

steeple discovered the young Owls and attacked them with sticks, driving at least one of them out into the street below, where it was injured. Mr. Thornton Burgess investigated and sent the bird to Miss Coburn's bird hospital at Sixteen Acres, where it has convalesced and become a great pet. In comparatively recent years a Barn Owl has now and then been reported in or near Springfield, so that undoubtedly they have nested here for some time.

The outstanding bird of this year's spring migration was a male Prothonotary Warbler discovered by Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., of the Smith College faculty, in a swampy woodland on the southern edge of Northampton on May 27. We both visited the location next day and were rewarded by finding the bird still there, singing continuously.

On June 3 both of us visited the swamp land in that section of Old Deerfield, Franklin County, known as "The Bars." Along the eastern edge, well lined with undergrowth and thickets we had an unusual observation for the region in a male Yellow-breasted Chat, that gave us a number of his characteristic and inimitable calls and notes. Bobolinks we found thereabouts in goodly numbers.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.*

**The Generic Name Calao.**—Bonnaterre in his 'Tableau Encyclopédique,' Ornithologie I, 1792, p. 300-307, 399-402, lists the Hornbills under Linne's generic name *Buceros*, and calls them "Calao" as a French vernacular name. On the other hand, in his key to the genera (l. c., introduction, p. LXXXVIII) he calls the Hornbills by the generic name *Calao*, and the vernacular name "Buceros." I personally assume that an erroneous transposition of names has occurred in the latter place, but Dr. C. W. Richmond believes that the generic name *Calao* has thus been established according to the requirements of nomenclature. In the 'Nomenclator Animalium' (Berlin 1927, p. 489) Bonnaterre's generic name has also been accepted.

As the typical species for Bonnaterre's genus has not yet been fixed, I select *Buceros rhinoceros* Linn. as its type. *Calao* thereby becomes an absolute synonym of *Buceros* Linn. with the same type species.

In the year 1850, Bonaparte introduced the genus *Calao* for some of the East Indian Hornbills, but to the same group of birds Reichenbach (in 1849) had already given the name *Rhyticeros*. There is some doubt about the publication of Reichenbach's 'Avium Syst. Nat.' and some authors have assumed that the name *Rhyticeros* was not published before 1852 or 1853. But Dr. C. W. Richmond kindly informs me that the actual date of publication of plate L of the 'Av. Syst. Nat.' was December, 1849.

In consequence the nomenclature and synonymy of the two genera will be as follows:

#### GENUS *Buceros* LINNÆUS

*Buceros* LINNÆUS, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, v. I, p. 104. Type (by subsequent design.): *Buceros rhinoceros* LINNÆUS.

*Calao* BONNATERRE, 1792, Tableau Encycl. méth., Ornithologie, I, p. LXXXVIII. Type (by subsequent designation in the present paper): *Buceros rhinoceros* LINNÆUS.

GENUS *Rhyticeros* REICHENBACH

*Rhyticeros* REICHENBACH (Dec.) 1849, Av. Syst. Nat. pl. L. Type (by monotypy): *Buceros undulatus* SHAW = *Rhyticeros plicatus undulatus* (SHAW).

*Calao* BONAPARTE, 1850, Conspec. Gen. Av., I, p. 90. Type (by subsequent designation, Salvadori, 1880, Orn: Pap. Mol. I, p. 392): *Buceros plicatus* LATHAM [nec *Calao* Bonnaterre 1791].—ERNST MAYR, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York*.

**Belted Kingfishers wintering in the Yellowstone National Park.—**

Although the snowfall is fairly heavy in the Yellowstone Park, and the winters are long and cold, many of the streams that receive hot water from the numerous hot springs and geysers remain open all winter and do not freeze. While this heat is sufficient to prevent freezing, it is not great enough to be unpleasant to the trout living in these streams. Neither is the comparatively small amount of mineral matter in the hot water injurious to the fish in any way.

Since there are trout in the water, and since there is no ice, Belted Kingfishers can remain all winter and secure ample food unhampered by the severe cold. Every year there are Kingfishers wintering along the Gibbon, Firehole, Gardiner and Yellowstone Rivers within the boundaries of the Yellowstone Park. The coldest days (as measured by the official government Fahrenheit thermometers) on which I knew these Kingfishers were present were: Jan. 22, 1915, 8 degrees below zero; Jan. 25, 1915, 18 degrees below; Jan. 31, 1918, 32 degrees below; Feb. 19, 1918, 17 degrees below; Jan. 11, 1921, 15 degrees below; Dec. 14, 1922, 16 degrees below; Jan. 30, 1923, 12 degrees below. Although these birds were less often seen during stormy weather, many of them were actually seen, or heard, during snowstorms.

With such an array of observations as this at extreme low temperatures throughout so many different years, it becomes evident that these winter occurrences are the regular thing and not mere accidental happenings. The majority of these winter birds were males, and every one was full of life and vigor, even on the coldest and stormiest days. Naturally, the extreme temperatures occurred during the night when the birds were roosting. Possibly, the Kingfishers slept in their nest burrows in gravel banks where they would be sheltered, and the temperature higher than it was outside.

I believe that additional observations will show that Belted Kingfishers will winter wherever there are fish to be had, no matter how cold the temperature, or stormy the weather.—M. P. SKINNER, *Long Beach, Calif.*