

species. In such a case, we might expect to see them again, in large numbers. This would be analogous to what we see in insects, *Danais archippus* for instance.

The food supply has certainly become less. In this connection it is interesting to observe, that in the district where I have seen Wild Pigeons recently, there are some white oak trees and though they are mostly second growth, they succeed quite a forest of old oaks. There has, in this locality probably, been a continuous supply of mast. Mr. S. D. Woodruff of St. Catharines, Ont., writes, that he learned from sea captains that immense numbers of pigeons perished in the Gulf of Mexico, being exhausted by contrary winds and dense fogs. He says the experience of several ship masters was having "myriads of the pigeons alight on the vessel and rigging, and having to cast them off into the sea."—G. C. TREMAINE WARD, *Napance, Ont., Can.*

The Occurrence of the Ground Dove in Virginia.—While on a visit near Lynchburg, Campbell County, I flushed and killed a bird which upon examination proved to be this species (*Columbigallina passerina*). This is, I believe, the first instance of this kind occurring in this State. The bird was shot on November 4, 1900, and was a female in fine condition. It is now in the collection of Bertram Roberts of Washington, D. C.—PERCY W. SHUFELDT, *Washington, D. C.*

Rachitis in Young Red-shouldered Hawks.—May 26, 1900, Mr. A. H. Verrill informed me that he had that morning taken four downy young Red-shouldered Hawks (*Buteo lineatus*) from a nest near New Haven, wishing to raise them for photographic purposes. He fed them on butcher's meat, and they grew in size and weight, and juvenal plumage soon began to show. May 31 one was so weak that it was put to death, and the others seemed out-of-sorts, though gaining in size and plumage. They were unable to lift themselves to their feet, and seemed to suffer pain when handled. Their characteristic attitude was with the feet thrust forward. These symptoms increased and on June 11 two died.

In preparing them for specimens I found they showed well-marked evidence of rickets. Subcutaneous fat was present in large amounts, but the muscles were flabby and anæmic and the ligaments lax. The epiphysal cartilage was somewhat enlarged, the long bones deformed and unusually soft and flexible, and the tibiæ of both birds showed subperiosteal fractures at the point where the weight of the body would come when seated. Doubtless their attempts at standing aided in causing these fractures.

As Mr. Verrill and I were at this time collecting in western Connecticut, I suggested giving the surviving hawk bird-bodies as a change in diet, thinking that possibly these young birds had been unable to assimilate the lime necessary for calcification of the bones from meat alone. Under this treatment the surviving bird improved somewhat, but died on June 15, showing on dissection a condition similar to the others.

As a young Red-shouldered Hawk, which some years ago I fed on meat, died showing similar symptoms, and later nine young Ferruginous Rough-legs flourished on a diet of bird and mammal bodies, it seems probable that these birds require bone in their food to attain healthy growth, especially as it is known that young mammals will die of rickets if fed from birth on meat alone. — LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

New Name for *Nyctala*.—The generic name of Richardson's and the Saw-whet Owls, *Nyctala* Brehm, 1828, is preoccupied by *Nyctalus* Bowditch, 1825, for a genus of mammals, and as no other term appears to be available I will propose *Cryptoglaux* (κρυπτος, hidden, and γλαύξ, an owl), with *Strix tengmalmi* Gmelin as the type. The species in our list will thus stand as *Cryptoglaux tengmalmi richardsoni* (Bonap.), and *Cryptoglaux acadica* (Gmelin). — CHARLES W. RICHMOND, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Pileated Woodpecker in Connecticut.—Late last December, Mr. Charles S. Starr, a recent graduate of Yale, saw in Cornwall, western Connecticut, what was undoubtedly a Pileated Woodpecker. He describes it as a large black bird nearly the size of a Crow, with a crimson patch on the back of its head, and some white markings, also having a very long bill. It was clinging to the trunk of a dead tree, pecking, and climbing up spirally. It moved by short hops, and was slow and irregular in flight. I think he has described the species very satisfactorily. Its occurrence in this State is now, I think, very uncommon.—HERBERT K. JOB, *Kent, Conn.*

Milvulus versus *Muscivora*.—The generic name *Muscivora* has commonly been applied to that group of Neotropical flycatchers of which *Todus regius* Gmelin is the type and earliest described species. A careful investigation, however, shows that the name *Muscivora* was originally employed by Lacépède (*Discours du Cours d'Hist. Nat.*, 1799, p. 5) for the "Moucheroles" of Buffon, which include several species of Old and New World flycatchers, among them *Tchitrea paradisi*, *Tchitrea mutata*, *Milvulus tyrannus* and *Milvulus forficatus*, but not *Muscivora regia*, this last having been placed by Buffon among the "Gobe Mouches," the group Lacépède (*loc. cit.*) calls *Muscicapa*. *Todus regius* (= *Muscivora regia* auct.) can, therefore, in no case be considered the type of *Muscivora*. What that type is was first determined by Fischer, who, in 1813 (*Zoognosia*, I, p. 54), selected *Muscicapa forficata* (= *Milvulus forficatus* auct.). Since *Milvulus* Swainson (*Zool. Journ.*, III, 1827, p. 165) is thus antedated by *Muscivora* it must of course give place.

The next available generic name for *Todus regius* and its allies is *Onychorhynchus* Fischer (*Zoognosia*, I, 1813, pp. 31, 42), type by implication *T. regius*. The species of these two genera will therefore now stand as follows: