Type Specimens of Birds
In the United States
National Museum

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Publications of the United States National Museum


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Remington Kellogg,
Director, United States National Museum.


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ERRATA

On p. 52, line 9 from bottom, for Falcosparverius read Falco sparverius
On p. 53, line 12 from bottom, for cinnamominus read cinnamomimus
On p. 61, line 1, for Pediocetes Kennicotti Suckley read
Pediocetes Kennicotti Suckley
On p. 210, line 9 from bottom, for Calaptes read Colaptes
On p. 222, line 14, for Pétersbourg read St. Pétersbourg
On p. 283, line 5, for Auk 60 read Auk 64
On p. 409, line 8, for Musicica read Muscicapula
On p. 412, line 27, for masculatus read maculatus
On p. 463, line 4 from bottom, for Musicipula read Muscicapula
On p. 691, Index, for Idiospar read Idiopar
On p. 696, Index, for melanoleucos read melanoleucos
Introduction

My study of the types of birds preserved in the national collection, initiated in 1945, was terminated in the spring of 1960. It will be readily appreciated that so protracted a task, dealing with birds of all the world, may have produced certain inadvertent inconsistencies of treatment, for which I offer no apology.

My understanding of what constitutes a type or cotype is precisely that of the late Outram Bangs (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 70, p. 149, 1930): "When an author specifies a certain individual as his type or has one specimen from which he describes, then there is a holotype, or as it is called here, following the usual custom of ornithologists, a type. On the other hand, when an author describes from several specimens, and does not himself designate any one as his type, all of the original specimens from the type locality are of equal importance, and all are cotypes. No one of such specimens can afterwards be selected by someone else, and called the type (as has frequently been done by Ridgway in Birds of North and Middle America). Some authors have followed the very bad practice of designating a male and a female type, in which case both must be listed as cotypes."

Stability of nomenclature is often attained by choice of a lectotype from a multiple series; this is especially true when the original material has been demonstrated to be composite in nature. I have not, however, granted recognition to a lectotype except in cases in which some reviser has shown its necessity and has, so far as it has been possible, again brought together all the first describer's material and has selected that one of the original series that (1) best agrees with the description and (2) preferably comes from a locality which, in the light of modern knowledge of range, will best serve the cause of stability. If one of von Tschudi's equivalent cotypes is in Neuchâtel, a second in London, and a third in Washington, the fact that such an authority as Hartert has stated that the type is in Neuchâtel does not stultify the claims of the cotypical specimens in London and Washington, sent away from Neuchâtel at a time when the importance of types in general was barely, or not at all, understood. If, however, someone were to show that the three supposed cotypes represent two distinct forms and were to restrict the use of von Tschudi's name to the one exemplified by the Washington specimen, the London cotype, exactly like it, is no less a cotype for the now restricted name; if, moreover, the Washington bird should become lost to science, the one in London must then represent the only possible type.
To enable future workers, at need, to reconstruct original series, I have, whenever possible, named the current resting places of skins that have left our collection and, by indicating those that have wholly dropped from sight, may yet succeed in bringing them again to light.

In view of the foregoing remarks, I need not say that neotypes have, in my eyes, no actual existence. Nor will one find, in the pages to follow, any example of what might be called a pseudotype, that is to say, a holotype specimen arbitrarily declared to represent a species other than its own (for which a precedent has recently been set in the case of an African duck).

The treatment followed by me may here be summarized: I list first the name given at the original description, exactly as published, even when misspelled, followed immediately by the bibliographic reference; then, if the original name is now considered a mere synonym of another, or has been placed in a genus other than the one used by the author, or has been degraded from a binomial to a trinomial (or elevated from a trinomial to a binomial), I so indicate, with citation of author(s) and place(s) of publication responsible for the changes accepted; third, I list the type or cotypes still to be found in Washington, with whatever data are known about them and, when data were erroneously transcribed by the original author, so indicating and making corrections; finally, there may be a commentary on specimens now missing from the series and frequently also a discussion of the history of the name and of the original specimens.

It would have been presumptuous in me to have attempted subjectively to allocate to modern genera and species so many hundreds of bird names from every continent, and I have, whenever possible, drawn upon the writings of modern revisers to indicate the names currently employed; occasionally, one author is cited to justify the use of a given generic name, while another is cited for the specific name, the use of a trinomial, etc. In certain cases, I have personally disagreed with the treatments accorded by others, in other cases I have found no modern criticism at all, and then have made my own decisions, indicated by "Deignan (MS.)."

Whether the decision is my own or that of one or more of my colleagues, it is possible that injustices have been done to some names that have here been reduced to synonymy; I can only plead that each name has been viewed by me with all the objectivity of which I have been capable and suggest that sooner or later, with increasing knowledge, such errors will be automatically rectified. Names very recently published and not yet commented upon in print have been assumed to be valid. Whenever an author has been himself responsible for synonymizing his own name, I have so accredited him.

Certain authors will be disappointed to find that some major work of theirs on a given species or genus has not been cited as authority for my treatment. I can only say that this does not indicate that I disparage the validity of their work, but rather that it appeared after I had completed the pertinent portion of my studies, and, finding no discrepancy between the new work and the
INTRODUCTION

older one cited, I have left my manuscript unaltered. This will explain also the fact that The American Ornithologists' Union's "Check-list of North American Birds" is often cited from the fourth edition (1931) and its Supplements that have appeared in "The Auk," rather than from the fifth edition (1957).

Birds named by ornithologists of the modern period have rarely required special research, beyond, on occasion, tracing the identity of some obscure type locality or correction of erroneous published data. This has, however, seldom been true of those named during the nineteenth century, when standards had not yet been firmly established. Information on many of the specimens acquired through the early exploration of unmapped western North America has been obtainable only by laborious examination of government documents, biographies, diaries and journals, primitive maps and charts (sometimes compiled by dead reckoning), study of archival materials in the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress, comparisons of handwritings, correspondence with colleagues in museums at home and abroad, and other techniques of historical research. I have had the advantage of access to numerous unpublished notes of the late Charles W. Richmond, who first in the Division of Birds understood the importance of isolating the type specimens from the general collection and who recorded museum tradition derived through Robert Ridgway from Spencer Fullerton Baird.

While the national collection of birds came into existence in 1850, when Baird arrived in Washington and deposited his private collection to become the nucleus of what would grow into one of the world's great collections, many of the specimens recorded in the pages to follow are of earlier date than 1850. The oldest of our types is that of Corvus brachyrhynchos Brehm, the Common Crow of the northeastern United States, which, given a name in 1822, was obviously collected earlier. The invaluable material from the famous United States Exploring Expedition was collected in the years 1838-1842, but only much later transferred into the national collection. Similarly, the types of birds named by John James Audubon, John Kirk Townsend, and others of their group were collected prior to the foundation of the national museum, eventually to reach us as part of Baird's initial donation.

Among the many types of particular historic interest now preserved in Washington are, possibly, the last surviving of those collected by John Richardson and his companions during Sir John Franklin's second land voyage (1826-1827) across northwestern Canada; the majority of those named by Titian Ramsay Peale, ornithologist of the United States Exploring Expedition; the mysterious "sixteen new species" from "Texas," named by Jacob Post Giraud, Jr., in the rare privately issued folio of 1841 (see Muscicapa texensis Giraud); and most of those that resulted from the gov-
ernmental surveys and explorations of the “Great West” during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century.

Two of our types possess a peculiar interest in being unique of their kind. These are Tringa cooperi Baird, a sandpiper taken on the coast of Long Island on May 24, 1833, and Emberiza Townsendii Audubon, a bunting collected in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on May 11, 1833. Neither bird (either or each may represent a mutation, a hybrid of uncertain parentage, or the last of its dying race) has ever been seen again and, were the specimens not now extant, each would be considered a chimerical species.

To all those, too numerous to name, who have assisted me in my researches, and to my wife, Stella Leche Deignan, who has assisted me in the tedious task of reading the proofs, I now extend my thanks.
Type Specimens of Birds
in the United States National Museum
Order TINAMIFORMES: Tinamous

Family TINAMIDAE: Tinamous

Genus TINAMUS Latham

Tinamus guttatus "Natterer" von Pelzeln


35004. Adult male. Pará (Belém), State of Pará, Brazil. December “1835.” Collected by Johann Natterer. Original number 890. Received from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

Von Pelzeln’s description was based upon a series of seven adults and one immature from various localities in Brazil and Venezuela. There is an adult male from Pará in the British Museum, acquired as part of the Salvin-Godman collection; all other cotypes are presumably still in Vienna.

According to von Pelzeln (Zur Ornithologie Brasiliens, pp. xix–xx, 1871), Natterer was in Pará only from September 11, 1834, to September 15, 1835. Since Natterer’s field notes mention only November and December specimens from this locality, it is clear that 1835 on the original label must be considered a lapsus calami for 1834.

Genus NOTHOCERCUS Bonaparte

Tinamus frantzii Lawrence


Nothocercus bonapartei discrepans Friedmann

Caldasia 4 (20) : 472, September 1, 1947.

372295. Adult female. Melgar (elev. 430 meters), Department of Tolima, Colombia. 1926. Collected by Brother Nicéforo María. Original number 43.

Genus CRYPTURELLUS Brabourne and Chubb

Crypturellus saltuarius Wetmore


Crypturus inornatus Nelson

Auk 17 (3) : 253, July 1900.
Crypturellus cinnamomeus mexicanus (Salvadori). See Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, Distributional checklist of the birds of Mexico 1:10, footnote 1, 1950.


Crypturus sallaei goldmani Nelson


Crypturellus noctivagus cursitans Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.


Von Pelzeln's description was based upon a series of 13 birds from several localities. There is an adult male from the Barra do Rio Negro in the British Museum, acquired as part of the Salvin-Godman Collection; all other cotypes are presumably still in Vienna.

Genus RHYNCHOTUS von Spix

Rhynchotus arcanus Wetmore

Genus NOTHURA Wagler

**Nothura maculosa savannarum** Wetmore


Genus EUDROMIA Geoffroy St.-Hilaire

**Calopezus elegans albidus** Wetmore


71061. Adult (sex not indicated). Province of San Juan, Argentina. This is one of five specimens, representing four species, labeled and entered in the register by Ridgway on May 21, 1877, with no data other than “Ad.” and “San Juan, Buenos Ayres.” For four of them, “6/635” is given in the register as the original number.

Order SPHENISCIFORMES: Penguins

Family SPHENISCIDAE: Penguins

Genus PYGOSCELIS Wagler

**Aptenodytes longicauda** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 261, “pl. lxx, fig. 2,” 1848.

=**Pygoscelis adeliae** (Hombron and Jacquinot). See Cassin, U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 352, 1858 (where erroneously called *Aptenodytes longicaudata*).


15668. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15667.

Peale made definite reference to but one specimen: In his paragraph on measurements he discussed a male, collected by Silas Holmes (assistant surgeon of the Brig *Porpoise* during its cruise toward the South Pole) at lat. 60°40’ S., long. 103° 04’ E. Cassin stated, however, that there were “numerous” specimens in the collection of the Expedition and in his manuscript list indicated that there were, in fact, three before him.

There is no reason to believe that Peale’s description of plumage is not composite; the three specimens extant must then all be considered cotypes.
The bird no longer in Washington (USNM 15671) is now No. 75684 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

**Genus MEGADYPTES** Milne-Edwards

**Aptenodytes flavilarvata** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 260, "pl. lxx, fig. 1," 1848.

=Megadyptes antipodes (Hombron and Jacquinot). See Cassin, U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 351, 1858.


Peale stated that a pair were collected and gave measurements for one of each sex. Cassin, however, indicated in his manuscript list that he had but one, and Richmond was able to find only one entry for the species in the museum register. The female must then long since have disappeared without trace.

**Order PODICIPEDIFORMES:** Grebes

**Family PODICIPEDIDAE:** Grebes

**Genus PODICEPS** Latham

**Podiceps Californicus** Heermann


Genus Aechmophorus Coues

Podiceps occidentalis Lawrence


=Aechmophorus occidentalis (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 40, 1931.


Lawrence wrote of “six specimens in the collection,” but in fact listed seven. No. 9927 was sent long ago to the University of Michigan; the other three cotypes, Nos. 4497 bis (not 4497), 4498 bis, and 9544, have vanished from the museum without trace.

Podiceps clarkii Lawrence


This form was described from the three cotypes listed above. Grinnell (loc. cit.), following a manuscript decision of Richmond’s, has designated No. 4498 as lectotype and accordingly fixed as type locality “San Pablo Bay, probably within Solano County, and not far from Vallejo.” It is true that an unidentified hand has long since written “Type specimen” on the label
of No. 4493; on the other hand, Baird himself has written "Type of sp. & fig. pl. 100" on the label of No. 9930 and confirmed this by writing "9930 ? Chihuahua" on pl. 100 of the National Museum's copy of the 1860 edition.

In short, if there is to be a lectotype at all, it must be No. 9930, selected by Baird as the only adult of the series and the only specimen collected by its namesake. Grinnell's argument that "the measurements given in the description above on the same page . . . are those given in the table for this specimen" is no proof that the description was based upon the same specimen or even upon any single specimen; see Lawrence (tom. cit., p. 894), who gives a composite description of Podiceps occidentalis, followed by "the dimensions of the largest one, as they were taken from the specimen while fresh."

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES: Albatrosses, Shearwaters, Petrels

Family DIOMEDEIDAE: Albatrosses

Genus DIOMEDEA Linnaeus

D[iomedea]. leptorhyncha Coues


=Diomedea leptorhyncha Coues

346315. No data.

This is part of a recent skull without mandible, and with the maxilla longitudinally bisected; at some time it has been broken into four parts, which have been glued together.

The species was provisionally erected on "a skull of an Albatross, wanting the lower jaw." Many years ago No. 346315 was set aside by Richmond as the "probable type," but it was not entered into the register of the Division of Birds until early in 1942. Comparison of the specimen with Coues's diagnosis indicates that it may properly be considered the holotype.

The skull was held by Coues in general features to stand nearest Diomedea albatrus Pallas. It seems without question to belong to a form of the genus Diomedea, but has never been found to match any specimen of the known recent species.

There is a bare chance that this is the example of D[iomedea]. culminata? Gould recorded by James G. Cooper in these words: "I believe a skull of one of these has been found on the beach near this city [San Francisco] but cannot verify the fact" (Proc. California Acad, Sci. 4: 12, 1868).

Another possible clew to the skull's history may be contributed by the minutes of the stated meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences of May 21, 1844, in which is reported the donation of "the head and beak of a Procellaria. From Mr. Samuel Grant, Jr., through Dr. Carson" (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 2: 64, 1844).
**TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS**

*Genus PHOEBETRIA* Reichenbach

**Diomedea fuscina** Audubon


**Phoebetria palpebrata auduboni** Nichols and Murphy


*Phoebetria palpebrata auduboni* Nichols and Murphy is a new name for *Diomedea fuscina* Audubon 1838 (not Hilsenberg 1822), with the same type specimen.

**Family PROCELLARIIDAE: Shearwaters, Fulmars**

*Genus FULMARUS* Stephens

**Fulmarus Rodgersii** Cassin


The oldest label (not original) has "Locality?" but Cassin himself in 1861 entered the locality into the museum register as "North Pacific."

**Procellaria pacifica** Audubon

*Ornithological biography* 5: 321 [=331], 1839.

**Fulmarus glacialis glupischa** Stejneger

Auk 1 (3): 234, July 1834.


2750. Adult in light phase (sex not indicated). [Near the mouth of the Columbia River]? Collected by John K. Townsend. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

2751. Adult in dark phase (sex not indicated). [Near the mouth of the Columbia River]? Collected by John K. Townsend. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

Audubon had but two cotypes, which he mistakenly believed to represent the adult and the immature.
Fulmarus glacialis glupisclia Stejneger is a new name for Procellaria pacifica Audubon 1839 (not Gmelin 1788), with the same type specimens.

**Genus PROIOCELLA** Hombron and Jacquinot

**Procellaria tenuirostris** Audubon

Ornithological biography 5: 333, 1839.


2032. Adult (sex not indicated). “Within a day’s sail from the mouth of the Columbia River” (fide Audubon, loc. cit.) = probably the southern Pacific Ocean (see Stone, Auk 47: 414, 1930). Collected by John K. Townsend. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

**Genus PUFFINUS** Brisson

**Puffinus creatopus** “Cooper (mss.)” Coues


==Puffinus creatopus Coues. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 54, 1931.


**Puffinus knudseni** Stejneger


==Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus Lesson. See Murphy, Amer. Mus. Nov. 1512: 17, 1951.


All data for this bird are derived from Stejneger’s entry in the register. The original label, part of a sheet of lined tablet paper, bears simply the Hawaiian name “U-a-u Kane.”

**Nectric amaurosoma** Coues


==Puffinus griseus (Gmelin). See Coues, Key to North American birds, ed. 5, 2: 1033, 1903.


Xántus identified this bird in his field catalog as “Larus Heermannii, juvenis” and wrote “Landed half starved and half dead by the gale.”

**Puffinus (Nectris) nativitatis** Streets

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

=Puffinus nativitatis Streets. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1:57, 1931.


Puffinus opisthomelas Coues


"Both were landed by a heavy gale—one on the beach. They were alive yet, but very nearly dead" (Xántus ms.). Nos. 16990 and 16991 were entered into the museum register on February 20, 1860. On June 6, 1867, Baird first entered the holotypes of Nectris amauTosoma and Halocyptena microsoma as Nos. 47214 and 47216, respectively, and began to reenter No. 16990 as No. 47215, until, noting his mistake, he crossed out what he had written. After No. 47215 he wrote the word “Type,” which appears also in his hand on the label. Both specimens have, however, equal standing as cotypes.

Puffinus auricularis C. H. Townsend


Puffinus Iherminieri loyemilleri Wetmore


Puffinus subalaris “Townsend, ms.” Ridgway

=Puffinus lherminieri subalaris Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1:59, 1931.


Genus PTERODROMA Bonaparte

Procellaria rostrata Peale

15705. Adult male. Tahiti Island (at elev. 6,000 feet), Society Islands, Oceania. Collected by James D. Dana. Original number 753. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838-1842).

**Procellaria parvirostris** Peale


**Procellaria gularis** Peale


**Œstrelata fisheri** Ridgway
Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 5: 656, May 9, 1883 (nomen nudum); and 5: 657, June 30, 1883 (diagnosis).


The oldest label, a piece of cardboard, gives the type locality as Saint Paul, but this specimen and one other of the same shipment were entered into the museum register as from Shelikof Strait. It should be noted that all data on this label seem to be in Ridgway’s handwriting.

**Œstrelata kidderi** Coues

=*Pterodroma ("Lugensa") lugens* (Kuhl). See Mathews and Hallstrom, Notes on the order Procellariiformes, p. 9, 1943.


This “n. sp.” is really no more than a new name for *Procellaria grisea* “L.” Kuhl 1820 (not Gmelin 1789).

**Œ*Œstrelata*. sandwichensis** Ridgway


**Procellaria brevipes** Peale


15520. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15459.

Loomis (Proc. California Acad. Sci. (4) 2: 93, 1918) has referred to No. 15459 as “the type,” but in fact the two specimens here listed have equal status as cotypes.

**Genus PAGODROMA** Bonaparte

**Procellaria candida** “Peale, ms.” Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 295, “pl. LXXXI,” 1843 (in synonymy of *Procellaria nivea*).

**Pagodroma nivea pealei** Mathews


15536. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15528.

Peale stated that “a number of specimens were preserved”; Cassin’s ms. list indicates that there were in fact four. No. 15524 was sent to the Boston Society of Natural History about 1863 and is now No. 75658 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; No. 15532 is no longer in the National Museum and may have been given away, although no record of such a transaction has been preserved.

*Pagodroma nivea pealei* Mathews is a new name for *Procellaria candida* Peale, which, at its first appearance, was treated as an absolute synonym of *Procellaria nivea* J. R. Forster 1777, based upon a specimen taken at lat. 52° S., long. 20° E.

**Genus BULWERIA** Bonaparte

**Procellaria columbina** Barker-Webb, Berthelot, and Moquin-Tandon

Hist. Nat. des Îles Canaries 2 (2) Zool. (Orn.): pl. 4, fig. 2, July 1838.

32519. Adult (sex not indicated). Canary Islands, eastern Atlantic Ocean off northwestern Africa. Entered into the museum register on March 9, 1864. Collected by (or for) Philip Barker-Webb. Received from the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

The original label for this specimen has disappeared without trace; the modern label has data transcribed from the register in Riley’s hand.

The number of cotypes is not now known. One in the British Museum, with identical data, was acquired from Edward Wilson, brother of Thomas B. Wilson, patron of the Academy of Natural Sciences; it is therefore probable that our specimen reached the Academy through the same agency. No example from the Canaries is now to be found there.

The name *Procellaria columbina* appears on plate 4 of livraison 31, which was published in July 1833; the name *Puffinus columbinus* is used in the text on page 44 of livraison 63, which did not come out until May 1842.

**Family HYDROBATIDAE: Storm-Petrels**

*Genus OCEANITES* Keyserling and Blasius

**Thalassidroma gracilis** Elliot

*Ibis* (1) 1: 391, October 1859.

**=Oceanites gracilis gracilis** (Elliot). See Murphy, Oceanic birds of South America 2: 757, 1936.

370444. Adult male. Chile.

The specimen bears the green label of the Maison Verreaux; on the label’s obverse side are the words “Thalassidroma Gracilis./D. G. Elliot.–/Chili 5.” while on the reverse side appear the numbers “(4096) 33923.”

This is traditionally Elliot’s type; it has been in the collection for many years, although it was not entered into the museum register until January 7, 1942. It is of course improbable that the bird’s true history can ever now be known.

**Genus FREGETTA** Bonaparte

**Thalassidroma lineata** Peale


**=Fregetta (“Pealea”) lineata** (Peale). See Mathews and Hallstrom, Notes on the order Procellariiformes, p. 17, 1943.


**Genus OCEANODROMA** Reichenbach

**Cymochorea cryploleucura** Ridgway


**=Oceanodroma castro cryploleucura** (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 73, 1931.

41950. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 41949.

Neither skin carries an original label. The label of No. 41949 has the data in Ridgway's hand; that of 41950 has it in Stejneger's hand and on the reverse side the word "Type" written by Ridgway. Reference to the original description shows that the two have equal standing as cotypes.

**Oceanodroma townsendi** Ridgway


**Oceanodroma socorroensis** C. H. Townsend


Alfred W. Anthony, in a holograph letter to Charles W. Richmond (May 25, 1937) wrote: "Townsend's specimens were taken at sea, if I remember . . ."

**Cymochorea homochroa** Coues


21444. Adult (sex not indicated). Farallon Islands, San Francisco County, California. Entered into the museum register on February 28, 1861. Collected by (or for) Ferdinand Gruber.

This specimen was entered into the register as from "S. Francisco," probably because of the association of that place with Gruber; the Farallones, however, are mentioned both on the label and at the original description.

**Thalassidroma plumbea** "Peale, ms." Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 3 (Mamm. and Orn.): 292, "pl. LXXVIII," 1843 (in synonymy of *Thalassidroma furcata*).

**Oceanodroma furcata plumbea** Grinnell and Test


= *Oceanodroma furcata plumbea* Grinnell and Test. See Grinnell and Test, loc. cit.


15461. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15460.
Peale wrote of "our specimens," and Pickering stated that "several" were taken, but the museum records show only two, and of these but one was seen by Cassin (according to his ms. list). Both of these skins were sent in 1881 to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, whence they were returned in 1919.

Peale's name, which at its first appearance was treated as an absolute synonym of *Procellaria furcata* Gmelin 1789, of which the type locality is the Bering Sea, was made valid by Grinnell and Test for a southern race, with No. 15461 as the only type.

**Genus HALOCYPTENA** Coues

**Halocyptena microsoma** Coues


The number 11420 given at the original description is not the number of the museum register. It was written by Xántus himself on the original label and must represent his original number, but is evidently erroneous, since as late as October 10, 1861, his original numbers had only reached 5819. Inasmuch as the specimen had been laid aside and was not entered into the register until June 6, 1867, the label bore no number at the time of description (1864) except the one used by Coues.

**Family PELECANOIDIDAE: Diving Petrels**

**Genus PELECANOIDES** Lacépède

**Pelecanoides urinatrix chathamensis** Muurphy and Harper


**Order PELECANIFORMES: Tropic-birds, Pelicans, Frigate-birds**

**Family PELECANIDAE: Pelicans**

**Genus PELECANUS** Linnaeus

**Pelecanus occipitalis** Ridgway

American Sportsman 4: 297, text-figs., August 8, 1874.

"Pelecanus erythrorhynchos" Gmelin. See Ridgway, U.S. geological exploration of the 40th Parallel 3 (Orn.): 628, 1877.

No. 53696 left the museum and entered Ridgway’s private collection as his No. 1934; at this time, in accordance with his custom, all older labels were removed and the data were transcribed onto one of his private labels (which is now its only label). The specimen was eventually returned to the museum and erroneously reentered into the register on July 21, 1881, as No. 84752.

The reverse side of the label bears in Ridgway’s hand the words: “Type of *Pelecanus occipitalis*, Ridg., *Am./Sportsman*, Aug. 8, 1874, p. 297. —Adult, after/casting the nuptial rest and the horny excres/cence of the culmen!”

*Pelecanus* (*fuscus?*) *californicus* Ridgway


86384. Adult male. La Paz, State of Baja California, México. February 24, 1882. Collected by Lyman Belding.

No type was designated at the original description, but we know that Ridgway had five specimens from localities on the “Coast of California, from San Francisco Bay to Cape St. Lucas.”

