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green moss, placed either on a high sloping bank or wall, or against the trunk of some moss-covered dead tree.

The eggs, three to five in number, are pure white, smooth and fragile, and usually without much gloss. They are of a rather long pointed oval shape, and the average measurements of 25 eggs are 16.5×12.5 mm.

Two birds obtained by me in Dibrugarh in October–November, 1901, would appear to be of this subspecies, as they are both males with a wing-measurement of less than 57 mm. It may be, therefore, that the non-migratory form extends all through the mountain-ranges south of the Brahmapootra, from the Khasia Hills to the Trans-Dikku Naga Hills in the extreme east of Assam. Birds were taken on their nests on the 13th of June, 1908.

I name this species after Dr. Ernst Hartert, who has done so much to elucidate the difficulties of this most puzzling group of Warblers.

Dr. ERNST HARTERT exhibited an example of the Barn-Owl from the Cape Verde Islands, obtained by the late Boyd Alexander; he also showed examples of some of the allied forms, and made the following remarks:—

“In the ‘Journal für Ornithologie,’ 1872, p. 23, Pelzeln described an Owl from the island of St. Vincent as ‘*Strix insularis*.’ The specimen was purchased from a dealer in London and was said to have come from St. Vincent ‘in America.’ A perusal of Pelzeln’s description shows that it refers to the Owl found in St. Vincent, West Indies. Unfortunately, however, the author believed that the bird came from St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verde group, and Sharpe, Salvadori, and other ornithologists have since used the name *Strix insularis* for the Barn-Owl met with in those islands. It is evident that they could not have read Pelzeln’s description. The fact that he says it is the smallest of all Barn-Owls, even smaller than *S. punctatissima* from the Galapagos Islands, is sufficient to show that he referred to the West Indian bird. Until 1911 the small Owl from

St. Vincent, West Indies, was believed to be the same as the bird from Dominica—i. e., *T. a. nigrescens* Lawrence; but recently it has been separated as a new subspecies under the name of *Hybris nigrescens noctividus* [Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xxiv. p. 57 (1911)] (Grenada).

It is quite clear that the Owl from St. Vincent, West Indies, must be called *T. a. insularis* Pelzeln, while that from the Cape Verde Islands remains unnamed.

I propose to call it

TYTO ALBA DETORTA, subsp. n.

This Owl differs widely from the West-Indian *T. a. insularis* Pelzeln in its larger size and in the different markings on the underparts of the body, but it is so closely allied to the dark continental form of the European Barn-Owl, that one can only separate it from the latter by the larger black and white spots on the upperside and by the more thinly feathered metatarsus. From the smaller *T. a. gracilirostris* of the eastern Canary Islands it differs in its generally larger dimensions, and from *T. a. maculata* of tropical Africa it is distinguished by the constantly dark orange-brown colour of the underside and by the smaller spots. Wing 287–300 mm. (Five specimens examined.)

On behalf of Mr. R. M. BARRINGTON, Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited a remarkable variety of the Common Teal (*Querquedula crecca*) which had been killed at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, on the 15th of October, 1912.

The bird was a male with the head and neck in almost normally coloured immature plumage, but with the remainder of the body and wings mostly white. The upperparts showed the finely vermiculated markings of the adult; the chest was spotted with black; the secondaries were black on the greater part of the outer web, with the basal part metallic green, but this colour did not extend to the tips of the quills on the innermost feathers as in normally marked specimens; the primary-quills and tail-feathers were more or less blackish towards the tip; the upper tail-coverts