

of a Mourning Dove," the corn being from the stomach of the Dove. The man who shot this Owl told me that he had seen one or more additional Owls of the same kind at this place and that they had been roosting there through the fall months. On visiting the place later I could not start one, but found where an Owl, presumably, though of course not certainly, one of this species, had been roosting on a small branch about a foot from the ground. From the mound of pellets beneath this branch I sent twenty-nine to the Biological Survey for examination, the report from which showed the following mammals: (43 mice and 7 shrews): *Microtus pennsylvanicus*, 25; *Pitymys pinetorum*, 6; *Reithrodontomys humilis*, 10; *Peromyscus* sp., 2; *Cryptotis parva*, 7.—JAMES J. MURRAY, Lexington, Va.

The Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus flammeus*) in the District of Columbia.—The Short-eared Owl, which is one of our rarer Owls, has been reported in the District of Columbia only once in recent years, on the second of March, 1913. During the autumn of 1929, however, it appeared in several different localities in the vicinity of Washington, and at least three specimens were collected. The first of these was obtained by Norman D. Linn, on November 11, at Clarksville, in Howard County, Maryland; another was reported by Miss Ida Elizabeth Dickerson on Seneca Creek, near Dawsonsville, Maryland, on December 14; and a third by the writer on the twenty-seventh of November, in Rock Creek Park, an unusual place for this species.—JOHN COURTS JONES.

The Florida Barred Owl in North Carolina.—In an account of the bird life of North Carolina¹ Pearson and the two Brimleys in discussing the Barred Owl remark that "it is probable that the Owls of this species found in summer in the southeastern part of the State may, upon closer study, prove to be the southern variety known as the Florida Barred Owl, *Strix varia alleni* (Ridgw.)."

During a recent visit to the section known as Bayview, on the north shore of the Pamlico River near Bath, N. C., I obtained a female Florida Barred Owl thus substantiating the supposition of occurrence of this form in the state. The bird in question was brought to me by Fred Cutler on January 16, 1930, and is preserved in the collections of the National Museum. It shows in normal manner the lack of feathering on the toes that distinguishes this race. Barred Owls were common in this lowland area.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Downy Woodpecker and Moth Cocoons.—I had tied out one each of *Attacus cecropia* and *Telea polyphemus* cocoons to a lilac bush. One day a Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*) found them. He had already eaten the contents of the polyphemus cocoon, through a very small aperture, and was intently working on the cecropia when I

¹ Pearson, T. G., Brimley, C. S., and Brimley, H. H., Birds of North Carolina, North Carolina Geol. Econ. Surv., vol. 4, 1919, p. 180.