

of-the-year' of this same species showing every indication of a male bird, and he was flying towards that part of the park where the superintendent claims that they have been breeding for two or three years. None have been seen here after the general migration of the birds from this section."

In answer to my letter of Oct. 2, Mr. Ridgway stated that he regretted that the note could not be made use of in his new work. Later I received another letter from him in which he states: "It being now too late to utilize your note concerning the Cardinal, I would suggest that you send it to Dr. Allen for publication in 'The Auk'."

As supplementary to the above note, permit me to state that a gentleman here by the name of Dr. Rich, who is making something of a study of ornithology, reported to me that he had for the first time seen the Cardinal, adult male and female together, some ten days ago within about half a mile of where I saw the birds as above stated. To me this is very interesting, and particularly the information received from so accurate an observer as the superintendent of the park, that these birds had been breeding in the park, and across the Sioux River in Dakota, within the past two years. The superintendent has lived in the park for about twelve years, and it is only during the past two or three years that he has observed them.—D. H. TALBOT, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Tiaris instead of Euetheia.—According to the strict law of priority *Tiaris* will have to take the place of *Euetheia*. Swainson expected his diagnosis of the genus *Tiaris* (*Zool. Journ.*, III, Dec. 1827, 354), to precede his description of *Tiaris pusillus* (*Philos. Mag.*, n. s., I, June, 1827, 438), but owing to delayed publication of the 'Zoological Journal' article the description of *T. pusillus* was first to appear, and hence constitutes the type of the genus. *Tiaris* will therefore apply to the genus we now know as *Euetheia*, and our species will stand as *Tiaris bicolor* and *Tiaris canora*.—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

An Addition to the Avifauna of the United States.—The resident White-eyed Vireo of the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, proves to be the *Vireo noveboracensis micrus* Nelson, described in 'The Auk,' Vol. XVI, No. 1, January, 1899, p. 30, from Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. Mr. Nelson agrees with me that the resident Texan bird is the Tamaulipan form—*micrus*. Its characters are: "Similar to *V. noveboracensis*, but smaller and duller colored, with a paler wash of yellow on flanks. Wing, 58; tail, 50; culmen, 10; tarsus, 20." Its breeding range, in Texas, extends from Kinney and Uvalde Counties to the Gulf of Mexico. Of thirteen Texan specimens in the United States National Museum series, eight have the wing shorter than that of the type of *micrus*; the remaining five having the wing equal to or longer than in the type of *micrus*. Although some Texan specimens (migrants) are referable to the northern form, all are smaller than the average typical bird of New York.—EDGAR A. MEARNS, *Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.*