In addition to the three here listed, there was No. 9959, from San Diego, which was long ago sent to the University of Michigan; the fifth cannot now be traced, unless it is No. 90035, a head collected by Belding at San José in Baja California.

No. 86384 has been made the lectotype by Grinnell (*loc. cit.*), but all the specimens mentioned above are nevertheless cotypes.

*Pelecanus occidentalis urinator* Wetmore


376743. Adult male in nuptial plumage. Hood Island, southernmost of the Galápagos Islands, eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. June 23, 1906. Collected by Edward W. Gifford. Original number 2953. Received from the California Academy of Sciences, where it was No. 2797.
Family SULIDAE: Boobies, Gannets

Genus SULA Brisson

Sula gossi "Ridgw. (ms.)" Goss

Sula abbotti Ridgway

[Sula] elegans Bryant
Bangs (loc. cit.) has listed Nos. 42939, 42940, and 42941 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology as other cotypes.

Sula coryi Maynard
Ornithologist and Oologist 14: 40, March 1889 (from advance sheets of Contributions to Science).
116848. Subadult female. Same data as No. 116847.
116849. Subadult male. Same data as No. 116847.
116850. Immature male. Same data as No. 116847.
The four specimens here listed were obtained from Maynard by purchase and entered into the museum register on July 29, 1889. Bangs (loc. cit.) has listed four more cotypes in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.
Bangs cites as the original description Maynard’s Contributions to Science 1: 40, “Apr.” 1889. Richmond (ms.) states that “the Contrib. to Science
were probably not issued before Sept. or Oct. & are noted among "new publications" in the Orn. & Ool. for Oct. 1889." He suggests further that the date "March 4, 1889" on p. 40 of the Contributions to Science "may be the date of publ. of the O. & O. article!"

**Sula rubripeda** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 274, "pl. lxxiii," 1848.


15619. Immature (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15612.

15620. Subadult male. Same data as No. 15612.


The number of specimens in the original series is uncertain. Peale described all stages of plumage from natal down to old-adult dress and made definite reference to two localities, Honden Island (August 21, 1839) and Enderby's Island (January), as places where the species was found breeding. Cassin, however, stated that "numerous" specimens from "various" localities were in the collection (his ms. list indicates that he had in fact five) and referred to several other places where the bird had been seen, if not collected, by Pickering.

The museum register has seven entries of specimens under this name. Of these, five are listed above; No. 15617, an immature male from Honden Island, August 21, 1839, is now No. 75688 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; No. 15581 cannot now be found but is only doubtfully a *Sula*, for the original number 225, if correctly given, would indicate that the specimen was in truth an example of *Lamprotornis fusca* Peale.

Richmond's opinion (ms.) was that the type must be a white adult from either Honden Island or Enderby's Island. "There is no good evidence that a specimen fulfilling these requirements was ever in the collection! Peale wrote of this bird as "the most common species of Booby, that occurs in the Pacific Ocean. It appears to be confined to the intertropical regions, but ranges from the shores of America to those of Asia." His references to Honden and Enderby's Islands are really brought forward only in relation to his observations on breeding; his statement that, at Honden, "we took as many as were wanted, in different stages of plumage" does not necessarily mean that a white adult was collected there, for "amongst many hundred
pairs . . . we saw but about a dozen with the pure white plumage . . .”

In short, it appears that specimens were taken only on Honden and Wake Islands and, if we consider Peale’s description of the immature plumages too cursory to warrant inclusion of the young among the cotypes, that we are probably justified in accepting as the type No. 15611 from Wake Island, the only specimen in full white plumage.

A mere fragment of the original label of No. 15611 remains; the sex is known only by the description of it by Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (loc. cit.) as “Adult male, perfect plumage.”

**Sula brewsteri** Goss


——*Sula leucogaster brewsteri* Goss. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 85, 1931.


113437. Adult female. Same data as No. 113436.

**Family PHALACROCORACIDAE: Cormorants**

**Genus PHALACROCORAX** Brisson

**Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus** Ridgway


82432. Adult male in nuptial plumage. Cedros Island (lat. 28°10' N.), in the eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. Entered into the museum register on July 6, 1881. Collected by Lyman Belding.

Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (Water birds of North America 2: 152, 1834) show that no less than 12 specimens from the “coast of California and Lower California” were available to Ridgway, but we cannot prove that all were in the national collection. It is still possible, however, to bring together six specimens of the original series of 1834; their proveniences are the Farallon Islands (2), Cedros Island (1), Cape San Lucas (2), and the Revilla Gigedo Islands (1). Of the six, but one, the bird from Cedros Island, bears fully developed nuptial plumes and thus really agrees with Ridgway’s diagnosis.

The A.O.U. Checklist Committee in 1910 restricted the type locality to the Farallon Islands. Nos. 13733 and 17396 are from the Farallones and, so far as we now know, the only ones Ridgway had seen from there. While each shows just enough development of white filaments on head and neck to justify his having included them in his albociliatus, the plumes mentioned as principal character of the race are wholly absent, and it is therefore highly improbable that he would have selected either of them to represent the type.
It seems more than likely that the Committee’s decision was based, not on
the original specimens, but on the fact that the Farallones, most northern
locality shown by the series, were first listed by Ridgway at his description.

It is now suggested that No. 82432, the only extant specimen of the original
series bearing the nuptial plumes, and thus the only one to agree with the
description, be considered the type, with a consequent alteration of the
restricted type locality to Cedros Island.

**Carbo Floridanus** Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 3: pl. 252, 1835.

= *Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus* (Audubon). See A.O.U., Checklist of
North American birds, ed. 4, p. 22, 1931.

2002. Adult in nonbreeding plumage (sex not indicated). Florida. Re-
ceived from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

This specimen, which entered the Baird Collection at the same time as the
type of *Phalacrocorax resplendens* Audubon, is traditionally the type of
Audubon’s *Carbo Floridanus*, although the supposition can now be neither
proved nor disproved.

The bird was sent to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. in 1880,
and was returned to the National Museum on October 15, 1946.

**Carbo purpuragula** Peale


= *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris purpuragula* (Peale). See Peters, Checklist
of birds of the world 1: 87, 1931.

15634. Adult male. Manua Bay—Manawaora Bay, Bay of Islands, North
Island, New Zealand. Original number 706. U.S. Exploring Expedi-
tion (1838–1842).

Peale referred to “specimens,” but Cassin’s ms. list shows only one, and
there is but a single entry for the species in the museum register.

**Phalacrocorax townsendi** Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 4: pl. 412, fig. 2, 1833.

= *Phalacrocorax penicillatus* (Brandt). See Baird, Brewer, and Ridg-
way, Water birds of North America 2 (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 13) :
158, 1834.

2742. Immature male. Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Colum-
bia River, Pacific County, Washington. October 8, 1836. Collected
by John K. Townsend. Original number 159. Received from Spencer
F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

The description of this form was based by Audubon upon two specimens,
the second of which was perhaps never in the national collection and is not
now known to exist.

Townsend’s original label, as well as Baird’s private one, are preserved in
an envelope attached to the bird’s right tarsus.

**[Phalacrocorax pelagicus.]** robustus Ridgway


Ridgway in 1884 took the measurements of 11 specimens from "the coast of Alaska, from Norton Sound to Sitka." No type was designated, and the only specimens definitely referred to are those obtained by Bischoff at Sitka and Kodiak.

The museum had long before received from Bischoff no less than 13 examples from Kodiak and Sitka, only six of which were still in the collection in 1884. A seventh skin from Norton Sound had been collected by Pease; the others of the series must have formed part of Dall's collection.

Since Bischoff's specimens alone received definite mention at the original description, the types should logically come from among the six, of which three were collected at Kodiak, three at Sitka. Discarding one from each of these places as too immature to have permitted measurement, we may accept as cotypes the four listed above.

Two of the Sitka birds bear on the old museum label the red disk formerly used to indicate a type. No. 52514 from Kodiak has on the label in an unidentified hand "robustus Ridg. Type," and on this ground Richmond wrote "Type?" in the register after the number in question and later set the specimen aside as the type. However, an immature taken by Nelson at Kegiktowik, No. 78327, has on the label in the same hand "Type juv.," and it seems clear that these were selected simply as models for illustration or as typical specimens on which to base descriptions of plumage. The unknown writer is the person who entered into the museum register the collection of which No. 78327 formed part.

Phalacrocorax resplendens Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 4: pl. 412, fig. 1, 1838.

—Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens Audubon. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 39, 1931.


Carbo fucosus Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 268, "pl. LXXII, fig. 2," 1848.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

=Phalacrocorax ("Hypoleucus") varius varius (Gmelin). See Mathews, Systema avium australasianarum 1: 226, 1927.


Cassin, synonymizing Carbo fucosus Peale with Carbo hypoleucus Brandt (=Hydrocorax fusescens Vieillot), referred to "several specimens," but his ms. list indicates that he had only one, and there is likewise but one entry for the species in the museum register. Unwittingly he had in fact other specimens in the collection, but they were immature and were placed by him under the separate heading of Carbo leucogaster (Gould), which is nowadays also considered a synonym of Phalacrocorax fusescens (Vieillot).

[Phalacrocorax atriceps] bransfieldensis "Bennett" Murphy
Oceanic birds of South America 2: 889, 1936.


Carbo flavagula Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 270, "pl. Lxxii, fig. 3," 1848.

=Phalacrocorax ("Microcarbo") melanoleucos brevirostris Gould. See Mathews, Systema avium australasianarum 1: 228, 1927.


Peale referred to "specimens," but Cassin's ms. list shows only one, and there is but a single entry for the species in the museum register.

Family ANHINGIDAE: Darters

Genus ANHINGA Brisson

Anhinga anhinga minima van Rossem

Order CICONIIFORMES: Herons, Storks, Ibises

Family ARDEIDAE: Herons, Bitterns

Genus ARDEA Linnaeus

Ardea cinerea jouyi Clark


Ardea herodias hyperonca Oberholser

Ardea herodias oligista Oberholser


Ardea herodias treganzai Court

Ardea wardi Ridgway

=Ardea herodias wardi Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 100, 1931.

Ardea herodias adoxa Oberholser
97914. Adult female? (sex not indicated). Curacao Island, in the Caribbean Sea off Venezuela. February 8–10 (not 10–18), 1834. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Ardea würdemannii Baird

The original series consisted of three Würdemann-taken specimens. No. 9479, an immature from "Florida," was long ago destroyed. No. 6539, collected at Indian Key, Florida, on March 21, 1857, was destroyed as a skin, but the skull and the bones of legs and wings have been preserved as No. 9969 of the osteological collection.

**Ardea occidentalis** Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 3: pl. 281, 1835; Ornithological biography 3: 512, 1835.

＝*Ardea occidentalis occidentalis* Audubon. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 100, 1931.

1935. Immature (sex not indicated). Keys near Key West, Monroe County, Florida. April or May 1832. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

It is not now known which of the two citations for this name saw earlier publication. If the former, the type specimen must be the first bird shot by Audubon himself and used as model for his plate; if the latter, there must have been 15 or more cotypes. Assuming that the second hypothesis is correct, the specimen here listed is certainly one of the cotypes; it also is quite possibly the one figured in *Birds of America*. It should be noted that Richmond, who, whenever possible, ignored cotypes, left a ms. note saying: "See N.M. #1935, as probable type," but gave no explanation of his decision.

**Genus BUTORIDES** Blyth

**Ardea virescens anthonyi** Mearns

Auk 12 (3): 257, July 1895.


**Butorides virescens cremonomus** Oberholser


**Butorides saturatus** Ridgway


**Butorides virescens hypernotius** Oberholser


== *Butorides virescens virescens* (Linnaeus), *fide* Wetmore (ms.).


**Ardea bahamensis** Brewster


108814. Adult female. Rum Cay, Bahama Islands, eastern Atlantic Ocean off Florida. March 2, 1886. Collected by “W.” Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

108819. Adult male. Watling Island (San Salvador Island), Bahama Islands, eastern Atlantic Ocean off Florida. March 8, 1886. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Butorides virescens cubanus** Oberholser


== *Butorides virescens maculatus* (Boddaert). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 103, 1931.


**Butorides virescens christophorensis** Oberholser


== *Butorides virescens maculatus* (Boddaert). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 103, 1931.

80921. Adult male. Saint Kitts Island (Saint Christopher Island), Leeward Islands, Caribbean Sea. Entered into the museum register on October 23, 1830. Collected by Frederick A. Ober. Original number 221.

**Butorides virescens lucianus** Oberholser


== *Butorides virescens maculatus* (Boddaert). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 103, 1931.

Butorides virescens grenadensis Oberholser
=Butorides virescens maculatus (Boddart). See Peters, Checklist of
birds of the world 1: 103–104, 1931.
March 1878. Collected by Frederick A. Ober. Original number 505.

Butorides virescens mesatus Oberholser
=Butorides virescens maculatus (Boddart). See Dickey and van Rossem,
151366. Adult female. Managua, Department of Managua, Nicaragua.
Entered into the museum register on November 21, 1895. Collected by
Charles E. Kern.

Butorides virescens margaritophilus Oberholser
200442. Adult male. San Miguel Island, Pearl Islands, Bay of Panamá,
Panamá. March 13, 1904. Collected by Wilmot W. Brown, Jr. Received
from John E. Thayer.

Butorides robinsoni Richmond
in Robinson and Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 18: 655, August 12,
1896.
=Butorides striatus robinsoni Richmond. See Peters, Checklist of birds
of the world 1: 104, 1931.
151635. Adult male. Margarita Island, in the Caribbean Sea off Vene-

Butorides javanicus actophilus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 1, October 26, 1912.
Zool. 94: 319, 1944.
180100. Adult female. North Pagi Island, Barussan Islands, eastern
Indian Ocean off Sumatra. January 4, 1903. Collected by William L.
Abbott.

Butorides javanicus icastopterus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 1, October 26, 1912.
Zool. 94: 319, 1944.
179009. Adult male. Simalur Island, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian
Ocean off Sumatra. December 10, 1901. Collected by William L.
Abbott.

Butorides javanicus abbotti Oberholser
=Butorides striatus abbotti Oberholser. See Mayr, Emu 43: 11, 1943.
172899. Adult male. Pulau Langkawi, Langkawi Islands, in the Strait
of Malacca off the Malay State of Kedah. December 4, 1899. Collected
by William L. Abbott.
Butorides javanicus carcinophonus Oberholser
=Butorides striatus carcinophonus Oberholser. See Mayr, Emu 43: 11, 1943.
Butorides javanicus carcinophilus Oberholser
=Butorides striatus carcinophilus Oberholser. See Mayr, Emu 43: 11-12, 1943.
Ardea patruelis Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 216, “pl. lxi, fig. 1,” 1848.
15304. Immature (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15303. The exact number of specimens available to Peale is now unknown. Cassin’s ms. list indicates that he had but two, and agrees with the entries for the species in the museum register.
No. 15303 was sent in 1881 to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, but was returned to the National Museum in 1919.

Genus CASMERODIUS Gloger

Herodias egretta, var. californica Baird
9470. Adult in nonbreeding plumage (sex not indicated). San Diego, San Diego County, California. 1855? Collected by Andrew Cassidy. Baird listed four specimens of his new form, of which one came doubtfully from Texas, a second simply from “California,” and the remaining two from San Diego.
Grinnell (loc. cit.) considered No. 9470 the type, and it must be admitted that, while the description equally fits Nos. 9470 and 4610, the measure-
ments cited fit only No. 9470. However, since in the work quoted the authors did not consistently take their measurements from the specimen used for description of plumage, but rather from whatever bird was largest or most conveniently measurable, both skins are here listed as cotypes.

_Egretta intermedia palleuca_ Deignan


**Genus** _DEMIGRETTA_ Blyth

_Demigretta ringeri_ Stejneger


**Genus** _SYRIGMA_ Ridgway

_Syrigma sibilatrix fostersmithi_ Friedmann


**Genus** _NYCTANASSA_ Stejneger

_Nyctanassa violacea caliginis_ Wetmore


376007. Adult male. San José Island, Pearl Islands, Bay of Panamá, Panamá. February 20, 1944. Collected by Alexander Wetmore and Joseph P. E. Morrison. Original number 11998.

**Genus** _TIGRISOMA_ Swainson

_Tigrisoma excellens_ Ridgway


Genus IXOBRYCHUS Billberg

Ardetta luteola Stejneger

Ixobrychus sinensis astrologus Wetmore

Ixobrychus sinensis moorei Wetmore
212171. Adult male. Uola Island, Truk Group, Middle Caroline Islands, Oceania. February 16, 1900. Collected by Henry F. Moore. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Family COCHLEARIIDAE: Boat-billed Herons

Genus COCHLEARIUS Brisson

Cancroma zeledoni Ridgway
=Cochlearius cochlearius zeledoni (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 125, 1931.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE: Ibises, Spoonbills

Genus THRESKIORNIS G. R. Gray

Ibis abbotti Ridgway
=Threskiornis aethiopica abbotti (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 131, 1931.
Genus PLEGADIS Kaup

I[bis]. thalassinus Ridgway

American Naturalist 8: 110, February 1874.


The third cotype, No. 53672, a female, was destroyed in October 1881.

No. 53670 left the museum and entered Ridgway’s private collection as his No. 170; at this time, in accordance with his custom, all older labels were removed and the data were transcribed onto one of his private labels (which is now its only label). The specimen was eventually returned to the museum and erroneously reentered into the register on July 18, 1881, as No. 84604.

Falcinellus Ridgwayi J. A. Allen


71273. Adult (sex not indicated). Conima, on Lake Titicaca, Department of Puno, Perú. January 26, 1875. Collected by Samuel W. Garman. Received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it was No. 24337).

71724. Immature (sex not indicated). Vilque Chico, on Lake Titicaca, Department of Puno, Perú. January 23, 1875. Collected by Samuel W. Garman. Received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it was No. 24338).

84605. Adult (sex not indicated). Conima, on Lake Titicaca, Department of Puno, Perú. January 25, 1875. Collected by Samuel W. Garman. Received from Robert Ridgway, who acquired it from the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it was No. 24346).

Bangs (op. cit., p. 180) stated that this form was based upon 13 cotypes, of which he could account for but ten in 1930. The three here listed are, of course, the missing specimens.

No. 84605 carries only Ridgway’s private label, on which the date appears as January 26, 1875; J. L. Peters has informed me (in epist.) that the bird was in fact taken on January 25.
Order ANSERIFORMES: Ducks, Geese, Swans

Family ANATIDAE: Ducks, Geese, Swans

Genus CHEN Boie

Anser albatus Cassin


Cassin based his new form on USNM 10403 and four others bought in the Philadelphia market; the five are cotypes, but Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 23, 1899) claims ANS 6045 as the type. If one specimen has a claim above that of the others to be considered the type, the bird here listed may well be the one. While Cassin (U.S. Exploring Expedition 8: 333, 1858) says of the species “first described by us from specimens obtained on the coast of New Jersey,” he states further that No. 10403 “appears to be ... a male in nearly adult plumage,” and the measurements of our bird agree exactly with those given for the male at Cassin’s original description.

Anser Rossii “Baird” Cassin


=Chen rossii (Cassin). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 146, 1931.


In the original sending were “head, wings, tail & legs, & also one nearly perfect skin” (fide Richmond ms.). The odd parts were entered into the register as Nos. 20132-20135 and have all long since been distributed or destroyed. The skin, No. 20131, was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences on January 28, 1861, and was returned to the U.S. National Museum in 1919. Its original label has been lost, but the old Smithsonian exhibition label still exists, as does a data-bearing fragment (now attached to the right tarsus) of the wooden stand upon which the bird was mounted. These show that the specimen for many years masqueraded under the number “20130” and was supposed to have come from “Ft. Resolution, Salt Lake.”
Genus BRANTA Scopoli

Bernicla occidentalis Baird


=Branta canadensis occidentalis (Baird). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 150, 1931.


Branta canadensis moffitti Aldrich


365117. Adult male. Blue Lake (on the Lake Lenore Migratory Bird Refuge), near Coulee City, Grant County, Washington. April 26, 1938. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which obtained it from V. Clifford, who acquired it from U.S. Game Management Agent R. S. Bach (who in turn had seized the bird from an outlaw hunter).

Bernicia Barnstonii “? (Ross)” Ross

Canadian Nat. and Geol. 7: 152, April 1862.

=Branta canadensis parvipes (Cassin), fide Aldrich ms.

20116. Adult male. Fort Simpson, at the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, Canada. May 13, 1860. Collected by Bernard R. Ross. Original number 313. Although this form was not described until April 1862, the name had earlier appeared, in print (loc. cit. 6: 441, Dec. 1861) and in a letter to Baird written on June 20, 1860. It was used again when, under the date November 10, 1860, Ross wrote Baird that he had sent a skin of the new bird to Washington.

Branta hutchinsii asiatica Aldrich


[Branta] minima Ridgway


Ridgway established this form upon a series of unknown length, from which he deduced its range as “Pacific coast of North America, breeding abundantly about the Yukon delta and contiguous shores of Norton Sound,
and migrating south in winter to California”; no specimen was given greater claim to typeship than another. A manuscript note by Charles W. Richmond reads: “R.R. says type is from St. Michaels, Alaska, one of Nelson’s skins”; Ridgway’s verbal statement no doubt led the A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature to restrict the type locality to Saint Michael.

Aldrich (loc. cit.) found only four Saint Michael specimens of B. h. minima (in sensu stricto) in the collection in 1946, of which one is a downy young and another was taken by Lucien McS. Turner. Since the two adults listed above are the only surviving ones collected by Nelson at Saint Michael, they alone are here treated as cotypes, although in fact Turner’s skin and others shot by Nelson at Kotlik should probably be considered equivalent.

**Genus NESOCHEN** Salvadori

**Anser hauaiensis** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 249, “pl. lxix,” 1848.

=Nesochen sandvicensis (Vigors). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 151, 1931.


Cassin’s ms. list indicates that he saw but one specimen, and there is only one entry for the species in the museum register.

**Genus DENDROCYGNA** Swainson

**Dendrocygna bicolor helva** Wetmore and Peters


135588. Adult male. “Unlucky Lake, San Diego County,” California—

**Dendrocygna autumalis fulgens** Friedmann


**Dendrocygna autumalis lucida** Friedmann


**TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS**

**Genus ANAS Linnaeus**

**Anas aberti** "(Ridg., ms.)" Ridgway


This specimen was entered into the museum register on July 23, 1859, but it had formerly been part of the collection of the National Institute of Science, an organization of which Col. Abert had been one of the founders. No record has been found of the date of collection of his Mazatlán material.

**Anas superciliosa perena** Riley


**Anas obscura**, var. *fulvigula* Ridgway

American Naturalist 8: 111, February 1874.

= *Anas fulvigula fulvigula* Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 161, 1931.

34710. Adult male. "Dummitt's" (not St. Johns River), the collector's camp on the Indian River "just north of the Haulover Canal and about a mile and a half from the famous Dummitt's Grove on Mosquito Lagoon," Brevard County, Florida (see Howell, Florida Bird Life, p. 15, 1932). "March" 1872. Collected by Charles J. Maynard. Original number 7241. Received from Robert Ridgway, in whose collection it was No. 1748.

The oldest label is Ridgway's; it gives the place of collection as "Dummits" and the date as "Mar. 1872." The latter is probably an erroneous copying of May 1872, for Maynard (fide Howell, who obtained his information from Maynard) spent only April and May of 1872 at Dummitt's Grove.

**Anas discors orphna** Stewart and Aldrich


**Querquedula orinomus** [sic] Oberholser


Anas crecca nimia Friedmann

Poeilonetta galapagensis Ridgway
115931. Adult male. Charles Island, Galápagos Islands, eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. April 8, 1888. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Genus CHAULELASMUS Bonaparte
Chaulelasnius couesi Streets

Genus DENDRONESSA Swainson
Aix galericulata brunnescens Clark

Genus AYTHYA Boie
Aythya marila nearctica Stejneger
No type specimen was designated at the original description, but specimens were examined from “Alaska, Pacific coast, Guatemala, Arctic and Atlantic coasts, and interior of the United States.” Oberholser, during preparation of his “Birds of Louisiana,” brought together so far as possible Stejneger’s old material and asked the latter to set aside a lectotype. No. 89226, apparently the only one of the original series from Bristol Bay, was thus chosen and bears on its label, in Stejneger’s hand, the words “nearctica Stejneger” and also “Type, L.S.”
According to the rules set up for this study, all the original material should be considered cotypes, but it is obvious that Stejneger's series of so common a bird must have been enormous even in 1885, and it would be impracticable to attempt here to list them all. In this case, then, the one specimen from the restricted type locality is treated as the only type.

**Genus BUCEPHALA Baird**

*Clangula barrovii* Richardson

*in* Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana 2 (The birds): 456, pl. 70, February 1832.


Baird listed this bird in his private register as from "Iceland?," indicated that he had it from Audubon, and stated further that it had reached the latter from Gould. This last is an incorrect assumption, inasmuch as Audubon himself observed that the specimen "was presented to me by the [13th] Earl of Derby, to whom it was given by a member of one of the late Arctic Expeditions" (see Ornithological biography 5: 105, 1839).

Blakiston (Ibis, p. 148, 1863) remarked that the type of *Clangula barrovii* was "in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington," and Baird (*op. cit.,* p. 797) wrote that No. 2723 "appears to be the one upon which the species was based in the F. Bor. Americana."

