

Mourning Dove wintering in Vermont.— I have never known of a Mourning Dove wintering in this state, but on January 8, 1919, one was taken alive in Shaftsbury, Vt. It died the following day but was mounted and is now in the collection of Henry Bradford, Bennington, Vt.

Robins, Meadow Larks, and Sparrow Hawks are wintering in Bennington — a very unusual thing — due, I suppose, to the mildness of the winter and to the lack of snow.— LUCRETIVS H. ROSS, *Bennington, Vt.*

***Thrasaetos* versus *Harpia*.**— The generic name currently used for the Harpy Eagle is *Thrasaetos* Gray, because *Harpypia* Vieillot is preoccupied by *Harpypia* Illiger (Prod. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 1811, pp. 118–119) for a mammal. Vieillot's name, however, was first spelled *Harpia* (Analyse Nouv. Ornith. Elém., 1816, p. 24; type by monotypy, *Vultur harpyja* (Linnæus), in which form, with one less syllable, it is according to the International Code of Nomenclature, not invalidated by *Harpypia*. Furthermore, the original spelling of the specific name of this species is *harpyja* (*Vultur harpyja* Linnæus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, p. 86; Mexico); and the Harpy Eagle should, therefore, now stand as *Harpia harpyja* (Linnæus).

It may be worth while also to call attention to the fact that Swainson in 1827 spelled this generic name *Harpypa* (Philos. Mag., new ser. I, No. V, May, 1827, p. 366); and that the generic name *Thrasaetos*, commonly attributed to G. R. Gray, is merely a manuscript name of Gray's, originally published by Bonaparte (*Thrasaetos* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1837 (June 14, 1838), p. 108 [ex G. R. Gray MS.], type by monotypy, *Vultur harpyja* Linnæus).— HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Status of the Generic Name *Archibuteo*.— The generic name *Archibuteo* Brehm has for long been in use for the Rough-legged Hawks. This name, proposed in 1828 by Brehm (Isis, XXI, No. 12, December, 1828, col. 1269), was based solely on the "Rauchfussbussard" and two nomina nuda, *Archibuteo planiceps* Brehm and *Archibuteo alticeps* Brehm; hence *Falco lagopus* Brünnich, to which from Brehm's later publications all these evidently must be referred, has been commonly considered the type of *Archibuteo*. In the original description, however, aside from the two pure nomina nuda, only the vernacular name without citation of authority or anything else that would serve to identify it, is given. The generic term *Archibuteo* is, therefore, certainly a nomen nudum at this place, as is clearly indicated by the International Code of Nomenclature and current practice. The earliest tenable citation for *Archibuteo* is in 1831 (Brehm, Handb. Naturg. Vog. Deutschlands, 1831, p. 38), when Brehm gives as the two included species, *Archibuteo planiceps* Brehm and *Archibuteo alticeps* Brehm, here fully described, both of which are synonyms of *Falco lagopus* Brünnich. Meanwhile, however, two other names were introduced for the group — *Triorchis* Kaup (Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Natürl. Syst. Eur. Thierw.,

1829, p. 84; type by monotypy, *Falco lagopus* Brünnich); and *Buteoetes* Lesson (Traité d'Ornith., May 8, 1830, p. 83; type, by monotypy, *Falco lagopus* Gmelin). The first of these becomes, therefore, the tenable name for the Rough-legged Hawks, since it is not preoccupied by *Triorches* Leach (Syst. Cat. Indig. Mamm. and Birds Brit. Mus., 1816, p. 10; type, by monotypy, *Pandion fluvialis* Savigny = *Falco haliaetus* Linnaeus), for the latter must be regarded as a different word from a nomenclatural standpoint because of its different classical ending. By reason of this the two forms of the Rough-legged Hawk will stand as follows:

Triorches lagopus lagopus (Brünnich).

Triorches lagopus sanctijohannis (Gmelin).

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

Harris's Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*) in Kansas.—A fine specimen of a female Harris's Hawk was killed seven and one half miles southwest of Lawrence, Kansas, December 25, 1918, by Fred Hastie and is now in the skin collection of the University of Kansas Museum.

So far as I know this Hawk has not been reported before from the state.—
C. D. BUNKER, *Lawrence, Kansas.*

The Proper Name for the Texas Barred Owl.—Some time ago ('The Auk,' XXV, No. 3, July, 1908, page 316) Mr. Outram Bangs renamed his *Syrnium nebulosum helveolum* (Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, I, March 31, 1899, page 31) because, when transferred to the genus *Strix*, it was supposedly preoccupied by *Strix helvola* Lichtenstein (Verz. Samml. Säugeth. und Vögeln Kaffernlande, 1842, page 11). Since, however, both *helveola* and *helvola* are classical Latin adjectives differing in the possession of an additional syllable, they are to be regarded as different words, and therefore by neither the International Code of Nomenclature nor the A. O. U. Code would they conflict when employed in the same genus. It thus becomes necessary to return to the earlier name for the Texas Barred Owl, and it will consequently stand as *Strix varia helveola* (Bangs).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Concerning a Note of the Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*).—I was interested in the note of Mr. G. Clyde Fisher in the last number of 'The Auk,' with similar heading to the above. I can furnish information which will help to verify the conclusions which Mr. Fisher reached as to the source of the sound he heard. On August 9, 1914, while camped near Red Eagle Lake, in the Glacier National Park, I heard a sound of some night bird, which was very similar to the sound described by Mr. Fisher, and for which I could give no better description than the phrase he uses, I tried to investigate the source of the sound, and soon found several owls, at least four being seen at once. It was moonlight at the time. The country consisted of a mountain meadow, dotted with clumps of fir trees, and the Owls were easily seen as they flew from one clump to another at