

Friedmann (l. c., p. 204), strangely enough, records that in *Centropus superciliosus* the left testis is the larger.

My present evidence goes to support Friedmann's statement that in general no correlation seems to exist between the size of testes and the sex ratio in birds; nor can a general statement be made regarding the relative size of the testes and sexual dimorphism.—A. L. RAND, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York*.

The Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) in Maine.—Though reports of the Barn Owl at Falmouth, Maine, crept into print several decades ago, Mr. Nathan C. Brown¹ showed that these were based upon unreliable data.

We now have three reliable records of the occurrence of the bird in this state. A male, now in the collection of Dr. Henry H. Brock (to whom I am indebted for the privilege of reporting this occurrence), was shot in the limits of Biddeford, October 4, 1923.

Another was caught alive in a garage in Portland, October 26, 1927, and died the following day.² I saw both of these birds a few days after they were mounted.

The third, a male, now in my collection, was taken on Mosher's Island, town of Cumberland, a day or two before December 12, 1927, on which day I received it in the flesh. It was very lean and the stomach was empty.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum Natural History, Portland, Maine*.

Early Nesting of the Great Horned Owl.—On January 27 I was taking one of my accustomed hikes in a woods near my home in Andover, Alleghany Co., N. Y., when I saw a pair of Great Horned Owls flying low among the trees. Nearby, in a beech tree, I observed a nest which I knew was a last year's domicile of a Red-tailed Hawk. Twigs, littering the ground under the nest, indicated a renovation above and climbing the sixty feet of straight tree trunk, I found the nest enlarged and reconditioned. It was lined neatly with owl feathers and dry green beech leaves. I wondered where the owls could have secured the sage green leaves, as all the leaves which I could find were brown.

On January 29, with temperature near zero, I again climbed the tree. Mother owl stayed on the nest until I was about to peer over the great rim. I was rewarded by finding one nearly round chalky white egg, partially hidden in the soft feathers of the lining. On February 5, there were two eggs, with incubation apparently well started. From this fact, I feel confident that both were laid in January.

A week of snow and severe winter weather then passed, with four sub-zero nights. Wondering if these might have caused the owl to forsake her nest I visited the woods on February 12. From a rise of ground above the nest-tree, with binoculars, I could look down on the snow-covered nest. Protruding above the snow the owl's head was plainly seen with the dis-

¹ 1882, Brown, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl. VII, 58.

² 1927, Haven, Maine Nat. VII, 157-158.

tinguishing ear tufts rising like sentries on duty. She was apparently undaunted by the severe cold and I did not disturb her.

I shall be interested to learn if other nestings of the Great Horned Owl have been recorded, in this latitude, in January.—C. HUBER WATSON, *Andover, N. Y.*

Great Crested Flycatcher in New Jersey in November.—On November 25, 1932, Mr. Warren F. Eaton and I saw a Great Crested Flycatcher at Barnegat Light, N. J. It was under observation for half an hour and the olive colored head, dark gray breast, light wing-bars and rufous inner webs of the tail feathers were all noted, and its characteristic call was heard.

The bird was not an Arkansas Flycatcher, as might be supposed from the date, for I am quite familiar with that species.

Mr. Joseph W. Tatum of Haddonfield, N. J., I am informed, also saw the bird at the same place at about the same time.—MARC C. RICH, 120 *Broadway, New York.*

Lead-colored Bush-Tit near San Antonio, Texas.—On January 22, 1932, I saw three small birds in the woods at my station, about six miles southwest of Lytle, Atascosa Co., Texas. They were feeding in the outer tops of small oak trees and when first seen were in company with Sennett's Titmice. Their notes which were uttered regularly were short and fairly clear. I collected one of them which proved to be a female Lead-colored Bush-Tit (*Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus*). This is far east of the regular known range of the bird in Texas.

The skin is now in the collection of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History as is a skin of a female Audubon's Oriole (*Icterus melanocephalus auduboni*) also taken near my station from a flock of four or more, on March 4, 1932; another species which is rare in this vicinity although recorded from near San Antonio by Attwater, years ago.—ALBERT J. B. KIRN, *Somerset, Texas.*

Eastern Robin Laying White Eggs.—I note in 'The Auk' for January, 1933, Mr. Hersey's question regarding the laying of white eggs by Robins.

In the Museum of Comparative Zoology there is an extraordinary clutch of eight eggs of the Eastern Robin collected at Arlington Heights, Mass., on June 11, 1924, by Arthur Loveridge, Assistant Curator of Herpetology.

Two of the eggs are of normal size and color and were nearly hatching. The remaining five eggs are white; two of them runts, and all showed faint traces of blood upon being blown.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Museum Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

First Record of Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) for Nebraska.—Early in May, 1932, a pair of Starlings nested in a barn on the farm of C. R. Wiegiers, Western, Nebraska. After the young had hatched and feathers