times more than the adult male. The red is on the crown in the young, rather than on the nape as in the adult.

In the three-toed woodpeckers (*Picoides*) the young female has a yellow crown similar to the condition in the adult male.

In the Yellow-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), the malar areas of the males are black and those of the adult female are tan. The young of both sexes, however, have black malar stripes.

STURNIDAE.—In a Starling (*Onychognathus blythii*) of Sokotra the young female is said to have the head and neck black as in the male, rather than gray as in the adult female (Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1903, *Natural History of Sokotra . . .* Aves, p. 23, Liverpool).

The presence of adult male characters in the female is in some cases (Paradise Duck) correlated with the more active role of the female in courtship, and in some cases (button quail) with a partial reversal of the roles of the sexes, the male assuming the duties of incubation. In the case of the Koel, a social parasite, the color of the young varies geographically and is correlated with the color of the young of the foster parents. In other cases (the starlings, hornbills, and woodpeckers) there is no obvious correlation.

That such a condition is not widespread throughout a group is shown by the hornbills and the woodpeckers. Some species of hornbills have a juvenile plumage different from that of either adult.

In the woodpeckers, the young may differ from both parents, young males may resemble adult males and young females may resemble adult females, or young of both sexes may resemble the adult male. A. L. RAND, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

Further Comments on the Breeding Season of Barn Owls in Southern California.—In referring to my paper, "Dispersal, Breeding Behavior, and Longevity of Banded Barn Owls in North America" (Auk, 69: 227–245, 1952), Wilson C. Hanna (Auk, 71: 90, 1954) stated, "I was astonished to note (page 244) that 'Barn Owls in southern California breed only during March, April, May, and June, with the peak occurring in April'." Hanna presented nesting dates for Barn Owls in Southern California and pointed out that his records for 32 sets of eggs fall in the period between mid-January and mid-April. He stated that the mean date for all sets of eggs was March 10. The stages of incubation are not indicated in each case, but fresh or slightly incubated eggs were reported for January 16 and April 17.

By implying disagreement which does not actually exist between our independent conclusions, Hanna creates confusion regarding the breeding season of Barn Owls in southern California. It is unfortunate that Hanna's quotation from my paper was removed from its context. The sentence following that quoted by Hanna states, "All of the months given represent the time of banding and should be adjusted backward about six or seven weeks, if the dates of egg laying are desired." If the necessary time is allowed for the eggs to hatch and for the birds to reach an age suitable for banding, a strikingly close agreement will be found between the breeding period indicated by the banding records and that indicated by Hanna's oölogical data.—PAUL A. STEWART, *Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.*