

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.*