

viduals of this Goose. The right coracoid was unlike the left, and the two birds differed greatly from each other in the form of these bones. I have recently had the opportunity of examining the skeletons of two adult males received from the New York Zoological Park. In both, the coracoids are symmetrical, alike, and of normal Anserine form. There can be little doubt that in Yarrell's specimens the coracoids were diseased and abnormal. Furthermore, Yarrell designated the coracoids as "clavicles," and the quotations of his description have given no hint of his erroneous use of this term.

Several other Anatine genera or groups of genera are strongly marked, such as the Mergansers (*Merginæ*), the Torrent Ducks (*Merganettinæ*), the Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsinæ*), and the Swans (*Cygninæ*). The last two are probably the most distinct. The Swans are distinguished by their bare lores, large number of neck vertebræ, very long necks, great size, and wholly white or black and white plumage.

*Anseranas* is in my opinion by far the most aberrant member of the Anseres. None of the other groups mentioned approach it in the number of unique distinctive characters, and there can be little doubt that it is entitled to family rank. It is surely better characterized than certain commonly recognized families of Gallinæ, Limicolæ, and Psittaci.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

***Sarkidiornis sylvicola* in British Guiana.**—I was very much interested in Mr. Crandall's note (*The Auk*, XXXVI, No. 3, July, 1919, p. 419) relative to the occurrence of *Sarkidiornis sylvicola* Ihering near Barcelona, Venezuela, in November, 1918, because I had previously learned of the presence of this species in British Guiana in the same year.

On July 12, 1918, Mr. James Rodway, Curator of the Georgetown Museum, wrote me that he had just received for the Museum "a pair of Ducks, *Sarcidiornis carunculata*, shot on the East Coast, but hitherto not recorded for the Colony." Upon my inquiry for further details, Mr. Rodway, under date of September 13, 1918, wrote: "In regard to the *Sarcidiornis* we have a pair shot on the East Coast, Dem. at Pln. Hope, by Mr. W. Mearns, who saw flocks of 25 or more and killed several for the table. He says they are excellent eating." In the meantime a note had been published in 'Timehri' (Vol. V, Third series, Aug., 1918, p. 168) stating that, through the kindness of Mr. W. Mearns of "Hope," the Museum had received a head of a male *Sarcidiornis carunculata*.

It is apparent from the dates of the records that the ducks were on the north coast of South America for at least five months, from July to November. So far as I know they have not been observed in Surinam. Von Berlepsch (*Nov. Zool.*, XV, 1908, p. 313), however, lists the species in his 'Birds of Cayenne' (ex Eyton).—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

**An Overlooked Record of the Trumpeter Swan.**—In 'The Auk,' Vol. XXXII, January, 1915, Mr. Henry K. Coale had a very interesting

article on the present status of the Trumpeter Swan in North America. In this he enumerates all the records of that bird that he could find, either from personal correspondence or from the literature at hand. Let me point out one notable omission. In the 'Wilson Bulletin,' September, 1902, p. 80, there is a record for the Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*) in April, 1900, from Jackson County, Ohio (Henninger, Birds of Middle Southern Ohio). The history of this specimen is as follows: The bird was shot on either April 18 or 19, 1900, near Wellston, Jackson Co., Ohio, and sent in the flesh to Mr. Oliver Davie, the well-known author and taxidermist of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Davie and I were good friends and talked about this specimen several times. Mr. Davie's identification was certainly correct. He mounted the bird and returned it to the owner, whose name I have forgotten, nor do I know what has become of the bird by this time.—W. F. HENNINGER, *New Bremen, Ohio.*

**Little Blue Heron on Long Island, N. Y.**—On April 5, 1919, I was shown a Little Blue Heron (*Florida cærulea*), which had been found dead, a day or two before, on the banks of the Nissequogue River, at Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y. The body was sent to me by express and received on April 11, 1919. I took it up to the American Museum of Natural History and found my identification was correct. It was too far gone to be mounted, but dissection proved it to be a male. The stomach was practically empty. It was in the blue plumage, and on April 5, when I first saw it, was in first-class condition. I foolishly did not take it with me, as I did not realize its rarity, and only wrote for it afterwards.

Eaton only gives four spring records for New York, viz.: "Lawrence (N. T.), April 3, 1885, Far Rockaway, L. I."; (Byram) Dutcher's Notes, April 7, 24, 1891, Shelter Island, L. I.; Dutcher's Notes, Montauk, L. I., April 20, 1898," and Binghamton, May 8-12, 1900. Miss Lillian Hyde.—ROBT. B. LAWRENCE, *New York City.*

**Wood Ibis in Massachusetts.**—Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. E. H. Forbush and the Massachusetts Commission on Fisheries and Game, the Boston Society of Natural History has been presented with a young Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana* Linné) taken at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, on November 26, 1918, by James A. Vincent.

This is the second record of the species for Massachusetts, and the fifth for New England; Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island each having one instance of its presence.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Society of Natural History.*

**Roseate Spoonbill in Utah.**—On July 2, 1919, a Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja ajaja* Linn.) was brought to me for identification. It had been killed at Wendover, Utah, by Joseph Condley and was one of five that appeared on his ranch. The specimen was a male and the skin is now in my collection.