

The *terra typica* of Linné's bird is given by him as "India Orientali," based in part on *Alcedo amboinensis cristata* of Seba¹ and *Ispida philippinensis cristata* of Brisson,² from Amboina and the Philippines, the latter name based in part on Seba, and in part on Klein, as well as on specimens in the de Réaumur collection.

The diagnosis given by Seba is inadequate, but his poorly drawn figure is readily identifiable as a *Corythornis*; though his description reads that the bill is yellow, the figure shows it as dark. Brisson's figure is not certainly recognizable; it could just as well represent some form of *Alcedo atthis*, but his minute and careful description can apply only to a *Corythornis*, and to one of the black-billed forms, since the color of the bill is distinctly said to be black, in spite of his references to Klein and Seba, both of whom described a bird with a yellow bill.

Thus far Linné's bird is really a composite species, but following the "habitat" he ascribed to the species he inserts the words "Rostrum nigrum, Pedes rubri. Confer. Edw. av. t. 336" thereby making his description applicable only to a *Corythornis* with black bill and red feet. Thus the name *Alcedo cristata* Linné must be applied to a black-billed form of *Corythornis*, either the Madagascar or Comoro Islands bird, since the African forms have a red bill (yellow in skins). Turning to Edwards' Gleanings, 3, 1764, pl. 336, we find a colored plate answering just such specifications, inscribed "The Crested Kingfisher from the island of Johanna," which is immediately recognizable as the bird known today as *Corythornis cristata*.

While Neumann (l.c.) indicated Joanna Island as the type locality he did not formally so designate it, though his action would seem to be sufficiently binding even though Linné's reference to Edwards were not entirely enough to restrict automatically *Alcedo cristata* Linné to Joanna Island. This genus is not found anywhere in the East Indies, both Seba and Brisson being in error as to the origin of the specimens they both described and figured.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge, Mass.*

The Giant Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata stictipennis*) in Grenada.—On July 12, 1922, while searching for birds in a small mangrove swamp near the city of St. George's, Grenada, one of these large Kingfishers alighted on a tree about 20 feet in front of me, but on seeing me he instantly took wing again. I have not been able to find any previous record of the occurrence of this species in Grenada.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *Mayagüez, Porto Rico.*

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker in New Jersey.—On November 29, 1923, Mr. S. V. LaDow and I were walking through the Phelps Estate near

¹ *Rerum Naturalium Thesauri* 1, 1734, pl. 63, fig. 4.

² *Ornithologie*, 1760, Tome IV, p. 483, pl. XXXVII, fig. 3.