

Diabliton's as the species is also called were "formed of a brownish, spongy mass of considerable solidity, which apparently consisted of the undigested seeds and skins of fruits ejected from the mouth and mixed with the droppings of the birds."

Samples of the recent litter and of a consolidated almost cement-like deposit no doubt the same as that alluded to by Hornaday are at hand. The most numerous seeds in the collection are those of a palm of the genus *Euterpe*,¹ a species of which the Assai palm (*E. edulis*) is an important human food in Brazil. Several other palm seeds of the genus *Bactris* (tucum palm) also are present. Next in abundance to the palm pits are those of Lauraceae, the family including our familiar sassafras and spice bush. It is difficult to identify these seeds in their thoroughly desiccated condition, but it seems certain that both the general *Nectandra* and *Ocotea* are represented. Large pits of the tallow nutmeg (*Virola sebifera*) are prominent and it is remains of their hard shells (pericarp with its invaginations which traverse the endosperm) that almost exclusively make up the conglomerate referred to above. This may indicate a customary preponderance of this fruit in the diet of the Oil-bird, but possibly also may result from superior hardness and durability of the thick and re-enforced walls of these seeds.

Of the items mentioned by Funck *Aiphanes* is a palm that occurs in the region, but *Laurus*, now restricted to Old World plants, can be taken only as indicating the family, represented in the present material by the genera *Ocotea* and *Nectandra* previously mentioned. No fruits of *Achras*, one of the Sapotaceae, were included in Dr. Chapman's collection and as for *Psychotria*, unless the name was then applied to a very different plant from that now bearing the name, it is doubtful that Funck's reference to it is correct, for the fruits are very much smaller than the others habitually consumed by the bird. In view of the characteristic obesity of the Oil-bird it is not surprising that several of the fruits which are prominent in its regimen are noted for the unusual quantities of oleaginous substances they yield.—W. L. McATEE, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in Northampton County, Virginia.—A fine male Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was secured on April 21, 1919, at Capeville, Northampton County, Virginia. This specimen was sent in to the Biological Survey by Mr. Fred Wall and is now number 270,322 U. S. N. M. (Biological Survey collection); this appears to be the third record for Virginia. I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Survey, for permission to publish this record.—B. H. SWALES, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

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