

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 "Mouche-rolles" 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:

*Muscivora forficata* (Gmelin).  
*Muscivora tyrannus* (Linnæus).  
*Onychorhynchus regius* (Gmelin).  
*Onychorhynchus swainsoni* (Pelzeln).  
*Onychorhynchus mexicanus* (Sclater).  
*Onychorhynchus occidentalis* (Sclater).

—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

**Variation in Size in the Wood Pewee.**—The Wood Pewee (*Horizopus virens*) throughout the whole breadth of its breeding range, from Florida to Newfoundland, shows a nice gradation in size from *large* examples in the south, to *small* examples in the north. This fact seems worthy of comment as the northern examples of a species are generally characterized by being larger. The greater size of the southern bird has heretofore been commented upon by Mr. C. J. Maynard (*in verbis*). The birds from the north average, *Males*: Wing, 3.30—; tarsus, .52; bill (from nostril to tip), .38—; width of bill (at nostrils), .26+. *Extremes*: Wing, 3.18 to 3.42; tarsus, .46 to .54; bill, .30 to .43; bill (wd.), .25 to .29. *Females*: Wing, 3.15; tarsus, .49+; bill, .38+; bill (wd.), 25+. *Extremes*: Wing, 3.11 to 3.18; tarsus, .45 to .53; bill, .36— to .40; bill (wd.), .24 to .27. Those from the South (arbitrary dividing line, Lat. 42°), *Males*: Wing, 3.41+; tarsus, .53+; bill, .40—; bill (wd.), .28+. *Extremes*: Wing, 3.30 to 3.55; tarsus, .51 to .57; bill, .39 to .43; bill (wd.), .27 to .32. *Females*: Wing, 3.17+; tarsus, .52+; bill, .38+; bill (wd.), .27+. *Extremes*: Wing, 3.08 to 3.45; tarsus, .50 to .58; bill, .37 to .40; bill (wd.), .25 to .29. These measurements were taken from a series of thirty-two specimens.

It is also interesting to note that both the figures by Catesby and Abbot (Auk, XIII, p. 104), show the pronounced hook and larger size of the southern bird's bill. For the use of specimens my thanks are due to Drs. Walter Faxon and C. W. Richmond, Messrs. Witmer Stone, William Brewster, H. B. Bigelow, and others. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

**The Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) at Rangeley, Maine.**—Although the Meadowlark has been found at several localities in northern New England the capture of a male at Rangeley, Maine, April 21, 1897, by Mr. Ernest L. Haley, is perhaps worth recording. The specimen, which is in high spring plumage, has been recently purchased for me by Mr. M. Abbott Frazar, to whom I am also indebted for the above data. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The European Starling in Connecticut.**—December 3, 1900, I took a male Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in North Haven, Conn. The bird was alone late in the afternoon, and flew from up the river into some trees near the edge of the Quinipiack Marshes. I judged from its actions that it was looking for the blackbirds which every autumn roost in large numbers in the rushes near where it was shot, and with which it may have