

to no doubt, for they are accompanied by the skin of the female parent, which was shot on the nest. Mr. Maynard had the specimens directly from the collector, a young man by the name of Lapham.

If no mistake has been made in the authentication of the alleged eggs of *P. autumnalis* (= *falcinellus*) from Florida (see B. B. & R., Water Birds, Vol. I, p. 96), both species of Glossy Ibis breed together in that State. The *P. guarana* has not been previously found breeding east of the Mississippi, as far as I can ascertain.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Red Phalarope in the District of Columbia.—A Correction.—In 'The Auk' for January, 1886, the writer noted the occurrence of a Northern Phalarope on the eastern branch of the Potomac River, near Washington, in October, 1885. The statements made at that time regarding the capture and identity of the bird were given on the authority of the collector, Mr. Webster, who then had the specimen. A short time ago the bird in question came into the possession of the National Museum (catalogue number 109,213) and has been identified as a young specimen of the Red Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulicarius*). In making this correction I at the same time add this rare species to our avian fauna.—HUGH M. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.*

***Ægialitis meloda circumcincta* on the Atlantic Coast.**—During a recent hurried visit to the Museum of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, N. J., I noticed, in looking over the beautifully mounted Scott collection of birds, two specimens, male and female, in adult spring plumage, of the Belted Piping Plover, taken by Mr. W. E. D. Scott at Long Beach, Barnegat Bay, N. J., in April, 1877. On referring to the series of skins two other specimens were found, taken at the same time and place as the above, in which the pectoral band was complete but narrow. The specimens first mentioned above have the pectoral band broad and continuous—typical representatives of var. *circumcincta*.

In the same collection I found also two skins of typical *circumcincta* taken by Mr. Nathan Clifford Brown, on the Scarborough marshes, near Portland, Maine, respectively May 17, 1878, and May 2, 1880. This in a series of thirteen specimens of the Piping Plover taken on the Atlantic Coast, contained in the Museum of Princeton College, four were typical of var. *circumcincta*. These specimens appear to have been unrecorded till briefly mentioned by me in the 'Additions and Corrections' to my 'Revised List of the Birds of Massachusetts,' recently published in the 'Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History,' Vol. I, No. 7.

Mr. Ridgway and Dr. Brewer (Water Birds of North America, Vol. I, 1884, pp. 161, 163) mention this variety as occasionally occurring along the Atlantic Coast, though mainly restricted to the Missouri River region. Mr. Cory (A Naturalist in the Magdalen Islands, 1878, p. 61), however, has recorded it as "abundant" in the Magdalen Islands, and judged it

“possible that its range may extend to *Anticosti*, or even to *Labrador*,” he believing that many of the migrants of this species he saw at the Magdalens came from further north.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

Bonasa umbellus in the Alpine Region of South Carolina.—The more recent writers on South Carolinian ornithology have regarded the occurrence of the Ruffed Grouse in the State as an open question. While on an ornithological tour to the mountainous portions of Pickens County, during the past summer, I had a good opportunity to learn something of its local abundance and distribution. About Mt. Pinnacle (the highest point in the State, 3,436 feet) and Table Rock (3,000 feet), I found it a common bird, ranging from the valleys of the Saluda and Oolenoe up the mountain sides to their summits. Later in the season I traced the ‘Pheasant’ to the King’s Mountain chain (a part of which lies in York County), where, although not common, it is well known to everyone. Several years ago I saw a mounted specimen in the collection of the late Dr. Marshall of Greenville, which was said to have been taken in that county. From the foregoing, it is reasonable to infer that the habitat of the Ruffed Grouse in South Carolina is co-extensive with the Alpine region of the northwestern border counties—a wedge-shaped area, extending from King’s Mountain on the east to the Georgia line on the west, having a length of about one hundred and fourteen miles, and a breadth of from eight to twenty-one miles.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

The Type Specimen of *Colinus ridgwayi*.—In my recent paper on this species (*Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. I, No. 7, p. 276*) I referred to the original type specimen of the Masked Bob-white (*Colinus ridgwayi*) as being in the collection of Mr. F. Stephens. I was subsequently informed that it had been sent to the British Museum, and on the strength of this information added an *erratum* to this effect. I have now learned that the specimen is not in the collection of the British Museum but in that of Mr. G. Frean Morcom, of Chicago, who recently purchased it of Mr. Stephens.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

A Red-headed Black Vulture.—During my first visit to Charleston, South Carolina, in May, 1883, I was one day watching the Black Vultures which, at certain hours, congregated by hundreds in the streets and on the house tops about the city market, when my attention was attracted to one that differed from all others of its kind that I had hitherto seen in having the entire bill yellow and the bare skin of the head and neck uniformly red, similar to, but of a duller tint than, the head of *Cathartes aura*. That the bird was not a Turkey Buzzard but, on the contrary, either a Black Vulture or something very near it, was evident from its flight and the shape of the wings and tail. I suspected that it might be a hybrid, but there was no way of securing the specimen at the time and I never saw it again.

Through Mr. Wayne’s kindness, however, I have just come into posses-