

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

when writing my first two papers on the wing muscles of birds: "On the locomotor anatomy of the Blue Coua, *Coua caerulea*" Auk **70**, 1953: 49-83), and "The myology of the pectoral appendage of three genera of American cuckoos" (Misc. Publ. Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. No. 85, 1954). Like many other students of avian myology I was misled by parts of Shufeldt's "Myology of the Raven." I would recommend strongly that the beginning student ignore Shufeldt's work until he is thoroughly familiar with the myology of his particular group of birds (see the pertinent discussion by Hudson and Lanzillotti, 1955. Amer. Midl. Nat., 53: 2).

M. serratus anterior arises by one or more fleshy slips from cervicodorsal ribs and/or true ribs. To the best of my knowledge, the aponeurosis of insertion in all birds passes upwards between the two heads of *M. subscapularis* to insert (almost invariably) on the ventral edge of the scapula. It is the incorrect description of this muscle in the two papers mentioned above that resulted in a confused interpretation of the entire complex. Anyone familiar with these muscles would recognize the error at once. Only five or six years have elapsed since these papers were published, and it may be that someone will actually read the muscle descriptions sometime. Consequently, I publish these corrections lest some student be misled by my work. In any event, any error should be corrected. Following are the correct descriptions of the three serratus muscles in the four genera of cuckoos concerned.

M. serratus anterior

Coua caerulea: This muscle is composed of a single fleshy slip that arises from the last cervicodorsal rib ventral to its uncinat process. About 3 mm. inferior to the scapula, the fleshy fibers give way to a broad aponeurosis which passes upward between the two heads of *M. subscapularis* to insert on the ventral edge of the scapula beginning about 5 mm. caudal to the posterior glenoid lip.

Geococcyx californianus: The muscle arises by tendinous and fleshy fibers for a distance of 7 mm. from the anterolateral surface of the last cervicodorsal rib inferior to its uncinat process. The insertion is like that described above.

Crotophaga sulcirostris: The muscle is a single, rectangular, fleshy fasciculus, arising from the last cervicodorsal rib inferior to its uncinat process. The thin, but dense, aponeurosis (4 mm. wide and 2 mm. long) inserts on the ventrolateral edge of the scapula, after having passed between the two heads of *M. subscapularis*.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus: The origin, structure, and insertion are similar to those in *Crotophaga*.

M. serratus posterior

Coua: This muscle consists of two main fasciculi plus a dermal component. The two main parts of the complex arise respectively from the uncinat processes of the first and second true (dorsal) ribs. The slips fuse and insert by fleshy fibers on the posterior 6 mm. of the apex of the scapula and by a thin aponeurosis on the ventral edge of the scapula, extending anteriorly to the insertion of *M. serratus anterior*. The dermal component has been described accurately (1953: 58-59).

Geococcyx: The muscle is like that in *Coua* except that the anterior of the two fasciculi inserts primarily by an aponeurosis as described above. The dermal component has been described accurately (1954: 14).

Crotophaga: *M. serratus posterior* arises primarily by three fleshy fasciculi from the uncinat processes of the first three true ribs. The fasciculi fuse and insert by fleshy fibers on the apex of the scapula, but anteriorly give way to a thin aponeuro-

sis which inserts on the ventral edge of the scapula. The dermal component has been described accurately (1954: 15).

Coccyzus: The origin, structure, and insertion are similar to those in *Crotophaga*.

M. serratus profundus

Coua: This complex arises by fleshy fasciculi from the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae Nos. 11 and 12, from the last cervicodorsal rib dorsal to the uncinat process, and from the upper half of the first cervicodorsal rib. These several fasciculi insert on the medial surface of the scapula in most of its caudal half.

Geococcyx: The complex arises by fleshy fasciculi from the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae Nos. 10, 11, and 12 and from the last cervicodorsal rib at about the mid-length of the rib. These fasciculi insert on the medial surface of the scapula beginning 15 mm. caudal to the acromion tip and extending caudad nearly to the apex of the scapula.

Crotophaga: The complex arises from the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae Nos. 10, 11, and 12, from the last cervicodorsal rib dorsal to its uncinat process, and from the penultimate cervicodorsal rib near the angle of the rib. The area of insertion begins 11 mm. caudal to the tip of the acromion and extends to the apex of the scapula.

Coccyzus: The complex arises by two fasciculi from the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae Nos. 10 and 11 and by two broad slips (3 mm. and 4 mm. wide), one from the last cervicodorsal rib dorsal to its uncinat process, and one from the first true rib, also dorsal to its uncinat process. The area of insertion on the medial surface of the scapula begins about 10 mm. caudal to the acromion and extends to the apex of the scapula.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Two Recent Records of the Roseate Spoonbill on the Pacific slope and high Andes of Peru.—On October 3, 1956, Mr. C. Jackson Selsor and the writer observed a group of six Roseate Spoonbills (*Ajaia ajaja*) in a coastal marsh at Punta de Bombón, 34.4 miles south of Mollendo, southwestern Peru, by road, and approximately 60 air miles north of the Chilean border. The spoonbills were feeding in the company of Chilean Flamingos (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*) and Black-faced Ibises (*Theristicus caudatus melanopsis*).

On October 5, we noted a single spoonbill near the shore of an alkaline lake at Lagunillas in the Andes of south-central Peru. Lagunillas is a station on the route of Ferrocarril del Sur del Peru that connects Mollendo with Juliaca and Puno, and its altitude is given as 14,280 feet. We believe this to be an altitudinal record for the Roseate Spoonbill. Approximately 50 Chilean Flamingos and one James' Andean Flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus jamesi*) were observed in close proximity to the spoonbill.

Previous records of the spoonbill in and west of the Andes in Peru and Chile would indicate that the species occurs in these areas only as a casual. Lesson (Voy. Coquille, Zool., 1, (1), 1828: 267) recorded it between "Payta" and Colán, Piura, Peru; and Taczanowski (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877: 746) lists a specimen at Santa Lucia, "Tumbez," Peru. Goodall, *et al.* (Las Aves de Chile, vol. 2: 108, 1951) describes the spoonbill's occurrence in Chile as very casual in the provinces of Valparaiso, Santiago and Colchagua.—KEN STOTT, JR., *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California.*