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of *Penæus* is not formed on the animal that bears it, but in the dilated end of the ductus ejaculatorius as a secretion, and that probably it is carried over to the female during copulation. It has no cellular structure whatever, and is found in a rolled-up condition in the ducts of the males.

It was described by Spence in the Japanese variety of *P. canaliculatus*, and is to be found, though not so conspicuously, in *P. semisulcatus*, *P. curvirostris*, *P. monoceros*? and *P. sp.*—(The Japanese *mayebi*). Dr. Kishinouye's observations were made chiefly upon *P. canaliculatus* and *P. monoceros*?—F. C. K.

Nerve-endings in the rennet glands of the Vertebrate Stomach.¹—The nerves spreading out over the serous membrane of the vertebrate stomach arise from the plexus of Meisner and form two other plexi—one under the rennet glands, the other below the epithelium of the stomach. The simple nerve fibers form a plexus about the membrana propria of the glands and now and then pierce it, spreading their fine branches out around the cells. Each branch ends in a varicosity, but does not penetrate the cell as supposed by Nawalichin and some others. In this conclusion Dr. Kytmanow, the author of the paper cited, is in agreement with Erich Mueller, Smirnow, Arestein and others who have studied the peripheral or epithelial terminations of nerve fibers. His study upon the stomach of the cat was undertaken to determine surely what Erich Mueller had left as uncertain, namely, whether the fibers terminate inter- or intra-cellularly. For this he employed the Golgi, methylen blue and gold chloride methods. With the first he was unsuccessful, but with the other two, especially with the methylen blue, he arrived at the conclusion that has been given.—F. C. KENYON.

The Breeding Haunts of Ross' Gull.—One of the valuable ornithological facts that the "Hero of the White North," Nansen, has to relate, is that he has discovered the breeding station of the circumpolar gull, *Rhodostethia rosea* Macy. The small group of islands which he calls the Hirtenland group, where he found the birds in large numbers and breeding, lie in 81° 38' N. Lat. and 63° E. Long. They seem to occupy a position within an area laid down by Payer as Wilczek land.

Proper name for the Western Horned Owl of North America.—In the "*Auk*" for April, 1896, p. 153 I published a revi-

¹ Intern. Monatsch. Anat. Phys., XIII, 402-5.

sion of North American Horned Owls in which I showed that the name *subarcticus* Hoy. was a synonym of *arcticus* Swains, and hence untenable for the light colored *Bubo* of the western states.

In the same paper I proposed to recognize the small *Bubo* of southern California as a distinct subspecies under the name *pacificus* Cassin.

For the old "*subarcticus*" I proposed the name *occidentalis* and selected for my type a specimen from Mitchell Co., Iowa (No. 26435, Coll. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Phila.) which showed the greatest contrast to the small Californian race.

This specimen, however, unfortunately proves to be intermediate between *B. virginianus* and *arcticus* and does not belong to the race which I had intended to rename; the latter not extending so far east (See Auk., Jan., 1897, p. 132.)

Such being, the case my name "*occidentalis*" must be relegated to synonymy and I would propose for the Horned Owl of the interior United States (the "*subarcticus*" of authors, nec. Hoy) the name *pallescens*, designating as the type, No. 152219, Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus. ♂ Watson Ranch, 18 mi. S. W. of San Antonio, Texas.

Bubo virginianus pallescens is smaller and paler than the true *virginianus* (the wing measuring 13.75 in.) with much less rufous admixture. The barring on the belly is much finer and the feet almost pure white.

While not differing so much in size from *B. v. pacificus* as indicated in my former paper (Auk., 1896, p. 156), its coloration is quite distinct. The latter race is darker than *pallescens* with more black admixture above, heavier bars on the belly and with the feet more mottled with rufous and brown.

In entering *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cass. in the Supplement to their Check List the American Ornithologists' Union Committee have added to the confusion by giving it the same number as has already been given to *B. v. saturatus*.

The various races of our Horned Owls should now stand as follows in the A. O. U. List:

375. *Bubo virginianus* (Gmelin). Great Horned Owl.

375a. *Bubo virginianus pallescens* Stone. Western Horned Owl.

375b. *Bubo virginianus arcticus* (Swainson). Arctic Horned Owl.

375c. *Bubo virginianus saturatus* Ridgway. Dusky Horned Owl.

375d. *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin. Pacific Horned Owl.

—WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.*

An Incomplete List of the Mammals of Bertie Co., N. C.—
During the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 we received a number of small