

Pliogrus, p. 522. Type *Pliogrus germanicus* Lambrecht, under the same convention.

The following genera are monotypic and take their only included species as types:

Paracorax, p. 292, fig. 104C. Type *Phalacrocorax destefanii* Regalia, 1902.

Proardea, p. 311. Type *Ardea amissa* Milne-Edwards, 1891.

Palaeoaramides, p. 462. Type *Rallus christyi* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Paraortygometra, p. 462. Type *Rallus porzanoides* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Pararallus, p. 466. Type *Rallus dispar* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Miorallus, p. 466. Type *Rallus major* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Fulicaetornis, p. 479. Type *Aletornis venustus* Marsh, 1872.

Miofulica, p. 480. Type *Fulica deyardini* Van Beneden, 1872.

Moreno-merceratia, p. 512, fig. 149D. Type *Palaeociconia cristata* Moreno and Mercerate, 1891.

Problearica, p. 519. Type *Grus problematicus* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Paragrus, p. 520. Type *Gallinuloides prentici* Loomis, 1906.

Gerandia, p. 602. Type *Columba calcaria* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Archeopsittacus, p. 609. Type *Psittacus verreauxi* Milne-Edwards, 1870.

Paratrogon, p. 626. Type *Trogon gallicus* Milne-Edwards, 1871. This new generic name was omitted from the Zoological Record.

Miocorax, p. 636. This name for a crow is preoccupied by Lambrecht's use of the same name for a cormorant on p. 291. It was corrected under Druckfehler, p. 1024, to read *Miocorvus*. The correction was overlooked by the editor of the Zoological Record. Type *Corvus larteti* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

The following genera were treated as polytypic by Lambrecht (1933). As first reviser I fix their types as follows:

Oligocorax, p. 290, fig. 104A, 104B. Although designated as a new genus, this name really dates from Lambrecht, 1931 (Proc. VII Ornith. Congr. Amsterdam, 1930:80). Type *Graculus littoralis* Milne-Edwards, 1868.

Miocorax, p. 291, fig. 178. Type *Phalacrocorax femoralis* Miller, 1929.

Australocorax, p. 293, fig. 104E. Contains two species according to Lambrecht (1933), but the name really dates from Lambrecht's paper given at the Amsterdam Congress (1931). In this place it is monotypic, and the type is *Phalacrocorax vetustus* De Vis, 1906.

Aquilavus, p. 407. Type *Aquila depredator* Milne-Edwards, 1871.

Archaeophasianus, p. 438. Type *Phasianus roberti* Stone, 1915.

Miophasianus, p. 439. Type *Phasianus altus* Milne-Edwards, 1871. This new generic name was omitted from the Zoological Record.

Miogallus, p. 442. Type *Gallus longaevus* v. Ammon, 1918, the other included form being a species in inquirenda.

Quercyrallus, p. 461. Type *Rallus arenarius* Milne-Edwards, 1891.

Protogrus, p. 520. Type *Aletornis nobilis* Marsh, 1872.

Palaeopicus, p. 629, fig. 172A. Type *Picus archiaci* Milne-Edwards, 1871.—PIERCE BRODKORB, Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, November 17, 1951.

Occurrence of the Skua in Southern California.—On April 4, 1951, I observed an immature Skua (*Catharacta skua*), at 4:30 p.m., resting on the beach just north of the Santa Monica pier, Santa Monica, California. The bird was sitting apart from a large group of California and Heermann gulls. It seemed tired, as when forced to fly it would make a short circle and then on landing sit down in the sand again. The Skua stayed on the beach with the gulls and would not stand up for more than a few minutes in the course of the entire half hour it was observed. The gulls did not show fear of the Skua's presence.—WILLIAM R. LASKY, Santa Monica, California, July 30, 1951.