

The birds were adult and juvenile Broad-tailed Hummingbirds (*Selasphorus platycercus*) and the estimated number of individuals involved was 20–25. The feeding bottles used were half-ounce vials with a one-tenth inch hole drilled in the cap, which excluded any feeders, insect or avian, except hummingbirds. Six bottles were hung in a row on a standard at each of three stations about 100 yards apart. For several days, until the birds were accustomed to the set-up, the regular 50–50 sucrose syrup was placed in all bottles. Then in succession each of the sweeteners listed above was tested against sucrose on each stand—three bottles of sucrose alternating with three of the test syrup. Output was measured each morning, bottles refilled and the order changed. Each test syrup was used for two days. Finally all six kinds of syrup were offered together for two days. Without going into details the result in round numbers on a scale of 10 was as follows: sucrose 10; dextrose 8; levulose 5; galactose 1; maltose 0; saccharin 0. Previous experiments had indicated that a 50–50 sucrose syrup was preferred to weaker mixtures and to various solutions involving honey and orange juice. This experiment tends to confirm the conclusion that this syrup is the most desirable for hummingbird feeding.—WALKER VAN RIPER *Denver Museum of Natural History*.

The Spelling of *Notharchus macrorhynchos hyperrhynchus* (Sclater).—Peters' "Check-List of Birds of the World" is so remarkably free of errors in the spelling of names that ornithologists tend to follow it uncritically. To prevent further perpetuation of an error in the name of a neotropical puffbird listed as "*Notharchus macrorhynchos hyperrhynchus* (Sclater)" (*op. cit.*, 6: 10, 1948), attention is called to the fact that the spelling of the subspecific name should be "*hyperrhynchus*". The omission of the middle "h" must have been a typographical error or pen-slip, for Peters cites as the original source of the name, using the correct spelling, "*Bucco hyperrhynchus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 23, 1855 (1856), p. 193, pl. 105". Until Peters' book Sclater's spelling was consistently used in the literature (see Cory, *Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool Ser.*, 13, pt. 2, no. 2: 391, 1919).—EUGENE EISENMANN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

A Yellow Mutant of the Evening Grosbeak.—On Oct. 29, 1957, in my yard at Canaan, Conn., there appeared among a flock of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) that we were feeding, a single individual that was mainly so bright yellow in coloring that it stood out from the other birds very strikingly. My wife and I watched it from a distance of about ten feet, and I studied the details of its coloring with a 7x binocular.

The head, neck, back and entire underparts were a brilliant, clear yellow. Except for a few black speckles on the crown, there was nothing of the dark colors on the head and body that normal individuals show. The wings and tail were the normal black and white of a male Evening Grosbeak, though it seemed to me that the white patch in the wings was somewhat larger than in the other male birds near it. Except for the larger size and heavier bill, the bird suggested a summer male American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*).—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Box 141, Canaan, Conn.*

Unilateral Microphthalmia in *Quiscalus quiscula* and Synophthalmia in *Mimus polyglottos*.—In the course of artificially incubating more than two thousand eggs of more than one hundred native bird species over a period of six years only two teratological specimens have come to my attention. On May 25, 1955 there hatched in my incubator a Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) with apparently no right eye and with the upper bill crossing the normal lower one toward the right.