

SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF *OLIGOMETRA STUDERI*.

By an unfortunate slip I described a new comatulid from Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia, under the name of *Oligometra studeri*, whereas it belongs in reality to the genus *Cyllometra*, and should have been called *Cyllometra studeri*. *Cyllometra studeri* is related to *C. informis* which was taken by the *Challenger* among the Philippine Islands in 18 fathoms. Another specimen in the U. S. National Museum from off the northern end of Samal Island, 23 fathoms, appears to be typical, agreeing perfectly with Carpenter's figure.

Cyllometra studeri differs from *C. informis* most obviously in its smooth pinnules, the lower and middle pinnules in the latter having slightly overlapping and spinous ends to the joints, and in the much greater length and greater slenderness of P_2 , which is twice as long as P_3 with eighteen joints most of which are elongated, instead only slightly when at all longer than P_3 with twelve joints, most of which are squarish. Both species are readily distinguished from the others of the genus by the small number of cirrus joints.

—Austin H. Clark.

THE ALLEGHENY CAVE RAT AT NEWFOUNDLAND, N. J.

The only positive record of the occurrence of *Neotoma pennsylvanica* in New Jersey is that of the capture of three individuals by Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads at Bearfort Mountain, Passaic County, N. J. During a three days' visit to the same county in July, 1908, four specimens were caught by the writers on the eastern side of Mount Jefferson, near the village of Newfoundland. This part of the mountain consists mainly of a high cliff, with piles of large boulders at the bottom; and it is among these rocks that the rats live.

During the night of July 3d an adult male and an adult female were trapped at the northern end of this cliff; and two nights later another adult male and a young female were captured in the same manner about one-half mile to the south. Gnawed acorns and other signs of the presence of "mountain rats" were to be seen in several additional places along the cliff, while Mr. Daniel Bigelow, of Newfoundland, told us they were also to be found on the mountain near Green Pond, about four miles to the southwest.

—W. DeW. Miller and James Chapin.

ON THE NAME OF THE ANTILLEAN KILLDEER.

The small resident West Indian Killdeer named *Charadrius torquatus* Linnaeus (Sys. Nat. ed. 12, I, p. 255, 1766), has this name unfortunately preoccupied by *Charadrius torquatus* Pontoppidan (Danske Atlas, I, 1763, 625; based on Brisson, Orn. Gen. 69, sp. 7 = *Charadrius hiaticula* Linn.). As *Charadrius Jamaicensis* Müller (Linne's Natursys. Suppl., p. 117, 1776; founded on Brown, Jamaica, p. 477) can not be identified with any degree of certainty, the Linnaean species may be called **Oxyechus vociferus rubidus**.

—J. H. Riley.