

other records of the species from that country. It is therefore probably worth while to place on record a specimen in the U. S. National Museum (No. 30,966 U. S. N. M., unsexed, Napo Ecuador, collected by C. R. Buckalew) in the red phase, which, like the former specimen, may be referred to *Otus choliba crucigerus* (Spix).—LEON KELSO, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Chuck-will's-widow again in Maryland.—Just after sundown on the evening of August 14, 1932, we heard a Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) at Clements, St. Mary County, Maryland. The bird was in thick woods composed chiefly of deciduous trees with many gums and here and there a pine, or a small group of pines, and called repeatedly for several minutes apparently from a pine tree within about fifty feet. Whip-poor-wills are abundant in this locality, and the difference in the notes of the two birds was easily appreciated.—AUSTIN H. CLARK and L. G. FORBES, *Washington, D. C.*

Chuck-will's-widow, a New Bird for Ohio.—On the evening of May 14, 1932, Mr. Conrad Roth, my brother, John S. Thomas and I, while cruising over the roads of Adams County, Ohio, near West Union, listening for the notes of a rare species of cone-headed grasshopper, were arrested by a strange bird song. We were able to flush the singer and were satisfied from its song and by its appearance in the moonlight that we had found the Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*).

Three or four other singing individuals were noted in the immediate vicinity. The birds were in rather open, hilly country, about half of the area being covered with second growth woods—patches of oak, hickory and red-cedar, with some sugar maples in the moister situations. Whip-poor-wills were heard commonly, but were not noted in the immediate vicinity of any singing Chuck-will's-widow.

Four days later, Mr. Roth returned to the spot and collected a singing male, which was skinned and prepared by Mr. Charles F. Walker, and is now specimen No. 3875 in the Ohio State Museum collection. Mr. Roth informs me that there were at least eight individuals singing on the second occasion.

So far as I can ascertain this is the first record of this species for Ohio, although members of the Wheaton Club have been on the alert for it in southern Ohio for some time. Although Mr. Roth has a keen ear for bird and insect notes, he has never previously recognized the song of this bird during his extensive field-trips in both Scioto and Adams Counties.—EDWARD S. THOMAS, *Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio.*

Nocturnal Habits of the Chimney Swift.—While the Chimney Swift is generally regarded as a crepuscular feeder, it is not infrequently seen coursing rapidly back and forth high in the air in bright mid-day. Records of its feeding at night, however, seem to be almost wanting.

On a number of occasions during the period of migration when these