

mate returned with insect food which was given to young in the nest. The heads of two fledglings could be seen reaching for food.

The Myers' reported seeing about a dozen Anis at the hotel in the spring of 1949, but only one pair remained to nest. The first nest was built in a tree at the rear of the hotel, but it and four eggs, three of them broken, were later found on the ground. The birds then began immediately to build the second nest described above. According to the Myers', both birds built the nests and took turns incubating; occasionally one bird would bring food to the other engaged in incubating. They also observed that the Anis were rather tame but seemed to avoid birds of other species. Anis had not been seen at the hotel prior to 1949.—FLOYD B. CHAPMAN, *Ohio Division of Wildlife, Columbus, Ohio.*

The Flammulated Screech Owl, *Otus f. flammeolus*, in Louisiana.—On January 2, 1949, the writers discovered a small owl at an elevation of 25 feet above sea level in a dense willow thicket along the Mississippi River on Sardine Point in West Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The bird was collected and taken to the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology where George H. Lowery, Jr. and Robert J. Newman promptly identified it as a Flammulated Screech Owl, *Otus f. flammeolus*; it was an adult male. The specimen was deposited in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology.

The 1931 A. O. U. Check-List states that this owl is found in the higher mountainous regions of the West from southern British Columbia to Guatemala. An intensive search of the literature failed to reveal records of this bird occurring nearer than Boot Springs in the Chisos Mountains of western Texas as reported by Van Tyne and Sutton ('The Birds of Brewster County, Texas,' Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., Misc. Publ. No. 37: 36, 1937). Since that locality is approximately 800 air miles to the west, this is believed to be the most easterly record of the Flammulated Screech Owl in the United States. Only one other record was found of the bird having been taken at such a low elevation. J. T. Emlen, Jr. (*Condor*, 37 (1): 43, 1936) reports capturing one at an elevation of 45 feet in the Sacramento Valley.

Upon being approached, the bird flew only a few feet before alighting on broken willows, always facing the intruders. After the owl had repeated this performance a few times, one person attracted its attention, and another approached from the rear and captured it by hand. Upon capture, it was found that it had been shot in the left wing, although the bird was not seriously wounded and appeared to use its left wing normally.—LESLIE L. GLASGOW, CLAUDE H. GRESHAM AND STEPHEN HALL, *Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, La.*

Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius a. acadicus*, in West Virginia.—On November 19, 1948, while driving along the summit of Kennison Mountain at an elevation of 3988 feet, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, Clarence Young of Marshall College saw on the highway a small owl with a damaged wing. He brought it to me, and I identified it as a Saw-whet Owl. It was kept alive for several days but refused to eat and died. On skinning it I found it to be an adult male with the testes measuring about 2 by 3 mm.

Dr. George M. Sutton, to whom I presented the specimen, has added it to his collection of West Virginia birds, now housed at the Museum of Zoology at the University of Michigan. He has identified it as the wide-ranging, well known race, *A. a. acadicus*. The wing measures 133 mm. (primaries pressed flat) and the tail, 70 mm. It is in fresh, unworn plumage. The strongly buffy tone of the flags and