

Nice. A fuller account of this nest, on which observations are continuing, will be published elsewhere in due course.—J. M. WINTERBOTTOM, *P.O. Box 1616, Cape Town, South Africa, November 30, 1954.*

An extension of the breeding range of the Killdeer in Florida.—Sprunt (1954. "Florida Bird Life.") reported the southernmost breeding station of the Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) as being at Fort Myers, on the west coast of Florida.

On June 3, 1954, a Killdeer was collected by the author three miles northwest of Corkscrew, Collier County, Florida. Upon examination, this bird proved to be an adult female. The dilated condition of the cloaca and genital tract indicated recent egg laying. This specimen, now in the collection of the Florida State Museum, represents the southernmost breeding record of the Killdeer in Florida.

Since Howell (1932. "Florida Bird Life.") reported the southernmost breeding record of the Killdeer in Florida at Lake Istokpoga, both Stevenson (1939. *Wilson Bull.*, 51:85) and Sprunt (1949. *Auk*, 66:202) have extended its known range. The present specimen, taken some 60 miles south of Lake Istokpoga, is a third extension to the range of the Killdeer in recent years. These records suggest that this bird has not been merely overlooked in this region but that the species actually is increasing its breeding range to the southward. This view is substantiated by the fact that I have observed an increase in the number of breeding killdeers in the Fort Myers area in recent years. The current logging and cutting back of the Big Cypress Swamp may also open up new potential breeding sites for the Killdeer and permit further range extension southward.—FRED D. BARTLESON, JR., *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, December 23, 1954.*

Notes on the myology of the Great Curassow.—Through the kindness of Drs. Leonard W. Wing and Josselyn Van Tyne, I was permitted some time ago to dissect a fresh specimen of the Great Curassow (*Crax rubra*). This bird, from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was raised as a pet by Dr. Wing from June, 1951, until it died in late September, 1953. Since little is known about the internal anatomy of the Cracidae, and apparently nothing about *Crax rubra*, the following notes seem worthy of record.

Mm. tensores patagii longus et brevis are poorly developed, consisting of a single sheet-like belly with an over-all length of 85 mm. The insertion of the tendon of *M. tensor patagii brevis* is simple, attaching primarily to the surface of *M. extensor metacarpi radialis*, but it also fuses with the antibrachial fascia.

M. supracoracoideus is composed of two distinct and completely separate bellies and tendons of insertion. The more superficial belly is typical in origin and in the course of its tendon dorsolaterad through the triosseal canal. The tendon inserts on the humerus 15 mm. distal to the junction of the humeral head and the deltoid crest. The deeper belly arises exclusively from the coracoclavicular membrane. Its tendon also passes through the triosseal canal to insert primarily at the base of the deltoid crest and its junction with the humeral head, but a smaller tendon inserts between this tendon and the tendon of the more superficial belly. Gadow and Selenka (1891. "Vögel." Bronn's Klassen und Ord. des Thier-Reichs, p. 248) say that *M. supracoracoideus* is bipartite in the "Rasores" and in *Tinamus* and that the tendons of both parts remain separated, but they say nothing about the insertion.

M. entepicondylo-ulnaris (= "the gallinaceous muscle") is a triangular-shaped muscle, arising tendinous from the humerus in common with *Mm. flexor digitorum sublimis* and