

## GENERAL NOTES.

**Curlew Sandpiper in New Jersey.**—On July 29, 1904, a friend shot at Long Beach, Barnegat Bay, N. J., a strange sandpiper. It was forwarded to me, but unfortunately, the weather being exceedingly warm, the bird was spoiled beyond the possibility of skinning when I received it. I recognized it at once as *Erolia ferruginea*, evidently an adult male in full plumage. The rufous color of the breast and throat was very deep and rich. I have never seen any sandpiper, not even of this species, so highly and beautifully colored. I have the specimen preserved in alcohol.—JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, *Floral Park, N. Y.*

**Occurrence of the Spotted Sandpiper in Kent, England.**—It may be of interest to readers of 'The Auk' to learn that two examples, a male and a female, of the Spotted Sandpiper (*Totanus macularius*), were shot in Romney Marsh, Kent, on May 5, 1904. I had the pleasure of handling them in the flesh while they were still in fresh condition. The birds were exhibited at a meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club on May 18, 1904 (*cf.* J. L. Bonhote, Bull. B. O. C., Vol. XIV, pp. 84, 85.)—W. RUSKIN BUTTERFIELD, *St. Leonards-on-Sea, England.*

**Killdeers at Allen's Harbor, R. I.**—From August 16, 1904, until September 11, I stayed at Allen's or Quidnessett Harbor, North Kingston, R. I., five miles east of East Greenwich. There I found in an open closely cattle-cropped field a flock of about a dozen Killdeers (*Oxyechus vociferus*). They inhabited this field where doubtless they bred, making frequent visits to the salt marshes about the harbor. Mourning Doves were common with them, visiting the cornfields instead of the marshes. A trustworthy farmer tells me that they have bred in the pasture for years commonly. He has often seen their young.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, Jr., *Concord, Mass.*

**Note on the Generic Names Bellona, Orthorhynchus, Chrysolampis, and Eulampis.**—*Bellona* Mulsant and Verreaux (Mem. Cherb. XII, 1866, 219) is preoccupied by *Bellona* Reichenbach (Natürl. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. xxx) for a fossil. It may be renamed *Microlyssa*, with *Trochilus exilis* Gmelin as the type. *Orthorhynchus* Lacépède (Tabl. Oiseaux, 1799, 9) which has sometimes been used for the above genus cannot stand, as no type was specified by the author and the diagnosis is not diagnostic. Froriep (Dumeril's Analyt. Zool. 1806, 47) gives *Trochilus minimus* and *mosquitus* of Linnæus under the genus *Orthorhynchus* and is apparently the first author to include any species under this term, though the name had previously been used by several authors. If we take *Trochilus minimus* Linn. as the type of Brisson's genus *Mellisuga* it would leave *Trochilus mosquitus* Linn. as the type of *Orthorhynchus*.



Boie (Isis, 1831, 546) gave five species under his genus *Chrysolampis*, as follows: 1. *Troch. moschitus* Linn., 2. — *elatus* Gm., 3. — *cyanomelas* Gm., 4. — *guianensis* Gm., 5. — *carbunculus* Gm. Now Nos. 2, 4, and 5 are synonyms of No. 1, and No. 3 is a synonym of *Trochilus jugularis* Linn., and as it has been shown above that *Trochilus moschitus* (or *moschitus*) Linn. is the type of *Orthorhynchus* it leaves *Trochilus jugularis* Linn. as the type of *Chrysolampis* Boie.

Boie (Isis, 1831, 547) gave four species under his genus *Eulampis*, as follows: 1. *Tr. violaceus* Gm., 2. — *jugularis* Linn., 3. — *auratus* —, 4. — *niger* P. Max. Nos. 1 and 3 are synonyms of No. 2, and as that is already the type of *Chrysolampis* it leaves *Trochilus niger* P. Max. as the type of *Eulampis* Boie. — J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

**On the Proper Name of the Tody of Jamaica.** — Linnæus in the 10th edition of the 'Systema Naturæ,' p. 116, named the Jamaican Tody, [*Alcedo*] *Todus*. In the 12th edition of the same work, p. 178, when he instituted the genus, *Todus*, he renamed it, [*Todus*] *viridis*, the name it has since gone under, but in view of the above fact it should be known in the future as *Todus todus* by those zoölogists who regard the 10th edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' as the starting point of zoölogical nomenclature. — J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Bobolink in Colorado.**—In his bulletin on Birds of Colorado Professor Cooke notes five records of the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) in the State, including eight birds in all, and in his second supplement gives two more records of one bird each. Other records may now be added. One bird was taken at Boulder about two years ago by Mr. L. C. Bragg, the specimen bearing no date and no record having been made of it. One was seen by the writer east of Boulder on July 9, 1903. One was reported on the University campus at Boulder by Dr. J. R. Brackett, on July 30, 1903. Ten males and several females were seen by the writer and Mr. H. F. Watts in marshy ground just east of Boulder on May 24, 1904, and about the same number on May 30 and 31. I was accompanied on the last trip by Professor C. Juday. I have heard rumors of their occurrence here before, and am inclined to suspect that they may be found in a restricted area every year.—JUNIOUS HENDERSON, *Boulder, Colorado*.

**Henslow's Sparrow in Munroe County, Pa.**—While on a walk with Wm. J. Sewill, between Stroudsburg and Mount Pocono, Monroe Co., Pa., May 29 of this year, I heard the note of Henslow's Sparrow (*Coturniculus henslowii*) and upon investigation at least two pairs were found. They were in a field, well up on the mountain just above Henryville, acting as usual and uttering their *che-ticks* from time to time.—WILLIAM L. BAILY, *Philadelphia, Pa.*



Riley, J H. 1904. "Note on the Generic Names Bellona, Orthorhynchus, Chrysolampis, and Eulampis." *The Auk* 21, 485–486.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/4070137>.

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