

***Asio flammeus sanfordi* subsp. nov.**

*Type*, from Sea Lion Island, Falkland Islands, adult ♀, original no. 5054, Brewster-Sanford Collection in American Museum of Natural History, collected December 17, 1915, by R. H. Beck.

*Distribution*. — The Falkland Islands.

*Characters*. — Similar to *A. flammeus flammeus* and *A. f. brevicaudus*, but decidedly smaller; tips of longer primaries narrower and more pointed; general coloration darker; upper parts, from neck backward, including scapulars, wings and their coverts, more mottled, due to the pale markings at the sides of the feathers being more irregular in shape.

*Size*. — Four adult topotypes, both sexes: wing, 283 (276–288); tail, 139.5 (136–146); culmen from cere, 17 (16–18) mm.

Lately another very interesting and strongly marked form has been described by Chapman from the Bogotá Savanna:—

***Asio flammeus bogotensis* Chapman.**

*Asio flammeus bogotensis* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, 370, 1915, Bogotá Savanna, Colombia.

*Distribution*. — The Bogotá Savanna (and high Ecuador?).

*Characters*. — A very distinct subspecies, at once distinguished from the other races of *Asio flammeus* by its general dark coloration and the much more uniform brown of the upper parts, with but little ochraceous or whitish intermixed.

*Size*. — Three adult topotypes: wing, 298.5 (295–303); tail, 141 (140–143); culmen from cere, 19 (18–20) mm.

Nine months after Chapman's description appeared, Chubb named a short-eared owl from high Ecuador, as *Asio galapagoensis aequatorialis* (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XXXVI, 46, Feb., 1916, Pichincha, Ecuador, 11,000 feet altitude). He compared his bird only with the peculiar little species of the Galapagos, — *Asio galapagoensis* (Gould), — apparently overlooking