

The generic name *Coccystes* untenable.

The Old World genus of cuckoos hitherto known as *Coccystes* Gloger (Handb. Naturg. Vög. Europ., 1834, p. 449) must in the future stand as *Clamator* Kaup, 1829 (Entwicklungs-Geschichte der Europäischen Thierwelt, p. 53), which antedates Gloger's name by five years. That Kaup's name is unimpeachable is clear from the following quotation of his remarks: "*Cuculus glandarius* . . . scheint . . . gar nicht in die Gattung Kuckuk zu gehören, sondern eine eigene zu bilden, welche ich Strauszkuckuk *Clamator* nenne, und die durch die starken Fuszwurzeln und die Bildung der Nasenlöcher etc. sich characterisirt." The nine recognized species of this genus are then:

1. *Clamator glandarius* (Linnæus).
2. *Clamator coromandus* (Linnæus).
3. *Clamator jacobinus* (Boddaert).
4. *Clamator hypopinari* (Cabanis and Heine).
5. *Clamator caroli* (Norman).
6. *Clamator brazzæ* (Oustalet).
7. *Clamator cafer* (Lichtenstein).
8. *Clamator serratus* (Sparrmann).
9. *Clamator albonotatus* (Shelley).—Leonhard Stejneger.

***Gerrhonotus cæruleus* versus *Gerrhonotus burnettii*.**

Through the courtesy of Dr. G. Tornier, Curator of Reptiles in the Natural History Museum at Berlin, I have been enabled to examine the type of Wiegmann's *Gerrhonotus cæruleus* (Isis, 1828, p. 380). The specimen, though greatly blackened, is in good condition and proves to belong to the species which has hitherto been known as *Gerrhonotus burnettii* Gray 1831, or *Elgaria formosa* Baird and Girard 1852. The type locality is given as "Brasilien" and the collector as A. von Chamisso, the celebrated German poet and naturalist. Needless to say no *Gerrhonotus* occurs in Brazil, but as von Chamisso on his expedition around the world also collected at San Francisco, California, where this species is particularly plentiful, it may be regarded as certain that the type is from the latter locality. The number of the type specimen in the Berlin Museum is 1163.—Leonhard Stejneger.

***Ptychozoon kuhli* a new name for *P. homalocephalum*.**

The remarkable gecko hitherto known as *Ptychozoon homalocephalum* requires a new name, inasmuch as Creveld's *Lacerta homalocephala* 1809 is preoccupied by *Lacerta homalocephala* Suckow 1798 (Naturgeschichte der Thiere, III, p. 138). As a suitable new name I propose *Ptychozoon kuhli* in memory of the originator of the generic name. It may be remarked that Gray's *Ptychozoon horsfieldii* is a very distinct species.—Leonhard Stejneger.

**On the proper application of the name *Cambarus carolinus*
Erichson.**

In 1846, Erichson applied the name *Cambarus carolinus* to a species of crayfish which had been collected by Cabanis in western North Carolina. His description was very brief, and it was with some hesitation that Hagen, in 1870, applied the name to specimens from the same region which seemed to possess the characters ascribed by Erichson to the species. Erichson's type was at the time inaccessible to Hagen as it had been deposited in the Berlin Museum. A few years later he was able to examine this type and in a note made at the time expressed the view that Erichson's *C. carolinus* was the same as his (Hagen's) *C. bartonii*. In view of this doubt, Faxon, in his Revision of the Astacidæ, proposed the application of the name *C. hagenianus* to Hagen's species in case it should prove to differ from Erichson's *C. carolinus*.

Through the kindness of Dr. Thiele of the Berlin Museum I have recently been furnished with an excellent photograph of Erichson's type together with drawings of the first abdominal appendages and the right chela. They show that the species is neither *C. carolinus* Hagen nor *C. bartonii* Fabricius, but *C. dubius* Faxon. It will be necessary, therefore, to substitute in most of the writings on this subject *C. hagenianus* Faxon for *C. carolinus*, and *C. carolinus* Erichson for *C. dubius* Faxon.

The extension of the range is slight as *C. carolinus* Erich. (= *dubius* Fax.) has been collected in abundance in southwestern West Virginia, and adjacent portions of Virginia.—*W. P. Hay.*

Note on the names of the genera of Peccaries.

My attention has been called to the nomenclature of the Peccaries and my opinion asked. In my Arrangement of the Families of Mammals, in 1873, I adopted Gray's genera *Dicotyles* and *Notophorus*, having ascertained that the two groups were differentiated not only by their skulls, but also by the leg bones. Recently (Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., XIV, p. 119, 1901), Dr. Merriam has also adopted the two genera, but uses Fischer's name *Tayassu* (1814) for the genus *Notophorus* of Gray and gives a new one (*Olidosus*) to the *Dicotyles* of Gray.

It seems to me that we can with propriety retain both names, *Tayassu* and *Dicotyles*. Dr. Merriam quite properly substitutes *Tayassu* for *Notophorus* as both the nominal species of Fischer (*pecari* and *patira*) belong to the genus to which the latter name was given.

The name *Dicotyles*, however, originally covered species of both genera and Gray was justified by general usage in restricting the name as he did, although he would have done better to have given a new name to



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