**Genus MELANITTA Boie**

*O[ideina]. stejnegeri* Ridgway


No type was mentioned at the original description, but reference was made in a footnote to "*O. deglandii* Stejn., Orn. Expl. Kamtsch. 1885, 174." There Stejneger stated that he had three males, one of them immature. Since Ridgway's description treated only of the adult, the specimens here listed are the cotypes.
Pelionetta trowbridgii Baird


12728 (=9860 or 9861). Adult male. San Diego, San Diego County, California. 1853? Collected by Andrew Cassidy. Nos. 9860 and 9861, first entered into the museum register on March 23, 1858, were cotypes of this form. One of the two was reentered on July 22, 1859, as No. 12728; the other, whether at some time reentered or not, cannot now be found and has presumably been sent out of the museum or destroyed.

Genus THALASSORNIS Eyton

Thalassornis insularis Richmond


=Thalassornis leuconotus insularis Richmond. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 183, 1931.


Genus OXYURA Bonaparte

Erismatura alleni Danforth

Auk 42(4) : 558, October 6, 1925.


313946. Adult male. Desengaño, a switch on the Cabo Rojo branch of the American Railroad one-half mile north of Cartagena Lagoon (lat. 18°01' N., long. 67°06' W.), Puerto Rico. April 19, 1925. Collected by Luis H. Mendoza for Stuart T. Danforth. Original number 186. Received from the Cornell University Museum, where it was No. 2287.

Order FALCONIFORMES: Hawks, Falcons

Family CATHARTIDAE: New World Vultures

Genus CATHARTES Illiger

Cathartes aura teter Friedmann


285275. Adult female. Riverside, Riverside County, California. April 12, 1892. Collected by A. H. Higgenson. Original number 1901. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Cathartes Urubutinga “Natterer” von Pelzeln
=Cathartes urubutinga von Pelzeln. See Peters, Checklist of birds of
the world 1: 191, 1931.
34984. Adult (sex not indicated). Brazil. Collected by Johann
Natterer. Original number 3. Received from the Naturhistorisches
Museum, Vienna.
Natterer had nine specimens, adult and immature, from Sapitiba, Irisanga,
and Forte do Rio Branco; the rest of the cotypes are, so far as is known,
still deposited in the museum at Vienna. Since the original label is lost,
and full data were not copied into the museum register, it will probably
never be possible to trace by elimination the provenience and date of this
specimen.

Family ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Old World Vultures,
Harriers

Genus AVICEDA Swainson

Aviceda leuphotes wolfei Deignan
3,000 feet), Szechwan Province, China. August 29, 1923. Collected
by David C. Graham.

Genus ROSTRHAMUS Lesson

Rostrhamus sociabilis levis Friedmann
29578. Immature male. Cuba. Entered into the museum register on
June 10, 1863. Collected by Charles Wright.

Rostrhamus sociabilis major Nelson and Goldman
144163. Subadult male. Catemaco (elev. 1,000 feet), State of Veracruz,
México. April 26, 1894. Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward
A. Goldman. Original number 1930. Received from the U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service.

Rostrhamus sociabilis, var. plumbeus Ridgway
in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, History of North American birds (land
birds) 3 : 208 (in key), 209, January 1874.
=Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of
birds of the world 1: 201, 1931.
11955 (not 11755). Immature (sex not indicated). Florida. Entered
into the museum register on June 23, 1859. Received from John
Cassin.

No. 11955 cannot be the immature male shot on April 29, 1844, and shown by Harris to the Academy of Natural Sciences, as reported in its Proceedings 2: 65, 1844; that specimen is still in Philadelphia as No. 1942, with its label bearing the notation “first specimen for N. Amer.” It is probably, however, one of the four taken by Heermann and/or Krider on May 6, 1843. Of these, one, No. 1943 (“Heermann”) is still in the Academy; the three others are unaccounted for.

*Genus ACCIPITER* Brisson

*Astur atricapillus* henshawi Nelson

Auk 1 (1): 166, April 1884.


85624. Adult male. Twelve miles east of Big Trees, elev. 6,000 feet, Calaveras County, California. June 19, 1881. Collected by Lyman Belding.


This form was originally described as from the “Pacific coast region from southern Arizona to Sitka, Alaska,” but no specimens were definitely mentioned. However, in “Birds of Alaska” (Arctic Series of Publications, Signal Service U.S. Army 3, p. 141, 1887), Nelson himself asserted that the three birds here listed are the types of *henshawi*. There should obviously be more than three cotypes, but in this case it is no longer possible to decide what other material lay before the describer.

*[Astur palumbarius]* var. *striatulus* Ridgway


Ridgway’s original series consisted of 11 specimens from various localities, four of which were mentioned by number and fully described. Assuming
that but one form was represented among them, all four would have to be
considered cotypes.

In 1884, showing that _henshawi_ must be synonymized with _striatulus_,
Ridgway (Auk 1: 252) stated: "_A. atricapillus striatulus_ included both the
dark western race . . . and also a special plumage of true _A. atricapillus_;
but . . . three of the four specimens described, and therefore virtually the
types, are of the dark western race."

The type locality was first restricted to Fort Steilacoom in the A.O.U.
because that place was the one first named by Ridgway. But whether before
or after this action, Richmond at some time selected No. 8508, the only
Steilacoom bird and the only adult mentioned, as the type and so labeled it.

In 1940, Taverner (Condor 42: 157–160) asserted that three of the four
(including No. 8508) are actually _atricapillus_. This would leave only No.
11790 from Camp Semiahmoo as true _striatulus_, and it alone could be the
type.

If, however, the first restriction of type locality must hold, the claims of
No. 11790 (not 11740) are vitiated, and No. 3508 continues to be the type.
This is the more desirable treatment from Taverner's own point of view,
since if No. 11790 becomes the type and is admitted to "agree quite well"
with _laingi_, Taverner's new name can only be a synonym of _striatulus_.

Because of the taxonomic complications of this case, it is essential that
some one example be made a lectotype, by which the validity of _striatulus_
and _laingi_ must stand or fall, and I now follow Friedmann (ms.) and
Aldrich (ms.) in so designating No. 8508, the specimen originally set aside
by Richmond.

_Astur sparsimfasciatus aceletus_ Oberholser


==_Accipiter tachiro sparsimfasciatus_ (Reichenow). See Friedmann and
Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 81: 47, 1937; Peters, Checklist of
birds of the world 1: 209, 1931.

117876. Taveta, Teita District, Kenya Colony. July 7, 1883. Col-
lected by William L. Abbott.

_Astur obsoletus_ Richmond


==_Accipiter butleri obsoletus_ (Richmond). See Peters, Checklist of birds
of the world 1: 212, 1931.

178448. Adult female. Katchall Island, Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal
northwest of Sumatra. February 13, 1901. Collected by William L.
Abbott.

_Aster [sic] rufitorques_ Peale


==_Accipiter fasciatus rufitorques_ (Peale). See Peters, Checklist of birds
of the world 1: 216, 1931.


Cassin’s _ms._ list indicates five specimens of this form, and the museum register has five entries (No. 13851, an adult male, was sent to the Boston Society of Natural History and is now No. 75679 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology). The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has, in addition, an unsexed adult (No. 1227) and an unsexed immature (No. 1228); there is no reason to believe that these were not also in Peale’s original series.

**Accipiter trivirgatus javanicus** Mayr


**Accipiter velox rufilatus** Ridgway


=_Accipiter striatus velox_ (Wilson). See Allen, _Auk_ 22: 331, 1905; Peters, _Checklist of birds of the world_ 1: 221, 1931.


Ridgway’s separation of _rufilatus_ was “based on . . . comparison of more than eighty specimens of the two forms,” but no example was referred to by number or definite locality. However, the red label of No. 10759 bears in Ridgway’s hand the notation “Accipiter velox rufilatus Ridgw.” This lectotype had been set aside prior to April 18, 1905, when Nelson discussed the name (_Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington_ 18: 122), and very probably at Nelson’s request.

**Accipiter striatus venator** Wetmore


Aster [sic] bifasciatus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 3 (Mamm. and Orn.): 70, "pl. xx," 1843.

Peale referred to "our specimens," but Cassin's ms. list gives only one, and there is but one entry in the museum register.

The old exhibition label identifies the specimen with "Accipiter badius (Gm.)" Strickl., and Chasen, so informed by Mathews, has misused Peale's name for Micronisus poliopsis Hume (see Birds of the Malay Peninsula 4: 25, 1939).

Genus Buteo Lacépède

Buteo exsul Salvin
Ibis (3) 5: 371, July 1875.
≡Buteo polyosoma exsul Salvin. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 230, 1931.
71044. Adult (sex not indicated). Más-africa Island (lat. 33°46' S., long. 80°46' W.), Juan Fernández Islands, southern Pacific Ocean off central Chile. Entered into the museum register on February 22, 1877. Collected by an agent of Federico Leybold. Received from Osbert Salvin.

Salvin (op. cit., p. 370) stated that Charles Barclay brought the collection from Chile, and that it was placed in his hands for determination by Hanbury Barclay, Charles's brother.

The description of this buzzard was based upon an undisclosed number of cotypes, with both sexes represented; the remainder of the series are perhaps now in the British Museum. Our No. 71045, an immature female, must be considered merely a paratype.

[Buteo borealis] var. lucasanus Ridgway
≡Buteo jamaicensis calurus Cassin. See Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 41: 84–85, 1902; Friedmann (ms.).

How much the concept of the type specimen has changed is shown by the fact that Brewster (op. cit., p. 84) observed that No. 16925 is the specimen from which Ridgway's description was taken, but in the same paragraph (and again on p. 86) stated that No. 17212 is the type.
Ridgway had, in fact, a number of specimens, both immature and adult, but since he affirmed that the description was based upon a single bird, No. 16925, the others of the series can only be considered paratypes.

*Buteo b*orealis*. socorroensis Nelson


This name was provisionally proposed by Ridgway (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 3: 220, September 9, 1880) for the *Buteo borealis* var. montanus of Grayson and Lawrence, not Nuttall, but was here not accompanied by a description. No. 50761 was Grayson’s only specimen and is accordingly the type of the nomen nudum. Nos. 117499 and 117500, taken in 1889, bear the name socorroensis on the labels in Ridgway’s hand. Nelson’s fortuitous validation of the name was based upon Nos. 117499 and 117500 or upon all three specimens. Nos. 117499 and 117500 are, in any case, the birds from which the first formal description was taken (Ridgway, in Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves 3: 64, November 1900).

*Buteo borealis* fumosus Nelson


*Buteo borealis*, var. costaricensis Ridgway


=Buteo jamaicensis costaricensis Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 232, 1931.


*Buteo Cooperi* Cassin


According to Grinnell (loc. cit.), the exact date of publication of Cassin’s description was April 25, 1857. The same author (Condor 32: 259-260, 1930) has written an exhaustive study of this type.

Buteo lineatus alleni Ridgway


99533. Adult male. Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. May 20, 1878. Received from Charles K. Worthen.

Onychotes gruberi Ridgway


41703. Adult in dark phase (sex not indicated). “California”=Hawaii Island, Hawaiian Islands, Oceania? Entered into the museum register on April 7, 1866. Received from Ferdinand Gruber.

As has been shown by Grinnell (loc. cit.), the provenience of this specimen must be held doubtful. It was one of a lot of ten birds received from Gruber and entered into the register by Baird. One, a Myiarchus sp., came from “Guatemala”; two, including No. 41703, came from “California,” and Baird queried the locality given for the hawk; the others came from “San Francisco,” and one of them, a Rallus sp., has no less than three queries inserted by Baird after locality.

Buteo platypterus brunnescens Danforth and Smyth


Buteo platypterus insulicola Riley

119349. Adult male. Antigua Island, Leeward Islands, Caribbean Sea. May 29, 1890. Collected by Cyrus S. Winch. Received from Charles B. Cory (in whose collection it was No. 14735).

[Buteo (Rupornis) magnirostris] c. var. griseocauda Ridgway

27103. Adult (sex not indicated). Hacienda “Mirador,” State of Vera-
cruz, México. 1861 or 1862. Collected by Carl C. W. Sartorius.
This name was based upon a series of 14 specimens, now known to be
referable to at least three races. The example here listed was long ago set
aside by Richmond as a lectotype, and Brodkorb (op. cit., p. 1) accordingly
restricted the type locality of griseocauda to Mirador, Veracruz. By this
restriction the cotypes were reduced to two; the second, a female from Río
Seco, Veracruz, is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it
is No. 77366.

Buteo magnirostris xantusi Van Rossem
30233. Immature male. Hacienda “Tecotlmatlán,” Río Armeria, State of
Colima, México. February 1863. Collected by John Xántus. Original
number 169.

Rupornis gracilis Ridgway
=Buteo magnirostris gracilis (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds
of the world 1: 237, 1931.
102852. Subadult male. Cozumel Island, Caribbean Sea off the eastern
coast of the State of Yucatán, México. January 27, 1885. Collected
by James E. Benedict and Thomas Lee. Received from the U.S. Fish
Commission.

Ridgway, in the original description, mentioned ten specimens, but failed
to designate a type. This omission was remedied in the Proceedings of the
U.S. National Museum (8:579, Nov. 23, 1885), where under the name
Rupornis magnirostris gracilis, No. 102852 was stated to be the type.

Genus SPIZAETUS Vieillot

Spizaetus tyrannus serus Friedmann
206391. Adult male. Río Indio, near Catún, Panamá Canal Zone.
March 4, 1911. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number
13928. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Spizaetus nanus strenesmani Amadon
Ibis 95 (3) : 493, July 1, 1953.
180805. Immature male. Mojeia River, Nias Island, Barussan Islands,
eastern Indian Ocean off Sumatra. March 13, 1905. Collected by
William L. Abbott.

Genus HALIAEETUS de Savigny

Haliaetus hypoleucus “Stejnegger, ms.” Ridgway
=Haliaetus albicilla albicilla (Linnaeus)?, fide Wetmore and Fried-
mann (ms.).

Long and careful study by the museum ornithologists has disclosed no character at all by which this specimen can be certainly allocated between \textit{H. a. albicilla} and \textit{H. leucocephalus alascanus} Townsend! Since the name \textit{hypoleucus} Ridgway, 1883, has priority over \textit{alascanus} Townsend, 1897, the former should be arbitrarily placed in synonymy with \textit{albicilla} Linnaeus, 1758.

\textbf{Haliaetus leucocephalus alascanus} C. H. Townsend

\begin{quote}
\end{quote}


\textbf{Genus CIRCUS} Lacépède

\textbf{Circus approximans} Peale

\begin{quote}
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 64, "pl. xviii" (="pl. xvii"?), 1848.
\end{quote}

\textit{Circus approximans approximans} Peale. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 267, 1931.


\textbf{Genus SPILORNIS} G. R. Gray

\textbf{Spilornis bassus baweanus} Oberholser

\begin{quote}
\end{quote}


\textbf{Spilornis cheela richmondi} Kirke Swann


\textbf{Spilornis klossi} Richmond

\begin{quote}
\end{quote}

\textit{Spilornis cheela klossi} Richmond. See Meise, Journ. für Orn. 87: 71, 1939.

Richmond gives as the exact type locality Pulau Kunyi, but reference to Boden Kloss (In the Andamans and Nicobars, pp. 141–153, 1903) shows that the bird may have been shot anywhere within an area bounded on the west by Pulau Kunyi village, on the east by the Dagmar River, and on the south by the shore of Casuarina Bay.

**Spilornis abbotti** Richmond


==*Spilornis cheela abbotti* Richmond. See Meise, Journ. für Orn. 87: 71, January 1939.


**Family FALCONIDAE:** Falcons, Caracaras

**Genus PHALCOBOENUS** D'Orbigny

**Ibycter circumcinctus** Scott

Auk 27 (2): 152, April 1910.


335166. Adult male. Near the settlement of Chubut, Territory of Chubut, Argentina. February 1896. Collected by O. A. Petersen? Original number 3. Received from the Princeton Museum of Zoology (where it was No. 8993), which institution acquired it from the Museo de La Plata.

**Genus POLYBORUS** Vieillot

**Polyborus Audubonii** Cassin


==*Polyborus cheriway audubonii* Cassin. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 231, 1931.


Audubon's type specimen of the Florida caracara was shot for him by his assistant on November 27, 1831, at Saint Augustine; while he later saw other specimens, he seems to have had but one in his own collection. The bird was sent to Dr. Richard Harlan of Philadelphia (see Burns, Wilson Bull. 21: 103–104, 1909).

Cassin (loc. cit.) states: "The specimen now described is Mr. Audubon's type from Florida, presented by him to this Academy"; Stone, however
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


On the reverse side of the red type label are the following comments in Richmond's hand: "Possible type. Cassin says 'Audubon's type' is the bird 'now described', & this is the only Audubon spec. in Nat. Mus. Stone, in his list of types in Phil. Acad. (p. 29) says 'Type in U.S. Nat. Mus.' A. H. Howell compared this specimen with Cassin's description & found them to agree. C.W.R."

The oldest label carried by the specimen is a piece of heavy cardboard, on which we find, in a semiprinted hand: "Polyborus brasiliensis./Young. St. Augustin./Plate CLXI. Young./Synopsis p./. The writing is very distinct from Audubon's cursive script in a series of letters written between 1840 and 1846 (now preserved in the Smithsonian archives), but is not strikingly different from the semiprinted addresses on certain of the covers and agrees perfectly with that on the labels of other specimens known to have been Audubon's; the probability of this label's being Audubon's own is therefore very great.

Polyborus cheriway pallidus Nelson


Polyborus lutosus Ridgway


69930 (=30793). Immature (sex not indicated). Guadalupe Island (lat. 29°00' N., long. 118°15' W.), eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. 1875. Collected by Edward Palmer. Original number 22.

69981. Immature female. Original number 30. Other data as above.

69982. Adult (sex not indicated). Original number 31. Other data as above.

69984. Adult female. May 10, 1875. Original number 32. Other data as above.


69986. Immature (sex not indicated). Original number 17. Other data as above.

69987. Adult (sex not indicated). May 10, 1875. Original number 23. Other data as above.

69989. Immature male. 1875. Original number 21. Other data as above.

69993. Adult female. Original number 24. Other data as above.
69994. Immature (sex not indicated). Original number 29. Other data as above.
69995. Adult female. Original number 19. Other data as above.
69999. Pullus (sex not indicated). April 11, 1875. Original number 34. Other data as above.

Ridgway's description was based upon 20 specimens, all of which must be considered cotypes. No. 69984 was marked as the type by Richmond and has been designated as such by Grinnell (Univ. California Publ. Zool. 32: 113, 1928), but it seems to be simply a lectotype, with no more claim to typeship than any other of the series.

The fates of the six remaining cotypes are as follows:
No. 69983, an unsexed adult, and No. 69988, an unsexed immature, were sent to J. H. Gurney on Jan. 12, 1882, and are now in the Castle Museum, Norwich. No. 69990, an immature male, was sent to Osbert Salvin in Aug. 1876, and is now in the British Museum. No. 69991, an immature male, went to the Mombusho Museum in Tokyo in 1877 and was destroyed by the great earthquake and fire of 1923. No. 69992, an unsexed adult, should still be in the national collection, but cannot now be found. No. 69996, an unsexed pullus, was sent to von Berlepsch on Sept. 25, 1882, and presumably later entered the Senckenberg Museum at Frankfurt-am-Main, although it could not be found there in 1932 (see Abbott, Condor 35: 11, 1933).

The original label of No. 69980 became separated from the skin at the time of mounting, and the bird was given a new number when dismounted in September 1880.

**Genus POLIHIERAX Kaup**

*Polihierax semitorquatus homopterus* Oberholser


= *Polihierax semitorquatus castanonotus* von Heuglin. See Archer and Godman, Birds of British Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden 1: 184, 1937.


**Genus FALCO Linnaeus**

*Falco rusticolus alascanus* Kirke Swann


= *Falco rusticolus uralensis* (Severzov and Menzbier). See Peters, Check-list of birds of the world 1: 286, 1931.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


Falco ferox Peale
= Falco novae-seelandiae Gmelin. See Mathews and Iredale, Ibis (10) 1: 420, 1913; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 287, 1931.

Falco communis, var. Pealei Ridgway
= Falco peregrinus pealei Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 290, 1931.

The original label of No. 12022 no longer exists, and the erroneous locality “Oregon” was taken from the old exhibition label of the National Institute still affixed to the specimen.

On the label of No. 12022 Ridgway has at some time written the words “communis var. pealii Ridgway/Type.” At the original description, however, the two specimens were treated as cotypes.

Falco fusco-corulescens septentrionalis Todd

Æsalon regulus insignis Clark

Falco columbarius, var. Suckleyi Ridgway
in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5: 201, December 1873.
= Falco columbarius suckleyi Ridgway, fide Friedmann ms.

Falco (Hypotriorchis) richardsonii Ridgway
—*Falco columbarius richardsonii* Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 296, 1931.


58983 (=109299). Adult female. Berthoud Pass, Clear Creek-Grand Counties, Colorado. Entered into the museum register in January 1870. Collected by James Stevenson for Ferdinand V. Hayden. No. 58983 long ago lost its original label and on Aug. 23, 1886, was re-entered into the register with a new number; it carries now only a red type label attached by Richmond. The labels of Nos. 5171 and 40516 each bear the word “Type” in Ridgway's hand, and we may assume that a similar notation was on the label of No. 58983.

*Cerchneis perpallida* Clark


—*Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* Linnaeus. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 298 (footnote), 1931.


*Cerchneis moluccensis microbalia* Oberholser


*Falco sparverius peninsularis* Mearns

Auk 9 (3): 267, July 1892.


*Falco (Tinnunculus) leucophrys* Ridgway


—*Falco sparverius sparveroides* Vigors, *fide* Friedmann (ms.)


*Cerchneis sparveria loquacula* Riley

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

Falco sparverius loquaculus (Riley), fide Friedmann (MS).


Falco sparverius aequatorialis Mearns

Auk 9 (3) : 269, 1892.

101309. Subadult male. "Guayaquil, Ecuador," error—"the interior of Ecuador" (fide Jones, in epist. of November 11, 1884). Entered into the museum register on January 5, 1885. Received from William H. Jones, who acquired it, with other birds, from "Mr. Cartright Agt. P.S.N. Co. Guayaquil as a gift" (in epist. cit.).

While Mearns intended to base his description on two cotypes (male and female), Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 34: 376–377, 1915) has shown that the female, No. 67349 from "Ecuador," is in fact an example of F. s. caucaea.

Tinnunculus sparverius var. Australis Ridgway


Falco sparverius eidos Peters. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 1: 305, 1931.


Ridgway’s first use of the name australis was essentially a mere renaming of Falco gracilis Swainson 1838, not Lesson 1830, nor Temminck 1821, but in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (History of North American birds 3: 166, 1874) it appeared again with a formal description and the listing of three specimens that might stand as cotypes. Richmond was accordingly led to treat Ridgway’s australis as independent of Swainson’s gracilis and set aside No. 20937, the first-named, as the type.

A study of the three specimens is interesting. The first, No. 20937, was taken in September 1860, not on the Paraná as stated, but in Uruguay or on the Uruguay River, and is a representative of F. s. cinnamominus Swainson (or, strictly speaking, cinnamominus > eidos). No. 50942 is from Brazil and is F. s. eidos Peters. No. 16570, from Bogotá, is F. s. intermedius Cory.

I am in complete agreement with Cory (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Orn. Ser. 1: 317 [footnote], 319, 1915) that australis of Ridgway should be held to have the same type specimen as gracilis of Swainson, but Ridgway’s peculiar treatment of his name could lend legalistic grounds to one who, like Richmond, cared to take a different view. Since Ridgway’s series was composite, a reviser could select either No. 20937 or No. 16570 as the type, thus making Peters’s name eidos (new name for australis Ridgway, not Hombron and Jacquinot 1841, nor Gmelin 1788) a mere synonym of either cinnamominus or intermedius, and leaving the bird of Bahía again without a valid name.
To settle the matter once and for all, and to make unquestionable the application of *eidos*, I now designate as the type No. 50942, with data as listed above.

*Order GALLIFORMES*: Megapodes, Curassows, Pheasants, Hoatzins

*Family MEGAPODIIDAE*: Megapodes

*Genus MEGAPODIUS* Gaimard

**Megapodius nicobariensis abbotti** Oberholser


**Megapodius forsteni balukensis** Oberholser


*Family CRACIDAE*: Curassows, Guans, Chachalacas

*Genus PAUXI* Temminck

**Pauxi pauxi gilliardi** Wetmore and Phelps


368540. Adult male. Near Tierra Nueva (elev. 1,200–1,500 feet, at the northern end of the Serrania de Valledupar, or Sierra Negra, slightly south of east of Fonseca), Department of Magdalena, Colombia. July 21, 1941. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 1678.

*Genus CRAX* Linnaeus

**Crax chapmani** Nelson


== *Crax rubra rubra* Linnaeus. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 14 (footnote 13), 1946.

Crax globicera griscomi Nelson


Genus ORTALIS Merrem

Penelope adspersa von Tschudi


41932. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

This form was described from an undisclosed number of cotypes. Hellmayr and Conover (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 1: 165, 1942) state categorically “type in Neuchâtel Museum,” but this must be in error, since von Berlepsch and Hellmayr (Journ. für Orn. 53: 6–20, 1905) mention no specimen seen by them there. At least one other cotype, received as part of the Salvin-Godman Collection, is preserved in the British Museum.

