

*Loxia cristata* J. R. Forster, Indische Zoologie, 1781, p. 41.

*Loxia butanensis* J. R. Forster, Faunula Indica, 1795, p. 8.

*Loxia rubra* Suckow, Anfangsgr. Naturgesch. Thiere, II, 2, 1801, p. 832.

*Loxia cristata* Forster, 1781, being the oldest name for the species (assuming Seba's plate to be recognizable), Mr. Hartert would probably adopt it, but as it is twice preoccupied (Linnæus 1758, Müller 1776), the correct name; according to the American Ornithologists' Union "Code," would be *Hæmapiza indica* (Gmelin).—Chas. W. Richmond.

#### NEW GENERIC NAME FOR THE GIANT FULMAR.

The generic name *Ossifraga*, given by Hombron and Jacquinot (Comptes Rendus, XVIII, 1844, p. 356) to *Procellaria gigantea* Gmelin, is antedated by *Ossifraga* N. Wood (Analyst, II, 1835, p. 305; VI, 1837, p. 244), applied to a very different group of birds. As the Giant Fulmar is thus bereft of its generic name, that of *Macronectes* may be suggested as an equivalent.

—Chas. W. Richmond.

#### NOTE ON A SPECIMEN OF *PITHECOPHAGA JEFFERYI* OGILVIE-GRANT.

The United States National Museum has recently received from Mr. Fletcher L. Keller, a hemp-planter of Davao, Mindanao, and an energetic member of the Philippine Scientific Association, a fine skin of the Philippine Monkey-eating Forest-Eagle, which Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant made known as *Pithecophaga jefferyi*, a new genus and species, described in the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, Vol. VI, No. XL, p. XVII, 1896, and subsequently figured and described in greater detail in the *Ibis* for 1897 (pp. 214-220, pl. V, and text figures 1-4). He speaks of it as "perhaps the most remarkable bird which has been discovered in the Philippines." Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's specimen came from the island of Samar. He remarks: "The discovery of this mighty bird of prey is without doubt the most remarkable of Mr. Whitehead's achievements in the Philippine Islands. That so large a Raptor should have remained unknown till the present time only shows how easily these great Forest-Eagles may be overlooked." Respecting the size of this specimen, which was a male, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant states: "Mr. Whitehead says that it weighed between 16 and 20 lbs." The bill of this species is characterized by extreme narrowness and very great depth; and the high vaulted narial opening is also a peculiar character. The naked tarsi and feet resemble those of the Harpy Eagle although considerably weaker. The wings are short and the tail very long, which is just the reverse of the common Eagle of the Islands (*Pontodetus leucogaster*). Mr. Ogilvie-Grant says: "Strange as it may seem, we have little doubt that the Harpy is the nearest known ally of the present species." In Sharpe's "Hand-List of the Genera and Species of Birds" (Vol. I, page 265), this bird is given a position between the Short-toed Eagles (*Circaetus*) and the Serpent-Eagles (*Spilornis*).

*Pithecophaga jefferyi* is still among the rarest birds in museum collections. Mr. Keller's is the second specimen to reach America, and makes the first authentic record for the island of Mindanao. I saw one in the Menage collection, at the Public Library, in Minneapolis, and one in Manila, and know of but five preserved specimens. Mr. Keller's is a male (No. 192,382, U. S. National Museum), taken near Davao, Mindanao, P. I., September 3, 1904. It closely resembles the type; but broader shaft-stripes to the feathers give the head a darker color than that of the male described and figured by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant (*Ibis* for 1897, plate V). From the skin I took the following measurements: Length, 980 mm.; wing, 600; tail, 465; chord of culmen, 65; chord of culmen and cere, taken together, 78; cere, 21; depth of bill, 51; depth of culmen, 41; greatest width of culmen, 21; tarsus, length, 22; tarsus, circumference, 60; inner claw (chord), 49; middle claw, 39; outer claw, 30; hind claw, 52; hind toe, without claw, 51; width of middle tail-feather, 98; length of longest occipital feather, 90.—*Edgar A. Mearns.*

#### A NEW NAME FOR THE *PEROMYSCUS NEBRACENSIS* OF CERTAIN AUTHORS.

The name *Hesperomys sonoriensis* var. *nebracensis* was used first by Baird, who mentioned it without description in text under his *Hesperomys leucopus* (Mamm. N. Am., p. 462, 1857). It appears next in 1877, when Coues quotes the name in synonymy under *Hesperomys leucopus sonoriensis*. It remained a nomen nudum until 1890, when Mearns used it in connection with a full description and designated a specimen which he called his "type of diagnosis," No. 1200 Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., from Calf Creek, Montana (See Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. II, pp. 285-287, Feb. 21, 1890). The name *nebracensis* will therefore date from Mearns, not from Baird, and the type of Mearns' diagnosis will be the type in fact. Authors subsequent to Mearns have frequently used the name *nebracensis* for a very small and bright colored mouse found in Western Nebraska and adjacent regions. It is a well known form, specimens of which are contained in most of our large museums, and doubtless is the form that Baird intended to name. It is however very different from the *nebracensis* of Mearns, which is much larger and darker and more closely related to the form later called *subarcticus* by Allen. The small bright colored form therefore needs a new name and may be called *Peromyscus luteus*. The type is No.  $\frac{188658}{28447}$  Biological Survey Coll., U. S. National Museum, collected April 23, 1890, at Kennedy, Nebraska, by Vernon Bailey. Measurements of type: Total length, 152; tail vertebræ, 62; hind foot, 20. Color: Upperparts bright ochraceous buff very lightly mixed with dusky; subauricular spots pure white, large, and conspicuous; underparts pure white.—*Wilfred H. Osgood.*