

*Diagnosis.*—All known bones approximately 1.7 times as long as corresponding bones in the Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) and approximately 1.8 times as long as in the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) (see Table 1). Carpometacarpus more nearly like that of the stilt than that of the avocet, the anconal rim of the trochlea being nearly rounded instead of possessing a bluntly pointed edge. Metacarpal I resembling that of extant forms of family, but process protruding less prominently; distal end of ulna curving much as in living kinds, but having less abrupt junction of outer condylar rim and posterior edge of shaft.

*Remarks.*—Although the elements of the fossil show some signs of having been flattened in preservation, as mentioned, measurements of width (taken where little distortion seems to have occurred) indicate that the bird was similar in body proportions to living recurvirostrids. The measurements of the radius and ulna suggest that the bones were slenderer than in the two living genera of the family.

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**The correct specific name of the Quetzal, *Pharomachrus mocinno*.**—The most beautiful and legendary bird of Middle America was named by Pablo de la Llave "*Pharomachrus Mociño*," in honor of José Mariano Mociño, an early Mexican naturalist and participant in a scientific expedition to Guatemala (Registro Trimestre, 1, no. 1: 48, 1832). Until recently authors followed the original describer in spelling the specific name *mocinno*, with "nn" (see synonymy, Ridgway, *Birds of North and Middle America*, vol. 5: 738, 1911; Cory, *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, pt. 2, no. 2: 319, 1919; Dickey and van Rossem, *Birds of El Salvador*: 284, 1938). In 1945 Peters (*Check-list of Birds of the World*, vol. 5: 148) listed the specific name as "*mocino*," with a single "n," and (erroneously) cited de la Llave as having named the bird "*Pharomachrus Mocino*." Zimmer (*Amer. Mus. Novit.*, no. 1380: 50, 1948) thought Peters purposely emended de la Llave's name on the assumption that the Spanish letter "ñ" in Mociño's name was better transliterated into "n" than into "nn," and added, "I prefer to revert to De la Llave's original spelling." As Peters' spelling has been copied in influential recent works (Blake, *Birds of Mexico*, 1953; Miller *et al.*, *Distributional Check-list of the Birds of Mexico*, Pt. 2: 11, 1957), it seems advisable to call attention to the fact that no emendation was warranted. The International Rules provide: "The original orthography of a name is to be preserved unless an error of transcription, a *lapsus calami*, or a typographical error is evident." De la Llave's original spelling was both intended and correct. He used the same form in a later paper (*La Naturaleza*, 2: 17, 1874). Latin words with "nn" generally softened in Spanish into "ñ," and the "ñ" sound was formerly written "nn." The *tilde* represents the suppressed extra "n" of the older orthography. Transliteration into Latin of the Spanish "ñ" by "nn" was standard scientific usage—recommended by the A.O.U. Code of Nomenclature: 65, 1892. As de la Llave's spelling, *mocinno*, was in no sense an error, it should be retained.—E. EISENMANN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*