

can be concluded that the rate of supply of oxygen per gram weight of the narrow fibers is much higher than that per gram weight of the broad fibers.

The investigations of George and Jyoti (J. Anim. Morph. Physiol., 4: 119-123, 1957) on the *pectoralis major* of some flying birds show that fat is the chief fuel during long and sustained activity in these birds. It is well known that, on oxidation of an equal amount of fat and glycogen, over double the energy is obtained from the former than from the latter. It is also well known that the oxidation of fat not only demands considerably more oxygen but also that the utilization of fat for energy, unlike that of glycogen, is not possible in absence of oxygen. A partial breakdown of glycogen with release of energy can occur under anaerobic conditions, whereas the conversion of fat is strictly an aerobic process. In the pigeon breast muscle the narrow fibers, which are more numerous, are ideal sites for fat utilization. On the other hand, glycogen should form the chief fuel for the contraction of the less-numerous broad fibers, which are supplied with oxygen at apparently lower rate and are poor in mitochondrial content. If this is the case, the contribution of the white fibers during long and sustained flight should be very small; but on the other hand, they should well be able to perform a short series of quick and powerful contractions expending considerable energy, as may be expected during a take off when the wing beats are liable to be faster and more powerful.—J. C. GEORGE and R. M. NAIK, *Department of Zoology, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda 2, India.*

The Brown Cachalote, *Pseudoseisura lophotes*, in Bolivia.—The Brown Cachalote, *Pseudoseisura lophotes* (Reichenbach), is a well-known furnariid of northern Argentina and western Uruguay. It is about 10 inches long, crested, and generally rufous in color, and is notable for its domed stick nest "the size of a barrel," "made with enough material to fill a barrow" (Hudson, Birds of La Plata, 1: 232, 1920).

In Reichenbach's original description of *Homorus lophotes* (Handb. spec. Orn., cont. x, Scansoriae A. Sittinae: 172, 1853), the origin of his type specimen was given as "Bolivia" with a query. I have been unable to determine why Reichenbach questioned the source of this type (which was destroyed in World War II). Hellmayr (Cat. Bds. Americas, 4: 183, 1925) considered "Bolivia" as "no doubt incorrect," and Peters (Check-list Bds. World, 7: 122, 1951) called it "probably erroneous." These later authors may well have considered "Bolivia" an erroneous locality not only because of Reichenbach's query, but because the species was not otherwise known from the country of Bolivia. It is not listed in any of the major papers on Bolivian birds.

Carnegie Museum possesses four specimens of *Pseudoseisura lophotes* collected by José Steinbach on 23 and 25 August 1909 and 25 September 1915, at Guanacos, Province of Cordillera, Dept. Santa Cruz, Bolivia (approximately 32 km. east-southeast of Cabezas), altitude 700 meters. These appear to be the only known Bolivian specimens of the species, but they serve to prove that the Brown Cachalote does, indeed, occur in Bolivia. The four specimens have been compared with 39 from Argentina, representing the combined Carnegie Museum and American Museum of Natural History series, and prove to be subspecifically separable. It is conceivable that *Pseudoseisura lophotes* may ultimately be found to occur elsewhere in Bolivia, and it thus seems desirable to establish a restricted type locality for nominate *lophotes*. I therefore so designate Guanacos, the one Bolivian locality from which the species is now known.

Although the Argentine race is technically the "new" one and must be named, it is, of course, the well-known one and well represented in museums. I shall therefore reverse the usual descriptive comparisons and describe the characters by which the Bolivian (nominat) race is distinguishable from the Argentine.

To generalize, the Bolivian specimens are everywhere paler, with lighter brown and rufous colors. Specifically, in the Bolivian birds:

1. The long, anterior crest feathers are more gray-brown, less blackish, with the longest feathers relatively broader. In all specimens of this species, the anterior crest feathers are dark, the posterior rufous; in Bolivian birds there are more long rufous (*i.e.*, fewer dark anterior) feathers in the crest.

2. The upperparts in general (nape, sides of face and neck, back, rump, upper tail coverts) are paler rufous.

3. The tertials are paler, more rufescent (less blackish) brown.

4. The rectrices are paler, the central pair having shafts hardly darker than the webs (in Argentine birds the shafts of the central rectrices are blackish brown).

5. The general tone of the underparts is paler, but this is more subtle than the difference in dorsal coloration; best marked on throat and under tail coverts.

6. The throat and under tail coverts are not only paler rufous, but have the light tips of fresh feathers less whitish, contrasting less with the ground color.

The darker bird, which occupies the range as given by Peters (*loc. cit.*) for the species as a whole, may be called:

Pseudoseisura lophotes argentina, new subspecies.

Type: Carnegie Museum No. 137487; adult male in freshly molted plumage, collected at La Cocha, Tucumán, Argentina, 9 August 1956, by Claes Chr. Olrog.

The type specimen is one of a small collection of Argentine birds obtained by Carnegie Museum through the generosity of Dr. F. W. Preston. Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History were examined through the courtesy of Dr. Dean Amadon.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*.

A Texas Record of the Black Brant.—The A.O.U. Check-list (5th ed., 1957, p. 64) lists the Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*) as of only casual occurrence in Texas. Wolfe (Check-list of the Birds of Texas, 1956, p. 14) gives only one record of a bird shot in Tom Green County in 1884 and a sight record near Brownsville in 1938. On 28 December 1956, I was goose hunting in Wilbarger County, Texas, about 15 miles south of Vernon. An adjacent hunter, whose name I did not learn, shot a black goose from a flock of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) that had been decoyed to a typical wheat field pit blind. This goose was picked out and shot because it was observed to be entirely different from any of the other geese in the flock. Recognizing that any brant was an unusual species for Texas, I secured the bird as a specimen. It was still warm when it came into my possession. A colored photograph of this bird has been identified by Dr. John W. Aldrich as being *Branta bernicla nigricans*. Unfortunately, neither I nor the taxidermist sexed this specimen. The mounted bird is now in my possession.—J. C. HENDERSON, *Box 5132, Midland, Texas*.

Two Significant Calling Periods of the Screech Owl.—In 25 years of casual and serious studies made on the common Screech Owl, *Otus asio naevius*, in my neighborhood of Kripplebush in Ulster County, New York, I have been able to piece together definite information on the calls of the local population of this little