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.

The Arkansas Kingbird has been recorded a number of times as far east as the Atlantic coast, although its normal range extends hardly east of the Great Plains. These stray individuals on the east coast are, however, almost invariably found there in the autumn or winter, whereas it is noteworthy that the Michigan records have occurred during the summer and probably represent breeding birds. These Michigan records presumably mark the vanguard of the general eastward spread of the species described by Dr. T. S. Roberts (The Birds of Minnesota, 1932, Vol. 2, pp. 7–10).—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Nest-building and Egg-laying of the Prairie Horned Lark.—Though the Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) is a bird whose life history is comparatively well known, our knowledge concerning it cannot be said to be complete. Observations on nest-building, because of the bird's retiring disposition, are particularly hard to obtain. The following notes, being more than casually complete upon this point, seem therefore worthy of permanent record.

On April 12, 1932, on a grassy field at Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, the writer came upon a small symmetrical concavity, about two inches deep and two and one-fourth inches in diameter, scratched out of the ground. The freshly excavated earth was lying around it. The next day nothing further had been done to it, but on April 14 a wall two inches wide and one inch high, composed of pieces of grass, earth and cattle droppings, had been built around the rim. The birds did not appear near the nest, but a few hours later they were noted feeding a few yards from it.

On the morning of the 15th a firm rim of dead grass occupied the inner side of the wall. Some grass had also been placed around the bottom of the cavity. The female was working on it at 8 a. m. While I was examining the nest, she approached on foot to within a few feet of it.

On the 16th more grass had been added so that little of the earth wall was visible. The birds kept out of sight.

On April 17 more grass and two pieces of plant down (probably from sow-thistle, *Sonchus* sp.) had been added. The next day a great deal of sow-thistle down and flower heads lined the interior of the nest, and a little more appeared to have been added on the 19th.

At 10 a. m. of April 19 one egg was found in the nest. It was cold. No more were there that evening. In the morning of the 20th two eggs were present. The third was laid before 11 a. m. of the 21st, when the bird was found on the nest.

No more eggs were laid on the 22nd, and the three in the nest were still cold. From the 22nd to the 26th, during a period of cold cloudy weather, the eggs remained unincubated. On the 27th, however, they were found to be warm. Observations were rudely ended on the 28th, when one egg was found missing and another one smashed. On the 29th the nest was empty. The cause of this disaster was not learned. By May 1, the nest