

to fifty feet. I went very carefully over each field mark I could see from various angles and compared with the bird-book in hand, and made further search at home. Observation covered at least a half hour before the owl went beyond my view. Summing up everything with Mr. Arthur G. Powers, a careful observer who was with me all the time, I am positive that this big bird was a Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*) in excellent plumage. So far as I have learned, this is the fourth occurrence of the Great Gray Owl in Connecticut since 1843, the last being one seen near New Haven in 1934.—GEORGE T. GRISWOLD, 47 Willard St., Hartford, Connecticut.

Sennett's Nighthawk in Ohio.—Studies of nighthawk migrations in Ohio during the past three years led the writer to re-examine skins in the Ohio State Museum collection. One specimen (No. 5291) taken many years ago, was so light in color that it was assigned to Sennett's Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor sennetti*). This determination was recently confirmed by Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey. The bird, a male, taken September 18, 1900, at Jasper, Pike County, in southern Ohio, by W. L. Henninger, is the first specimen of this race taken in Ohio, though not the first recorded. This form has since been taken near Cleveland by O. E. Mueller (Aldrich, Auk, 53: 333-334, 1936). Of five nighthawks taken at random by Mr. Mueller in the fall of 1934, one was a male Sennett's (August 31, 1934); and of five birds taken in September 1935, one was a female of this same race (September 4, 1935). Thus, of ten birds taken near Cleveland, two, or twenty per cent, were *sennetti*. In reporting these records, Aldrich intimated that this race was probably much less frequent in migration in Ohio than this small sample would indicate. Subsequent work substantiates this conclusion. Several dozens of nighthawks handled by the writer from the autumn flights of 1935, 1936 and 1937 in various Ohio counties did not include a single individual that could be referred to *sennetti*, and few specimens even approached the characters of this race. Evidence to date indicates that *sennetti* probably composes less than one per cent of the annual fall migration of nighthawks through Ohio, although the three specimens taken in the State demonstrate that it may be a regular migrant.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Rediscovery of *Agyrtria luciae* (Lawrence).—One of the surprising acquisitions in a recent collection, obtained from C. F. Underwood, is a specimen from Catacamas, Olancho, eastern Honduras, taken on August 23, 1937. The author came to the conclusion that this was unquestionably the second known specimen of the exceedingly rare hummingbird, *Agyrtria luciae*. In order to make certain, it was forwarded to Mr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History, asking that it be compared with the type. A recent letter from Mr. Zimmer states: "I have made a comparison of your bird with the type of *Agyrtria luciae* and find excellent agreement. The type has the top of the head rather darker and duller than your bird and apparently lacks the fine pale tips on the upper tail coverts. It has a very slightly longer wing and tail and shorter bill but the differences are insignificant. The fresher condition of your bird makes its colors rather clearer but the pattern is identical. The rediscovery of this species is quite interesting and I am glad to have seen the specimen."

In the original description (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, p. 233, 1867) no mention is made of the sex of the type specimen. However, in the genus *Agyrtria*, both sexes are similar and presumably they are in *luciae*. The recording of this second specimen removes this species from the doubtful class of possible hybrids.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*