

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

(Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55: 236, 1926) listed the name but merely said, "We have no specimens." Peters (Check-List Birds of the World, 1: 248, 1931) stated that this name was probably based on examples of *Spizaëtus ornatus*.

In 1946, Conover (Fieldiana-Zoology, 31: 44-45) described an eagle in the Chicago Museum of Natural History that he believed to be the third known specimen of *devillei*. Three years later in the 'Catalogue of Birds of the Americas' (pt. 1, no. 4: 213-214) Hellmayr and Conover again referred to this specimen when listing *devillei* as a good species. In a footnote, Hellmayr suggested that the white-breasted plumage found in the Chicago specimen and in one of Dubois' birds represents the immature stage and that Dubois' other specimen, which is streaked with chestnut and blotched with black above, is the adult, this being the reverse of what Dubois had thought.

These recent references recalled to mind a pencilled note in the handwriting of the late Ernst Hartert, which I came across some years ago among the eagles in the Rothschild Collection. It reads, "*Spizaëtus devillei* Dubois, Ecuador = *isidori* juv.!" Further investigation leaves no doubt in my mind that Hartert (who may have seen the types of *devillei*) was perfectly correct in stating that *devillei* is a synonym of *Oroaëtus isidori* (Des Murs, 1845). Mr. Conover's generosity in lending the Chicago specimen was of great help in reaching this conclusion. The plumage changes of *Isidor's* Crested Eagle are approximately as follows (Pl. 7):

Immatures are whitish below and on the head, with brownish shaft streaks on the flanks and throat. The crest feathers are black-tipped; the back feathers grayish brown with whitish margins; the rectrices marbled grayish with three black bars. Adults are deep brownish black above and chestnut with black shaft streaks below; the tail bars are much broader than in the immatures. The first adult feathers to appear are scattered over the back. A little later the chestnut adult feathers appear here and there on the underparts (Plate 7, center). In one bird with the molt into adult plumage about three-fourths completed, the first adult tail feather with broad black terminal band was just coming in, as pointed out to me by Dr. J. T. Zimmer. The Chicago Museum specimen, at left in the plate, is in almost complete immature plumage, but has the first one or two black adult feathers on the back.

There are several reasons for the long uncertainty as to the correct allocation of *Spizaëtus devillei*. Hartert apparently never published his information, and specimens of *isidori* are rare enough in collections to cause confusion in associating immatures and adults. Kirke Swann, however, correctly described the immature plumage but did not mention the name *devillei* (Monog. Birds Prey, 2: 90, 1932-1945). Ridgway (Smith. Misc. Colls., 72 (4): 1, 1920) placed *isidori* in the monotypic genus *Oroaëtus*, and in most lists still another genus, *Spizastur*, is placed between it and *Spizaëtus*. Actually *isidori*, though a heavier footed, more powerful bird, is rather closely related to *Spizaëtus ornatus*, the type of the genus, as shown by the similarity in their immature plumages and by the striking difference between immatures and adults of both forms. The generic relationship of the numerous New and Old World eagles related to *Spizaëtus* is, however, a problem that should not be tackled piecemeal. For the time being it is sufficient to point out that *devillei* is a synonym of *isidori*.—D. AMADON, *American Museum of Natural History, New York*.

**Ring-billed Gulls Feeding on Fruit of Cabbage Palmetto.**—In 'The Auk' (58: 579, 1941) is a note by Mr. Maurice Broun about Ring-billed and Herring Gulls feeding upon the fruit of the cabbage palmetto. I would like to add my corroboration to this report. I have observed this feeding habit in the Ring-billed Gulls, *Larus delawarensis*, not infrequently along the Indian River, and on Merritt