

these birds were seen again on June 17 and July 3. Mr. Francis M. Uhler, of the Patuxent Refuge, visited the same area on the latter date and observed one brood of ten young about four or five days old.

Gadwalls have also been reported nesting at Jones Beach on Long Island, New York, for the past two years (Auk, 65: 610-612, 1948; and Aud. Field Notes, 2: 199, 1948), and in New Jersey since 1946 (L. G. MacNamara *in litt.*). Thus there are recent records for all of the seaboard states from New York south to North Carolina with the exception of Virginia. The caretaker of the Maryland marsh in which the Gadwalls were nesting stated that he had not observed them during previous years. This, along with the fact that the other coastal breeding stations have been recorded only recently, suggests that these are newly established colonies.—PAUL F. SPRINGER AND ROBERT E. STEWART, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland.*

**European Teal Again in Coastal South Carolina.**—On November 28, 1947, on Bull's Island, S. C., the writer with a group of eight observers, saw a well plumaged male *Anas crecca* in House Pond. The bird was about 50 yards distant, in excellent light, and in company with four or five drakes of *Anas carolinense*. Even the observers unfamiliar with ducks could readily see the differences between this bird and the accompanying teal. The lack of the white bar in front of the wings and the presence of the horizontal white stripe on the scapulars were perfectly apparent and commented on by all of them.

The occurrence of *A. crecca* in South Carolina is purely accidental. One specimen was taken on February 13, 1930, at the Santee Gun Club, Charleston County, by Richard Bishop (Stone, Auk, 51: 227, 1934), and constituted the first record for this region. In December, 1946, the writer saw one of these teals on Bull's Island, practically in the same place as recorded above. There are then three records for this accidental wanderer in South Carolina, two of them sight records by this writer.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

**A Correction in the Generic Name for *Eocathartes grallator*.**—In proposing the genus *Eocathartes* for a fossil species of American vulture (Family *Cathartidae*) (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 30: 58, 1944) I was not aware of the earlier use of this name for the Old World fossil *Eocathartes robustus* by Lambrecht (Nova Acta Leopoldina, Bd. 3 (14): 362, 1935). For the preoccupied *Eocathartes* Wetmore 1944, I propose the name *Neocathartes*, with *Eocathartes grallator* Wetmore as type. This will be placed in the Family *Neocathartidae* of the superfamily *Neocathartoidea* as *Neocathartes grallator* (Wetmore).—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**White-tailed Kite on the Kissimmee Prairie.**—The White-tailed Kite, *Elanus leucurus majusculus*, is now so rare in Florida that any occurrence is worthy of report. On January 1, 1949, my wife and I and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Chandler saw one on the Kissimmee Prairie between Lake Istokpoga and Fort Bassenger. The bird rose from a ditchbank near us and flew in open view for 200 yards, showing clearly the black area on the forepart of the wings and beneath the black patch at the end of the wings. It was not fully mature, as the tail was pearly rather than white in color.—J. J. MURRAY, *6 White Street, Lexington, Virginia.*

**What is *Spizaëtus devillei* Dubois?**—In 1874, Dubois (Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 38: 129) described and figured in color two eagles from Ecuador, giving them the new name, *Spizaëtus devillei*. Chapman in his volume on the birds of Ecuador