

**The Canvas-back Duck in Massachusetts.**—Four specimens of this species (*Aythya vallisneria*), two of each sex, were shot in Silver Lake, Pembroke, Plymouth County, Dec. 18, 1896, from the stand of Mr. Thomas Arnold of North Abington. I have seen a pair of them that he has had mounted. There were five in the flock. Mr. Arnold authorizes me to report this capture.

A single Canvas-back, a male, was seen by Mr. J. E. Bassett in Nippenickett Pond, Bridgewater, Nov. 26, 1896, accompanying two Dusky Ducks (*Anas obscura*). The three swam almost within gunshot of the stand, allowing a protracted scrutiny of them through a field glass, and another later in the day. Mr. B. has shot hundreds of Red-heads, and at once saw that this was a different bird, and described to me all the characteristics of *A. vallisneria* with perfect accuracy. These, with other reported occurrences, indicate a phenomenal flight of the species in Massachusetts in the late fall of 1896.—HERBERT K. JOB, *North Middleboro', Mass.*

**Type Locality of *Fuligula collaris*.**—It has sometimes happened in the annals of ornithology that a species has been discovered or first described from a locality remote from its subsequently ascertained normal range—I do not mean by mistake, such as that which originated *Picus cafer* for a Mexican bird, supposed to be South African, but from actual capture of an individual far from its proper habitat. We have a striking case of this happening to Barrow's Golden-eye, properly a North American bird, of only casual occurrence in the locality whence its name *islandica* is derived. In fact, the original appearance of this bird in print is as the *Clangula* of Brisson, Orn., 1760, VI, p. 416, pl. 37, fig. 2, where it is incontestably described and figured, along with a copious synonymy of the Common Golden-eye or Garrot, which Brisson thought he had in hand, though his bird was actually a Barrow's Golden-eye, in the Réaumur Cabinet. This is clear from the description of the white eye-spot, which Brisson says is "*versus synciput in acumen producta*"—runs up to the forehead in a point, and his plate shows the point plainly. Another case, which it is the object of this note to explain, is the original naming and describing of the Ring-necked Duck from a British-killed individual, far from its normal range, in one part of which, however, the bird had before been actually discovered. As is well-known, *Anas collaris* of Donovan was first named and published in 1809 (Brit. B. VI, pl. 147), upon a specimen taken in England (found fresh in Leadenhall Market, if my memory serves me rightly). But before that date, near the mouth of the Columbia River, this species was discovered by Lewis and Clark. It is described with unusual particularity by them, in the orig. ed. of Biddle's History of the Expedition, Vol. II, 1814, p. 195; but the description as then rendered was so mangled by the ostensible editor, Paul Allen, that it became almost unrecognizable, and it was not until I examined the explorers' original MSS. that what they meant was made clear: see my ed. of 1893, p. 888. The bird was killed by one of their men at Deer Island