

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.*