

Kittlitz, and *Pteroptochos megapodius* Kittlitz, the last now known as *Hylactes megapodius*. It has been used for the group including *Pteroptochos rubecula* Kittlitz, which has been considered the type, evidently from Gray (List Gen. Birds, 1841, p. 25). The latter author, however, one year earlier (List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 19) designated *Pteroptochos megapodius* Kittlitz as the type. Since this is apparently the earliest designation, the generic name *Pteroptochos* becomes a synonym of *Hylactes* King, and the group including *Pteroptochos rubecula* is without a name. It may, therefore, be called *Scelorchilus* (σκελόχος, crus ὄρχιλος, regulus), with *Pteroptochos rubecula* Kittlitz as type. Its two species will consequently stand as *Scelorchilus rubecula* (Kittlitz), and *Scelorchilus albicollis* Kittlitz.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The Generic Name *Euscarthmus* Wied.—In looking up the status of some South American genera of birds a year or two ago, the writer noticed that the generic name *Euscarthmus* Wied (Beiträge Naturg. Bras., III, Abt. 2, 1831, p. 945) was apparently misapplied. Further investigation confirmed this impression, and it seems now worth while to put the facts into print. The genus *Euscarthmus* was originally instituted for the following five species:

Euscarthmus meloryphus Wied=*Hapalocercus meloryphus* (Wied).

Euscarthmus nidipendulus Wied.

Euscarthmus superciliaris Wied=*Habrura pectoralis* (Vieillot).

Euscarthmus cinereicollis Wied—*Notorchilus auricularis* (Vieillot).

Euscarthmus orbitatus Wied.

The name has commonly been used for the group of which *Euscarthmus nidipendulus* Wied is the type; but Gray (List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 32), who seems to have been the first author to designate its type, selected *Euscarthmus meloryphus* Wied, which is the currently accepted type of *Hapalocercus* Cabanis (Archiv. f. Naturg., XIII, pt. 1, Heft 2, 1847, p. 254). According to this the generic name *Euscarthmus* must be transferred to the group now called *Hapalocercus*, to displace the latter term as it is many years prior, and its type species known as *Euscarthmus meloryphus* Wied; while the group that has heretofore passed as *Euscarthmus*, being thus bereft of its only name, may be known as *Euscarthmornis* (εὐσκαρθμῶς, celeriter saliens; ὄρνις; avis), and the type species, *Euscarthmus nidipendulus* Wied, as *Euscarthmornis nidipendulus* (Wied).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Crows Building in Low Willows.—We found a Crow's nest in a willow thicket about ten feet from the ground, on May 28, 1922. The situation surprised us, as the Crow usually builds very high, and there were high trees within a few hundred yards. We thought that the presence of an abundant food supply, in the shape of a dead cow, within twenty-