

by hand, the birds seeming much fatigued. In view of the supposed rarity of this species this note is of exceptional interest.

With regard to the record of a Thick-knee (*Oedicnemus dominicensis*) that we quoted from Moltoni as coming from San Juan, October 19, 1929, Dr. Ciferri writes that this was a captive bird obtained originally in Moca and taken to San Juan, where it was made into a specimen, this leading to error with regard to the locality. He reports that in his experience this species ranges from Bonao to Dajabon, along the northern slopes of the Cordillera Central where there are open savannas, grasslands and fields. It is found to the foot of Cordillera Septentrional so that its home is comprised in the great valley of Cibao, beginning near Monte Cristi and extending to Sabana de la Mar. The bird is found also in the southeast where it occurs through the great Sabana de Guerra or Sabana de Guabatico, the largest savanna in the republic. He believes that it has been recently established there by the agency of man in bringing in captive birds, as otherwise it would have a wider distribution in the southern area. These birds deposit two to four eggs in slight depressions on the ground without nesting material. The eggs are grayish in color, mottled closely with spots of brown.

The three specimens of Cedar Waxwing reported were taken from a flock of twenty or twenty-five birds.

The White-bellied Booby, *Sula leucogastra leucogastra*, he found breeding on rocky headlands on Beata Island.

Dr. Ciferri reports that the Hispaniolan Short-eared Owl (*Asio domingensis domingensis*), is common on the Sabana San Thomé, where it nests in clumps of grass (*Paspalum*) in sheltered situations, building its nest of grass-stems. The three eggs are white in color and rather spherical in shape. He has kept both this species and the Stygian Owl (*Asio stygius noctipetens*) in captivity for considerable periods.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**Seed-cache Robbers among Winter Residents.**—Recently I have witnessed two interesting cases of our winter resident birds in the act of pilfering seed-caches of other winter residents. Both of the occurrences were observed on the campus of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

On September 18, 1931 I saw a Blue Jay pecking at something on a section of a dead pear branch which had lodged in a bush near one of the college dormitories. I drove the jay away to see what it was after. There were two well-weathered bird-pecked holes in the branch. In the bottom of one of these small cavities I found three well-weathered sunflower seeds. The holes, in one of which the seeds were stored, were undoubtedly the work of a woodpecker, probably a Downy Woodpecker, this species being most commonly seen in the pear trees just outside of my dormitory windows. That a nuthatch "cached" the sunflower seeds is probable; though they might have been stored by a Carolina Chickadee or a Tufted Titmouse.

The second occurrence of this nature was observed on October 3, 1931,

in near-by woods. A male Red-bellied Woodpecker was busily engaged in transferring a cache of what appeared to be seeds half the size of grains of corn from a cavity in the end of a broken branch of an ash tree. The bird made several trips to a cavity in another broken limb in the same tree. Each trip it carried one of the seeds. Once I saw a Tufted Titmouse approach the original cache while the woodpecker was in another tree; perhaps it was the rightful owner of the stored food. The woodpecker made four trips to the new cache.—LOUIS B. KALTER, 535 Belmont Park, Dayton, Ohio.