

Mankato. Mr. Rose, therefore, is entitled to the credit of securing the first specimen for the State, for his bird antedates my first capture by thirteen, and Mr. Cantwell's by fourteen years.—ALBERT LANO, *Aitkin, Minn.*

**Note on *Meleagris gallopavo fera*.**—In discussing the Turkey question (Auk, XIV, July, 1897, pp. 272-275) I neglected to express a preference for Vieillot's term *fera*, and make the formal combination here given. Also, there occurs on p. 274 the typographical error of *pera* for *fera* in citing the Gal. Ois. II, 1825, p. 10, pl. 201, and I inadvertently used the term *sylvestris* instead of *fera* in citing the Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. IX, 1817, p. 447.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Golden Eagle and Barn Owl at Northville, Wayne Co., Mich.**—A short time ago a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) was caught at this place. It had dived down upon a flock of Quail and had become entangled in a thick growth of raspberry bushes, and a man standing near by rushed upon the monster bird and caught it alive. This is the first specimen of its kind ever taken in this part of Michigan, and according to all indications it had been in captivity before, for it is perfectly docile, and will devour its food in the presence of bystanders without fear. This Eagle not being in its full adult plumage I wrote to Dr. Elliott Coues upon the subject who, in reply, said, "If your Eagle is feathered down the shanks to the roots of the toes it is the Golden Eagle," which proves its identity beyond a doubt.

Sometime during the last days of October, 1898, a Barn Owl (*Strix pratineola*) was shot by Mr. Abraham Sheffield near Northville, Michigan. It has been mounted and is now in possession of Stark Bros., of that place. The Barn Owl is *very rare* in Michigan, and very few have been found in the State.—JAMES B. PURDY, *Plymouth, Michigan.*

**New Name for the Genus *Tetragonops*.**—*Tetragonops* Jardine (Edinb. New Phil. Journ. II, No. 2, Oct. 1855, 404), as a genus of American Barbets is preoccupied by *Tetragonops* Gerstäcker (Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, Feb. or March, 1855, 85), and I will propose in its stead *Pan*, the name of a mythological god of the forests. The two known species will then be *Pan rhamphastinus* (Jardine), and *Pan frautzii* (Scl.).—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Notes on the Myology of *Hemiprogne zonaris*.**—It might be supposed that the anatomical possibilities of so small a group as the Swifts had been exhausted, but that this is not the case is shown by an examination of *Hemiprogne zonaris*, for which I am indebted to Mr. C. B. Taylor of Jamaica. The cranium is typically cypseline, so are the wing muscles, although the deltoid is small, as in the majority of the true Swifts, there being an apparent tendency to reduction in the number

of wing muscles in birds which fly, so to speak, by main strength, and in which the humerus is reduced in length. The leg muscles are curious first by the absence of the *peroneus longus*, a muscle which runs from the head of the tibia to the upper end of the tarsus in Passeres, and second by the great simplification of the deep plantar tendons. In the Passeres, as we all know, one tendon flexes the first digit of the foot, while another with three branches flexes the three front toes. In the true Swifts, Macropterygidae, the tendon of the hind toe is attached by a short slip to the branch running to the fourth digit. In the other Swifts so far examined the two main tendons are completely fused for some distance although worked by two muscles. Now in *Hemiprocne* while the muscle which ordinarily works the front toes, the *flexor perforans*, is present, it has no separate tendon, but is attached to the muscle of the first digit, *flexor longus hallucis*, and is diverted to the work of pulling on its tendon, which as usual runs up over the outer side of the belly of the muscle. Below this single tendon sends off four slips, one to each digit, thus presenting the simplest condition possible and literally realizing Gadow's statement that the *flexor longus hallucis* is really a common flexor of all digits. If a good generic character is needed for *Hemiprocne*, here it is. — F. A. LUCAS, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Authority for the Combination *Cypseloides niger borealis*.** — In the Eighth Supplement to the A. O. U. Check-List (Auk, Jan., 1897, XIV, 126) the second reference under *Cypseloides niger borealis* is credited to Drew, Auk, Jan., 1885, II, 17. Turning to Mr. Ridgway's 'Catalogue of North American Birds,' it is seen at once that Mr. Drew was not the first to write *Cypseloides niger borealis*; and unless one still earlier be found, the proper quotation is Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Aug. 27, 1880, III, 188. — HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

***Oethœca frontalis* (Lafr.) and *Cardinalis granadensis* Lafr.** — In a paper published in the Revue Zoologique, 1847, p. 67, Lafresnaye described a number of birds from Peru, Colombia, etc., collected by M. Delattre, the types of which are now in the Philadelphia Academy. Most of these are well known, but two — *Tyrannula frontalis* and *Cardinalis granadensis* — have been generally overlooked, and neither name appears in the British Museum Catalogue of Birds.

*Tyrannula frontalis* was redescribed by Sclater as *Oethœca citrinifrons* (P. Z. S., 1862, 113), which name must of course be relegated to synonymy. *Cardinalis granadensis* from Colombia is probably a synonym of *C. phoeniceus* Bp. (type locality, Venezuela), though it should be considered if any subdivision of this species is deemed advisable. — WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia.*

***Pica pica hudsonica* in California.** — In August last the Black-billed Magpie was found abundantly about Alturas, Modoc County. I believe