

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