

Islands.—WILBUR G. DOWNS, *Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory, P. O. Box 164, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.*

***Bubo virginianus* in Surinam.**—In his revision of the South American Great Horned Owls (Auk, **75**, 1958: 143–149), Traylor omits Surinam among the localities on the map and on the list of specimens. This species has, however, long been known from Surinam and I have previously mentioned its occurrence *sub nom.* *Bubo virginianus scotinus* (Auk, **67**: 218–219, 1950; Ardea **42**: 331, 1954; "List of the Birds of Surinam," p. 68, 1955).

The measurements of my four specimens from Surinam are:

Locality and date	Sex	Wing	Culmen	Collection
Nieuw Nickerie August 4, 1946	♀	360	45	Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.
East of Coronie December 20, 1948	♀	348	46	Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.
Nickerie August 22, 1954	♀	353	50	Leiden Museum
Leonsberg (Surinam-river) October 25, 1958	♀	350	47	Leiden Museum

These measurements point to the fact that *Bubo virginianus* in Surinam belongs to the race which Traylor calls *B. v. nacurutu* (Vieillot), *B. v. scotinus* Oberholser being regarded as a synonym. As I mentioned in my earlier papers, this owl is not rare in Surinam, but is apparently entirely confined to the coastal mangrove forests of *Avicennia nitida* where I collected all my specimens. I wish to thank Mr. Eugene Eisenmann and Dr. G. C. A. Junge for providing me with the measurements of the specimens in the collections in their respective institutions.—F. HAVER-SCHMIDT, *Paramaribo, Surinam.*

***Quiscalus lugubris* in Brazil.**—Swainson (1837. Anim. Menag., p. 299) gave as type locality to the Carib or Swainson's Grackle just "Brazil" without a restricted locality, and subsequently Berlepsch and Hartert (1902. Nov. Zool., **9**: 32) substituted British Guiana for Brazil. No recent author who has studied the distribution of this species has included Brazil within its range (Hellmayr, 1937. Cat. Bd. Amer., Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **13**, pt. 10: 82). In December of 1951 Mr. Moreira, then working as field collector for the Museu Nacional—Rio de Janeiro sent five skins of this interesting species to that Institution. They were collected in northern Brazil, near the mouth of the Amazon, in the Territory of Amapá, Macapá, at a place called Retiro Lago Grande, December 5 and 7, 1951. The series comprises three adult males, one immature male and one female. All specimens have the wing feathers in molt. The wing measurements of the adult males are: 111.9–113.5 mm. and of the female 109.4 mm. These birds, according to the measurements, belong to *Q. l. lugubris*, the continental subspecies known from the Guianas to northern Venezuela—FERNANDO C. NOVAES, *Museu Paraense "Emilio Goeldi," Caixa Postal 399, Belém, Pará, Brasil.*

The Serratus Muscles in Cuckoos, a Correction.—The serratus muscle-complex in birds is composed of multiple fasciculi that arise from cervical vertebrae and from several ribs. The complex typically is divided into three main parts plus a dermal component. I misunderstood some of the relationships of this complex