

ences are that *tephronotum* is said to have the upper wing-coverts "rather blacker than the back," while in *pycrafti* they are browner, and that the under wing-coverts, said to be "vinous-chestnut, streaked with brown," in *tephronotum*, "the innermost ones and the axillaries yellowish," are largely whitish, streaked with dusky brown, in *pycrafti*.

If, however, we go back to the original description of *Glaucidium tephronotum* in Latin, we find that these differences are not so real after all: "subalaribus flavicanti-albidis, exterioribus vinascentibus et minute brunneo notatis: tetricibus alarum superioribus alisque dorso concoloribus, tetricibus majoribus primariisque paullo brunnescentibus."

Even in dimensions there is practically no difference between the two type specimens (the wing of *tephronotum* was given as 4.05 inches (= 102.8 mm.), that of *pycrafti*, 105 mm. (Bates); tail of *tephronotum*, 3 inches (= 76.2 mm.), of *pycrafti* 70 mm. (Bates). Our specimens from the Ituri region are slightly larger: wing ♂, 111, 115; ♀, 113, 120; tail ♂, 84, 82; ♀, 82, 87.

There can scarcely be any doubt, I feel, of the identity of the two species in question, *Glaucidium tephronotum* having been erroneously attributed to the South American fauna. This is an exact parallel to the case of *Accipiter castanilius*, described by Bonaparte² from a specimen in the Verreaux collection, presumably from South America. Dr. Sharpe believed it to be indigenous to New Granada, and even referred it in the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum' to the Neotropical genus *Micrastur*, notwithstanding the fact that it had since been redescribed from West Africa as *Astur macroleides*, by Hartlaub.³ To such an oversight, in these days of specialization any of us is liable.

The range of *Glaucidium tephronotum* may now be stated, in view of the specimens from the Upper Congo: Forests of Lower Guinea from the River Ja, Southern Cameroon, eastward to the Nepoko River, in the Ituri District. Since the type locality 'South America' is erroneous, I designate as the type locality, if, indeed, it does not become so automatically: Bitye, S. Cameroon, where Bates rediscovered the species.—JAMES P. CHAPIN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York*.

A Kingbird's Unusual Nesting Site.—While visiting Seaside Park, N. J., during the early part of July, 1919, I found a Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) nesting on the top of a street electric light reflector, the light being in use every night. The nest contained three young birds and was placed between and attached to the two insulated wires which supplied current to the light, the bottom of it resting on the top of the reflector.

As far as could be ascertained without disturbing the young, the nest externally was constructed mainly of string and broken pieces of fishing line which were attached to the wires and formed a kind of basket in which

² Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1853, p. 598.

³Journ. für Orn., 1855, p. 354.

the lining had been placed. It is interesting to note that no other light in the immediate vicinity presented just the same conditions that made the building of this nest possible.

With the exception of some small Norway Poplars and low bushes there are no trees in this section of the country which probably accounts for the choice of such an unusual nesting site.—A. C. GARDNER, *Wilmington, Del.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Virginia.—On September 19, 1919, while in company with Dr. B. H. Warren at Wallop's Island, Virginia, we noticed a pair of Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) associating with a small flock of the common Kingbirds, and Dr. Warren secured one of them. Their actions, while similar to those of the common species, were sufficiently different to attract our attention. So far as I am aware this is the first record for the State.—THOMAS H. JACKSON, *West Chester, Pa.*

Note on the Name *Gazzola Bonaparte*.—Walden (Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., 8, 1872, p74) has clearly shown that *Gazzola Bonaparte* is a synonym or *Graucalus* authors. Unfortunately Walden did not rename Bonaparte's genus and no subsequent author appears to have proposed a substitute, therefore I propose, *Nesocorax* with *Gazzola typica Bonaparte* as the type. The two species will then stand as: *Nesocorax typica* (Bonaparte) and *Nesocorax unicolor* (Rothschild and Hartert).—J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

Magpies and Live Stock.—The writer was interested in the note in the April number of 'The Auk' (XXXVIII, 1921, p 276) concerning attacks on sheep by Magpies. Some notes on this subject in the writer's possession may be of interest also.

Mr. A. H. Schatz, a former resident in the Black Hills, of South Dakota, related to me some years ago the following facts. John White, a farmer living in the foot hills of the Black Hills, had a cow which was old and weak. In the severe winter of 1914-15 Magpies alighted upon her back and pecked at the rectum until it was deeply gouged out, and it became necessary to shoot the animal. This was the only instance of the kind to occur that winter in that locality, so far as Mr. Schatz knew. In the winter of 1915-16 the Magpies continued this habit on other animals, and it became so widespread that there was general talk of organizing a crusade against these birds. Mr. Schatz was explicit in his statement that most of these attacks were made upon healthy animals.

I have no later reports concerning the habit in these birds of the Black Hills region, but I have on file a newspaper clipping dated from Ainsworth, Nebraska, December 23, 1919, from which the following extracts are taken: "Over on Plum Creek near the Charlie Edwards place, a large number of cattle and horses have been kept every winter because the country is quite well sheltered with trees, and the surface is hilly, thus