The old axillars were retained by some birds until all but the primaries and rectrices were completed. In some birds the auriculars were shed after the rest of the head had received its new quota of feathers. The molting on the breast was irregular in only one bird. Practically all the birds exhibited great regularity in their molting areas. The proximal remiges were shed and regained quickly, but the distal four were lost in regular order and slowly redeveloped. Those feathers with stiff quills were the slowest to grow. In nearly all the birds, the secondaries were either all old or all new; in only four was it seen that the central secondaries, the 4th and 5th, were old while all the others were fully developed, except one third and one sixth. The median body feathers were shed and grown before the laterals, both dorsal and ventral, as along the spine before the side areas. These developments agree with the dispositions of the primary pterylar tracts in a nestling, but no opportunity was offered to study the sequence of development of the primary feather tracts in grackles.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

Notes on the Duck Hawk in Ashland County, Ohio.—An immature female Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) was shot on the Dr. Hess and Clark Research Farm located two and one-half miles east of Ashland, on September 29, 1944. This specimen constitutes the first known county record. The skin was preserved and deposited in the Biological Collection of Ashland College.

The specimen was examined by Dr. Paul D. Harwood of Dr. Hess and Clark Incorporated and yielded the following parasites:

An immature strigeid trematode which could not be identified further was found in the intestines.

Six specimens of *Cladotaenia foxi* McIntosh, 1940 were found in the intestines. Duck Hawks probably acquire this infection by eating mice since the intermediate host of *C. foxi* was found experimentally to be a mouse (McIntosh, Proc. Helminth. Soc. Wash., 7: 71–74, 1940). This parasite is not known to occur in any definitive host other than the Duck Hawk. The present record constitutes the third time it has been taken from this falcon (Guthrie, J. E. and P. D. Harwood, Amer. Jour. Vet. Res., 2: 108–116, 1941).

Eight nematodes that are tentatively identified as *Synhimantus laticeps* (Rudolphi, 1819) were found in the proventriculus. This is believed to be the first record of this form in the western hemisphere, although it has been reported many times from hawks and owls of Europe, Asia and Africa. The available material differs slightly from descriptions of Old World material in certain body proportions, but until additional material is available, it is believed preferable to refer these specimens to *S. laticeps*. A conspicuous area of inflammation was noticeable at the region of attachment of these nematodes.—NORMAN A. PREBLE, *Department of Biology, Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio.*

On the type of *Cassicus melanurus* Cassin.—Many years ago, Cassin described a new species of cacique which supposedly came from Guayaquil in Ecuador, a most unlikely place for a forest-haunting bird. The locality, according to Cassin, was written on the original label in the hand of Victor Massena, Prince d'Essling. The bird formed part of the Rivoli Collection (Massena was also the Duc de Rivoli) which was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Thomas B. Wilson in 1860.

Cassin described the bird in the Proceedings of the Academy in 1867, (p. 66) noting that the tail was entirely black, as were the under tail-coverts, and that the specimen differed from other known species of caciques by having "a wide band immediately above the under tail coverts, yellow."