

Rhinoptynx clamator mogenseni subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Rhinoptynx clamator maculatus* (Vieillot) but with more of a light ochraceous or tawny buff tinge to light areas of upper parts; outer webs of greater wing coverts with large areas of buffy to white 15–20 mm. long and 8–12 mm. wide, instead of bars and mottlings of dusky on these areas; dark brownish bars on two central tail feathers distinct only near the shaft, becoming so invaded by light buffy mottlings as to be indistinct toward the margins, instead of being distinct clear across the feather; size averaging slightly smaller, wing of female averaging less than 285 mm.

Type.—Adult female, Field Museum of Natural History, No. 59,095, Concepcion, Tucuman, Argentina, January 3, 1917, collected by J. Mogensen, original No. 1369.

Measurements of type.—Wing, 278; tail, 142; tarsus, 62; culmen, from cere, 23 mm.

Range.—Southern Bolivia to Tucuman, Argentina.

Remarks.—Three other specimens of this race have been examined, two from Tucuman, Argentina, and one from Rio Surutu, Bolivia. They agree in having the above-described characters. Three specimens of *Rhinoptynx c. maculatus* have been examined, and in addition, data and measurements of four others were available. Eleven specimens of *Rhinoptynx c. clamator* have been examined.

The collector of the type specimen, for whom the race is named, has done considerable collecting of birds and mammals in Argentina.

It is interesting to note that three other Owl races, *Strix rufipes chacoensis*, *Pulsatrix perspicillata boliviana*, and *Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum* are confined to the range of the above-described race and to adjacent Paraguay.

Many thanks are due to Dr. W. H. Osgood of the Field Museum of Natural History, and to officers of the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the Carnegie Museum for opportunity and permission to study these specimens.—LEON KELSO, and ESTELLE H. KELSO, *Washington, D. C.*

Food of the Barn Owl.—In the summer and fall of 1934 at Mastic, Long Island, one or more large pale-colored Owls came at dusk about and entered an open barn or large shed adjacent to woodland at the edge of our farm yard. It was always too dark to get a good look at the bird, which was never there in the daytime, but it could only have been a Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*), as could also Owl notes heard in the vicinity in fall, and from their size and shape, pellets picked up in the barn. Some 15 such pellets were gathered in the summer or early fall, a few scraps in February, and some 16 that were found by careful search in the spring of 1935, were very likely mostly left-overs, making some 30 to 35 pellets in all. An analysis of their content (by D. G. N.) is estimated from skulls as 60 individual meadow mice (*Microtus pensylvanicus*), 11 short-tailed shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*), 2 young rats (*Rattus*), 1 house mouse (*Mus musculus*).

We were surprised to find the rat, which often forms a large item in the Barn Owl's diet, so poorly represented, particularly as rats were abundant about the adjacent farm barn; and with that in mind record this item for students of the feeding habits of this species. This particular Owl or Owls must have hunted over open ground, very likely at some little distance from this roost, to have captured so large a percentage of meadow mice.—DAVID G. and J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

Richardson's Owl in Wisconsin.—Since so little recent information is available concerning the status of Richardson's Owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) in Wisconsin, the writer deems it advisable to make known the capture of three of these Owls near Hayward, Sawyer County, in northern Wisconsin. All were shot