

were continually in sight, flying in various directions. These species although very interesting to the ornithologist, were somewhat troublesome to the sportsman in attracting his attention from approaching game. While watching a bunch of incoming Mallards in the distance, I could see out of the corner of my eye a bird passing by me. When it became evident that the ducks would not come within range, I casually turned to look at the passing bird, and was startled to see an adult Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) just passing out of range.

Later when I learned that it never had been reported from Utah, although there was no doubt in my mind regarding its identity, as I knew the bird well and had seen and collected it elsewhere, I followed my fixed habit of not publishing a sight record of a species previously unknown to the locality. However, as another species of jaeger has been taken in the region, and as friends feel I should make a record of this species, I am publishing my observation for what it is worth.—A. K. FISHER, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**Common Tern and Wilson's Phalarope nesting in northern Indiana.**—

For three years this Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) has been found nesting in Lake County, Indiana, on the shore of Lake Michigan. In 1934, it was reported and its nest found by Archie T. Wilson. In 1935, two pairs were reported at the same place and a set of four eggs was taken. A banded bird was found in a dying condition. The band was taken but later it could not be found. June 3, 1936, Mr. Wilson again reported a single pair nesting. June 13, S. E. Perkins, III, Mr. Wilson, H. M. Smith and I visited the site. The nest was on a gravelly fill at the end of a railroad spur on the property of the State Line Generating Plant. The nest contained two eggs. Both birds were close to the nest and permitted a near approach. One of the birds was collected and it and the eggs were preserved for verification.

On the same day, June 13, 1936, near Lake George in Indiana, we saw the nest and four eggs of Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). The birds were much excited when we were examining the nest. Another nest had previously been found but upon a later visit it had been destroyed. These birds nest there regularly.—AMOS W. BUTLER, 52 Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

**Least Tern in Colorado.**—Recently while checking over unaccessioned material in the University of Colorado Museum, the curator, Hugo Rodeck, found a ragged specimen of what proves to be a Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*). Since this is apparently the only authentic Colorado specimen, it seems desirable to place it on record. The specimen was found dead on a street in Boulder, Colorado, May 26, 1935, by Albert Milzer, a student in the University. The bird was very thin, and may have died of starvation. Measurements of the specimen suggest that it is a typical Least Tern, rather than a specimen of Brown's Tern. However, the color pattern of the primaries confuses this issue inasmuch as only the two outer primaries of the right wing are blackish (as in typical *S. a. antillarum*), while the three outer ones of the left wing are blackish (as in typical *S. a. browni*). In spite of this apparently anomalous condition, the eastern subspecies is rather definitely suggested by the measurements, a definite blackish tip to the beak, and the nearness of Colorado to the known breeding range of the Least Tern.

Previous Colorado records seem to be limited to those referred to by W. W. Cooke in 1894 ('Auk', vol. 11, p. 183). Quoting this reference: "One at Colorado Springs; reported as having been taken near Fort Collins." These records were repeated by Ridgway ('Birds of North and Middle America,' part 8, pp. 522, 524), but had been previously retracted by Cooke. The latter, in his 'Birds of Colorado' (State Agri-

cultural College Bulletin, no. 37, p. 52, 1897) stated that further investigation had convinced him that the specimen at Colorado Springs had been secured outside the State. There is no further mention of the Fort Collins report; and in later lists the species is either omitted entirely or referred to as a possible member of the State fauna for which no definite record existed. Selater ('History of the Birds of Colorado,' 1912) and Bergtold ('Guide to Colorado Birds,' 1928) omit all mention of the species. It seems clear, therefore, that the specimen here mentioned is the first authentic record reported for Colorado. It is now No. 3351 in the bird series of the University of Colorado Museum.—GORDON ALEXANDER, *University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado*.

**Eastern Mourning Dove in Cuba.**—In 'The Auk' for April, 1933 (vol. 50, p. 218), the author made the prediction "that Cuba, and probably other islands of the Caribbean region, will eventually be added to the winter range of *Z. m. carolinensis*." This prophecy was based upon the observations of a banding-station operator, William W. Demeritt, of Key West, Florida, who had reported seeing large flocks of doves flying out over the water in the direction of Cuba, some ninety miles from Key West. The flocks seen by Mr. Demeritt were estimated to contain as many as five hundred individuals, suggesting that if Cuba were their destination, the Eastern Mourning Dove should be a common bird in that country, at least during the winter months. Nevertheless, so far as known, no specimen of this race had been collected in Cuba.

Thanks to the banding work, however, the prediction of 1933 has been fulfilled in double measure and, appropriately both of the birds were banded by Mr. Demeritt at Key West: No. 34-308011, banded on July 30, 1935, was shot near Havana, Cuba, on February 16, 1936; No. 36-328615, banded October 15, 1936, was shot at Remates, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, on October 22, 1936.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Smooth-billed Ani in Florida.**—While driving along the northern part of Miami Beach, Florida, on February 24, 1937, a small flock of unmistakable anis was seen feeding in a vacant lot. Leaving the automobile and walking back, I carefully noted each bird in turn and counted ten in the flock. Returning to the same locality the following day with a field-glass, I found four of the birds and succeeded in obtaining a good view of one of them and could see that the side of the bill was smooth in appearance. No doubt the birds were the Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*). They seemed to be in good feather, not battered by storm and were easily approached.—JOHN B. SEMPLE, *Coconut Grove, Florida*.

**Hasbrouck's Screech Owl from Kansas.**—Two specimens (Nos. 21441, male, and 21639, female, in the University of Kansas Museum collection) have been identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Otus asio hasbroucki* Ridgway. These specimens were collected December 29, 1933, by Paul Hibbard, eight miles southwest of Toronto, Greenwood County, Kansas. This constitutes an addition to the avifauna of Kansas.—OTTO W. TIEMEIER, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas*.

**New name for *Otus flammeolus guatemalae* preoccupied.**—My colleague, Mr. J. L. Peters, has kindly called my attention to the obvious fact that the name *Otus flammeolus guatemalae* Griscom (Ibis, p. 549, 1935) is unavailable for this rare little owl, as there is a well-known species, *Otus guatemalae* (Sharpe), already. It may therefore be called ***Otus flammeolus rarus*** nom. nov.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*