

had it killed, mounted and placed in the store window, where I saw it and obtained from Mr. Smith this account of its curious capture.

Wilsonia mitrata. HOODED WARBLER.—Mr. W. R. Maxon finds this species every summer on the west slope of the "Stockbridge Hills," a few miles from the village of Oneida. He has observed them during the breeding season for three years and on June 24, 1898, secured a fine male in full plumage.

In addition to these new records the following seem worthy of mention :

Charadrius squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Between September 5 and 7, 1899, Egbert Bagg, Jr., and a companion killed several birds of this species on Verona Beach, Oneida Lake. Our second record.

Ardetta exilis. LEAST BITTERN.—I killed a young bird at Verona Beach, Sept. 1, 1898, and another was killed in the same town in the fall of 1897. Additional records. This bird may safely be put down as not uncommon near the western border of the county.

Tringa bairdii. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A young bird was shot on Verona Beach by Egbert Bagg, Jr., Sept. 4, 1897, and a second specimen at the same place Sept. 5, 1899. Our only previous knowledge was Mr. Henshaw's record at Locust Grove in 'The Auk,' Vol. II, page 384.

Colinus virginianus. BOB-WHITE.—Mr. W. R. Maxon writes me, "On June 11, 1897, a covey of young Quail, able only to run, was observed near Sherrill, Oneida Co. A few Quail remained all last summer (1897) in the neighborhood of the Oneida County house, where they were observed frequently by Mr. Percy Klock. Additional records.

Accipiter atricapillus. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.—This bird is not uncommon in Hamilton County, where I have observed it for several years during the month of May, and where I had the pleasure of taking a nest on May 9, 1898. This is our first breeding record.

Ammodramus savannarum passerinus. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—Mr. W. R. Maxon finds this bird common in the hills south of Oneida. He has taken several specimens in successive summers. Additional records.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus. TOWHEE.—A pair was taken in the town of Vienna, about two miles northeast of the village of North Bay, July 8, 1897. Our fourth record, but all the others were migrants.

Dendroica cærulea. CERULEAN WARBLER.—June 24, 1898, Mr. Maxon found these birds to the number of 25 or more inhabiting a piece of woods about five miles south of Oneida. He secured three specimens. In June, 1899, he found them in the same place and took two more. We had one previous record from Clinton.

Harporhynchus rufus. BROWN THRASHER.—July 8, 1897, I found these birds very common a few miles northeast of North Bay in the town of Vienna, evidently resident. Entered before as "occasional."—EGBERT BAGG, *Utica, N. Y.*

Some Necessary Changes in Nomenclature. — *Pan* (Richm. 1899, vice

Tetragonops, preoccupied) being preëmpted (Oken, Mamm. 1816), as I am informed by Dr. T. S. Palmer, the genus of Barbets formerly known as *Tetragonops* may be called *Semnoris*,¹ with *S. rhamphastinus* (Jard.) as the type. *Semnoris frantzii* (Scl.) of Costa Rica, is the only other species at present known.

Geothlypis velata (Vieill. 1807) should give way to *G. cucullata* (*Sylvia cucullata* Lath., Index Orn. II, 1790, 528) of earlier date. The Mexican species recently described by Salv. and Godm. (Ibis, 1889, 237) as *Geothlypis cucullata* thus requires a new name, and it is with pleasure that I propose that of *Geothlypis nelsoni*, after Mr. E. W. Nelson, who has so thoroughly explored Mexico in the past few years.

The Wryneck of South Africa, commonly called *Lynx pectoralis* Vigors (P. Z. S. Aug. 5, 1831, 93), should properly be known as *Lynx ruficollis* Wagler (Natürl. Syst. Amphibien, 1830, 118, footnote).

Phyllostrephus terrestris Swains. (Birds of Western Africa, I, March, 1837, 270, footnote) is the correct name for the species now known as *P. capensis* (Swains. Classif. Birds, II, July, 1837, 229).

Melanobucco Shelley, 1889, should give way to *Lybius* Hermann, 1783 (Tabula Affin. Anim., 217, 235), with 'Le Guifso Balito' of Buffon (*Loxia tridactyla* Gmel.) as type. The species of this genus are: *Lybius bidentatus* (Shaw), *L. æquatorialis* (Shelley), *L. melanopterus* (Peters), *L. levaillantii* (Vieill.), *L. macclounii* (Shelley), *L. leucocephalus* (De Fil.), *L. albicauda* (Shelley), *L. abbotti* (Richm.), *L. senex* (Reichenow), *L. leucogaster* (Bocage), *L. tridactylus* (Gmel.), *L. torquatus* (Dumont), *L. torquatus congicus* (Reichenow), *L. zombæ* (Shelley), *L. irroratus* (Cab.), *L. vieilloti* (Leach), and *L. undatus* (Rüppell).

Pithys Vieillot, 1823, for a genus of Ant Thrushes, is antedated by *Manikup* Desmarest (Hist. Nat. des Tangaras, text to pl. 66), 1805. The type is *Manikup albifrons* (Gmel.), with a subspecies *Manikup albifrons peruviana* (Tacz.).

Crypturus pileatus (Bodd. Dec. 1783, or later) is antedated (without doubt) by *Tinamus soui* Hermann, Tabula Affin. Anim., 1783, 164, 235, and the species will thus become *Crypturus soui* (Hermann). — CHARLES W. RICHMOND, Washington, D.C.

An Interesting Bit of Manuscript.—I have elsewhere explained how part of the edition of the Birds of the U. S. Exploring Expedition by Peale, was burned and that owing to the very small number of copies published, the volume became very scarce, especially in Europe where it was in great demand. The plates, which really did not appear until Cassin's edition of the Report came out, were supposed at the time to have been issued with Peale's volume.

In this connection the following inscription in Bonaparte's writing is of much interest. It is written on the cover of a copy of Bonaparte's 'Notes

¹Σεμνός, solemn; ὄρνις, bird.