

apparently extends south to Jalapa and *P. m. fuliginosus* extends north to Orizaba. The populations between these two localities are considered here to be intergrades.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for making available the specimens of *Psilorhinus morio* in the United States National Museum.—JOHN DAVIS, *Moore Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, December 8, 1950.*

**The Original Description of the Fossil Bird *Cryptornis antiquus*.**—Lambrecht in 1921 (*Fossilium Catalogus*, I, pt. 12, Aves, 89) lists "*Cryptornis antiquus* Milne-Edwards," giving reference to the work of that author and to appropriate synonymy. In his later volume, *Handbuch der Palaeornithologie* (1933:630), Lambrecht gives the same references and authority, with a four-line summary of the characters of this uncertainly known species.

The bird in question, a partial skeleton, was first brought to attention by Laurillard in the final plate of the Atlas for d'Orbigny's *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*, the plate, issued in 1847 without a number, showing the bird three-fourths natural size. It is labelled "Espèce d'Alcedo des carrières des environs de Paris." Paul Gervais in *Zoologie et Paléontologie Françaises* (1852:409), described the specimen definitely as *Centropus ? antiquus*, and figured it again, life size, in plate 49, figure 1. This is a valid description so that the specific name dates from this point. Milne-Edwards in his *Recherches Anatomiques et Paléontologiques Oiseaux Fossiles de la France* (vol. 2, 1870:371) described the specimen more fully under the heading "*Cryptornis antiquus*, nov. gen.," with references to Laurillard and Gervais. His conclusion was that the species was not a member of the Cuculidae, as had been suggested doubtfully by Gervais, but that it was nearest to the African hornbills and should be placed immediately after them in the separate genus that he proposed. In plate 175 he gives an illustration of the bird life-size and here indicates it in the legend as "Squelette du *Cryptornis antiquus* (A. Edwards), *Centropus ? Antiquus* (P. Gervais)."

Lambrecht very evidently was misled by the statements last given, and so attributed both genus and species to Milne-Edwards although properly the name should be given as *Cryptornis antiquus* (Gervais). Since Lambrecht's volume is our standard reference on fossil birds, it is desirable to note this correction to avoid future repetition of the error, particularly since the data are available only in large library centers.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., December 20, 1950.*

**Notes on the Birds of Brazos County, Texas.**—In 1940, Davis (*Condor*, 42:81-85) published a list of birds of Brazos County, Texas. Such a local list is useful, especially in Texas where suitable works of wider scope are lacking. Between 1940 and 1951 additional data have come to our attention which seem worthy of record.

**Permanent residents.**—No observations have been recorded, at least lately, of the Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nesting in Brazos County. Probably the species should be listed as a winter visitant. The Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is reported by old-timers to have occurred in the county and restocked birds (*M. g. intermedia*) now are found within a few miles of the northern boundary. A King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) was observed near the Little Brazos River on July 26, 1950. The Belted Kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon*) is regularly seen, although it is not common. The Boat-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus*) which Davis (*loc. cit.*) listed as a somewhat "rare" vagrant in 1940, now is a common resident. It occurs in large flocks and breeding colonies have been located just across the county line in Burleson County.

**Summer visitants.**—Yellow-crowned Night Herons (*Nyctanassa violacea*) seen in late April in the Navasota River bottoms gave every indication of nesting. They are often seen in summer and probably are more than migrants here. The Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) is heard regularly in late April (April 15-30, 1950) and probably breeds. The breeding of the Inca Dove (*Scarfadella inca*) in Brazos County has been reported by Fitch (*Auk*, 65, 1948:455-456), but it has not been noted since that time. The Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) has been observed in late spring at the college airport and should be investigated for a change in status from that of a winter visitant. Grasshopper Sparrows (*Ammodramus savannarum*) are heard abundantly in spring (April 28, 1950) and probably breed here.

**Migrant species.**—Several of the following species probably are more regular migrants than the meager observations indicate. Four specimens of the Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) were collected