

showed Gram-negative, capsulated, pleomorphic rods. A physiologic saline suspension of this growth was made and injected intraperitoneally into a mouse. This mouse was kept in a cage and observed periodically. On the eighth day the mouse died. Upon performing an autopsy on the mouse, typical necrotic foci of the liver were observed. A glucose-blood-cystein agar (Difco) was inoculated with material taken from the liver. This was incubated at 37° C. for four days. After four days a Gram stain was made of the growth and Gram-negative tularemia rods were seen under the microscope. A positive reaction for tularemia was obtained. This would seem to be the first record of tularemia occurring in the Red-tailed Hawk. Further work is being carried on to detect tularemia in other birds in this area.—MITSURU NAKAMURA, *Dept. of Bacteriology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.*

A Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, that did not Abandon her Nest.—On May 17, 1941, four men on a road maintenance crew were breaking granite boulders that obstructed a road which paralleled Ampersand Brook in Harrietstown, Franklin County, New York. One particular rock was so big it had to be tapped and blasted. After the rock was drilled, two sticks of 40 per cent dynamite were placed in the hole. The charge when exploded blew big and little pieces of granite all over the place.

Seven feet from where the men had been working with the drill stood a hardwood tree about eight inches in diameter. As the men moved rock fragments off the road, a larger than average piece was pushed to within two feet of the hardwood tree. At this point a grouse flew up from a nest situated at the base of the tree and so exposed as to be in a line between the tree and the rock. She had stayed on her nest for about four hours while men drilled and blasted, but a three-foot high fragment of rock rolled to within a foot and a half of her nest was too much. Nevertheless, she came back and nine of the ten eggs hatched about two weeks later.—C. W. SEVERINGHAUS, *Wildlife Research Laboratory, Delmar, New York.*

On the Name *Francolinus sephaena spilogaster* Salvadori.—In 1934 when Grant and Mackworth-Praed revised the races of *Francolinus sephaena* (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 54: 170-173, 1934) they remarked that “. . . existing names have been used without taking into consideration the essential points in the original descriptions.”

Then they synonymize the name *F. s. spilogaster* Salvadori, that was currently in use for the “stripe-bellied” bird from eastern Abyssinia and British Somaliland, with *F. s. grantii* which ordinarily lacks these stripes. They then propose the new name *F. s. somaliensis* for the form with ventral chestnut-brown stripes from British Somaliland.

They say that in the original description they found no reference to ventral chocolate stripes and are surprised to find the description applies to a “plain-bellied” form. However, in looking up the original description of *spilogaster* (Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 26: 541, 1888) I find two different mentions, both on page 541, of ventral streaking as follows:

“. . . pectore maculis scapalibus castaneis . . .” (breast marked with chestnut) and “. . . e che somigli specialmente al *F. kirki*, avendo come questo le macchie longitudinali castagne sul mezzo delle piume delle parti inferiori . . .” (it may look similar to *F. kirki* in having like it the longitudinal chestnut spots upon the middle of the feathers of the underparts).

And if this were not enough to establish the fact of ventral striping, Ogilvie Grant (*Ibis*, 1890: 347) borrowed the type of *F. spilogaster* and compared it with *F. kirki*