Ortalida McCalli Baird


O[rtalis]. vetula pallidiventris Ridgway


No indication was given by Ridgway of the number of specimens before him, but a study of museum records shows that there were probably at least eight. Of these, four have the data too incomplete to have been wholly use-
ful; the remainder possess full data, and the type would almost certainly have been selected from among them. Three are here listed; the fourth, No. 37977 (data as for No. 37976, but with date February 16, 1865, and original number 182) cannot now be found in the collection.

Ortalis ruficrissa lamprophonia Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 122 (8) : 1, December 17, 1953.

Family TETRAONIDAE: Grouses

Genus DENDRAGAPUS Elliot

Canace obscura, var. fuliginosa Ridgway


No. 4505, from the “Cascade Mts.,” bears on one of its old labels, in an unidentified hand, “Foot of Mt. Hood.” The species is more likely to have been found in the Mount Hood region than in any other visited by the Expedition, and the restricted locality may be accepted as correct (see Rep. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 6: 97–101, 1857).

Genus LAGOPUS Brisson

Lagopus lagopus muriei Gabrielson and Lincoln
Lagopus lagopus ungavus Riley

Lagopus alba alleni Stejneger
Auk 1 (4): 369, October 1884.
= Lagopus lagopus alleni Stejneger. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 103, 1946.
100054. Adult (sex not indicated). Saint John's, Province of Newfoundland, Canada. Entered into the museum register on October 7, 1884. Received from Leonhard H. Stejneger, who purchased it in New York.

Lagopus ridgwayi Stejneger
= Lagopus mutus ridgwayi Stejneger. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 33, 1934.

The six specimens here listed were all named as types at the first description, and each bears the word "Type" on the label in Stejneger's hand; it was evidently his desire to have represented in the type series as many states of plumage as possible. The two females, however, come into the diagnosis only by measurements and should probably be treated as mere para-types. The only male in full summer dress (and thus agreeing with the description even to the blackish abdomen) is No. 89062, which might therefore be considered the type.
Lagopus japonicus Clark

≡Lagopus mutus japonicus Clark. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2; 33, 1934.


Lagopus evermanni Elliot
Auk 13 (1): 25, pl. 3 (opp. 197), January 1896.


Lagopus rupestris townsendi Elliot

≡Lagopus mutus townsendi Elliot. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 111-113, 1946.


Lagopus mutus gabrielsoni O. J. Murie
Condor 46 (3): 121, May 24, 1944.


Lagopus rupestris sanfordi Bent
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (30) : 1, January 6, 1912.

≡Lagopus mutus sanfordi Bent. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 113-114, 1946.


Lagopus rupestris chamberlaini Clark

≡Lagopus mutus chamberlaini Clark. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 114, 1946.

**Lagopus mutus atkhusensis** Turner


85599. Adult female. Same data as No. 85598.

85600. Adult female. Same data as No. 85597.

**Lagopus mutus yunaskensis** Gabrielson and Lincoln


**Lagopus rupestris nelsoni** Stejneger

Auk 1 (3): 226, July 1884.

=**Lagopus mutus nelsoni** Stejneger. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 117, 119, 1946.


**Lagopus leucurus rainierensis** Taylor


**Lagopus leucurus altipetens** Osgood

Auk 18 (2): 180, April 1901.


**Genus** TETRASTES Keyserling and Blasius

**Tetrastes bonasia amurensis** Riley


Tetrasles bonasia vicinitas Riley

Tetrasles sewerzowi secunda Riley
Auk 42 (3): 423, July 6, 1925.

Genus BONASA Stephens

Bonasa umbellus phaios Aldrich and Friedmann
158052. Adult male (gray phase). Priest River, Bonner County, Idaho. October 9, 1897. Collected by Robert T. Young. Original number 324. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Bonasa umbellus incanus Aldrich and Friedmann
155869. Adult male (brown phase). Barclay, Salt Lake County, Utah. May 1, 1897. Collected by Edward A. Preble. Original number 253. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Bonasa umbellus castaneus Aldrich and Friedmann
Condor 45 (3): 95, May 24, 1943.

Bonasa umbellus affinis Aldrich and Friedmann
Condor 45 (3): 97, May 24, 1943.

Genus PEDIOECETES Baird

Pedioecetes phasinellus caurus Friedmann
**Type Specimens of Birds**

**Pediocetes Kennicotti** Suckley


Museum records show that Suckley must have seen literally dozens of examples of this bird from Fort Rae and Big Island, but almost all have vanished without trace. The present specimen (now mounted in the exhibition collection) was entered into the museum register some time between October 26 and December 26, 1861, and is probably one of the cotypes. **Pediocetes phasianellus campestris** Ridgway


76743. Adult male. Illinois. 1847. Received from the American Museum of Natural History (from the Daniel Giraud Elliott Collection?).

Ridgway based this form upon two specimens, one of which, No. 19173, from Montana, is now considered to be an example of *Pediocetes phasianellus jamaicensis* Lincoln.

**Genus TYMPANUCHUS** Gloger

**Tympanuchus attwateri** Bendire

Forest and Stream 40: 425, May 18, 1893.

==Tympanuchus cupidio attwateri** Bendire. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 217–218, 1946.


**Cupidonia cupidio**, var. pallidicincta** Ridgway


10007. Adult male. Prairies of Texas, near lat. 32° N.; probably “not far from the Clear Fork of the Brazos River near the site of the present town of Abilene,” Taylor County, Texas (fide Bailey, Birds of New Mexico, p. 208, 1928). 185–. Pacific Railroad Survey, Line of the 32nd Parallel, East.

10005. Adult female. Other data as above.

The original labels are missing, and those now borne by the specimens are of the modern period (one written in Riley’s hand).
Ridgway suggested at the first description that the birds may have come from the Llanos Estacados of Texas and New Mexico; his surmise was probably based upon mention of the species’ occurrence in those districts by Captain Charles L. Taplin (see Bailey, loc. cit.).

Genus CENTROCERCUS Swainson

Centrocercus urophasianus phaios Aldrich

Family PHASIANIDAE: Quails, Pheasants, Peacocks

Genus DENDRORTYX Gould

Dendrortyx macroura diversus Friedmann

Dendrortyx macrourus griseipectus Nelson

Dendrortyx macrourus striatus Nelson

Dendrortyx macrourus dilutus Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 254, July 1900.
**Dendroixo oaxacae** Nelson

*Dendroixo macroura oaxacae* Nelson. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 248, 1946.


**Genus OREORTYX** Baird

**Oreortyx picta palmeri** Oberholser


**Genus LOPHORTYX** Bonaparte

**Lophortyx californicus brunneens** Ridgway


2830. Adult female. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

For a thorough discussion of No. 2829, see Grinnell, *op. cit.*, pp. 269–270.

**Callipepla californica vallicola** Ridgway
Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 8: 355, September 17, 1885.


Condor 33: 37, 1931.


This form was based upon birds "from the interior valleys of California," without mention of a specific locality. In 1910 (A.O.U., Checklist of North American birds, ed. 3, p. 136), Baird, Shasta County, was first given as restricted type locality, and, perhaps at the same period, No. 91767 was set aside by Richmond as the type (see Grinnell Univ. California Publ. Zool. 38: 269, 1932). However, since all birds of the original series from the type locality must be considered equivalent Cotypes, no less than 13 specimens are concerned, of which 12 are here listed. The remaining example, No. 91764, was sent to Ludwig Molnár on September 2, 1893; its present whereabouts is unknown.

*Callipepla gambeli fulvipectus* Nelson
Auk 16 (1) : 26, January 1899.


*Lophortyx gambelii sanus* Mearns

=*Lophortyx gambelii sanus* Mearns. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 296, 1946.

236328. Adult male. Olathe, Montrose County, Colorado. December 20, 1912. Collected by C. S. Slocum. Received from the Colorado Museum of Natural History, where it was No. 1210.

*Lophortyx gambelii ignoscens* Friedmann


*Callipepla elegans bensoni* Ridgway
Forest and Stream 28: 106, March 3, 1887.

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

110502. Adult male. "Campos"—about 18 miles north of Cumpas (fide Benson, in epist. February 11, 1887), State of Sonora, México. February 3, 1887. Collected by Harry C. Benson. Original number 9. In the original description, Ridgway mentioned only that he had five specimens, but at a later date (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10: 148, July 2, 1887), he designated No. 110502 as the type.

Lophortyx douglasii impedita Friedmann


Lophortyx douglasii teres Friedmann


Genus COLINUS Goldfuss

Colinus virginianus aridus Aldrich


Colinus virginianus maculatus Nelson
Auk 16 (1): 26, January 1899.


Ortyx graysoni Lawrence


Colinus graysoni nigripectus Nelson


Colinus godmani Nelson

Auk 14 (1) : 45, January 1897.


Colinus minor Nelson

Auk 18 (1) : 47, January 1901.


Colinus insignis Nelson

Auk 14 (1) : 46, January 1897.


Colinus salvini Nelson

Auk 14 (1) : 45, January 1897.


Colinus nigrogularis coffini Nelson


Colinus nigrogularis segoviensis Ridgway


**Eupsychortyx pallidus** Richmond


**Genus ODONTOPHORUS** Vieillot

**Odontophorus consobrinus** Ridgway


44732. Adult female. Hacienda “Mirador” (near Huatusco, west of Veracruz), State of Vera Cruz, México. April 5, 18— (entered into the museum register on December 4, 1861). Collected by Florentín Sartorius. Original number 278.

**Genus DACTYLORTYX** Ogilvie-Grant

**Dactylortyx thoracicus sharpei** Nelson


**Dactylortyx devius** Nelson


**Dactylortyx chiapensis** Nelson


=*Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis* Nelson. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 386–387, 1946.

Genus CYRTONYX Gould

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 255, July 1900.

Cyrtonyx merriami Nelson
≡Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami Nelson. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 393–399, 1946.

Cyrtonyx Sumichrasti Lawrence
≡Cyrtonyx ocellatus (Gould). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 10: 400–403, 1946.
76983. Adult male. Santa Efigenia, "a hacienda thirty leagues or so south of Tchuanantepec, at the foot of the Cerro de la Gineta, and on the border of the State of Chiapas" (fide Sumichrast, in Lawrence, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 4: 6, 1876), State of Oaxaca, México. February 1877. Collected by Adrien L. F. Sumichrast. Original number 217. Lawrence published a translation of Sumichrast’s description in advance of receipt of the specimen; the type was not entered into the museum register until January 14, 1879.

Genus FRANCOLINUS Stephens

Francolinus grantii delutescens Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20): 3, April 17, 1911.

Francolinus africanus fricki Friedmann
Francolinus africanus friedmanni Grant and Mackworth-Praed
Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 21866. Childs Frick
African Expedition.

Francolinus grisescens Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20) : 3, April 17, 1911.
=Francolinus icterorhynchus dybowskii Oustalet. See Peters, Checklist
of birds of the world 2: 78–79, 1934.
216223. Adult female. Lokko Vegga (not Lokko Zegga), Mongalla
Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (not Uganda Protectorate). February
Smithsonian African Expedition.

In the original description, Mearns defined his material as “six females
from the upper Bahr el Jebel, near Lake Albert.” While five came from
Rhino Camp (on the White Nile at lat. 2°55’ N.) and are thus from the
Uganda Protectorate, the actual type came from Lokko Vegga, a spot not
shown on ordinary maps, but evidently located just north of the modern
boundary between Uganda and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. That this
deduction is correct is implied by the fact that Jackson (Birds of Kenya Colony
and the Uganda Protectorate, 1938) ignores the locality and treats Mearns’
race as extralimital.

Francolinus hildebrandti helleri Mearns
217550. Adult male. Mount Lololokui, at elev. 6,000 feet (“twenty
miles north-west of Archer’s Post, near Uraguess, Northern Frontier,”
fide Jackson, Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate
1: xxxii, 1933), Kenya Colony. September 21, 1911. Collected by
Edmund Heller. Original number 382. Rainey African Expedition,
1911.

Francolinus schuetti maranensis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (14) : 1, December 23, 1910.
=Francolinus squamatus maranensis Mearns. See Friedmann, U.S. Nat.
117819. Adult male. “Maranu”=Marangu (elev. 5,000 feet), Mount
Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory. April 5, 1888. Collected by
William L. Abbott.

Francolinus schuetti kapitensis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (14) : 2, December 23, 1910.
=Francolinus squamatus maranensis Mearns. See Friedmann, U.S. Nat.
213421. Adult (sex not indicated). Juja Farm, near the Athi River,
elev. about 4,200 feet (“about thirty miles north-east of Nairobi,” fide

**Francolinus schuetti keniensis** Mearns


**Pternisles leucosecepus kilenensis** Mearns

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20): 2, April 17, 1911.

≡**Pternistis leucosecepus infuscatus** Cabanis. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 87, 1934.


Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20): 1, April 17, 1911.


214721. Adult male. "On the west slope of Mount Kenia, on the N'joro or Kasorongai River" (at elev. 6,500 feet), Kenya Colony. October 18, 1909. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 17164. Smithsonian African Expedition.

**Genus PTERNISTIS** Wagler

**Perdix daurica turcomana** Stolzmann


≡**Perdix barbata turcomana** Stolzmann. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 89, 1934.


This form was based upon a series of five males and one female from Gulcha in what is now the Kirghiz S.S. Republic (not Kulja in Sinkiang). Formal description did not appear before 1898, while the bird here listed was entered into the museum register as early as June 23, 1897, but its claim to cotypeship is confirmed by the fact that, in correspondence between Stolzmann and Ridgway, the name *turcomana* occurred as early as April 1897. Our specimen must then have formed part of the series at the time the name *turcomana* was first set in ms. The oldest label bears the name "Perdix daurica (Pall.)" in Stolzmann's hand, to which, on or about June 23, 1897, Richmond added "turcomana Stolz."
Stolzmann and Domaniewski have established No. P. 2279 of the Polish Museum of Natural History as a lectotype (Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat. 6: 101, 1927); their action does not invalidate the status of our specimen as a cotype.

**Genus EXCALFACTORIA** Bonaparte

*Excalfactoria trinkutensis* Richmond


*Excalfactoria chinensis palmeri* Riley


**Genus ARBOROPHILA** Hodgson

*Arborophila diversa* Riley


**Genus ITIAGINIS** Wagler

*Ithaginis rocki* Riley


**Genus PHASIANUS** Linnaeus

*Phasianus karpowi buturlini* Clark


Family MELEAGRIDIDAE: Turkeys

Genus MELEAGRIS Linnaeus

Meleagris gallopavo merriami Nelson
Auk 17 (2): 120, April 1900.

Order GRUIFORMES: Cranes, Rails, and Allies

Family TURNICIDAE: Hemipodes

Genus TURNIX Bonnaterre

Turnix suluensis Mearns
=Turnix sylvatica suluensis Mearns. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 144, 1934.

Turnix suscitator thai Deignan

Turnix suscitator machetes Deignan
=Turnix suscitator kuiperi Chasen, fide Deignan (ms.).

Family GRUIDAE: Cranes

Genus GRUS Pallas

Grus fraterculus "Cassin" Baird
=Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 14, 19, 1941.
Family RALLIDAE: Rails, Coots, Gallinules

Genus RALLUS Linnaeus

Rallus luridus Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 223, "pl. LXIII, fig. 1," 1848.


15423. Adult (sex not indicated). Orange Bay (the southwestern extension of Nassau Bay, between Hardy Peninsula of Hoste Island and Burnt Island of the Wollaston Group), Territory of Magallanes, Chile. 1839. Original number 621. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838-1842).


No. 15423 was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences on January 28, 1881, and was returned to the U.S. National Museum in 1919.

Rallus elegans, var. obsoletus Ridgway

Amer. Naturalist 8: 111, February 1874.


Rallus beldingi Ridgway


86419. Adult female. Espíritu Santo Island (lat. 24°30' N.), off the eastern coast of the State of Baja California, México. February 1, 1882. Collected by Lyman Belding.

Rallus elegans var. tenuirostris "Lawrence" Ridgway

Amer. Naturalist 8: 111, February 1874.


Richmond (ms.) points out that, while Ridgway says "Type, from city of Mexico, in cabinet of Mr. Lawrence," Lawrence's bird can only be the "type" of a manuscript name; the specimen here listed is the one actually described by Ridgway and is therefore the only real type.
Rallus longirostris helius Oberholser


[Rallus longirostris] c. var. caribaeus Ridgway


This form was described simply as from the “West Indies.” On April 12, 1906, Ridgway informed Richmond that he “thought” the type was from Jamaica, and Jamaica has been in any case generally accepted as the type locality. Richmond selected No. 22222 as the type, but that specimen has no better claim than No. 22225, with the same data and received in Washington at the same time. No. 22224 was sent to Buenos Aires more than eight years before the race was named. No. 22223 may have been a cotype, but it has vanished without trace.

Rallus longirostris vafer Wetmore


Rallus longirostris limnetis Oberholser


Rallus longirostris manglecola Danforth


Rallus longirostris phelpsi Wetmore

368583. Adult male. La Laguna de Tucacas, at Puerto López, Comisaría de La Guajira, Colombia. April 23, 1941. Collected by
Alexander Wetmore and Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr.  Original number 11567.

**Rallus elegans ramsdeni** Riley  

**Rallus jouyi** or **Hypotaenidia jouyi** Stejneger  

**Hypotaenidia striata reliqua** Oberholser  

**Hypotaenidia striata paraterma** Oberholser  
161078. Adult female. Sámar Island, Philippine Islands. April 18, 1888. Collected by Frank S. Bourns. Received from Dean C. Worcester.

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**Genus DRYOLIMNAS** Bowdler Sharpe

**Rougetius abbotti** Ridgway  
= **Dryolimnas cuvieri abbotti** (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 170, 1934.  

**Rougetius aldabranus** Ridgway  
Genus RALLINA G. R. Gray

Euryzona sepiaria Stejneger


=Rallina eurizonoides sepiaria (Stejneger). See Kuroda, Avifauna of the Riu Kiu Islands, p. 195, 1925.


Genus ARAMIDES Pucheran

Aramidus plumbeicollis Zeledón

Anales del Museo Nacional, Costa Rica 2: 3, 1883.

=Aramides cajanea plumbeicollis Zeledón. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 119, 120, 1941.


Aramidus cajanea morrisoni Wetmore


Genus NESOTROCHIS Wetmore

Nesotrochis debooyi Wetmore

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 54: 516, pl. 82, figs. 1, 2, November 21, 1918.


Genus PORZANA Vieillot

Porzana pusilla mira Riley


Porzana flaviventris hendersoni Bartsch


=Porzana flaviventer hendersoni Bartsch. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 147, 1941.

Porzana phaeopyga Stejneger


=Porzana fusca phaeopyga Stejneger. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 186, 1934.


Porzana vitiensis Hartlaub

Journ. fü r Orn. 2: 169 (not earlier than March), 1854.

Zapornia umbrina Cassin


Both Porzana vitiensis Hartlaub and Zapornia umbrina Cassin are new names for "Zapornia spilonota, Gould" of Peale 1848, not Zapornia spilonota Gould 1841.

Although Cassin referred to "specimens," his ms. list indicates that he had but one, and Peale himself said that "a single specimen was obtained at Ovolau."

Genus LATERALLUS G. R. Gray

Porzana Jamaicensis, var. coturniculus "Baird" Ridgway

Amer. Naturalist 8: 111, February 1874.

=Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus (Ridgway). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 157, 158, 1941.

12362. Immature (sex not indicated). Farallon Islands, San Francisco County, California. Entered into the museum register on October 13, 1859. Received from T. C. (not G.) Martin, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

This type has been discussed by Brewster (Auk 24: 206–207, 1907), and by Grinnell (Univ. California Publ. Zool. 38: 271, 1932).

Creciscus murivagans Riley


Porzana exilis vagans Ridgway


=Laterallus exilis (Temminck). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 162, 164, 1941.

Porzana leucogastra Ridgway


=Laterallus albicularis cinereiceps (Lawrence). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 164, 166, 1941.

Porzana cinereiceps Lawrence


=Laterallus albicularis cinereiceps (Lawrence). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 164, 166, 1941.

Laterallus albicularis cerdaleus Wetmore


=Laterallus ruber tamaulipensis (Nelson). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 168, 1941.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


Genus COTURNICOPS G. R. Gray

Porzana goldmani Nelson


=Coturnicops noveboracensis goldmani (Nelson). See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 179, 180, 1941.


Genus SAROTHRURA Heine

Sarothrura loringi Mearns


=Sarothrura elegans loringi Mearns. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 196, 1934.


Genus AMAURORNIS Reichenbach

Amaurornis phoenicurus elegans Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 2, October 26, 1912.


Genus GALLINULA Brisson

Gallinula sandvicensis Streets

Ibis (4) 1: 25, text-fig., January 1877.

=Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis Streets. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 204, 1934.

Gallinula chloropus portoricicensis Danforth
Auk 42 (4) : 560, October 6, 1925.
=Gallinula chloropus cerceris Bangs. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 190, 192, 1941.
313945. Adult male. Cartagena Lagoon (lat. 18°01' N., long. 67°06' W.), Puerto Rico. January 14, 1924. Collected by Stuart T. Danforth. Original number 17. Received from Cornell University Museum, where it was No. 2288.

Genus PORPHYRIO Brisson

Porphyrio vitiensis Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 221, “pl. lxii, fig. 2,” 1848.
15483. Immature (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15406. Peale stated that but two specimens of this form were obtained by the Expedition.

Porphyrio samoensis Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 220, “pl. lxii, fig. 1,” 1848.
15408. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15404.
15413. Adult female. Same data as No. 15404. While Cassin’s Ms. list indicates that he saw but four specimens, there are in fact entries for five in the museum register. No. 15405 was sent in 1870 to the Chicago Academy of Sciences; No. 15437 was sent long ago to the Boston Society of Natural History and is now No. 74364 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Genus FULICA Linnaeus

Fulica alai Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 224, “pl. lxiii, fig. 2,” 1848.
=Fulica americana alai Peale. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 212, 1934.

Peale referred to four specimens, but only three were ever entered into the museum register, and Cassin’s ms. list indicates that he saw but three. No. 15715 was sent long ago to the Boston Society of Natural History and is now preserved at the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it is No. 74363).

*Fulica americana* grenadensis Riley


**Fulica americana americana** Gmelin. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 32, footnote 24, 1940.


*Fulica caribaea* Ridgway


Ridgway’s diagnosis was based upon three specimens from two localities and is so worded that all seem to be cotypes. However, of the three, only Nos. 81020 and 81021 bear on their labels (in Ridgway’s hand) the word “Type,” and since there is reason to believe that this was written at the time of description, No. 82492, from Guadeloupe, evidently ranked in Ridgway’s mind as a mere paratype.

*Fulica caribaea* major Danforth

Auk 42 (4) : 561, October 6, 1925.

**Fulica caribaea** Ridgway. See Friedmann, Birds of North and Middle America 9: 222, 224, 1941.

313944. Adult male. Cartagena Lagoon (lat. 18°01’ N., long. 67°06’ W.), Puerto Rico. January 14, 1924. Collected by Stuart T. Danforth. Original number 16. Received from the Cornell University Museum, where it was No. 2291.

**Order** CHARADRIIFORMES: Shore-birds, Gulls, Auks

**Family** HAEMATOPODIDAE: Oyster-catchers

**Genus** HAEMATOPUS Linnæus

*Haematopus* galapagensis Ridgway

Auk 3 (3) : 331, July 1886.

**Haematopus ostralegus** galapagensis Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 232, 1934.

*Family* CHARADRIIIDAE: Plovers, Turnstones, Surf-birds

*Genus* BELONOPTERUS Reichenbach

**Vanellus occidentalis** Harting


107085. Adult male. Chile. June 1871. Received from Henry Seebohm, who acquired it from J. E. Harting.

107086. Adult male. Chile. June 1872. Received from Henry Seebohm, who acquired it from J. E. Harting.

Harting had "a considerable number of specimens of the Lapwing of Chili," but the exact number cannot now be known. A specimen in the British Museum, ex Seebohm Collection, is listed as the type (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 24: 735, 1896), but its claim is no better than that of the birds in the U.S. National Museum. Each of these specimens bears Harting’s private label, with a reference to the description of *occidentalis* cited above.

*Genus STEPHANIBYX* Reichenbach

**Stephanibyx coronatus suspicax** Friedmann


*Genus ZONIFER* Bowdler Sharpe

**Charadrius vanelloides** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 240, "pl. lxvii, fig. 1," 1848.


**Species of Birds**

*Genus CHARADRIUS* Linnaeus

**Ægialitis melodus**, var. circumcinctus Ridgway

Amer. Naturalist 8: 109, February 1874.


9035. Adult male. "Loup Fork, Platte Valley," Nebraska— the confluence of the Loup River with the Platte, where Platte, Polk, and Butler Counties meet. July 8, 18— (entered into the museum register on February 16, 1858). Collected by Ferdinand V. Hayden. Exploration of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone.

The party spent more than one month in the general locality, and some specimens were labeled "on Loup Fork near Platte"; the type, however, was taken on the day of their arrival, and therefore came either from the Platte itself or from the very mouth of the Loup.

**Ægialitis microrhynchus** Ridgway

Amer. Naturalist 8: 109, February 1874.


This was one of a large collection of birds from California, all bearing identical data. Since the form is otherwise unknown from the New World, Grinnell (*op. cit.*) doubts the authenticity of the type locality, pointing out that Lorquin was a dealer who may easily have obtained the specimen from an Old-World source.

*Charadrius alexandrinus nihonensis* Deignan


**Ægialitis albidipeetes** [sic] Ridgway


---Charadrius alexandrinus tenellus* Hartlaub, fide J. P. Chapin (in *epist.* after examination of the type).

