called ears, aurae, Federohren or the like, indicating a lateral position or origin.—W. L. McAtee, *Chicago Illinois.*

On type localities of Catesby.—It is disappointing to find that Aldrich in his recent review of the races of the Bob-white (Auk, 63: 498, 1946) has followed the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-List in designating South Carolina as the type locality of *Tetrao virginianus* Linnaeus. Linnaeus based his name on the bird which Catesby (Natural History of Carolina, etc.) called the American Partridge, *Perdix sylvestris virginiana.* The action of the Check-List Committee was in part based on error, as they cite Catesby's name for the Bob-white as *Perdix sylvestris americana* (Check-List: 88). Catesby spent seven years in Virginia. Aldrich implies that Catesby did not include observations made during this period in the 'Natural History' but cursory examination of its pages reveals that he frequently mentions Virginia in giving the ranges of birds. Of the Baltimore Oriole he writes that it is found in Virginia and Maryland but not Carolina. On the same plate with the Bob-white, Catesby figured a lily which he called *Lilio narcissus virginiensis.* Everything considered, there is no reason whatsoever to make the confusing decision that Virginia should not be the type locality of *Tetrao virginianus.* Since this name directly designates a type locality, we are free to disregard attempts to change it to Carolina and to follow Peters (Check-List Birds World, 2: 47, 1934) who has correctly indicated Virginia.

There are enough genuinely confusing situations in nomenclature without multiplying them needlessly. So far as Catesby's work is concerned, one very unfortunate example of the latter type of activity was the restriction of the type locality of the Blue Jay in such a way as to require the renaming of the northern subspecies (Oberholser, Auk, 38: 83, 1921). Coues had long before named the southern subspecies. Since Catesby mentioned no locality, it would have been a simple matter to continue to use *cristata* for the northern Blue Jay, with or without a designation of a more restricted suitable type locality. Ridgway [U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 50 (pt. 3): 351, footnote, 1904] thought that on the basis of both size and color the best dividing line between the northern and southern Blue Jays occurs at the northern base of the peninsula of Florida. Stone (Auk, 46: 447–454, 1929) in a discussion of type localites based on Catesby, made the sensible proposal that the decision of the first reviser for each species concerned be accepted. If this suggestion is followed, *cristata* can be used for the northern Blue Jay and *florincola* for the southern. Oberholser himself (The Bird Life of Louisiana: 419) recorded the northern Blue Jay from as far south as Louisiana. It probably occurs in South Carolina. If so, it can be claimed that Catesby's description *might* have been based on the northern subspecies. In Opinion 107, The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has stated as a general principle that "a name in current use is not to be supplanted by an earlier but rarely adopted or an unadopted name unless the argument is unambiguous and unless the premises are *not subject to difference of opinion*" (italics mine). Rigorous application of this sensible opinion will prevent many attempts to change established names on the basis of difference of opinion as to the subspecies represented by old types, or on similar pretexts.—Dean Amadon, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

***Sarcocystis* (*Aspergillus?*) in wood warblers.**—On August 9, 1944, near Columbus, Ohio, one of us (G. H. B.) collected an immature male Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). Upon preparing it as a study skin, the bird was found to be heavily infected with *Sarcocystis.* This experience was repeated with an adult male Mourning

Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*), taken near Cheat Bridge, Randolph County, West Virginia, June 14, 1945. Both birds appeared to be in healthy condition.

Two species of wood warbler, the Olive-backed Warbler (*Parula pitiayumi*) and the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) have previously been recorded as hosts for this organism (Erickson, Auk, 57: 114–119, 1940). As far as we have been able to determine, *Sarcocystis* has not previously been recorded from the species mentioned above.

Spindler and Zimmerman (J. Parasitol. suppl. to Vol. 31: 13, Dec., 1945) reported the species infecting swine to be a fungus (*Aspergillus* sp.), rather than a protozoan. It is possible that the avian species will be found to have a similar life cycle.—GEORGE H. BREIDING, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio,* and ROBERT L. RAUSCH, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Parasitic Dipterous larvae from the nasal cavity of a nestling magpie.[1]—An interesting variation in the parasitic habits of *Protocalliphora avium* Shannon and Dobroscky was observed while rearing a nestling magpie, *Pica pica hudsonicus.* Jellison and Philip (1933) recovered numerous larvae and puparia of *P. avium* from nests of magpies and crows in western Montana. From five magpie nests they took 108, 187, 190, 343, and 373 larvae, respectively. Avian erythrocytes were demonstrated in the foregut contents of dissected larvae. The magpie nestlings appeared healthy, with only minute lacerations on the breast to indicate feeding by the maggots.

Arnold (1919) and others have recovered *Protocalliphora* larvae on and in fledglings, with death of some birds attributed to maggot attacks. Recovery of larvae was reported from wounds in the body and head of nestlings, although no infestations of the nasal cavities were reported.

On the afternoon of June 3, 1939, the writer obtained near Bozeman, Montana, a nestling magpie, still unable to stand by itself. Movement was detected in both nares, but the nature of the infesting forms could not be determined. From the right naris there came a slight black exudate. A nest was improvised for the young bird, with a white cloth lining the bottom of the nest box. During the same evening the bird was examined in semi-darkness, and a maggot was found protruding from the right naris. The first attempt to grasp this larva was unsuccessful as it retreated quickly when exposed to illumination. The specimen was finally extracted by using a bent pin. Movement was still detectable deep in the nasal cavity. The following morning (June 4) a second maggot was collected, in this instance from the cloth lining of the nest box. The next morning (June 5) four more larvae had fallen to the floor of the nest box. No further movement could be detected in the nasal cavities of the bird, although observation was difficult. On the succeeding morning (June 6) four more larvae were found in the nest box. These were the last specimens recovered from this bird. During the four days of larval emergence the nestling magpie showed no irritability other than that provoked normally by hunger. There was no evidence of the skin lesions reported by several authors.

Six larvae were placed in sand. None had pupated on June 10; two puparia were present on June 16. A single adult fly emerged on July 3. Dr. C. W. Sabrosky has identified this specimen as *Protocalliphora avium* Shannon and Dobroscky.

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[1] Contribution from the Department of Zoology and Entomology, Montana State College, Agricultural Experiment Station. Paper No. *192* Journal Series.