

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

All of these feathers are from the humeral tracts of specimens of *Lagopus lagopus*.

- Fig. 1. Juvenal Plumage (Amer. Mus. No. 26169, ♀, Sept. 5).
 " 2. Preliminary first Winter Plumage (from same specimen as Fig. 1).
 " 3. Preliminary first Winter Plumage (Amer. Mus. No. 45195, no data).
 " 4 and 11. Supplementary first Winter Plumage (Amer. Mus. No. 26889, ♀, March, and Amer. Mus. No. 26162, ♂, Sept. 26).
 " 5. First Nuptial Plumage (Amer. Mus. No. 26168, ♂, July 22).
 " 6. " " " (" " " 26174, ♂, June 8).
 " 7 and 8. First Nuptial Plumage (Amer. Mus. No. 26172, ♀, July 15).
 " 9. First Nuptial Plumage (Amer. Mus. No. 26170, ♀, June 8).
 " 10. Preliminary second Winter Plumage (from same specimen as Fig. 6).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V (PHOTOMICROGRAPHS).

- Fig. 1. Neossoptile of Natal Down attached to tip of Juvenal Plumage feather (Amer. Mus. No. 26179, June 29, "12 days old") from humeral tract of *Lagopus lagopus*. (×20.)
 " 2. Neossoptile of Natal Down (J. Dwight, Jr., No. 2044, ♀, October 5) from chin of *Colinus virginianus*. (×20.)

 FURTHER NOTES ON LACÉPÈDE'S 'TABLEAUX.'

BY CHARLES W. RICHMOND.

IN PRESENTING some notes on the date of publication of the above paper in 'The Auk' (Oct. 1899, 325), I stated that Lacépède's bird genera, as well as several credited to Cuvier, should be properly quoted as "Lacépède, in Daudin, *Traité*," etc., instead of "Mém. de l'Inst. III, 1801," assuming that a certain preliminary paper (in quarto), containing these genera and supposed to have been published in 1799, could not be found. In this I was mistaken, for before the appearance of the October 'Auk' I received a letter from Mr. Sherborn announcing the discovery of a copy of this rare tract, which has recently formed the basis of a second communication to 'Natural Science' (Sherborn, *Nat. Sci.*, Dec., 1899, 406-409).

The full title of this tract, quoting from Mr. Sherborn's account, is

“Discours | d'ouverture et de clôture | du cours | d'histoire naturelle | Donné dans le Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, | l'an vii de la République, | et | Tableaux méthodiques | des mammifères et des oiseaux, | par le C^{en} Lacépède, | De l'Institut national de France [seven lines of titles, etc.] | a Paris | chez Plassan, Imprimeur—L'ibraire. | L'an vii de la République. | .”

These 'Discours' occupy 56 pp., followed by 18 pp. of mammifères and 20 pp. of oiseaux, the subheading for the latter being “Tableau des sous-classes, divisions, sous-divisions, ordres et genres des oiseaux.”

Mr. Sherborn gives the date of this tract as late in 1799, a detailed review being given in the 'Journ. général de la Litt. de la France for Nivôse, An. VII. (Dec. 21, 1799, to Jan. 19, 1800). There is, however, no reference to it in the 'Journ. Typographique,' although Daudin's 'Traité,' Vol. I, is duly announced on 30th Nivôse (Jan. 19, 1800).

While the 'Discours' and the 'Traité' doubtless appeared within a few weeks of one another, and the contents of the bird 'tableau' is practically identical in each case, the former has a slight priority and should be quoted, notwithstanding its inaccessibility to the majority of ornithologists.

In November last, while looking over some books in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, I found an incomplete copy (the bird matter only) of Lacépède's paper in a volume of tracts.

A perusal of this copy shows the following list of genera to be credited to Lacépède, with page references:

<i>Touraco</i> , p. 2.	<i>Ceyx</i> , p. 10.
<i>Astur</i> , p. 4.	<i>Iridactylus</i> , p. 11.
<i>Nisus</i> , p. 4.	<i>Gouan</i> , p. 12.
<i>Buteo</i> , p. 4.	<i>Pelecanoïdes</i> , p. 13.
<i>Circus</i> , p. 4.	<i>Prion</i> , p. 14.
<i>Milvus</i> , p. 4.	<i>Urinator</i> , p. 14.
<i>Tyrannus</i> , p. 5.	<i>Carbo</i> , p. 15.
<i>Muscivora</i> , p. 5.	<i>Hians</i> , p. 17.
<i>Myrmecophaga</i> , p. 6.	<i>Ibis</i> , p. 18.
<i>Cacicus</i> , p. 6.	<i>Macrotarsus</i> , p. 18.
<i>Picoides</i> , p. 7.	<i>Hydrogallina</i> , p. 19.
<i>Orthorhyncus</i> , p. 9.	<i>Touyou</i> , p. 20.