birds from west of the Rift Valley (true *jacksoni*) are clearly separable from those from the east of it.

As no name appears to be available for the eastern form, I propose to name it

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