

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*

(= *F. s. rovuma*, a form of this species with distinct ventral stripes). He remarks that in plumage there is no difference and the type of *spilogaster* differs from *kirki* only in its greater size.

In their later review of this species, Grant and Mackworth-Præd (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 66: 74-77, 1946) divide these francolins into two species, on the basis of whether or not they have ventral stripes. Here too, the name *spilogaster* is left in the synonymy of *grantii* and characterized as without chocolate spots or stripes below. Irrespective of the advisability of dividing these birds into two species, which is more than doubtful, both in Salvadori's original description and in Ogilvie Grant's comments on the re-examination of the type, *spilogaster* has brownish stripes on the underparts and is not a "plain-bellied" bird.

A further point must be made. In the case of species, the type (not the description of the type) is all important in determining the allocation of a name, but in the study of subspecies, which deals with populations, it is the composition of the population at the type locality which is important. The type itself may be aberrant, and we must use the average characters of the birds at the type locality.—A. L. RAND, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

A Summer Record of Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius a. americanus*, in Florida.—The Long-billed Curlew is now so rarely seen on the Atlantic coast that all records of its occurrence are worth reporting. At approximately 5:15 p. m. on July 8, 1949, the writer, accompanied by Gustav Hall and Dean Leach, observed a curlew on the beach along the Eddie Rickenbacker Causeway which connects Miami, Florida, with Virginia Key across Biscayne Bay. With a 14-power spotting scope this bird was watched for about 15 minutes, after which Leach crawled through scrubby vegetation to within ten feet before it took wing. The large size of this bird, the exceptionally long, decurved bill (about 7 inches) and the absence of a distinct dark line from the bill through the eye served to identify it as a Long-billed Curlew. The bird was feeding with several dowitchers, *Limnodromus griseus*, Ruddy Turnstones, *Arenaria i. morinella*, and Black-bellied Plovers, *Squatarola squatarola*. The curlew was not present on the following morning when the group returned to study it further.—FLOYD B. CHAPMAN, *Ohio Division of Wildlife, Columbus, Ohio.*

Another Nest of the Smooth-billed Ani, *Crotophaga ani*, in Florida.—The only known nesting records of this species in Florida have been published by Sprunt (Auk, 56: 335, 1939) and Dilley (Auk, 65: 313, 1948). Sprunt found it nesting in the Miami area, and Dilley in the vicinity of Clewiston and at Moore Haven. On July 6, 1949, while driving southward on Florida State highway A1A, the writer observed an Ani on a telegraph wire at the Golden Strand Hotel, just north of Surfside and about five miles north of Miami Beach. The bird permitted close observation with binoculars and 14-power telescope for about 20 minutes and it was easily identified. Dean Leach, Gustav Hall and I located the manager of the hotel, Mr. William Myers, and were advised by him that the Anis had a nest in a tree at the southwest corner of the hotel. The nest was rather bulky, appeared to be composed entirely of grasses and was about 15 feet from the ground. Neither of the birds was at the nest. It was impossible to make further observations that day but on the following morning the site was revisited, and Mr. Myers kindly permitted the group to enter the hotel and observe the nest about eight feet from a lower window. One of the birds was sitting on the nest. While the party watched, this bird left for a few minutes, then it or its