

The next night I returned with a flashlight. The Owl repeated its former maneuvers, only this time it was joined by its mate. I had no difficulty catching it in the flash-light beam, and had an excellent opportunity to note at close range its markings.

I should have collected it as a specimen for a permanent state record, but I was more interested to note whether or not the bird was a breeder. I returned the next morning, but could find no trace of a nest. So far I still have been unsuccessful, but every night the occurrence takes place. So there must be a nest or young in the vicinity.—WALTER J. MUELLER, *Ashbourne Farm, Hartland, Wis.*

A New Screech Owl from Colombia.—When studying bird specimens of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, it was noted that two specimens of Screech Owls represented a form not previously described. Therefore they are here characterized as a new race.

***Otus vermiculatus huberi* subsp. nov.**

Type.—Adult unsexed, Academy of Natural Sciences, No. 2440, Bogota, Colombia, Rivoli Collection.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Otus vermiculatus napensis* but ground color of crown and back deep buffy beneath surface and rust red on surface instead of a tawny or hazel brown color; ear-tufts apparently lacking; ground color of under parts buffy instead of whitish; each feather of sides and abdomen with two to three faint bars instead of four or more sharply distinct bars; tail longer, 90 mm. or more instead of 80 mm. or less.

Measurements of type.—Total length, 220; wing, 172; tail, 91; culmen, from cere, 13.5 mm.

Range.—Bogota, Colombia.

Remarks.—Eleven specimens of *Otus vermiculatus* have been examined. The above described form differs from all these in the six characters mentioned above. The second of the two specimens of the new form represents the rufescent phase, the ground color of the upper parts and face being bright cinnamon-rufous. This form is named for Mr. Wharton Huber of the Academy of Natural Sciences.—LEON KELSO, AND ESTELLE H. KELSO, *Washington, D. C.*

Olive-sided Flycatcher in Virginia.—On May 5, 1936, three of these birds were seen on Indian Creek in Wise Co., Va., at an elevation of 1700 ft. I observed them at 6:10 P.M. flying out from the tops of a few scattering dead trees on a cut-over hillside. When I first saw them I was too far off to identify them but knew that they were birds I had never seen before. When I got close to them I was agreeably surprised to find out what they were. For the next hour I watched them until the approaching darkness caused them to go to their roosting place. Two of the birds were paired and on the numerous occasions when the other bird would try to join them, it was chased by both of the paired birds. Early the next morning I went back to the same place and soon after I arrived there I saw the pair of birds chasing the other around a point on the hillside and this was the last I saw of them.—F. M. JONES, *Wise, Va.*

Arkansas Kingbird at Cape May Point, N. J.—Two Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) accompanied a flock of about fifty common Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) at Cape May Point, N. J., on September 1, 1936. These two birds were observed at the Witmer Stone Wildlife Sanctuary on the morning of that date. They were unsuspecting and allowed close approach at two different times. They moved

a little independently of the flock, but in general acted with the other Kingbirds. The flock remained in the vicinity until noon, when the west wind died presumably allowing easier crossing of Delaware Bay.—JAMES T. TANNER, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Tufted Titmouse in Yates County, N. Y.—On the afternoon of August 20, 1936, accompanied by Mr. Wm. A. Tuttle of Branchport, the author observed a Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) in Potter Swamp, Yates County, New York. The bird was in the company of Redstarts and Black and White Warblers in the branches of a group of willows bordering an abandoned road which crosses the swamp. It was within a rod of the observers a number of times, and we watched it for a quarter of an hour or more. Eaton (Birds of New York) records but half a dozen instances of its occurrence in western New York, and it is considered extremely rare in this region.—CHAS. J. SPIKER, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Winter Killing of Carolina Wrens.—In central West Virginia, and in most parts of northern West Virginia, Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*) have been, as far back as our records go, among the commonest permanent resident birds. This spring (1936), however, they have practically disappeared over the entire area, and we are forced to the conclusion that the unusually severe winter of 1935-36 virtually wiped out the species here.

Field work has been done this spring and summer in nearly all counties in this territory, and has yielded two records during migration in Monongalia County, one in Upshur County, and one in Marion County; also one June record (presumably a breeding bird) in Preston County. In nearby areas of western Maryland, where the species was formerly common, it has not been noted at all.

The birds were abundant around Morgantown, Monongalia County, until early January, and were noted in the usual numbers during the week following Christmas at French Creek, Upshur County. During late January, however, this section was subjected to temperatures ranging from sixteen to thirty degrees below zero, and after that the species was not again noted until April. One boy in Upshur County found five Carolina Wrens frozen to death, and there were other reports of individuals found dead.

Observations in Kanawha and Boone Counties, both in southern West Virginia, have shown the species to be present there in about the usual numbers. It does not seem possible, however, that the decrease in northern West Virginia could represent merely a fluctuation.—MAURICE BROOKS, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

A Peculiar Albinistic Starling.—For the last two years I have observed on the lawn in front of the bird house in the National Zoological Park an example of a partial albino of the European Starling (*Sturnus v. vulgaris*). In the spring of 1935 I trapped this specimen. Upon examining the bird in the hand I found the entire body to be covered with white feathers, the head, wings, and tail being of the normal color. These white feathers lacked the usual barbules thereby giving the feathers a fluffy appearance.

This bird, which I immediately set free, is again, June 1936, on the lawn in company with about a dozen normally colored Starlings.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *Nat. Zool. Park, Washington, D. C.*

Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilva gilva*) Nesting in Alabama.—A new breeding bird has been added to the fauna of Alabama through the discovery by the writer of