26997. Adult (sex not indicated). "Chili, S. Am."—Madagascar. Received from the National Institute.

Seebohm (Geographical distribution of the family Charadriidae, p. 162, 1887) placed Ridgway’s name in synonymy with the South African *Charadrius marginatus* Vieillot, and was followed in this course by Ridgway himself (*Birds of North and Middle America* 8: 115 [footnote], 1919). The bird apparently belongs, however, to the Malagasy race, as was surmised long ago by Reichenow (Vögel Afrikas 1: 171, 1900).
Ægialitis thoracica Richmond


Ægialitis pamirensis Richmond


Ægialitis Wilsonius, var. rufinucha Ridgway
Amer. Naturalist 8: 109, February 1874.
=Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia Ord. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 35, 1940.


Pagolla wilsonia beldingi Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 8: 108 (in key), 112, 1919.


Pagolla wilsonia cinnamomina Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 8: 108 (in key), 113, 1919.
=Charadrius wilsonia cinnamominus (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 254, 1934.


Family SCOLOPACIDAE: Snipes, Woodcocks, Sandpipers
Genus Aechmorhynchus Coues

Tringa parvirrostris Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 235, "pl. lxvi, fig. 2," 1848.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


15721. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15319.

15722. Adult female. Same data as No. 15319.

15723. Adult male. Same data as No. 15319.

Cassin's ms. list and the entries in the museum register indicate that Peale had five specimens. Of the two no longer in the collection, No. 57426 was sent in 1870 to the Chicago Academy of Sciences and was doubtless destroyed in the Great Fire; No. 15322 went to the Boston Society of Natural History and eventually reached the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it became No. 72156.

Peale mentioned that the species was also "observed" at Raraka, another of the Tuamotus, which was visited on August 30, 1839, but there is no reason to believe that any specimen was collected there.

Genus NUMENIUS Brisson

Numenius femoralis Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 233, "pl. lxvi, fig. 1," 1848.


15378. Adult female. Same data as No. 15377.

15379. Adult female. Same data as No. 15377.

15380. Adult female. Same data as No. 15377.

15727. Adult male. Same data as No. 15377.

Cassin's ms. list and the museum register indicate that Peale had five specimens of this form. Stejneger (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10: 84, 1887) has referred to No. 15379 as the type; Richmond (ms.) says "the male ought to have precedence in this respect," and so designates No. 15727 as the type. All five are of course cotypes.

Genus LIMOSA Brisson

Limosa foxii Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 231, "pl. lxv," 1848.

=Limosa lapponica novaezealandiae G. R. Gray, fide Deignan (ms.).

Genus TRINGA Linnaeus

Totanus totanus eurhinus Oberholser

Giotis Floridanus Bonaparte
Geographical and comparative list of the birds of Europe and North America, p. 51, April 14, 1838 (based on Audubon, pl. 346 [not 269]).
=Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus). See Howell, Florida Bird Life, pp. 235–236, 1932; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 266, 1934. 1975. Adult male. Sandy Key (just south of Cape Sable), Monroe County, Florida. May 28, 1832. Collected by John J. Audubon. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from Audubon. Howell (loc. cit.) tells all that is known of the history of this specimen, one of three shot from the same flock. It may be added to his account that there is no doubt of the bird’s having been obtained by Baird from Audubon.

Genus CATOPTROPHORUS Bonaparte
C[atoptrophorus]. s[emipalmatus]. longicaudis [sic] Danforth

Although Danforth had two specimens with identical data, only one, “Cornell University Collection No. 2326,” was designated as type. No. 2327 is the one, however, which bears the words “Type Specimen” in Danforth’s hand.

Genus HETEROSCELUS Baird
Totanus polynesiae Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 237, “pl. lxv, fig. 1,” 1848.


Cassin's ms. list and the entries in the museum register indicate that Peale had nine specimens, of which only four are here listed. Nos. 15383, 15386, and 15398 are no longer to be found in the collection, but one of these must be the cotype now preserved in the Museum of Comparative Zoology as No. 75668. Nos. 15723 and 15726 were sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1870 and were later destroyed in the Great Fire. No. 15725 was sent to the same institution in 1881, but was returned to the National Museum in 1919.

Peale stated that his descriptions and measurements were taken from the largest specimens, and that the male was from the Fijis, the female from Dog Island. Richmond selected No. 15724, a male from the Fijis, as the type, but it cannot be shown that this specimen is larger than some of the missing birds (one a male, two without indication of sex) from localities now unknown. Likewise, No. 15385, a female from Dog Island, may not be larger than the missing No. 15398, which bore identical data, to say nothing of the two lost skins for which we have neither locality nor sex.

Under the circumstances, while some of the birds still in existence may really be cotypes, we can be certain only of their paratypeship.

Genus APHRIZA Audubon

Charadrius Winterfeldti von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 9: 388, 1843.


41933. Adult (sex not indicated). “In Oceani Magni littoribus”=Valparaiso, Aconcagua Province, Chile (fide museum register). Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

The label of the Neuchâtel Museum cannot now be found, but the specimen was entered into the register as “Charadrius winterfeldtii” from “Valparaiso,” and these data must have been copied from it.

Genus COENOCORYPHA G. R. Gray

Scolopax Holmesii “T. R. Peale ms.” Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 229 (in synonymy under Gallinago aucklandica), 1848.


Genus CAPELLA Frenzel

Scolopax pectinicauda Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 227, "pl. LXIV, fig. 1," 1848.


15476. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 12668.

15477. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 12668.

15481. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 12668.

15482. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 12668.

Peale referred simply to "specimens"; Cassin’s ms. list and the entries in our register indicate that there were no more than five. Richmond (ms.) has noted that of these only Nos. 12668 and 15476 "can be considered as approaching Peale's measurements." As usual, however, the published measurements represent an average, and all five specimens have equivalent standing as cotypes.

Genus CHUBBIA Mathews

Scolopax meridionalis Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 229, "pl. LXIV, fig. 2," 1848.


15728. Adult (sex not indicated). Orange Bay (the southwestern extension of Nassau Bay, between Hardy Peninsula of Hoste Island and Burnt Island of the Wollaston Group), Territory of Magallanes, Chile. 1839. Original number 626. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–1842).

Although Cassin referred to "specimens," his ms. list indicates that he had but one, and only one was entered into the museum register.
**Type Specimens of Birds**

*Genus SCOLOPAX* Linnaeus

**Scolopax celebensis** Riley


==*Scolopax celebensis celebensis* Riley. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 279, 1934.


"The only specimen . . . had been badly eaten by ants . . . and made into a rough skeleton. The flight feathers had been left on the wing and some feathers around the base of the bill and the end of the tibia" (Riley, *loc. cit.*).

**Genus EROLIA** Vieillot

**Actodromas (Actodromas) Bairdii** Coues


Although specimens from numerous localities were mentioned at the original description, No. 19923 must be considered the type, since Coues himself wrote on the original label “Type of the species.”

**Arquatella conesi** Ridgway


Four specimens in different plumages were described in detail by Ridgway, and on the label of each of these appears the word “Type” in the author’s hand. Two of them, however, Nos. 46161 (an unsexed adult in winter plumage) and 73196 (an immature female), are, *fide* Gabrielsen (ms.), representatives of *E. p. tschultschorum* (Portenko) and can therefore no longer be accorded the status of cotypes.
**T[ringa]. ptilocnemis** Coues


**[Pelidna] Pacifica** Coues


The three specimens referred to by Coues at the original description are Nos. 9538, 9539, and 9540, all from Semiahmoo. On the label of the last, in Coues's hand, are the words "Type specimen of var? pacifica."

**Genus TRYNGITES** Cabanis

**Actidurus nævius** Heermann


**Tringa cooperi** Baird


This extraordinary bird, known from only one specimen, is doubtless a hybrid, but its parentage is not at all obvious.

The type locality, no longer in existence under the same name, seems to have been in the vicinity of Raynortown, formerly a village in the township of Hempstead, situated near the shore of Hempstead Bay.
Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE: Avocets, Stilts

Genus HIMANTOPUS Brisson

Himantopus knudseni Stejneger
Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10: 81, pl. 6, fig. 2, May 17, 1887.

≡Himantopus himantopus knudseni Stejneger. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 290, 1934.


Family BURHINIDAE: Thick-knees

Genus ESACUS Lesson

Orthorhamphus magnirostris scommophorus Oberholser


170879. Adult male. Pulau Wai, Tambelan Islands (about 100 miles west of the westernmost point of Borneo and about 150 miles southeast of the Anamba Islands), South China Sea. August 13, 1899. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Family GLAREOLIDAE: Pratincoles, Coursers

Genus CURSORIUS Latham

Cursorius temminckii jebelensis Mearns

≡Cursorius temminckii temminckii Swainson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 300, 1934.


Genus RHINOPTILUS Strickland

Rhinoptilus africanus raffertyi Mearns

Family THINOCORIDAE: Seed-snipes

Genus THINOCORUS Eschscholtz

Glarcola cuneicauda Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 244, "pl. lxviii," 1848.


Family LARIDAE: Gulls, Terns

Genus LARUS Linnaeus

Larus brachyrhynchus Richardson
in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana 2 (the birds) : 422, February 1832.


The original label of this specimen no longer exists, but the old exhibition label now attached to it (which bears the name "Larus delawarensis, Ord") carries the same data as Richardson’s bird of the “Fauna Boreali-Americana.” The number “6262” found on the label is not that of our register, and the specimen was given the new number 370445 on January 8, 1942.

The means by which the bird reached the National Museum cannot now be known, but it presumably came among several others of Richardson’s collection said to have been received from John Gould.

Larus suckleyi Lawrence


Lawrence had four specimens, of which one was adult, a second subadult, and the others immature (and only doubtfully placed under the name suckleyi). Since the description was based upon an adult, No. 4571 bis must be considered the type, but it should be noted that it is in winter dress and thus does not have the head and neck white as stated. No. 6476, an
immature, is still in the collection; the others, Nos. 6472 and 8435, were sent in 1870 to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, where they were presumably destroyed in the Great Fire.

**Rissa septentrionalis** Lawrence


6471. Adult (sex not indicated). Same locality data as for No. 6470. Original number 519.

**Larus schistisagus** Stejneger

Auk 1 (3): 231, July 1884.


**Larus barrovianus** Ridgway

Auk 3 (3): 330, July 1886.


**Larus albipennis** Peale


Peale seems to have had two specimens of this form, but his description was based upon a male, and thus the second, a female (No. 15694), can be considered only a paratype.

**Larus kumlieni** Brewster


Larus nelsoni Henshaw
Auk 1 (3) : 250, July 1884.


Genus RISSA Stephens

[Larus (Rissa)] brevirostris “Brandt” Bruch
Journ. für Orn. 1: 103, 1853.


60160. Adult (sex not indicated). “Northern Seas.” Entered into the museum register on October 14, 1870. Collected by Ferdinand P. von Wrangel. Received from the Imperial Museum of Saint Petersburg, through J. F. Brandt.

The name brevirostris of Bruch was derived from a nomen nudum of Brandt. This specimen, acquired from Brandt, bears on the oldest label, “Larus brevirostris nob.” and also the underlined word “Wrangel.”

Genus HYDROPROGNE Kaup

Thalasseus imperator Coues

=Hydroprogne tchegra tchegra tchegra (Lepechin). See Peters, Check-list of birds of the world 2: 331, footnote, 1934.


The fragmentary original label, now enclosed in an envelope attached to the bird’s left tarsus, bears the word “Type” in Coues’s hand.

Genus STERNA Linnaeus

Sterna antarctica Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 230, “pl. lxxv, fig. 1,” 1848.

Sterna meridionalis Cassin
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 385, 1858.

Sterna cassinii Sclater

15504. Subadult (sex not indicated). Orange Bay (the southwestern extension of Nassau Bay, between Hardy Peninsula of Hoste Island and Burnt Island of the Wollaston Group), Territory of Magallanes, Chile. 1839. Original number 726. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838-1842).

15700. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15504.

85566. Immature (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 15504.

Cassin's MS. list indicates that he saw but two specimens, but at least four are still in existence, one of which is now No. 75663 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Nos. 15504 and 15700 were sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences on January 28, 1831, and returned to the National Museum in 1919. No. 15699 cannot now be traced; it is either the bird in Cambridge or the specimen reentered into the register on November 29, 1831, as No. 85566.

Cassin's Sterna meridionalis is a new name for Sterna antarctica Peale 1848, not Forster 1844, nor Lesson 1831. The author had before him but two specimens of Peale's original series, and these were adults; of the examples now in the Museum, only No. 15700 can then be considered a type of Cassin's name.

Sclater's Sterna cassinii is a new name for Sterna meridionalis Cassin 1858, not Brehm 1824, and the type specimens are the same as for Cassin's name.

Sterna bairdii Benner

Sterna Portlandica Ridgway
Amer. Naturalist 8: 433, July 1874.


Benner's ms. name appeared as a nomen nudum with reference to the specimen that later became the type of S. portlandica Ridgway.

Sterna forsteri litoricola Oberholser

=Sterna forsteri Nuttall, fide A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature, ms.


Sterna albifrons Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 279, "pl. lxxiv, fig. 2," 1848.
=Sterna striata striata Gmelin. See Mathews, Birds of Australia 2: 368–369, 1912.


Sterna melanauchen provida Oberholser


128756. Adult male. Providence Island (lat. 9°00' S., long. 145°09' W.), in the Gulf of Honduras, off British Honduras. May 10, 1862. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 2925.

If it should ever be shown that the Caribbean race is distinct from the West African, Coues's name will have priority over Mathews's recognita.

Sterna anaetheta nelsoni Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 8: 487 (in key), 514, June 26, 1919.


**Haliplana fuliginosa** var. *crissalis* "Baird, m.s." Lawrence


=*Sterna fuscata* *crissalis* (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 338, 1934.

50861. Adult male. At sea between the Tres Marías Islands and the Revilla Gigedo Islands, not far from lat. 20°38’ N., long. 103°00’ W. (fide Grayson, *op. cit.*, p. 288), eastern Pacific Ocean off México. May 9, 1867. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 703.

58792. Adult (sex not indicated). Locality data same as for No. 50861. Original number 702.

The type locality for this form has consistently been given as Socorro Island, but, while the bird was reported as occurring there (*op. cit.*, p. 301), it appears that no specimens were taken. Only two examples of the "black-billed tern" were received at the Museum as a result of this trip, and it can hardly be doubted that they are the ones mentioned by Grayson on p. 288, especially since he gave them consecutive original numbers. The type locality is thus in closer proximity to the Tres Marías than to the Revilla Gigedos.

**Sterna antillarum browni** Mearns


=*Sterna albifrons* *browni* Mearns. See A.O.U. Checklist Committee, Auk 61: 449, 1944.


**Genus THALASSEUS** Boie

**Thalasseus bergii halodramus** Oberholser


=*Thalasseus bergii* *cristatus* (Stephens). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 342, 1934.


**Sterna rectirostris** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 281, "pl. lxxv, fig. 2," 1843.


**Genus PROCELSTerna** Lafresnaye

**Procelsterna saxatilis** W. K. Fisher


188651. Adult male. Necker Island (lat. 23°35'24" N., long. 164°41' W.), Hawaiian Islands, Oceania. May 31, 1902. Collected by Walter K. Fisher. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission. At the original description, No. 188651 is stated to be the "type," while each of three other specimens is described as a "cotype." The word cotype, as here used, must be considered equivalent to the modern paratype.

**Megalopterus plumbea** Peale


Cassin's ms. list shows that he saw but three specimens, and there are three entries in the museum register. Of these, No. 15466, said to come from the Tuamotus, seems in fact to be an example of *P. c. albivitta* Bonaparte and thus cannot be considered a cotype. No. 15463 is no longer in Washington and is probably now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology as their No. 75662.

**Genus ANOUS** Stephens

**Anous frater** Coues


In addition to the cotypes mentioned above, there was at least one other, No. 15534 (Raraka Island); this bird was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1870 and was there destroyed in the Great Fire.

**Family ALCIDAE: Auks, Auklets, Murres**

**Genus URIA** Brisson

*Uria aalge inornata* Salomonsen

Ibis (13) 2 (1): 128, January 1, 1932.


**Catarractes Californicus** H. Bryant


17404. Adult female. Farallon Islands, San Francisco County, California. Entered into the museum register on July 7, 1860. Collected by or for Ferdinand Gruber.

17407. Adult male. Farallon Islands, San Francisco County, California. Entered into the museum register on July 7, 1860. Collected by or for Ferdinand Gruber.

Bryant had before him "the whole series belonging to the Smithsonian Institution" (op. cit., p. 134). The specimens of this form then in the Museum numbered ten, of which nine came from the Farallones. In addition to the three listed above, these were: No. 17400, a female (sent to "#4"); Nos. 17401 and 17402, males (lost without trace); No. 17403, a female (sent to "Audubon Club"); No. 17405, a female (sent to "#2" = University of Michigan); and No. 17406, a male (lost without trace).

A male cotype in Cambridge (MCZ 46265) may represent No. 17401, No. 17402, or No. 17406.

**Genus CEPPIUS** Pallas

*Cepphus snowi* Stejneger

Auk 14 (2): 201, April 1897.

=Cepphus columba snowi* Stejneger. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 354, 1934.

Genus *BRACHYRAMPHUS* M. Brandt

*Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus* Xántus


=*Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus* Xántus. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 355, 1934.


Genus *AETHIA* Merrem

*Simorhynchus Cassini* Coues


=*Aethia pygmaea* (Gmelin). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 8: 771, 773, 1919; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 2: 357, 358, 1934.


Genus *CERORHINCA* Bonaparte

*Cerorhina suckleyi* Cassin


=*Cerorhinca monocerata* (Pallas). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 8: 779, 782, 1919.

4579 *bis* (not 4579). Adult (sex not indicated) without knob on bill. Fort Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington. February (not January) 8, 1856. Collected by George Suckley. Original number 221.

Genus *FRATERCULA* Brisson

*Fratercula arctica naumanni* Norton


For a discussion of this specimen’s claim to typeship, see Norton, Auk 34: 205–206, 1917.
Order COLUMBIFORMES: Sand-grouses, Pigeons, Doves

Family COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons, Doves

Genus TRERON Vieillot

Butreron capellei panochra Oberholser


Butreron capellei messopora Oberholser


Butreron capellei passorhina Oberholser


Treron curvirostra erimacra Oberholser


Treron curvirostra haliploa Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 4, October 26, 1912.


Treron curvirostra pega Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 4, October 26, 1912.


Treron curvirostra smicra Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 3, October 26, 1912.


**Treron curvirostra hypothapsina** Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 3, October 26, 1912.


**Osmotreron chloroptera andamanica** Richmond

=**Treron pompadora chloroptera** Blyth. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 16, 1937.


**Dendrophassa fulvicollis melopogenys** Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 3, October 26, 1912.


**Dendrophassa olax arismiera** Oberholser

=**Treron olax** (Temminck). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 18, 1937.

181777. Adult male. Segah River (the upper part of the Berau River, which enters the Celebes Sea at about lat. 2°10' N.), northeastern Borneo. November 23, 1912. Collected by Harry C. Raven. Original number 429.

**Dendrophassa vernans abbotti** Oberholser

=**Treron vernans griseicapilla** Schlegel. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 18, 1937.


**Dendrophassa vernans mesochloa** Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 2, October 26, 1912.


**Dendrophassa vernans polioptila** Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 3, October 26, 1912.


**Dendrophassa vernans miza** Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 3, October 26, 1912.


**Dendrophassa vernans adina** Oberholser

=Teron vernans adina (Oberholser). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 19, 1937.


**Dendrophassa vernans pellochloara** Oberholser

=Teron vernans adina (Oberholser). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 19, 1937.

174674. Adult female. Pulau Serasan (South Natuna Island), lat. 2°31′ N., long. 109°02′ E., southern Natuna Islands, South China Sea. June 8, 1900. Collected by William L. Abbott.

**Dendrophassa vernans zalepta** Oberholser

=Teron vernans purpurea (Gmelin). See Stresemann, Journ. für Orn. 39: 50–51, 1941.


**Dendrophassa vernans nesophasma** Oberholser

=Teron vernans vernans (Linnaeus). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 19, 1937.

Genus PHAPITRERON Bonaparte

Phapitreron samarensis Mearns

Phabotrcron maculipectus Bourns and Worcester
316133. Adult male. Bais, Province of Negros Oriental, Negros Island, Philippine Islands. January 17, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourne. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3453 of the Menage Collection.

Phabotreron frontalis Bourns and Worcester
316138. Adult male. Toledo, Cebu Island, Philippine Islands. June 20, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourne. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3450 of the Menage Collection.
316139. Adult male. Toledo, Cebu Island, Philippine Islands. June 14, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourne. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3452 of the Menage Collection.

Phabotreron brunneiceps Bourns and Worcester
316132. Adult male. Isabela, Basilan Island, Philippine Islands. August 18, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourne. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3447 of the Menage Collection.

Phabotreron cinereiceps Bourns and Worcester
316137. Adult male. Tataín, Tawitawi Island, Sulu Province, Philippine Islands. November 2, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3442 of the Menage Collection.

*Genus* PTILINOPUS Swainson

**PTILINOPUS furcatus** Peale


14947. Adult or subadult (sex not indicated). Tahiti Island (lat. 17°38′30″ S., long. 149°30′ W.), Society Islands, Oceania. Original number 553. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–1842).

14816. Adult or subadult male. Tahiti Island, Society Islands, Oceania. Received by the National Institute not later than September 13, 1841. Collected by John K. Townsend.

Cassin’s ms. list shows that he saw only two specimens, but the museum register has four early entries for the species (one of which was not taken by the Exploring Expedition and will receive further mention below).

The specimens no longer at hand are Nos. 14827 and 14946; these must be the cotypes now deposited in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where No. 13140) and in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where No. 74426).

No. 14816 was presented to the National Institute as early as 1841; thus, while there can be no proofs adduced, it may easily have formed one of Peale’s original series, and for that reason is here listed.

**PTILINOPUS coralensis** Peale


**PTILINOPUS smithsonianus** Salvadori


*PTILINOPUS purpuratus coralensis* Peale. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 30, 1937; Ripley and Birckhead, Amer. Mus. Nov. 1192: 9, 1942.


Cassin’s ms. list shows that he saw but four specimens, but six were entered into the museum register. Of these, No. 14928, from Raraka Island,
is now No. 74425 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology; Nos. 14953 and 14961 are no longer in Washington, but are without question Nos. 13093 and 13099 of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

No. 14951 was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences on January 28, 1881, and returned to the National Museum in 1903.

Because No. 14934 is the only specimen definitely known to have come from Carlshoff Island, a locality that received particular mention in Peale's account of the species, this example was long ago selected as probably the type of *Ptilinopus coralensis*, and is the bird examined by Salvadori and made by him the type of *Ptilopus smithsonianus*.

The National Institute exhibition label it then bore carried as locality simply "Paumotu Islands;" and Salvadori gave as type locality of his new name "Some Island of the Paumotu Group"; the museum register, however, gives Carlshoff Island as the exact provenience of the specimen.

On the reverse side of the label appears in Salvadori's hand: "This bird is very different from *Ptilopus coralensis*, and, according to me, this is not the real type of *Ptilopus coralensis*; it is fully adult as shown by the attenuation of the first primary.—I believe that it belongs to an undescribed species. *Ptilopus smithsonianus*, Salvad."

**Ptilinopus fasciatus Peale**


14829. Adult (sex not indicated). Samoan Islands, Oceania. 1839.


14830. Adult (sex not indicated). Samoan Islands, Oceania. 1839.


U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–1842).

14931. Adult male. Same data as No. 14927.

Cassin's ms. list indicates that he saw but seven specimens, but nine entries of this name are found in the museum register. In addition to the four listed above, there were the following cotypes: No. 14930 from Tutuila (lost without trace); No. 14933, without data (lost without trace); No. 14944 from Upolu (sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1870 and there destroyed by the Great Fire); No. 14959, a male from the Samoan Islands (lost without trace).

No. 21853 was entered into the register on November 21, 1861; it cannot now be found, but is almost certainly a reentry of No. 14930, No. 14933, or No. 14959.

No. 13030 of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia is also a cotype and must represent one of the lost specimens of the National Museum.

No. 14927 was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences on January 28, 1831, and returned to Washington in 1903.
**Ptilinopus perousii** Peale


This was the only specimen of the original series from the restricted type locality; Peale’s Fijian birds belong to another race.

**Ptilinopus perousii cupidineus** Wetmore

Ibis (12) 1 (4): 829, October 7, 1925.


212245 (not 212246). Adult male. Tongatabu Island (lat. 21°07’ S., long. 175°11’ E.), Tonga Islands, Oceania. November 30, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Haemataena melanocephala enantia** Oberholser


**Haemataena melanocephala massoptera** Oberholser


**Genus DUCULA** Hodgson

**Carpophaga aurorae** Peale


While Cassin’s ms. list calls for but three specimens, four were entered into the museum register. Nos. 15733 and 15734, both males from the Society
Islands, are accounted for by No. 74422 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and No. 13156 of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

*Carpophaga wilkesii* Peale


14804. Adult male. Tahiti Island (“at an altitude of three or four thousand feet”), Society Islands, Oceania. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–1842).


*Globicera oceanica townsendi* Wetmore


212240. Adult female. Ponape Island (lat. 6°51' N., long. 158°18' E.), eastern Caroline Islands, Oceania. February 12, 1900. Collected by Henry F. Moore. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

*Muscadivores aeneus polius* Oberholser


*Muscadivores aeneus arhadius* Oberholser


*Muscadivores aeneus diatropurus* Oberholser


*Muscadivores aeneus mistus* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 2, October 26, 1912.


**TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS**

**Muscadivores consobrina babiensis** Richmond


**Muscadivores aeneus vicinus** Riley


**Carpophaga Van Wyckii** Cassin


**Muscadivores rosaceus zamydrus** Oberholser


**Carpophaga Pickeringii** Cassin


Cassin referred to “specimens,” but No. 15732 is the only one found entered into the museum register.
Muscadivora langhornei Mearns
\[=\text{Ducula pickeringii langhornei} \text{ (Mearns). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 49, 1937.}\]

Muscadivores palmasensis Mearns
\[=\text{Ducula pickeringii palmasensis} \text{ (Mearns). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 49, 1937.}\]

Carpophaga latrans Peale
\[=\text{Ducula latrans} \text{ (Peale). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 49, 1937.}\]

Although Cassin’s MS. list indicates that he saw but one, three examples of this species were entered into the museum register. The third, No. 14939, is now No. 13189 of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Carpophaga casta Peale
\[=\text{Ducula bicolor} \text{ (Scopoli). See Salvadori, Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 21: 227, 228, 1893; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 50, 1937.}\]

Genus COLUMBA Linnaeus

Colurnba taczanowskii Stejneger
\[=\text{Columba rupestris rupestris} \text{ Pallas. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 57, 58, 1937.}\]
114582. Adult male. Nak Tung River (the stream that enters the Strait of Korea in the neighborhood of Fusan), southern Korea. November 22, 1883 (not 1882). Collected by Pierre L. Jouy. Original number 1328.

**Columba rupestris australina** Riley


=Columba rupestris rupestris* Pallas. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3:57, 58, 1937.


**Columba flavirostris madrensis** Nelson


**Chloroenas inornata exigua** Ridgway


236735. Adult male. Cumberland Pen (not Valley), about 5 miles east of Spanish Town, Saint Catherine Parish, Middlesex County, Jamaica. February 27, 1866. Collected by William T. March. Original number 2689. Received from the estate of Henry Bryant, in whose collection it was No. 1010.

**Chloroenas inornata exsul** Ridgway


236736. Adult (sex not indicated). Puerto Rico. Received from the estate of Henry Bryant, in whose collection it was No. 20.

**Columba guayaquilensis** Ridgway


101311. Adult (sex not indicated). "Guayaquil, Ecuador," error=“the interior of Ecuador" (*fide* Jones, *in epist.* of November 11, 1884). Entered into the museum register on January 5, 1885. Received from William H. Jones, who acquired it, with other birds, from "Mr. Cartright Agt. P.S.N. Co. Guayaquil as a gift" (*in epist. cit.*).
Columba castaneiceps Peale
—Columba vitiensis castaneiceps Peale. See Peters, Checklist of birds of
the world 3: 70, 1937.
15739. Adult male. Upolu Island (lat. 13°46' S., long. 171°20' W.),
Samoan Islands, Oceania. Original number 559. U.S. Exploring
Expedition (1833-1842).
Only two specimens were entered into our register under this name, and
one of them, No. 14950, a female, although said to have come from the
Samoan Islands, has the crown wholly devoid of chestnut and thus seems
to belong to the Fijian race; it is probable that the bird has been wrongly
labeled.
Two other cytopes are now in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Phil-
adelphia, where they are Nos. 13285 and 13286.
Chloroenas chiriquensis Ridgway
—Columba chiriquensis (Ridgway). See Hellmayr and Conover, Cata-
logue of birds of the Americas 1 (1) : 462, 1942.
143301. Adult (sex not indicated). “Chiriqui,” Panamá (but see Hell-
mayr and Conover, loc. cit., footnote). Entered into the museum
register on March 26, 1896. Collected by Enrique Arcé. Received
from Adolphe Boucard, who probably acquired it from Osbert Salvin
and Frederick D. Godman.
This form is supposed to be known only by the unique type, but it should
be noted that Salvadori (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum
21: 326, 1893), referring to Columba subvinacea, observed that “some speci-
mens show traces of light spots on the lower hind neck.” An Arcé-collected
specimen from the Volcán de Chiriquí (Salvin-Godman Collection) is there
listed, and one would like to know whether this is one of the spotted-naped
birds and thus perhaps another example of C. chiriquensis.
The original collector’s label was removed from the specimen by Boucard;
the type locality should probably stand as the Volcán de Chiriquí.
Chloroenas subvinacea Lawrence
—Columba subvinacea subvinacea (Lawrence). See Hellmayr and Con-
over, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 1 (1) : 463, 1942.
47575. Adult male. Santa María de Dota, Province of San José, Costa
Rica. February 26, 1867. Collected by Francisco Carmiol.
Columba purpureotineta Ridgway
—Columba subvinacea purpureotineta Ridgway. See Hellmayr and Con-
over, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 1 (1) : 467, 1942.
37620. Adult (sex not indicated). Demerara County, British Guiana.
Entered into the museum register on July 6, 1892. Received from
Alexander Wolle, Sr.
Genus MACROPYGIA Swainson

Macropygia simaluresnis Richmond


Macropygia emiliana hypopercna Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 2, October 26, 1912.


Macropygia emiliana elassa Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 2, October 26, 1912.


Genus ZENAILDURA Bonaparte

Zenaidura macourura caurina Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 7: 348 (footnote), May 5, 1916.


Ectopistes marginella Woodhouse


10320. Immature male. "In the cross timbers on the North Fork of the Canadian," Oklahoma. September 6, 1850. Collected by Samuel W. Woodhouse. Creek and Cherokee Boundary Survey. This bird was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences on January 28, 1881, and was returned to the National Museum in October 1919.

Zenaidura macourura bella W. Palmer and Riley


Zenaidura macroura tresmariae Ridgway


Zenaoidura clarionensis C. H. Townsend


Zenaida macroura turturilla Wetmore


Zenaida yucatanensis Lawrence


Zenaidura graysoni "Baird, m.s." Lawrence


Zenaida rubripes Lawrence

Auk 2 (4): 357, October 1885.


Zenaida ruficauda robinsoni Ridgway
236767. Adult male. Honda, Department of Tolima, Colombia. July 14, 1892. Collected by Wirt Robinson.

Zenaida jessieae “Riker, ms.” Ridgway

Zenaida vinaceo-rufa Ridgway
Genus ZENaida Bonaparte

Melopelia asiatica mearnsi Ridgway

Zenaida asiatica alticola Saunders
397507. Adult male. Near Patzún (at about 6,900 feet), Department of Chimaltenango, Guatemala. March 5, 1942. Collected by George B. Saunders. Original number 1612. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Columba meloda von Tschudi
Archiv für Naturgeschichte 9: 385, 1843.
41390. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

This form was described from an undisclosed number of cotypes. Hellmayr and Conover (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 1 [1]: 502, 1942) stated categorically “type in Neuchâtel Museum,” but our specimen is nonetheless a cotype.
Genus STREPTOPELIA Bonaparte

Turtur stimpsoni Stejneger
=Streptopelia orientalis stimpsoni (Stejneger). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 90, 1937.

Turtur abbotti Ridgway

Turtur saturatus Ridgway

Streptopelia chinensis edwardi Ripley

Streptopelia chinensis setzeri Deignan

Genus SCARDAFELLA Bonaparte

Scardafella ridgwayi Richmond

Genus COLUMBIGALLINA Boie

Columbigallina passerina aslavida W. Palmer and Riley
Chamaepelia axantha P. R. Lowe

Ibis (9) 2: 114, January 1908.


Columbigallina passerina insularis “Towns., MS.” Ridgway


Chamaepelia passerina navassae Wetmore


Columbigallina passerina exigua Riley


Chamaepelia passerina? var. pallescens Baird


Baird described this race from “an extensive series . . . from Cape St. Lucas,” but only three specimens still in the collection can be considered certain cotypes. Of these, No. 13013 was long ago set aside by Richmond as the type, evidently because it is a male and in good condition; it is, however, but one of three (or more) cotypes. No. 13012 would also be a cotype; it was sent in February 1860 to A. D. Bache, and its present whereabouts is unknown.
Chalcopelia passerina parvula Todd

Genus OENA Swainson

Oena capensis anonyma Oberholser

Genus TURTUR Boddaert

Chalcopelia afra kilimensis Mearns

Chalcopelia chalcospila intensa Mearns

Chalcopelia chalcospila media Mearns

Chalcopelia chalcospila acanthina Oberholser


Genus LEPTOTILA Swainson

Leptotila capitalis Nelson


Leptotila verreauxi nuttingi Ridgway


This specimen was at some unknown period in the possession of Henry K. Coale, in whose collection it was No. 5182.

Leptotila riottei Lawrence


Leptotila insularis Richmond


Leptotila chalcauchenia "Salvadori, ms." Sclater and Salvin.

55859. Adult male. Conchitas (a station of the Ferrocarril del Sud, which, on December 28, 1930, was officially renamed Estación Hudson), near Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. December 1868. Collected by William H. Hudson. Original number 58.

55860. Adult male. Conchitas (a station of the Ferrocarril del Sud, which, on December 28, 1930, was officially renamed Estación Hudson), near Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. September 1868. Collected by William H. Hudson. Original number 57.

Leptotila bonapartii Lawrence


Engyptila wellsii Lawrence
 Auk 1 (2): 180, April 1884.


Engyptila vinaceiventris Ridgway


Genus GEOTRYGON Gosse

Geotrygon rufiventris Lawrence

*Oreopeleia lawrencii carrikeri* Wetmore


359656. Adult female. Volcán San Martín (at elev. 3,000–4,000 feet), Sierra de Tuxtla, State of Veracruz, México. April 17, 1940, Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 766.

*Geotrygon goldmani oreas* Wetmore


*Geotrygon costaricensis* Lawrence


*Oreopeleia mystacea beattyi* Danforth


354229. Adult male. Prosperity Garden, Saint Croix, American Virgin Islands, Caribbean Sea. February 20, 1933. Collected by Harry A. Beatty. Received from Stuart T. Danforth, in whose collection it was No. 2996.

*Geotrygon sabae* Riley


80982. Subadult female. Saba Island, Leeward Islands, Caribbean Sea. 1880 (not later than October 23, when it was entered into the museum register). Collected by Frederick A. Ober. Original number 104.

**Geotrygon albifacies rubida** Nelson


**Geotrygon coeruleiceps** Lawrence


**Columba frenata** von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 9: 386, 1843.


41931. Adult (sex not indicated). Peru=(probably) Valley of Chamchamayo, Department of Junín, Perú (see Hellmayr and Conover, loc. cit.). Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

This form was described from an undisclosed number of cotypes. Hellmayr and Conover (loc. cit.) state categorically "type in Neuchâtel Museum," and that at least one other cotype is (or was) there is shown by the fact that Selater, subsequently to the arrival of our specimen at Washington, examined von Tschudi's "type" (see Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 783, 1873).

**Genus GALLICOLUMBA** Heck

**Phlogoenas menagei** Bourns and Worcester


316129. Adult male. Tawitawi Island, Sulu Province, Philippine Islands. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from
the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3533 of the Menage Collection.

316130. Adult male. Tataán, Tawitawi Island, Sulu Province, Philippine Islands. October 19, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3532 of the Menage Collection.

No. 316129 has lost the collectors' label, on which was presumably found full data. The exhibition label it now bears gives only the information listed above.

**Peristera pectoralis** Peale


**Genus DIDUNCULUS** Peale

**Didunculus strigirostris** Peale


Three specimens were taken, of which one (presumably the young “covered with a sepia-coloured down”) was lost by the wreck of a ship. Peale's description was based upon an adult male and an adult female, and entries for the two are found in the museum register; No. 21854, however, has vanished without trace.

This bird had been named *Gnathodon strigirostris* by Jardine three years earlier, and while Peale used Jardine’s specific name, he credited it to himself. Peale, in fact, knew of Jardine’s description (see p. 209, footnote), “but the authorities who had the work in charge made him describe as new everything that was new at the time the Expedition collected it! This is explained in Peale’s suppressed introduction” (ex Richmond ms.). Our specimen is then a type of *strigirostris* of Peale only!
Order PSITTACIFORMES: Lories, Parrots, Macaws

Family PSITTACIDAE: Lories, Parrots, Macaws

Genus KAKATOEO Cuvier

Kakatoe parvulus abbotti Oberholser

Genus ARA Lacépède

Ara militaris mexicana Ridgway

Genus ARATINGA Spix

Conurus holochlorus var. brevipes "Baird, M.S." Lawrence

Conurus holochlorus strenuus Ridgway

C[onurus]. mitratus von Tschudi
Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10: 504, 1844.
41926. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.
**Type Specimens of Birds**

*Genus LEPTOSITTACA* von Berlepsch and Stolzmann

*Leptosittaca branickii* von Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Ibis (6) 6: 402, pl. 11, July 1894.


This form was based upon a series of two adult males, four adult females, and one immature. All of the six adults have equivalent standing as cotypes.

*Genus PYRRHURA* Bonaparte

*C[onurus]. rupicola* von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10: 304, 1844.


41925. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

This bird was described from an unknown number of cotypes. In addition to the specimen here listed, "a type of the species," formerly part of the Sclater Collection, is now in the collection of the British Museum (see Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 20: 225, 1891).

*Genus BOLBORHYNCHUS* Bonaparte

*Grammopsittaca lineola maculata* Ridgway


106056. Adult (sex not indicated). Locality unknown=Perú (see Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 33: 632–633, 1914). Entered into the museum register on November 16, 1885. Received from the Department of State, which acquired it from one of the national exhibits (presumably that of Perú) at the World’s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans (1884–1885).

Eight imperfect birdskins of three undescribed forms were originally attached to a beaded girdle of Indian manufacture. The belt was first sent to the Division of Ethnology, where the birds were removed for transfer to the Division of Birds.

*Genus FORPUS* Boie

*Psittacula insularis* Ridgway


**Psittacula exquisita** Ridgway


Cassin, in reporting on the collection (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 132, 1860), stated that the birds of this expedition were taken by Charles J. Wood and William S. Wood, jr. In the museum registers, however, these names are never mentioned, and credit is given only to Schott, who in fact was in charge of natural history, with the Woods as his assistants.

**Psittacula deliciosa** Ridgway


**Psittacula passerina vivida** Ridgway


46723. Adult male. State of Bahia, Brazil. Entered into the museum register in May 1867. Collected by Antonio F. G. de Lacerda, jr. (not “Mr. Middleton”).

**Genus BROTOGERIS** Vigors

**Brotogeris chrysopterus tenuifrons** Friedmann


**Genus PIONUS** Wagler

*Psittacas*. tumultuosus von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10: 304, 1844.

41927. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

Genus AMAZONA Lesson

Amazona al bifrons saltuensis Nelson

Amazona vittata gracilipes Ridgway

Chrysotis nichollsri Lawrence
79948. Adult (probably male). Campbell, Dominica Island, Leeward Islands, Caribbean Sea. (Not later than March) 1879. Received from Henry A. A. Nicholls, who bought it in the market.

Amazona oratrix tresmariae Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 256, July 1900.
=Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae Nelson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 221, 1937.

Amazona]. oratrix Ridgway
=Amazona ochrocephala oratrix Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 221, 1937.

Ridgway’s name was originally a mere substitute for Chrysotis levaillantii G. R. Gray, 1859, not Amazona levaillantii Lesson, 1831; it was accompanied by a description of the adult, but no particular specimen was mentioned, and thus, by implication, the type of oratrix was the same as the type of Gray’s levaillantii.

When Nelson, in 1900, separated A. o. tresmariae from A. oratrix, he stated that “the type of Mr. Ridgway’s A. oratrix came from Petapa, Oaxaca”; here for the first time the existence of a definite type specimen was suggested.
Since No. 54206 was the only adult from Petapa in the museum, it follows that it must have been the example Nelson and/or Ridgway had in mind for lectotypoship, and since Ridgway’s name was accompanied by a full description, the specimen may be considered a valid type.

**P*[sittaenius]. mercenarius** von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10: 303, 1844.


41928. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

**Genus GEOFFROYUS** Bonaparte

*Geoffroyus timorlaoëensis* A. B. Meyer

Sitzungsber. und Abhandl. der Naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft Isis zu Dresden, Abhandl., p. 15 (not earlier than July) 1884.


317785. Female (immature?). Timorlaut (Tanimbar) Islands (between Timor Island and New Guinea), Arafura Sea. May 1883. Collected by Riedel. Original number 7183 (on collector’s label) or 7734 (on Dresden type label). Received from the Staatliche Museen für Tier-und Völkerkunde, Dresden, where it was No. 20402.

There were 11 specimens in Meyer’s original series, of which (to judge from the statement of Salvadori, Ornitologia della Papuasia e delle Molucche, Aggiunte, p. 35, 1889) but four (three males, one female) were later labeled as cotypes. Since this example bears the blue type label of the Dresden Museum, on which appears the word “Cotypus,” it is presumably the “femmina giovane” mentioned by Salvadori.

**Genus PRIONITURUS** Wagler

*Prioniturus malindangensis* Mearns


**Genus TANYGNATHUS** Wagler

*Tanygnathus lucionensis siquijorensis* Salomonsen

314890. Adult male. Siquijor Island, Philippine Islands. February 27, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 91 of the Menage Collection.

Genus PSITTACULA Cuvier

Conurus fasciatus abbotti Oberholser


=Psittacula alexandri abbotti (Oberholser). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 3: 244, 1937.


Conurus fasciatus calus Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 4, October 26, 1912.


Palaeornis major Richmond


Conurus fasciatus perioncus Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 4, October 26, 1912.


Genus PROSOPEIA Bonaparte

Platy cercus atrogularis Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 129, "pl. xxxv," 1848.


There are seven entries for this form in the museum register. Of these, both No. 13971 and No. 22463 are said to have had the original number 434, which would make them examples of *Anthobaphes violaceus* (Linnaeus). It is possible that No. 22463 is a mere reentry of No. 13971, but in any case the specimens cannot now be found. No. 13973 has vanished without trace. No. 13973 is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 17732; our missing No. 32540 may be the cotype No. 74344 of the same museum.

The old exhibition label attached to No. 13981 bears the name *Aprosmictus anna*; it is not, however, the specimen so identified by Cassin, as will appear from a comparison of the bird with Cassin’s description.

**Platycercus splendens** Peale


There are five entries for this form in the museum register. Of these, No. 13993 (“young”) is probably the specimen of *P. personata* mistaken by Peale for the immature of *splendens*. No. 14974 (“mtd.”) is perhaps a reentry of No. 13988 (“mtd.”), which would otherwise be left unaccounted for. No. 13994 is then left to represent the specimen now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it is No. 74343).

**Genus **PSITTINUS Blyth

**Psittinus cyanurus pontius** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 5, October 26, 1912.


**Psittinus abbotti** Richmond


TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

Genus LORICULUS Blyth

Loriculus vernalis philcticus Deignan

Loriculus galgulus lamprochlorus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 5, October 26, 1912.

Loriculus galgulus dolichoapterus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 5, October 26, 1912.

Genus PLATYCERCUS Vigors

Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis Ashby
Emu 17 (1): 44, July 2, 1917.
425205. Adult male. Cape Jervis, at the extremity of the Fleurieu Peninsula, State of South Australia, Australia. March 14, 1917. Collected by Frank E. Parsons. Received from the South Australian Museum, where it was No. B. 22752.

Order CUCULIFORMES: Plantain-eaters, Cuckoos

Family MUSOPHAGIDAE: Plantain-eaters

Genus TAURACO Kluk

Tauracus hartlaubi carulaseens Mearns

Turacuṣ harlalubī medius Mears


Turacuṣ harlalubī crissalis Mears


Genus CORYTHAEOLA Heine

Corythaeola cristata yalensis Mears


Family CUCULIDAE: Cuckoos, Roadrunners, Anis

Genus CUCULUS Linnaeus

Cuculus peninsulae Stejneger

The flattened wing of this specimen measures 201 mm.
Cuculus fucatus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 136, "pl. xxxvii, fig. 2," 1848.
= Cuculus saturatus saturatus Blyth. See Junge, Temminckia 2: 201-202, 1937.

Genus CACOMANTIS S. Müller

Cacomantis merulinus subpallidus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 5, October 26, 1912.

Cuculus simus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 134, "pl. xxxvii, fig. 1," 1848.
= Cacomantis pyrrophanus simus (Peale). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 28, 1940.

Genus SURNICULUS Lesson

Surniculus lugubris massorhinus Oberholser
181212. Adult female. Siak River (of which the mouth is at about lat. 1°12' N., long. 102°00' E.), eastern Sumatra. January 3, 1907. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Surniculus lugubris barussarum Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 5, October 26, 1912.
Genus EUDYNAMYS Vigors and Horsfield

Eudynamis scolopacea dolosa Ripley
Auk 63 (2) : 241, April 8, 1946.
=Eudynamys scolopacea dolosa Ripley.

Genus URODYNAMIS Salvadori

Eudynamys cuneicauda Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 139, "pl. xxxviii, fig. 2," 1848.
14035. Immature (sex not indicated). Ovalau Island (lat. 17°40′46″ S., long. 178°52′40″ E.), Fiji Islands, Oceania. May 18—. Original number 393. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–1842).

Urodynamis taitensis pheleles Wetmore
124653. Adult female. Otago Province, South Island, New Zealand. Entered into the museum register on October 26, 1891. Collected by W. Smythe. Received from the Auckland Museum.

Genus COCCYZUS Vieillot

[Coccyzus]. americanus occidentalis Ridgway
=Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 42, 1940.

Ridgway gave no specific type locality for this race, which was described from a series of at least nine specimens. Since the describer himself wrote the name on the red type label, and no other example came from the same place, No. 99204 may properly be considered the sole type.

Coccyzus minor palloris Ridgway
C[occyzus]. maynardi Ridgway
   =Coccyzus minor maynardi Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 42, 1940.
105446. Adult male. Ten Thousand Islands, Collier or Monroe County, Florida. May 1885. Received from Charles K. Worthen.

The type locality for this form was given as "Bahamas and Florida Keys." That No. 105446 may be considered the sole type is indicated by the facts that the name on the red type label is in Ridgway's hand; that the race was named for Maynard, with a reference to his studies of Floridian birds; and that this specimen was apparently the only one seen from Florida.

Coccyzus minor rileyi Ridgway

Genus SAUROTHERA Vieillot

Saurothera longirostris petersi Richmond and Swales
   =Saurothera vetula petersi Richmond and Swales. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 50, 1940.

Genus RHOPODYTES Cabanis and Heine

Phoenicophaeus nigriventris Peale
   U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 140, "pl. xxxix, fig. 1," 1848.

Peale referred to "specimens," but the exact number is now unknown. The museum register shows two entries; No. 14046 is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 75754.

Rhopodytes sumatranus minor Riley
181804. Adult male. Tanjong Batu (lat. 2°18' N., long. 118°05' E.), eastern Borneo. August 25, 1912. Collected by Harry C. Raven. Original number 119 or 119 bis.
Genus RHINORTHA Vigors

Anadænus ruficauda Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 3 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 142, "pl. xxxix, fig. 2," 1848.

14050. Adult female (not male). Same data as No. 14048.

Peale referred to "specimens," and Cassin's ms. list indicates that he saw three, a number that agrees with the entries in the museum register. No. 14045 is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it is No. 75755).

Peale did not understand the plumages of this dimorphic species. Mistaking the males for females, he correctly placed them under the name chlorophaea; the females, believed to be males, he described as a new species, with the reservation that they might prove to be the old male of chlorophaea. Cassin properly synonymized ruficauda with chlorophaea, but his ms. notes show that he also attributed each style of plumage to the wrong sex. As a result, the old exhibition labels still attached to the specimens say "Male?" in the case of females, and "Female?" in the case of males.

Rhinortha chlorophaea facta Ripley

Auk 59 (4): 575, October 10, 1942.

Genus RHAMPHOCOCCYX Cabanis and Heine

Rhamphococcyx centralis Riley


Genus MOROCOCCYX Sclater

Morococcyx erythropygus mexicanus Ridgway

**Genus DROMOCOCCYX** Wied

**Dromococcyx gracilis** Ridgway


*Dromococcyx pavoninus* von Pelzeln. See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 7: 87 (footnote a), 1916.

81853. Adult (sex not indicated). Demerara County, British Guiana. Acquired by Robert Ridgway from the collector in January 1879. Collected by Otto Lugger. Original number 80. Received on April 7, 1881, from Robert Ridgway, in whose private collection it had no number.

**Genus CENTROPUS** Illiger

**Centropus carpenteri** Mearns


*Centropus viridis carpenteri* Mearns. See McGregor, Philippine Journ. Sci. 2 (5) sec. A: 340, October 1907; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 71, 1940 (where reference is made only to Mearns’s name).

201874. Adult male. Santo Domingo de Basco (in the foothills of Mount Irada), Batán Island, Philippine Islands. May 27, 1907. Collected by William D. Carpenter. Original number 14. Received from Edgar A. Mearns (in whose private collection it was No. 15190).

The specimen here listed is the type of Mearns’s description only; the types of McGregor’s were one male and four females in the collection of the Philippine Bureau of Science.

**Centropus toulou chammongi** Deignan


**Centropus insularis** Ridgway


*Centropus toulou insularis* Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 71, 1940.


