

Same locality, June 30, 1882:

"*Scops flammeolus* utters frequently a single quite unvarying rounded note.

"Murphy's, October 2, 1880. This morning shot *Glaucidium gnoma*, which I heard calling, and at first supposed it was the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). The specimen shot was perched on the dead limb of a pine tree about 50 feet from the ground. Its calls varied but little in the fifteen or twenty times I heard them. They may be nearly represented thus: 'Coo-coo-coo-coo-coo-coo—cow—cow.' The first six or seven guttural notes were equidistant, and uttered at the rate of about two in a second; then, after a pause of about two seconds, the longer notes followed. It was occasionally answered in similar notes by an unseen bird.

"Big Trees, July 13, 1881. *Strix occidentalis*.—Listened to its call about sunset; the bird in sight. Its call resembles the barking of a dog, the first three or four notes lasting about one second each; these succeeded by long, harsh, whining notes."

ON THE GENUS TANTALUS, LINN., AND ITS ALLIES.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

The only species of *Tantalus* given by Linnaeus in the tenth edition of "Systema Naturæ" is *T. loculator*, which may, therefore, be properly regarded as the type of the genus. In the twelfth edition *T. ibis* also appears, along with several true Ibis of the genera *Eudocimus*, Wagl., and *Plegadis*, Kaup. So far as I am able to ascertain, the *T. ibis* and other Old World species related to it have never been separated generically from *T. loculator*; but a recent careful comparison* has convinced me that they all belong to quite a distinct genus from *T. loculator*. No generic name having, to my knowledge, been yet given specially to the Old World species, I propose for this group the term *Pseudotantalus*. The main differential characters of the two genera may be expressed as follows:

TANTALUS.—Adult with the whole head and upper half of neck naked, the skin hard and scurfy; crown covered by a quadrate, or somewhat shield-shaped, smooth horny plate, and skin of nape transversely wrinkled or corrugated. Nostrils subbasal; tertials longer than primaries, and with compact or normal webs. (Type, *T. loculator* Linn.)

PSEUDOTANTALUS.—Adult with only the fore part of the head naked, the hinder half and entire neck densely feathered; nostrils strictly basal; tertials shorter than primaries, and with their webs somewhat

*Although I have been able to actually examine only *T. ibis*, the excellent plates and descriptions of the remaining species which have been consulted leave no doubt that all the Old World Wood Ibises are strictly congeneric.

decomposed. Bill, legs, and tail very much longer, and basal outline of bill of different contour. (Type, *Tantalus ibis* Linn.)

The species belonging to *Pseudotantalus*, besides the type, are, so far as known, the following:

P. leucocephalus (Gm.). India.

P. longimembris (Swinh.). Southern China.

P. lacteus (Temm.). Java and Sumatra.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON THE PEDICULATI.

BY THEODORE GILL.

In the proceedings of the United States National Museum for 1878 (v. 1, pp. 215-232), I have given the characteristics of the families, subfamilies, and genera of the Pediculate fishes. The present communication will supplement the article in question by detailing the synonyms of the families and subfamilies. The generic synonyms have been already indicated.

I.

Since the publication of the "Note on the Antennariidæ" (op cit., pp. 221-222), a "new genus" has been added to the family by Dr. A. Günther, which may be distinguished as follows:

TETRABRACHIUM.

= Tetrabrachium, Günther, Zool. Challenger, part 6, p. 44, 1880.

Antennariids with the body oblong conic from the head backwards; the skin naked; a compressed cuboidal head; small vertical mouth; dorsal spines (3) isolated and dwarfed, but exerted; second largest, "wide and fringed;" dorsal and anal fins low, long, and free behind; and pectorals with the upper portion ($\frac{1}{2}$ rays) detached from the lower.

Type, Tetrabrachium ocellatum, Günther, Zool. Challenger, part 6, p. 45, pl. 19, f. c.

Ocean south of New Guinea (specimen obtained at a depth of 28 fathoms).

All that has been suggested as to this interesting form is what may be implied by the reference to the "Pediculidæ," which, as appears by the "Systematic List" at the end of the volume (p. 78), is simply a misprint for Pediculati. Possibly the nearest ally of the genus is *Histiophryne*, but it appears to be quite an isolated form.

Dr. Lütken (Vidensk. Medd. fra den Naturhist. Foren. Kjobenhavn, 1879-'80, pp. 67-68) has objected *inter alia* to the generic differentiation of *Corynolophus*, but has not traversed or even met the reasons and arguments in favor thereof submitted by me (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v. 1, p. 230). I therefore need only refer again to my original statement.