

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.**<sup>1</sup>—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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**Pogoniulus bilineatus alius** subsp. nov.

*Type:* U. S. N. M. 214943, adult male, collected at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, 25 August 1909, by Edgar A. Mearns.

*Subspecific Characters:* Similar to *P. b. jacksoni* but somewhat smaller (wing 53–56 mm. in the males as against 56–59 mm. in males of *jacksoni*), and darker below, more grayish on the throat and breast, less clear greenish yellow on the abdomen.

*Measurements of Type:* Wing 54.5, tail 32.5, culmen 14 mm.

*Range:* Forested areas of the Kikuyu district, west to the Rift Valley.

*Remarks:* van Someren (*loc. cit.*) states that the western Kenian birds (*jacksoni*) have the rump darker, yellow-chrome, while eastern ones (*alius*) have this area canary yellow. I do not find this difference in the series examined.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Swiftlets and a Manobo.**—In February, 1928, in company with three other officers I explored a new route up Mt. Apo in Mindanao, an active volcano and the highest mountain in the Philippine Islands. We ascended from the western side taking as guides and porters a number of Manobos. These are interesting jungle men who file their teeth, pluck the eyebrows, carry huge ivory or wooden earrings in the perforated lobes of their ears, and wear elaborately beaded clothes. They are pure Pagans and rather unreliable temperamentally. That is one never knows when they will elect to try out the qualities of some favorite blade on an unjudiciously exposed neck. Therefore we were armed at all times. They are effeminate looking but marvelously stout in the jungles and mountains, and exceedingly active and quick.

The route led up a vast gorge and then ascended a vertical mountain wall so steep that it was accomplished by literally hauling oneself up hand over hand by means of vines, creepers and aerial roots. An at elevation of about 7200 feet we emerged on a wonderful meadow some 1500 yards long that held a lake at one end and that was circled by dripping moss enshrouded trees from which trailing festoons of gray green moss hung. The meadow was a veritable deer park.

Swiftlets (*Collocalia origenis?*) were darting aimlessly about in erratic but swift flight. They flew near to the edge of the forest for the most part and many swept close to the ground. One evening my attention was directed to an unusual motion behind a dead tree stump and I investigated the cause. I was astonished to find a Manobo crouched there with a small fan-like branch in his hand. As the Swiftlets flashed past he struck them down with incredibly quick, lightning like blows. Since he could not see them until they were directly opposite him and traveling at high rates of speed one can judge as to the reaction time of these wild men. We were on a long exploring trip where equipment had to be kept at a minimum so that I had no collecting or preserving material and was unfortunately unable to save any specimens of these birds. A few months ago I directed