**Centropus nigrifrons** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 137, “pl. xxxviii, fig. 1,” 1848.


14044. Adult male. Forest near Caldera Bay (about 10 miles northwest of Zamboanga), Zamboanga Province, Mindanao Island, Philippine

Order STRIGIFORMES: Owls

Family TYTONIDAE: Barn-owls

Genus TYTO Billberg

Strix lulu Peale


Although Cassin's ms. list indicates that he saw but four specimens, the museum register contains five entries for this form. No. 13877, from Ovalau Island in the Fijis, was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1870, as was also No. 13882, a female from the Samoan Islands; both were destroyed there in the Great Fire. No. 13883, from the Samoan Islands, is now No. 75665 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Strix flammea, var. Guatemalæ Ridgway


40960. Immature (sex not indicated). Chinandega, Department of Chinandega, Nicaragua. Entered into the museum register on January 9, 1866. Collected by Fred Hicks. Received through Albert Hopkins from the Williams College Lyceum of Natural History.

40961. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 40960.

40963. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 40960.

This form, said to occur from Panamá to Guatemala, was based upon a series of 13 specimens. If a restricted type locality were to be chosen, one might suppose, from the name, that it should properly lie somewhere in Guatemala, but as late as 1914 (Birds of North and Middle America 6: 610, footnote a), Ridgway had not yet even seen a Guatemaltecan example and at this time and place he himself restricted the type locality to Chinandega in Nicaragua.

Since at least two races occur within the range originally adduced for guatemalæ, a restriction was necessary, and accordingly, of the original material, only the specimens from Chinandega are here treated as cotypes. In addition to those listed, there was a fourth, No. 40962; it was sent on November 25, 1872, to "Tabour College."
Tyto perlatus lucayanus Riley

=Tyto alba lucayana Riley. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 65, 1945.


Tyto alba subandeana L. Kelso
Biol. Leaflet 9: [1], April 21, 1938.

16574. Adult (sex not indicated). "Bogotá," Colombia. Entered into the museum register on February 17, 1860. Received from Walter Evans.

Tyto alba zottae L. Kelso
Biol. Leaflet 9: [1], April 21, 1938.

=Tyto alba tuidara (J. E. Gray). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 81, 1940.

161935. Adult female. The Pacific Slope Cordillera of the Andes, at the head of the Río Chico de Santa Cruz, Territory of Santa Cruz, Argentina. February 8, 1897. Collected by John B. Hatcher. Received (in October 1897) from William B. Scott. Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia (1896–1899).

Strix flammea var. nigrescens Lawrence

=Tyto alba nigrescens (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 81, 1940.


Ober's label states that his No. 375 is "Mate to #374." No. 374 is of course the female cotype, which seems never to have been entered into the museum register; it probably became part of Lawrence's private collection.

Genus PHODILUS Geoffroy Saint Hilaire

Phodilus badius abbotti Oberholser


172948. Adult (sex not indicated). "Bought in Penang, said to have been shot in Province Wellesley," Malaya. Entered into the museum register on September 17, 1900. Received from William L. Abbott.

Phodilus badius arixuthus Oberholser

Family STRIGIDAE: Owls

Genus OTUS Pennant

Otus senegalensis distans Friedmann and Deignan


Megascops flammeolus idahoensis Merriam

North American Fauna 5: 96, pl. 1, July 30, 1891.

=Otus scops idahoensis (Merriam), fide Aldrich MS.

119654. Adult male. "On a mountain on the west side of Big Wood River, only a few miles north of Ketchum," Blaine County, Idaho. September 22, 1890. Collected by Clinton H. Merriam and Vernon O. Bailey. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Otus senegalensis caecus Friedmann

Auk 46 (4): 521, October 10, 1929.


Pisorhina umbra Richmond


Otus umbra enganensis Riley


Otus steerei Mearns


=Otus manadensis sibutuensis (Bowdler Sharpe). See Hachisuka, Birds of the Philippine Islands 2: 57, 1934; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 96, 1940.

**Otus bakkamoena cunephaeus** Deignan


**Otus bakkamoena hypnodes** Deignan


**Otus asio lemurum** Deignan


==**Otus bakkamoena lemurum** Deignan, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Scops Kennicottii** Elliot


==**Otus asio kennicottii** (Elliot). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 100, 1940.


In the original description, Elliot stated that the holotype "belongs to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Chicago, by the kindness of whose officers I am enabled to bring this bird to the notice of ornithologists." The specimen was, however, entered into our register as early as March 8, 1867, and seems never to have left the U.S. National Museum, although four of the other five owls received at the same time from the same expedition were sent to Chicago in "1866" and 1867.

**Otus asio brewsteri** Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 6: 685 (in key), 700, April 8, 1914.


**Scops asio, c. maxwelliae** Ridgway

Field and Forest 2: 213, June 1877.

==**Otus asio maxwelliae** (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 101, 1940.
81893. Adult (sex not indicated). Mountains of Boulder County, Colorado. Collected by Martha Ann Dartr (Mrs. James A. Maxwell). Received from Robert Ridgway, of whose private collection it formed a part.

34447. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 81893. The total number of cotypes is not now known; Ridgway referred simply to specimens in his own collection and in Mrs. Maxwell's Colorado Museum. At least one other (USNM 81894) was in the Ridgway Collection, but, although it was entered into the museum register as a "type," the fact that it is a juvenile seems to remove it from serious consideration in this respect.

*Scopsasio*, var. *Floridanus* Ridgway

*in* Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5: 200, December 1873.


Asa Wall of Virginia was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army on August 29, 1856, and seems to have been first stationed at Fort Capron, an installation on the mainland opposite Indian River Inlet (Fort Pierce Inlet). The type locality of this form might then be restricted to the vicinity of Saint Lucie, Saint Lucie County, Florida, a town virtually on the site of the old fort.

*Otusasiohasbroucki*Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 6: 684 (in key), 694, April 8, 1914. 153359. Adult male. McClenny's Pasture, about 10–15 miles in a southerly direction from Palo Pinto (*fide* a verbal statement of the collector), Palo Pinto County, Texas. September 9, 1888. Collected by Edwin M. Hasbrouck. Original number 523. Received in 1896 as part of the Hasbrouck Collection.

*Otusasio mychophilius* Oberholser


*Scops Mccallii*Cassin

*in* Cassin and Stevens, Illustrations of the birds of California, Texas, and British and Russian America, p. 180, July 1854.

=*Otusasio mccallii*(Cassin). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 102, 1940.
9171. Adult (sex not indicated). Río Bravo del Norte—Texas, in the
lower Río Grande Valley. September 9, 1853. Collected by Arthur
C. V. Schott. United States-Mexican Boundary Survey.

**Megascops asio cineraceus** Ridgway

Auk 12 (4): 390, October 1895.

==*Otus asio cineraceus* (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the
world 4: 102, 1940.

110912. Adult male. Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, Arizona. Febru-
ary 24, 1885. Collected by Harry C. Benson. Original number 234.

110914. Adult male. Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, Arizona. April
4, 1887. Collected by Harry C. Benson. Original number 512.

This name is based upon the series erroneously identified as “*M [egasc-
ops]. asio trichopsis* (Wagl.)” by Ridgway (Manual of North American
birds, p. 261, 1887). No type or type locality was mentioned, and the
original material included the form later to be named *aikeni* by Brewster
(Auk 3: 139, 1891).

7: 1), observed: “In response to a request for information regarding the
type locality of *cineraceus* (which is not indicated . . .), Mr. Ridgway
kindly sent me as a toptype a specimen collected at Fort Huachuca,
Arizona . . .”

The specimen sent was No. 110912, which has subsequently been consid-
ered the type. Its claim to this distinction seems, however, to have no more
validity than that of No. 110914, one of the original series from the same
locality; both specimens are therefore here considered equivalent cotypes.

**Otus asio claziis** Oberholser


186186. Adult. San Jacinto Mountains (at elev. 5,500 feet), Riverside
County, California. April 28, 1903. Collected by Frank
Stephens. Original number 6221.

**Megascops ridgwayi** Nelson and T. S. Palmer


==*Otus trichopsis trichopsis* (Wagler). See Ridgway, Birds of North
and Middle America 6: 704, 707, 1914; Moore and Peters, Auk 56: 44,
1939.

131518. Immature (sex not indicated). “In the pines at an altitude of
Collected by Edward W. Nelson. Original number 218. Received
from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Megascops hastatus** Ridgway

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10: 268, August 1, 1887.

==*Otus guatemalae hastatus* (Ridgway). See Moore and Peters, Auk
56: 49, 1939.
85673. Adult (sex not indicated). "La Paz, L. Cal.," error; Ridgway (loc. cit., footnote) suggests Mazatlán, State of Sinaloa, México, as probably the true provenience. Winter 1879 (not 1877). Received from Edward W. Nelson, who purchased it in San Francisco "from a collector who had recently returned from Lower California."

[Scops brasilianus] e. cassini Ridgway


No. 33556 has had the facial feathers slightly scorched, with the result that the bristy tips have been to a great extent destroyed.

Megascops pinosus Nelson and T. S. Palmer


=Otus guatemalae cassini (Ridgway). See remarks below.

131517. Immature male. In the pines at the northeastern base of the Cofre de Perote (at elev. over 8,000 feet), near Las Vigas, State of Veracruz, México. June 9, 1893. Collected by Edward W. Nelson. Original number 1235. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The writer is hesitant to set forth an opinion on this critical form, but would suggest that if less stress had been placed on the fact that this juvenile has the toes bristled, the putative race or species pinosus would have been synonymized long since with Otus guatemalae cassini (Ridgway).

Moore and Peters (Auk 56: 46, 1939) claim that the type has "all the earmarks of a trichopsis, including small feet, bristled toes, typical juvenile indications of the white spots of collar on hind neck, the inner web of the outermost primary without any whitish spots and the bristy tips to the feathers of the face greatly developed." The small feet are to be expected in a juvenile male; the bristled toes may be usual in the young of cassini or may represent individual variation; the collar appearing on the hind neck is quite like that of the types of cassini; the outermost primary is still so largely ensheathed as to make it unprofitable to discuss the potential characters of the base of its inner web; the bristy tips to the feathers of the face are developed precisely as in cassini. When we add to all this the fact that the type of pinosus has the upper parts of exactly the same dark brown as the types of cassini, the type locality of which is in Veracruz, it is difficult to believe that pinosus is anything but the young of cassini.

Megascops marmoratus Nelson


=Otus guatemalae guatemalae (Bowdler Sharpe). See Moore and Peters, Auk 56: 50, 1939.

**Megascops vermiculatus** Ridgway

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10: 267, August 1, 1887.


**Otus vermiculatus helleri** L. Kelso

Biol. Leaflet 12: [1], November 23, 1940.

==*Otus guatemalae helleri* L. Kelso, fide Deignan (ms.).


**Scops cooperi** Ridgway


Although several Costa Rican villages are named Santa Ana, that the provenience of No. 74207 is the one near San José, as suggested by Carriker (Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 353, 1910), is indicated by the fact that Ridgway’s original ms. name for this form was “sancti-josephi.”

**Otus choliba alticola** L. Kelso

Biol. Leaflet 8: [1], July 24, 1937.

80067 (=66645 reentered). Adult (sex not indicated). “Bogotá,” Colombia. Acquired as part of a collection entered into the museum register on August 18, 1873, although this specimen was set aside as unidentifiable and not entered (simply as “*Otus*”) until May 13, 1874. Received from Stephen A. Hurlbut and George H. Hurlbut.

For an unknown length of time between 1874 and June 23, 1880 (when it was reentered into the register as No. 80067), the bird was in the private collection of Robert Ridgway, where it was No. 2270; during this period the museum label was removed and Ridgway’s own attached, with the data incorrectly copied—the locality given as “Guatamala” and the collector as “Van Patten”!
Otus choliba pintoï L. Kelso
Biol. Leaflet 8: [1], July 24, 1937.

=Otus atricapillus (Temminck). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 106, 1940.

50946. Adult (sex not indicated). Brazil (probably Rio Grande do Sul, from which state certain other skins were received from the same source). Entered into the museum register on May 5, 1868. Collected by Frederico de Albuquerque.

Genus BUBO Duméril

Asio magellanicus algistus Oberholser

= Bubo virginianus algistus (Oberholser). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 110, 1940.


Asio magellanicus lagophonus Oberholser

= Bubo virginianus lagophonus (Oberholser). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 110, 1940.


In the first sketchy description, this race was said to be “a northern littoral form,” but no definite locality or specimen was mentioned. In 1887 (Manual of North American birds, p. 263) Ridgway gave the range as “Northwest coast, from Oregon to Alaska.”

The material available to Ridgway in 1877 came from Sitka, Alaska, and three different localities in northwestern Washington. In 1904 (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 27: 187) Oberholser, without comment, gave [Camp] Semiahmoo as the type locality, and such action of the first reviser rendered invalid Ridgway’s later attempt (Birds of North and Middle America 6: 749, 1914) to give this honor to Sitka—fortunately, since Oberholser found that the specimen from Sitka “verges . . . somewhat toward” B. v. lagophonus.
Since, of the original series, No. 11792 alone came from Camp Semi-

ahmoo, it may be considered the type.

**Asio magellanicus icelus** Oberholser


*Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin. See Grinnell and A. H. Miller, Dis-

tribution of the birds of California [Pacific Coast Avifauna 27], pp. 195–196, 1944.


**Bubo virginianus pallescens** Stone


**Asio magellanicus mesembrinus** Oberholser


**Asio magellanicus melancerus** Oberholser


**Bubo virginianus andicolus** L. Kelso

Biol. Leaflet 13: [1], July 31, 1941.


**Bubo tenuipes** Clark


*Bubo bubo tenuipes* Clark. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 115, 1940.

Asio maculosus amerimnus Oberholser  

Genus PULSATRIX Kaup

Pulsatrix perspicillata saturata Ridgway  
Birds of North and Middle America 6: 758, April 8, 1914.  

Pulsatrix perspicillata austini L. Kelso  
=Pulsatrix perspicillata saturata Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4:124, 1940.

Pulsatrix perspicillata ecuadoreana L. Kelso  
=Pulsatrix perspicillata chapmani Griscom. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4:124, 1940.
101308. Adult (sex not indicated). “Guayaquil, Ecuador,” error—“the interior of Ecuador” (fide Jones, in epist. November 11, 1884). Entered into the museum register on January 5, 1885. Received from William H. Jones, who acquired it, with other birds, from “Mr. Cartright Agt. P.S.N. Co. Guayaquil as a gift” (in epist. cit.).

Pulsatrix perspicillata boliviana L. Kelso  
Biol. Leaflet 2: [1], December 21, 1933.  

Genus NYCTEA Stephens

Nyctea scandiaca, var. arctica “Gray” Ridgway  
= Nyctea scandiaca (Linnaeus). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 6: 763, 772, 1914; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 125, 1940.
36434. Immature (sex not indicated). Vicinity of the Anderson River (probably near Fort Anderson), District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, Canada. August 1863. Collected by Eskimos for Rod-}

Genus GLAUCIDIUM Boie

Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 6: 781 (in key), 791, April 8, 1914.

107389. Adult male. Humboldt Bay (=near the mouth of the Mad River, fide Townsend ms.), Humboldt County, California. November 28, 1885. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Original number 1356.

Glaucidium gnoma pinicola Nelson


Glaucidium fisheri Nelson and T. S. Palmer

=Glaucidium gnoma gnoma Wagler. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 28, 1940.


Glaucidium siju vittatum Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 6: 782 (in key), 805, April 8, 1914.


Glaucidium palmarum Nelson

=Glaucidium minutissimum palmarum Nelson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 129, 1940.

St[rix]. minutissima Wied
Beitr. Naturg. Bras. 3 (1) : 242, 1830.
=Glaucidium minutissimum minutissimum (Wied). See Peters, Check-
list of birds of the world 4: 129, 1940.
76827. Adult male. "Brasilia" (="im Innern der Provinz Bahia," Wied,
op cit., p. 245). Collected by Maximilian, Prinz zu Wied. Received
in 1879 from the American Museum of Natural History, which acquired
it in 1870 as part of the Maximilian Collection.
This specimen bears Wied's original label, which reads "Strix minutissima
δ /Chouette Cabouré Temm./Brasilia, M. R."
In the American Museum are two other cotytypes, No. 6345, a male, and
No. 6345 bis, a female; they jointly possess a label with data quite like ours
Glaucidium jardinii costaricanum L. Kelso
Auk 54 (3) : 304, July 2, 1937.
90392. Adult (sex not indicated). Costa Rica. Entered into the mu-
seum register on June 20, 1883. Received from C. H. Van Patten.
Glaucidium ridgwayi Bowdler Sharpe
Ibis (3)5: 55, January 1875.
=Glaucidium brasillianum ridgwayi Bowdler Sharpe. See Brodkorb,
37876. Adult female. Mérida, State of Yucatán, México. March 6,
Comisión científica de Yucatán.
39176. Adult male. Mérida, State of Yucatán, México. March 24,
Comisión científica de Yucatán.
39178. Adult female. Mérida, State of Yucatán, México. March 24,
Comisión científica de Yucatán.
For a discussion of the claims to typeship of these three specimens, see
Brodkorb (op. cit.). They seem to be the only ones of the original series
from the type locality (as restricted by Brodkorb) still in the museum col-
lection.
Glaucidium nanum vafrum Wetmore
=Glaucidium brasillianum nanum (King). See Peters, Checklist of birds
of the world 4: 131, 1940.
234856. Adult female. Concón, Province of Aconcagua, Chile. April 27,
Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Glaucidium cuculoides austerum Ripley
390166. Adult male. Tezu, Mishmi Hills, Sadiya Frontier Tract, Assam
Original number 382. Smithsonian Institution-Yale University Expedition.

Glaucidium cuculoides deignani Ripley

Glaucidium cuculoides delacouri Ripley

Genus MICRATHENE Coues

Athene whitneyi Cooper
=Micrathene whitneyi whitneyi (Cooper). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 135, 1940.

Micropallas whitneyi sanfordi Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 6: 807 (in key), 809, April 8, 1914.
=Micrathene whitneyi sanfordi (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 135, 1940.

Micrathene graysoni Ridgway
Auk 3 (3) : 333, July 1886.

[Micropallas] socorroensis “(Ridg., Auk, iii, p. 333)” Bowdler Sharpe
Handlist of the genera and species of birds 1: 299, 1899 (lapsus calami).
=Micrathene whitneyi graysoni Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 135, 1940.
Genus NINOX Hodgson

Noctua venatica Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 3 (Mamm. and Orn.): 75, "pl. xxii, fig. 1," 1848.
=Ninox novaeseelandiae venatica (Peale). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 140, 1940.

Ninox scutulata randi Deignan

Ninox philippensis proxima Mayr
314872. Adult female. Palanog, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. November 14, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 364 of the Menage Collection.

Ninox philippensis centralis Mayr
314873. Adult male. Siquijor Island, Philippine Islands. February 28, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 363½ of the Menage Collection.

Ninox spilonotus Bourns and Worcester
=Ninox spilonota Bourns and Worcester. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 143, 1940.
314875. Adult female. Badajoz, Tablas Island, Philippine Islands. September 18, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 373 of the Menage Collection.
314877. Adult female. Sibuyan Island, Philippine Islands. October 13, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 372 of the Menage Collection.

The original series comprised at least four specimens, from the islands of Cebú, Sibuyán, Tablas, and Mindoro. Since the population of Mindoro
are now held to belong to a distinct form, it follows that only the material from the first-named three islands can be considered cotypes of *spilonota*. The present resting place of the bird from Cebú is unknown.

*Genus GYMNOLGAUX* Cabanis

*Gymnoglaux lawrencii* P. L. Sclater and Salvin


=*Gymnoglaux lawrencii* lawrencii P. L. Sclater and Salvin. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 146, 1940.


It might be argued that Sclater and Salvin have merely renamed *Gymnoglaux nudipes* of Lawrence, not of Daudin (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 7: 275, 1860), in which case the cotypes of their name would be the three specimens from Gundlach’s collection examined by Lawrence. Each of the examples here listed, however, bears on its label, in the hand of Sclater or Salvin, the words “*Gymnoglaux lawrencii*, Scl. & Salv./Type.”

*Genus ATHENE* Boie

*Athene brama ultra* Ripley


*Athene brama mayri* Deignan

Auk 58 (3): 396, July 9, 1941.


*Genus SPEOTYTO* Gloger

*Speotyto cunicularia obscura* Stephens


Speotyto rostrata C.H. Townsend


=Speotyto cunicularia rostrata C. H. Townsend. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 151, 1940.


Speotyto amaura Lawrence


=Speotyto cunicularia amaura Lawrence. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 151, 1940.


Each of these specimens bears on its label in Lawrence's hand the word "Type."

The third cotype, No. 74495, a female of the same place and date, cannot now be found in the collection.

Speotyto brachyptera Richmond


=Speotyto cunicularia brachyptera Richmond. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 152, 1940.


Athene patagonica Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 78, "pl. xxii, fig. 2," 1848.


22296 (=13903 reentered). Adult (sex not indicated). "Río Negro, Patagonia"—Neighborhood of Carmen de Patagonas, opposite Viedma, Territory of the Río Negro, Argentina (see Wilkes, Narrative of the U.S. Exploring Expedition 1: 99, 1845, where it is stated that "during the time of our stay [at El Carmen], the naturalists ranged the country in the vicinity . . ."). Late in January or early in February 1839. Original number 41. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838-1842).
Ciccaba virgata amplusnotata L. Kelso
=Ciccaba virgata squamulata (Bonaparte). See Peters, Checklist of
birds of the world 4: 153, 154, 1940.
Entered into the museum register on April 21, 1868. Collected by
Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 668.

Ciccaba virgata eatoni L. Kelso and E. H. Kelso
Auk 53 (2): 215, April 9, 1936.
=Ciccaba virgata centralis Griscom. See Peters, Checklist of birds of
the world 4: 154, 1940.
Original number 7411. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service.

Genus STRIX Linnaeus

Strix baweana Oberholser
=Strix selo-puto baweana Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of
the world 4: 157, 1940.
181450. Adult female. Bawean Island, in the Java Sea between Java

Strix indranee rileyi E. H. Kelso
Auk 54 (3): 305, July 2, 1937.
=Strix leptogrammica maingayi (Hume), fide Deignan ms.
169691. Adult female. Khao Nok Ra (lat. 7°25' N., long. 99°55' E.),
at elev. 2,000 feet, peninsular Siam. January 8-18, 1899. Collected
by William L. Abbott.

Strix leptogrammica nyciphasma Oberholser
179099. Adult male. Pulau Bangkaru, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian

Strix aluco nivipetens Riley
296208. Adult male. Gan-hai-tze (elev. 11,000 feet), Likiang Snow
Range, northwestern Yunnan Province, China. May 8, 1923. Col-

Syrmium ma Clark
=Strix aluco ma (Clark). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world
4: 160, 1940.

**Syrnium occidentale caurinum** Merriam


**Syrnium occidentale Xántus**


17200. Adult male. Fort Tejon, Kern County, California. March 6, 1858. Collected by John Xántus. Original number 1588.

**Syrnium occidentale lucidum** Nelson


**Strix nebulosa alleni** Ridgway


= *Strix varia georgica* Latham. See L. Kelso, Auk 50: 106–107, 1933.


On the oldest label of No. 78393, Ridgway wrote "Type of var. nudipes Ridgw."; the specimen is, however, the type only of this ms. name. As the original description of *alleni* was presented, all three examples must be considered equivalent cotypes.

**Syrnium nebulosum sablei** D. J. Nicholson


*Syrmium nebulosum*, var. *Sartorii* Ridgway


==*Strix varia sartorii* (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 162, 1940.


*Syrmium uralense japonicum* Clark


==*Strix uralensis coreensis* Momiyama. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 164, 1940.


*Syrmium uralense hondoense* Clark


==*Strix uralensis hondoensis* (Clark). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 164, 1940.

109441. Adult male. Iwaki Province (=Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures), Honsiu Island, Japan. February 2, 1886. Received from the Tokyo Educational Museum.

**Genus RHINOPTYNX** Kaup

*Rhinoptynx clamator oberi* E. H. Kelso

Auk 53 (1): 82, January 8, 1936.


**Genus ASIO** Brisson

*Asio stygius robustus* L. Kelso

Auk 51 (4): 522, October 6, 1934.


*Asio nocticpetens* Riley


**Asio flammmeus pallidicaudus** Friedmann


**Asio portoricensis** Ridgway


=**Asio flammmeus portoricensis** Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 170, 1940.


86039. Adult male. Puerto Rico. Entered into the museum register on April 5, 1882. Collected by Johannes C. Gundlach. Received from George N. Lawrence.

Ridgway's original series was composed of No. 39643 and "three additional specimens... sent... for examination by Mr. George N. Lawrence." No. 86039 is of course one of the birds borrowed from Lawrence; the present resting place of the other two is unknown.

Genus AEGOLIUS Kaup

**Nyctala acadica scotaea** Osgood

North American Fauna 21: 19, 43, September 26, 1901.


**Aegolius acadicus brodkorbi** Briggs


462871. Immature? male. Amatepec (elev. 2,100 meters), State of Oaxaca, México. May 12, 1949. Collected by Mario del Toro Avilés. Received from the Department of Biology, University of Florida, where it was No. 1854.

**Cryptoglaux ridgwayi** Alfaro


149709. Immature male. Cerro de la Candelaria, near Escasú, Province of San José, Costa Rica. March 29, 1903. Received from Anastasio Alfaro.
Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Oil-birds, Goatsuckers

Family PODARGIDAE: Frogmouths

Genus BATRACHOSTOMUS Gould

Batrachostomus menagei Bourns and Worcester
=Batrachostomus septimus menagei Bourns and Worcester. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4:178, 1940.
316140. Adult male. "Calantas," Panay Island, Philippine Islands. November 17, 1890. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1040 of the Menage Collection.

