(van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1931:251). A specimen from the supposed range of *goldmani* in the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (116,894), a male bird from Santa Isabel, Nayarit, resembles closely, especially in crown-color, the type of *ridgwayi*.

In an attempt to learn more about color variation in *Caprimulgus ridgwayi*, I assembled a total of 15 specimens—the two above-mentioned types from the U. S. National Museum; three specimens from Honduras (*C. r. troglodytes*), from the Museum of Comparative Zoology; two Oaxacan specimens from the Percy W. Shufeldt collection; one from each of the states of Sonora, Nayarit, Guerrero, and Chiapas, from the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology; and my four Michoacán specimens. Of the 15, nine are males. The variation in tail-pattern among these males is great. In one Honduras specimen the thumb-mark on the inner web of the outermost rectrix measures 51 mm. in length. In my single Michoacán male, this spot measures only 43 mm. long. Females presumably do not have white thumb-marks on the tail, but a supposed female from Oaxaca, a specimen with only 8 rectrices, is boldly marked with white at either side of the tail.

Comparison of *C. ridgwayi* with various races of *C. vociferus* has revealed that the buffy collar, which is so noticeable on the back of the neck in *ridgwayi*, is not always wholly diagnostic of that species. The "female in the rufous phase from Pátzcuaro, Michoacán" mentioned by Griscom in his original description of *"Caprimulgus ridgwayi minor,"* has, I find on examining the label, been identified by the late A. J. van Rossem as *C. vociferus arizonae*. I have checked this species-identification carefully with other Michoacán examples of *C. vociferus* in hand, and I consider it correct. The specimen (MCZ 102992) does have a definite, indeed a rather noticeable, buffy collar on the back of the neck, a character which doubtless led Griscom to call it *ridgwayi*. The bird is not definitely barred on the flanks and belly as is *ridgwayi*, however; and the fact that the barring of the inner web of the outermost primary is confined largely to the edge indicates it to be *vociferus*. In all 15 *ridgwayi* at hand, both males and females, the outermost primary is boldly marked with bars which almost meet at the rachis.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 4, 1950.*

Lapland Longspur in Arizona.—On February 5, 1951, Mr. Samuel A. Wiener, a graduate student at the University of California, Los Angeles, picked up two dead birds in a snowbank at the junction of U. S. Highways 260 and 63 in Petrified Forest National Monument, Navajo County, Arizona. Apparently the birds had been struck and killed by an automobile; they were slightly crushed, and neither was emaciated. Both were prepared as study skins. One, an adult female which weighed 32.0 grams, is a Utah Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris utahensis*), kindly identified by Dr. W. H. Behle. I have identified the other after comparison with a series in the Dickey Collection as a Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*). I was unable to sex this bird, but it appears to be an adult female and it weighed 22.3 grams. This specimen seems to represent the second known occurrence of the species in Arizona. Dr. Allan R. Phillips informs me that the only other record known to him is another unsexed example of the race *alascensis* which he collected at Meteor Crater, 36 miles east of Flagstaff, Coconino County, on November 15, 1947.—THOMAS R. HOWELL, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California, March 29, 1951.*

Short-eared Owl Eaten by Horned Owl.—Although the Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) is known to capture and eat almost any kind of animal within limits imposed by its own size, there are but few records of capture of other large owls.

On May 23, 1950, I found a nest of a Horned Owl in Uintah County, 5 miles northeast of Roosevelt, Utah, which contained the following animal components: the synsacrum and legs of a freshly killed Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), the pelvis and legs of a young muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*) and an adult jack rabbit (*Lepus townsendi*), the fresh feathers of an adult female Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), an immature Black-billed Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*), an adult Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), a domestic pigeon, and the dried feet of an American Coot (*Fulica americana*). This diet was furnished for three nestlings.—MERLIN L. KILLPACK, *Biological Department, Roosevelt Union High School, Roosevelt, Utah, February 5, 1951.*