

The old axillars were retained by some birds until all but the primaries and rectrices were completed. In some birds the auriculars were shed after the rest of the head had received its new quota of feathers. The molting on the breast was irregular in only one bird. Practically all the birds exhibited great regularity in their molting areas. The proximal remiges were shed and regained quickly, but the distal four were lost in regular order and slowly redeveloped. Those feathers with stiff quills were the slowest to grow. In nearly all the birds, the secondaries were either all old or all new; in only four was it seen that the central secondaries, the 4th and 5th, were old while all the others were fully developed, except one third and one sixth. The median body feathers were shed and grown before the laterals, both dorsal and ventral, as along the spine before the side areas. These developments agree with the dispositions of the primary pteryral tracts in a nestling, but no opportunity was offered to study the sequence of development of the primary feather tracts in grackles.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*.

Notes on the Duck Hawk in Ashland County, Ohio.—An immature female Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) was shot on the Dr. Hess and Clark Research Farm located two and one-half miles east of Ashland, on September 29, 1944. This specimen constitutes the first known county record. The skin was preserved and deposited in the Biological Collection of Ashland College.

The specimen was examined by Dr. Paul D. Harwood of Dr. Hess and Clark Incorporated and yielded the following parasites:

An immature strigeid trematode which could not be identified further was found in the intestines.

Six specimens of *Cladotaenia foxi* McIntosh, 1940 were found in the intestines. Duck Hawks probably acquire this infection by eating mice since the intermediate host of *C. foxi* was found experimentally to be a mouse (McIntosh, Proc. Helminth. Soc. Wash., 7: 71-74, 1940). This parasite is not known to occur in any definitive host other than the Duck Hawk. The present record constitutes the third time it has been taken from this falcon (Guthrie, J. E. and P. D. Harwood, Amer. Jour. Vet. Res., 2: 108-116, 1941).

Eight nematodes that are tentatively identified as *Synhimantus laticeps* (Rudolphi, 1819) were found in the proventriculus. This is believed to be the first record of this form in the western hemisphere, although it has been reported many times from hawks and owls of Europe, Asia and Africa. The available material differs slightly from descriptions of Old World material in certain body proportions, but until additional material is available, it is believed preferable to refer these specimens to *S. laticeps*. A conspicuous area of inflammation was noticeable at the region of attachment of these nematodes.—NORMAN A. PREBLE, *Department of Biology, Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio*.

On the type of *Cassicus melanurus* Cassin.—Many years ago, Cassin described a new species of cacique which supposedly came from Guayaquil in Ecuador, a most unlikely place for a forest-haunting bird. The locality, according to Cassin, was written on the original label in the hand of Victor Massena, Prince d'Essling. The bird formed part of the Rivoli Collection (Massena was also the Duc de Rivoli) which was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Thomas B. Wilson in 1860.

Cassin described the bird in the Proceedings of the Academy in 1867, (p. 66) noting that the tail was entirely black, as were the under tail-coverts, and that the specimen differed from other known species of caciques by having "a wide band immediately above the under tail coverts, yellow."

In 1899 (Proceedings A. N. S. P.) Stone reviewed the types of birds in the Academy's collection and, when dealing with *C. melanurus*, completely ignored its wholly black tail and relegated it, without comment, to the synonymy of *Cassicus cela flavicrissus* Selater. That it should be a synonym of that bird is impossible for all forms of *C. cela* have a bicolored tail, yellow on the basal part, black on the distal. Hellmayr, following Stone, also placed *melanurus* in the synonymy of *flavicrissus*, but in a footnote, remarked on the wholly black tail as a reason for doubting Stone's allocation (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 10: 27, 1937).

Recently I became interested in this type and, when I found it could not be matched by any known species, had it relaxed. It was quickly apparent that the "wide band immediately above the under tail coverts, yellow" had been ingeniously glued in. Without the yellow on the under parts, the specimen is a perfectly good example of *Archiplanus l. leucoramphus* (Bonaparte), known from Colombia and eastern Ecuador. It should of course, be placed in the synonymy of that bird, which was described in 1845.

Zimmer's *A. l. peruvianus* is said to have the concealed white collar confined to the neck but in Cassin's type this collar is very much more extensive, showing "*melanurus*" definitely to be a synonym of the nominate form. Fortunately all this results in no nomenclatorial changes.—RODOLPHE MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Forster's Tern in North Carolina.—Regarding the Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*), the revised (1942) edition of 'Birds of North Carolina' (Pearson, Brimley, and Brimley) records only five instances of its occurrence in the state, all in the autumn. "The Forster's Tern," it states, ". . . is today apparently one of the rarest of our terns" and is "known to occur only as a rare autumn migrant." With this in mind, the following observation should be of interest.

The mainland of eastern North Carolina ends in a narrow coastal strip of marshes and sounds, through which runs the Inland Waterway on its course between New York and Jacksonville. Seaward from the Waterway, protecting it from the fury of the Atlantic Ocean, lie the offshore island beaches, a principal feature of the middle eastern seaboard. Wrightsville Beach, fifty miles northeast of the South Carolina border, and seven miles east of Wilmington, North Carolina, is a typical habitat of this sort.

On February 2, 1941, while crossing the bridge and causeway over Wrightsville Sound, I noticed two medium-sized terns with deeply forked tails, feeding in the marsh area. Their bills were mostly black and their eyes were surrounded by black areas on the sides of their heads. I noted them as Forster's Terns pending further confirmation. The next day, February 3, I visited Carolina Beach, ten miles farther south. Along a stretch of outer beach five miles long, I saw about twenty birds with the same characteristics. My next trip to the seacoast in the Wilmington area was on February 7, 1941, when I visited it in the vicinity of Fort Fisher near the mouth of the Cape Fear River. There I saw five or six birds, of which one, an immature female Forster's Tern, was collected. When I returned to Wrightsville Beach on February 10, there were five birds present. The specimen was added to the Fuertes Memorial collection at Cornell University where its identification was confirmed by Dr. Arthur A. Allen.—GERALD ROGERS, CAPT., A. C., *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.*

Canada Jay in Connecticut.—On December 30, 1944, while hunting in the highlands of North Colebrook, Connecticut, less than a mile south of the Massachu-