

val exists. This latter is spanned over in the living bird by a delicate band of fibrous tissue. In the genus *Buteo* a similar state of affairs obtains, and I present above a drawing of the pelvis of a specimen of *B. borealis calurus*, offering an aspect from which the point I refer to, may be seen. This figure happens to be taken from a skeleton of this bird, which I have recently forwarded to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh. Some of the representatives of the genus *Falco* have the post-pubis all in one piece, as we find it in the vast majority of the class, though a thinning of its middle portion may usually be detected.

In the figure of a skeleton of an Eagle presented by Mr. F. Jeffrey Bell (after Milne-Edwards), in his 'Comparative Anatomy and Physiology,' only that portion of the post-pubis is shown which closes the obturator foramen. This is equally true of Sir Richard Owen's figure of the pelvis of one of these birds in his 'Anatomy of Vertebrates' (Vol. II, p. 33, fig. 23).

Quite often it happens that the obturator foramen is closed in by the ligamentous band which connects the free extremity of this anterior portion of the post-pubic element (*opf*) with the ischium. Indeed, the last named author alludes to this, and says that "the shortest pubis is seen in certain Eagles, in which it terminates after forming the lower boundary of the obturator foramen; its extremity there projecting freely, as in fig. 23, *d*, or being joined by ligament to the ischium, as in the Harpy Eagle, in which it is an inch in length, whilst the ilium is six inches long" (*op. cit.*, p. 36).

Unfortunately, I happen not to have the skeleton of an Eagle at hand, but it seems to me, in view of the fact that the genera of Buzzards and Eagles are quite closely allied, the latter birds should possess this free portion of the post-pubic element of the pelvis also. As it is often detached during maceration, it is quite possible that in the course of the preparation of the specimens from which M. Milne-Edwards and Sir Richard Owen's figures were taken, it may have been lost.

As Eagles are quite common in this vicinity, I hope to be able to decide this point, on some future occasion, by dissection of a fresh specimen.—R. W. SHUFELDT. *Fort Wingate, New Mexico*, 8th Nov. 1885.

Capture of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) on the Southeast Coast of Florida.—On the 2d of March, 1885, I shot one of these birds, a male, at Cape Sable—the only one noticed. I think its occurrence so far east worthy of note.—N. S. GOSS. *Topeka, Kansas*.

The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) at Key West.—In a collection of alcoholic specimens of birds made at Key West, Florida, January 15, 1885, by the naturalists of the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer 'Albatross' is a specimen of this species (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 102,444). The record should have been made before this, but I had quite forgotten the matter until reminded of it by the above note by Col Goss.—ROBERT RINGWAY. *Washington, D. C.*