

near the Tennessee line. Nest made of green-brier roots 36 feet up in a white pine tree which was in a small grove composed of white pines and Jersey pine (*Pinus virginiana*). The six young Owls had only recently left the nest as some were still found in the nesting tree along with the two old ones, and in the nest were two freshly killed moles and one meadow mouse. From the ground below I collected a quart of disgorged pellets. The young Owls were about as large as the old ones and were able to fly very well. The one I have now in captivity was caught with some difficulty. That the Owls built the nest themselves is based on the statement of the land owner who informed me that he had dislodged a crow's nest from this tree the autumn before, removing every portion of the nest. He also advised that the Owls had nested in this grove or near-by for the past twenty-five years to his knowledge.—F. M. JONES, *Bristol, Va.*

The Forgotten Georgian Owl.—In Latham's 'Supplementum Indicis Ornithologici' (1801, p. XV), there occurs the following description:

"*Str. Georgica*. S. fasciata capite laevi, corpore fusco subtus albo, regione periophthalmica albo annulata.

"Georgian Owl, Gen. Syn. Sup. II, p. 64, No. 13.

"Habitat in *Georgia Americana*: Long. poll. 16½.—magnitudo *Str. Flammeae*: rostrum flavum: gula & pectus fuscum fasciis albidis: abdomen albidum maculis fusco-rubris: femora albida punctis nigricantibus."

The following is the description cited in the original reference:

"Size of the *Barn Owl*: length sixteen inches and a half: bill yellow: the plumage on the upper part of the bird is brown, banded with yellowish: throat and breast pale brown, crossed with whitish bands: belly yellowish white, marked with longish red brown streaks: thighs and legs wooly, whitish or very pale in colour, varied with small blackish spots: quill and tail feathers brown, crossed with four or five white bands.

"I met with this specimen in the collection of Mr. *Humphries*, said to have come from several miles within *South Georgia in America*."

Vieillot, in his 'Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de l'Amérique septentrionale,' (tome I, 1807, p. 47) gives a description based on that of Latham and writes "Nouvelle Georgie" as the locality. He says it resembles the "chouette nebuleuse" (Northern Barred Owl) as to the bars and longitudinal streaks of the underparts. He seems to consider the yellowish bars on the upper parts as one of the chief diagnostic characters.

Again, in the 'Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle' (Vol. 7, 1817, p. 29) Vieillot describes it and says it is found in ". . . Amérique, dans l'intérieur de la Géorgie méridionale."

It was evidently thought by some ornithologists that the Island of South Georgia was meant by the two writers, but no bird of this description has ever been found there by the various collectors who have visited the place. The name seems to have been forgotten or considered unidentifiable.

It seems more likely that Georgia in the United States was meant by Latham. Many specimens of the Florida Barred Owl have a buffy or

yellowish wash to the lighter bars of the head, hind neck and back, and on the abdomen. The same is true of specimens of the Northern Barred Owl. Latham mentions feathering on the thighs and tarsi only. This implies that the toes were mostly bare, the principal subspecific character of the southeastern form. The rest of the description fits the latter closely. It seems, therefore, that *Strix varia alleni* Ridgway (*Strix nebulosa alleni* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, sig. 1, [March 27], 1880, p. 8) should be replaced by *Strix varia georgica* Latham. Southern Georgia is the type locality.—LEON KELSO, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Unusual Roosting of the Chuck-will's-widow.—From September 14–21 inclusive a solitary male Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) roosted daily on an unprotected limb of a hackberry tree even with the second story of my house in the heart of the residence district of New Orleans. Each day he returned to exactly the same spot, for I saw him there when I got up in the morning at about six o'clock, and he remained there until six in the evening. It was the first time that I have seen or heard this species in the city and I was not a little surprised to see one in such an unprotected spot and on such a lofty perch.—JOHN M. McBRIDE, *New Orleans, La.*

Late Nesting of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo in Missouri.—At Columbia, Mo., on September 9, 1932, Mr. Adrian Hatton and the writer discovered a Yellow-billed Cuckoo sitting on its nest in an elm-tree, about thirty feet from the ground. The nest was found to contain two half-grown young birds. The observation was confirmed later in the day by Professor Rudolf Bennitt of the Department of Zoology, University of Missouri.

Not only does it appear unusual for the bird to build its nest so far from the ground, but the latest nesting date given in any of the available references to the birds of Missouri and surrounding states is July 6 (Nice, *Birds of Oklahoma*, 1931, p. 102).—I. C. ADAMS, JR., *102 College Ave., Columbia, Mo.*

The Arkansas Kingbird in Michigan.—On June 30, 1932, while driving along a country road two miles south-east of Lovells, Crawford County, Michigan, I suddenly saw an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) flying toward me across a field. My companion and I got out of the car and collected the bird. It proved to be an adult male in breeding condition. The specimen is now in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. This is the first specimen taken in Michigan and the first record of any kind for the lower peninsula. The first report of the species in Michigan was one seen by Bayard Christy on June 1, 1925, on the Salmon Trout River in Marquette County (*Wilson Bulletin*, 1925, pp. 173 and 212). The only other record we have is an unpublished one which Oscar M. Bryens has kindly given me permission to use. He writes that on August 11, 1928, he saw one at McMillan in Luce County.