Family NYCTIBIIDAE: Potoos

Genus NYCTIBIUS Vieillot

Nyctibius jamaicensis mexicanus Nelson
Auk 17 (3):260, July 1900.
=Nyctibius griseus mexicanus Nelson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4:180, 1940.

Nyctibius griseus costaricensis Ridgway

Nyctibius griseus panamensis Ridgway

Nyctibius griseus abbotti Richmond
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 68 (7):1, July 12, 1917.
Family CAPRIMULGIDAE: Goatsuckers

Genus CHORDEILES Swainson

Chordeiles rupestris xyostictus Oberholser
16599. Adult male. "Bogotá," Colombia. Entered into the museum register on February 17, 1860. Received from Walter Evans.

Chordeiles rupestris zaleucus Oberholser
=Chordeiles rupestris rupestris (Spix). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 186, 1940.
55318. Adult female. Pebas (at the confluence of the Río Ambiyacu with the Río Marañón), Colombia or Perú (contested territory). Entered into the museum register in May or June 1869, therefore collected during Orton's expedition of 1867. Collected by James Orton. Original number 275. Received from the Williams College Lyceum of Natural History.

Chordeiles acutipennis inferior Oberholser

Chordeiles acutipennis micromeris Oberholser

Chordeiles peruvianus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 172, "pl. xlviii, fig. 2," 1848.
14325. Adult male. Near Callao, Province of Callao, Perú. July 1839. Original number 511. U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838-1842). This form was based upon at least two cotypes; the second, USNM 14616, is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 75697.

[Chordiles popetue] Sennetti Coues
Auk 5 (1): 37, January 1888.
=Chordeiles minor sennetti (Coues). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 187, 1940.

On the back of the original label in Coues's hand appears "A type of the species." A specimen from Wharton County, Texas (formerly in the col-
lection of George B. Sennett, now in the American Museum of Natural History) is also mentioned at the first description, but belongs to another form (see Oberholser, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 86: 55-56, 1914); No. 65490 is therefore the only type.

**Chordeiles virginianus howelli** Oberholser


=Chordeiles minor howelli Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 188, 1940.


**Chordeiles virginianus vicinus** Riley

Auk 20 (4): 432, October 1903.

=Chordeiles minor vicinus Riley. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 188, 1940.


**Genus NYCTIPROGNE** Bonaparte

**Nyctiprogne leucopyga exigua** Friedmann


**Nyctiprogne latifascia** Friedmann


**Genus NYCTIDROMUS** Gould

**Nyctidromus albicollis insularis** Nelson


**Nyctidromus albicollis nelsoni** Ridgway

—*Nyctidromus albicollis yucatanensis* Nelson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 193, 1940.

**Nyctidromus albicollis sumichrasti** Ridgway


—*Nyctidromus albicollis yucatanensis* Nelson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 193, 1940.

**Nyctidromus albicollis yucatanensis** Nelson


**Genus PHALAENOPTILUS** Ridgway

**P[haloetoptilus]. nuttalli californicus** Ridgway


**Genus NYCTIPHRYNUS** Bonaparte

**C[aprimalgus]. ocellatus** von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10: 268, 1844.

41912. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

**Genus CAPRIMALGUS** Linnaeus

**Caprimulgus rufus noctivigulus** Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.


Caprimulgus salvini Hartert

Ibis (6) 4: 287, April 1892.

=Caprimulgus serico-caudatus salvini Hartert. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 198, 1940.


Salvin and Godman (Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves 2: 337, 1894) claim a specimen from Mérida, State of Yucatán, as “exemp. typ.” If by this is meant that their bird is a normal representative of the form, the statement may be accepted, but, since Hartert clearly based his name upon the Antrostomus macromystax of Baird, Ridgway, et al., not of Wagler, without establishing a new type specimen, the birds here listed must be considered the types.

Antrostomus goldmani Nelson


Antrostomus ridgwayi Nelson

Auk 14 (1): 50, January 1897.


Antrostomus oaxacae Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 260, July 1900.


Antrostomus chiapensis Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 261, July 1900.


**Antrostomus rufomaculatus** Ridgway


120102. Adult male. Volcán de Irazú (=probably) the southern or western slopes between 8,000 and 10,000 feet (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 344, 1910), Province of Cartago, Costa Rica. April 11, 1891. Collected by Anastasio Alfaro. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 5401.

**Caprimulgus aequicauda** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 168, “pl. xlvii, fig. 1,” 1848.


There were at least two cotypes of this form. No. 14607 cannot now be found, but is probably the same as No. 75698 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

**Caprimulgus conterminus** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 169, “pl. xlvii, fig. 2,” 1848.


**Stenopsis albicauda** Lawrence


—*Caprimulgus cayennensis albicauda* (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 201, 1940.


**Stenopsis cayennensis insularis** Richmond

Type specimens of birds

Caprimulgus cayennensis insularis (Richmond). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 201, 1940.


Stenopsis tobagensis Ridgway


Caprimulgus cayennensis leopetes Jardine and Selby. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 201, 1940.


Caprimulgus aldabrensis Ridgway


Caprimulgus madagascariensis aldabrensis Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 206, 1940.


Caprimulgus macrurus æquabilis Ripley


Caprimulgus bimaculatus Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 170, "pl. xlvi, fig. 1," 1848.

Caprimulgus macrurus bimaculatus Peale. See Boden Kloss, Ibis, pp. 94-96, 1918.


Peale’s description was based upon one specimen, a male. There was, however, in the collection of the expedition a second example, a female, evidently believed to represent a distinct species (USNM 14606, original number 505).

Caprimulgus macrurus anamesus Oberholser


Caprimulgus macrurus bimaculatus Peale. See Boden Kloss, Ibis, pp. 94-96, 1918.


Caprimulgus macrurus johnsoni Deignan


210983. Adult male. Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island, Philippine Islands. January 3, 1904. Collected by Andrés Celestino and — Cantón. Received from the Bureau of Science, Manila, where it was No. 10827.
Caprimulgus macrurus mesophanis Oberholser


Caprimulgus affinis mindanensis Mearns


Caprimulgus affinis propinquus Riley


Caprimulgus mirificus Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60(7) : 7, October 26, 1912.
=Caprimulgus concretus Bonaparte. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 214, 1940.

Genus HYDROPSALIS Wagler

H[ydropsalis]. trifurcatus “Natt. Nro. 779” von Tschudi

Untersuchungen über die Fauna Peruana, Ornithologie, p. 129, 1845.

If von Tschudi’s description of this form was wholly based upon Natterer’s ms., the latter’s series of 11 birds must be considered the types.

If, on the other hand, von Tschudi had before him Peruvian specimens, as is implied by the fact that he described H. trifurcatus in a work on the Peruvian fauna, his own birds would of course be the types, despite his use of Natterer’s name (until then a nomen nudum).

Inasmuch as von Tschudi evidently believed H. trifurcatus to be quite distinct from his Caprimulgus climacocercus (fully described on p. 128), it would seem that he was indeed writing, under trifurcatus, of a non-Peruvian form, and I therefore adopt the point of view first mentioned above.

Whether trifurcatus is properly synonymized with climacocerca can only be decided after comparison with topotypical material of the latter. If the
name was in fact based upon Brazilian birds, it is highly probable that *trifurcatus* will prove to be a distinct race. The name may prove to be applicable to the Bolivian specimens mentioned by Todd (Ann. Carnegie Mus. 25: 244, 1937).

Of Natterer’s original series of 11 birds, two entered the Sclater Collection, with which they later passed into the collection of the British Museum; the remainder are presumably still in Vienna.

*Genus UROPSALIS* W. Miller

*Macropsalis kalinowskii* von Berlepsch and Stolzmann

*Ibis* (6) 6: 399, July 1894.

=*Uropsalis segmentata kalinowskii* (von Berlepsch and Stolzmann). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 219, 1940.


The series upon which this form was based consisted of three females and five males. Stolzmann and Domaniewski (Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici 6: 107, 1927) have attempted to set up one of the specimens still in the Polish Museum of Natural History as the type, but it is nonetheless, like ours, merely a cotype.

*Order APODIFORMES: Swifts, Hummingbirds*

*Family APODIDAE: Swifts*

*Genus COLLOCALIA* G. R. Gray

*Collocalia originis* Oberholser


=*Collocalia whiteheadi originis* Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 221, 1940.


*Collocalia brevirostris rogersi* Deignan


*Collocalia fuciphaga elaphra* Oberholser


=*Collocalia francica elaphra* Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 223, 1940.

Collocalia fuciphaga amechana Oberholser
==Collocalia inexpectata amechana Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 224, 1940.


Collocalia unicolor amelis Oberholser
==Collocalia inexpectata amelis Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 224, 1940.

189931. Adult male. Irisán, Benguet Subprovince, Luzón Island, Philippine Islands. May 19, 1903. Collected by Richard C. McGregor and Andrés Celestino. Received from the Philippine Museum, where it was No. 2671.

Collocalia francica perplexa Riley
==Collocalia inexpectata perplexa Riley. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 224, 1940.


Collocalia fuciphaga tachyptera Oberholser
==Collocalia inexpectata tachyptera Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 224, 225, 1940.

**TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS**

Macropteryx leucophaeus Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 173, "pl. xlix, fig. 3," 1848.


Cassin's ms. list indicates that he saw only two specimens of this swift, and there are but two entries for it in the museum register. No. 14330, a male, is no longer in the collection, but is presumably the cotype now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 75699.

**Collocalia thespesia** Oberholser


—Collocalia leucophaea leucophaea (Peale). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 226, 1940.


**Collocalia ocista** Oberholser


—Collocalia leucophaea ocista Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 226, 1940.

212330. Adult female. Nukuhiva Island (lat. 8°57' S., long. 140°15' W.), Marquesas Islands, Oceania. September 16, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Collocalia fuciphaga aerophila** Oberholser


**Collocalia vestita maratua** Riley


182367. Adult male. Pulau Maratua (lat. 2°15' N., long. 118°35' E.), in the Celebes Sea off the eastern coast of Borneo. May 21, 1913. Collected by Harry C. Raven. Original number 736.

**Collocalia fuciphaga mearnsi** Oberholser


—Collocalia vestita mearnsi Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 227, 1940.

Collocalia francica townsendi Oberholser


=Collocalia spodiopygia townsendi Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 228, 1940.

212333. Adult female? (not certainly female). Eua Island (lat 21°20'30" S., long. 175°02' W.), Tonga Islands, Oceania. November 28, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Macropteryx spodiopygius Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 176, "pl. xlíx, fig. 2;" 1848.


Cassin's ms. list shows that he had five of this species, but there are six entries of birds with original number 520 in the museum register. Unfortunately, both Peale and Cassin lumped specimens from Samoa and the Fijis (C. s. assimilis) under the name spodiopygia, and two entries in the register lack information on provenience; it is thus no longer possible to say how many of the original series were cotypes of spodiopygia as it is now understood.

No. 14327, from Upolu, has disappeared without trace; No. 14329, without locality, is in the collection and agrees with spodiopygia (but note comment on No. 14334, below); No. 14331, from the "Samoan Islands" ("Upolu" written on the label in Oberholser's hand, but why not "Tutuila"?), is treated above; No. 14332, from Tutuila, is missing but probably is the cotype from Tutuila now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it is No. 75700); No. 14333, without locality (and thus possibly assimilis), cannot be found; No. 14334, from the "Fijis," is, if correctly labeled, an example of assimilis, but at this date cannot be distinguished from Samoan specimens.

In short, No. 14331 is the only specimen now in the national collection that may properly be considered a cotype. No. 14329 may well have an equivalent status, but its claim is vitiated by the fact that No. 14334 (which may or may not be correctly labeled) is inseparable from it.

Collocalia lincii elachyptera Oberholser

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

=Collocalia esculenta elachyptera Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 229, 1940.


Collocalia linchi cyanoptila Oberholser


=Collocalia esculenta cyanoptila Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 229, 1940.


Collocalia linchi oberholseri Stresemann


179739. Adult female. Same data as No. 179738.

179740. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 179738.

179741. Adult male. Same data as No. 179738.

179742. Adult male. Same data as No. 179738.

This name is based wholly on Collocalia linchi linchi of Oberholser (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 58: 204–205, 1906), not of Horsfield and Moore. Reference to Oberholser's paper shows that no one of the five specimens from North Pagi has a stronger claim to typeship than any other; all must accordingly be considered cotypes.

Collocalia dodgei Richmond


=Collocalia esculenta dodgei Richmond. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 230, 1940.


Collocalia linchi isonota Oberholser


=Collocalia esculenta isonota Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 230, 1940.

192610. Adult male. Irisán, Benguet Subprovince, Luzón Island, Philippine Islands. June 6 (not 3), 1906. Collected by Richard C. McGregor and Andrés Celestino. Received from the Philippine Museum (where it was No. 2868).
Genus STREPTOPROCNE Oberholser

Streptoprocne zonaris mexicana Ridgway

Genus CHAETURA Stephens

Chaetura similis "Lawr." Salvin and Godman
Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves 2 (47) : 375, 376, January 1893.
=Chaetura vauxi similis Salvin and Godman, fide Phillips (ms.).
30840. Adult female. Dueñas (near Ciudad Guatemala Antigua), Department of Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. February 6, 1860. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederick DuC. Godman, in whose private collection it was No. 1558.
Salvin and Godman (op. cit.) indicate that Lawrence had discriminated two specimens of this form (one from Tehuantepec), first as Chaetura gaumeri, later as C. similis. That our No. 30840 is one of the two is made certain by the fact that Lawrence has himself written "=guameri [sic], L" on the oldest label, and "Chaetura similis/Type Lawr." on a more recent one.
The name Chaetura similis is not adopted by the authors, but treated simply as an unnecessary synonym of C. vauxi. Since, however, it is associated with a reference to Lawrence and critical comments, Lawrence's ms. name acquires at this point nomenclatorial validity.

Chaetura richmondi Ridgway
=Chaetura vauxi similis Salvin and Godman, fide Phillips (ms.).

Chaetura vauxi aphanes Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.
=Chaetura vauxi simillaris Salvin and Godman, fide Phillips (ms.).

Chaetura lawrencii Ridgway
=Chaetura cinereiventris lawrencii Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 233, 1940.

Chaetura spinicauda aetherodroma Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 117 (2) : 2, September 25, 1951.

**Chaeotura Dominicana** Lawrence


—*Chaeotura martinica* (Hermann). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 5: 724, 725, 1911; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 239, 1940.


**Cypselus brunneitorques griseifrons** Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 262, July 1900.

—*Chaeotura rutila griseifrons* (Nelson). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 239, 1940.


**Genus CYPSELOIDES** Streubel

**Cypseloides cherriei** Ridgway


127069. Adult (sex not indicated). Volcán de Irazú—(probably) the southern or western slopes between 8,000 and 10,000 feet (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 344, 1910), Province of Cartago, Costa Rica. Entered into the museum register on September 27, 1892. Collected by George K. Cherrie. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 7423.

**Genus NEPHOECETES** Baird

**Cypselus borealis** Kennerly


—*Nephoecetes niger borealis* (Kennerly). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 243, 1940.


**Cypseloides niger costaricensis** Ridgway


—*Nephoecetes niger costaricensis* (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 243, 1940.

Cypseloides niger jamaicensis Ridgway
=Nephoecetes niger niger (Gmelin). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 243, 1940.


Genus APUS Scopoli

Apus affinis kuntzi Deignan

Genus AERONAUTES Hartert

Cypselus melanoleucus Baird
=Aeronautes saxatilis saxatilis (Woodhouse). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 4: 253, 1940.


Genus REINARDA Hartert

Reinarda squamata semota Riley

Family HEMIPROCNIDAE: Tree-swifts

Genus HEMIPROCNE Nitzsch

Hemiprocne longipennis dryas Ripley
Hemiprocne longipennis anochra Oberholser


Macropteryx perlonga Richmond


Hemiprocne longipennis ocyptera Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60(7) : 7, October 26, 1912.


Hemiprocne longipennis thoa Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60(7) : 8, October 26, 1912.


Family TROCHILIDAE: Hummingbirds

Genus GLAUCIS Boie

Glaucis ëneus Lawrence


Genus PHAETHORNIS Swainson

Phaethornis longirostris verae crucis Ridgway

==Phaethornis superciliosus verae crucis Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 9, 1945.

Phaethornis Cassinii Lawrence


=Phaethornis superciliosus cassinii Lawrence. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 9, 1945.


In his remarks Lawrence wrote as follows: "Spec. in Mus. Smith, Inst., No. of type 17918. Two specimens examined are neither in good condition, but they do not differ in plumage. One (No. 17918) from Turbo is marked as a male, but being in the poorest order, I have taken the one marked as a female for the type."

From this one must adjudge the author's first use of 17918 a misprint for 17919. However, if one of these two badly made specimens can be said to be in poorer condition than the other, it is No. 17919, the female, which differs primarily in having the tail without the elongated central rectrices and half of the lateral feathers.

The diagnosis is allegedly based on the female, but there we find the color of the central tail feathers described and must assume that this character was taken from No. 17918, the male. In short, the description fits two specimens that "do not differ in plumage," and is obviously at least in part a composite one or wholly based on the male.

When, in addition, we find that each bears on its label in Lawrence's hand the word "Type," it seems necessary here, without further discussion of the author's real intentions, to list both examples as cotypes.

Phaethornis augusti curiosus Wetmore


Phaethornis adolphi fraterculus Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60(3): 9, September 27, 1912.

Phaethornis adolphi nelsoni Bangs and Barbour


232530. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (at elev. 2,000 feet), Province of Darién, Panamá. February 28, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15230. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Phaethornis adolphi nelsoni is a new name for P. adolphei fraterculus Nelson, 1912, not P. fraterculus Gould, 1861, and is based upon the same type specimen.

Genus CAMPYLOPTERUS Swainson

Pampa pampa excellens Wetmore


Genus FLORISUGA Bonaparte

Florisuga mellivora tobagensis Ridgway


Genus ANTHRACOTHORAX Boie

Lampornis thalassinus Ridgway


=Anthracotherax prevostii prevostii (Lesson). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 5: 463, 465, 1911.


Anthracotherax violicauda pinchoti Wetmore


Genus POPELAIRIA Reichenbach

Popelairia conversii salvini “Zeledón (manuscript)” Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 5: 680 (footnote), November 29, 1911.


Genus CHLORESTES Reichenbach

Chlorostilbon puruensis Riley


Genus CHLOROSTILBON Gould

Chlorostilbon insularis Lawrence


The true history of this trade-skin can probably never be known, although it may be safely asserted that the Xántus label it bears does not belong to it.

Nos. 25851–25875 are miscellaneous hummingbirds, all but one of which are attributed to Xántus, and five of which are said to have come from the Tres Marías (never visited by Xántus). Of these last, two are Brazilian, while three are Guatemalan forms. The Guatemalan birds all seem to be reentries of Skinner-made specimens that were received long before from John Gould and cannot now be found under the numbers originally given them. It is logical to assume that the Brazilian birds likewise represent reentries of old specimens of which the original labels had been lost.

Chlorostilbon forficatus Ridgway
=Chlorostilbon canivetii forficatus Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 38, 1945.


Chlorostilbon osberti Gould
20499. Adult male. Dueñas (near Ciudad Guatemala Antigua), Department of Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. February 3, 1858. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 64.

At the original description, no mention is made of the number and ownership of the types. Salvin states (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 16: 48, 1892), however, that the types are three adults, taken by himself in February at Dueñas, which were earlier in the Gould Collection.

Since the name osberti appeared as a nomen nudum as early as January (see Ibis, p. 40, 1860), and was first associated with a description at the meeting of the Zoological Society on June 12, while our specimen was not received from Salvin until December 1860, and since, moreover, its data are quite like those of the London cotypes, there is every reason to suppose that No. 20499 was one of the original series turned over to Gould for study, part of which was then retained by the describer, while the remainder were returned to the collector.

Sporadinus Bracei Lawrence


Riccordia aeneoviridis W. Palmer and Riley


Genus CYNANTHUS Swainson

[ache]. lawrencei “Berl.” Ridgway


42539. Adult male. Tres Marías Islands, eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Nayarit, México. Entered into the museum register on October 25, 1866. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 71.

I list this specimen as a type with some misgivings. Ridgway’s name, derived from von Berlepsch’s ms., came out in September 1887, but von Berlepsch’s own homonym had already appeared in July (between the time Ridgway wrote his description and the date of its publication).

Despite the fact that von Berlepsch referred to our specimen at his original description, he had never set eyes upon it; he had sent one of his own birds
to this country for examination and "Mr. Ridgway . . . told me that my specimen exactly agreed with a skin belonging to the U.S. National Museum collected in Tres Marias by the late Col. A. F. [sic] Grayson" (Ibis, p. 293, 1887).

In sum, if No. 42539 may properly be considered a type at all, it is the type solely of Ridgway's name. I deal with it here chiefly because its red label shows that the late C. W. Richmond accepted it as the type of "Iache lawrencei Ridgw."

**Genus THALURANIA Gould**

*Thalurania ridgwayi* Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 262, July 1900.  


*Thalurania townsendi* Ridgway


*Thalurania Luciae* Lawrence


See remarks under *Chlorostilbon insularis* Lawrence.

**Genus HYLOCHARIS Boie**

*Amazilia Xantusii* Lawrence


16935. Adult female. San Nicolás (between Cape San Lucas and San José del Cabo), State of Baja California, México. October 1859. Collected by John Xántus. Original number 3113.
Heliopaedica castaneoacauda Lawrence
=Hylocharis xantusii (Lawrence). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 5: 383, 1911; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 52, 1945.


Thaumatias viridiaudus Lawrence


This specimen was found in the collection without a number and was first entered into the museum register on February 27, 1911.

Genus GOLDMANIA Nelson

Goldmania violiceps Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (21) : 1, July 8, 1911.

207754. Adult male. Cerro Azul (elev. 3,000 feet), about 15 miles NW. of Chepo, Department of Panamá, Panamá. March 23, 1911. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 14173. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus GOETHALSIA Nelson

Goethalsia bella Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 7, September 27 (not 24), 1912.

238672. Subadult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (at elev. 2,000 feet), Department of Darién, Panamá. March 16, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15371. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus LEUCIPPUS Bonaparte

Doleromya pallida Richmond
Auk 12 (4) : 369, October 1895.

Leucippus fallax richmondi Cory

Leucippus fallax richmondi is a new name for Doleromya pallida Richmond, 1895, not Leucippus pallidus Taczanowski, 1875, and is based upon the same type specimen.

Genus AMAZILIA Lesson

Uranomitra whitelyi Boucard
Humming Bird 3 (1) : 8, March 1893.
149526. Adult female. Annai, British Guiana. June 8, 1892. Collected by Henry Whitely, Jr. Received from Adolphe Boucard. This form was based upon an unstated number of specimens, with both sexes represented. The type locality was given simply as “British Guiana.”
Since each of these examples must have been in Boucard’s hands at the time whitelyi was described, and since he has written on the label of each the words “typical specimen,” it is logical to assume that they are cotypes.

Agyrtrina versicolor brabournii Bangs and Penard
=Amazilia versicolor versicolor (Vieillot). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 64, 1945.

Amazilia distans Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.

Amazilia aliciae Richmond
Auk 12 (4) : 368, October 1895.

Amazilia edward ludibunda Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 121 (2) : 16, December 2, 1952.
Amazilia edward collata Wetmore

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 121 (2) : 17, December 2, 1952.


Amazilia cinnamomea saturata Nelson


=Amazilia rutila corallirostris (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 73, 1945.


Amazilia (Pyrrhophæna) Graysoni Lawrence


=Amazilia rutila graysoni Lawrence. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 73, 1945.

42538. Adult male. Tres Marías Islands, off the State of Nayarit, México. Entered into the museum register on October 25, 1866. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 75.

Amazilia cerviniventris chalconota Oberholser

Auk 15 (1) : 32, January 1898.

=Amazilia yucatanensis chalconota Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 73, 1945.


Euph[
ranomitra] elliotti von Berlepsch


115288. Adult (sex not indicated). Mazatlán, State of Sinaloa, México. Prior to August 1869, the date of the collector’s death, but entered (or reentered) into the museum register on January 14, 1889. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 1119.

Genus EUPHERUSA Gould

Eupherus a exima nelsoni Ridgway


Original number 1770. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Eupherusa nigriventris** Lawrence

*Genus* ELVIRA Mulsant, J. and E. Verreaux

**Eupherusa niveicauda** Lawrence
=Elvira chionura (Gould). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 5: 402, 404, 1911.

**Eupherusa cupreiceps** Lawrence
=Elvira cupreiceps (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 78, 1945.
41478. Adult male. Barranca, “on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more” (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. October 2, 1865. Collected by Julián Carmiol. Original number 1.

*Genus* MICROCHERA Gould

**Panychlora parvirostris** Lawrence

*Genus* CHALYBURA Reichenbach

**Chalybura Carnioli** [sic] Lawrence
Genus LAMPORNIS Swainson

Cyanolaemus clemenciae bessophilus Oberholser
Condor 20 (5): 181, September 27, 1918.


Delattria henrica brevirostris Ridgway


Delattria pringlei Nelson


Genus HELIOODOXA Gould

Heliodoxa Henryi Lawrence


Genus TOPAZA G. R. Gray

Topaza pella pamprepta Oberholser


Genus AGLAEACTIS Gould

Aglaeactis olivaceocauda Lawrence


Genus COELIGENA Lesson

Coeligena bonapartei consita Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.

Coeligena orina Wetmore

Helianthea hamiltoni Goodfellow

This name was based upon a series of 15 specimens (12 males, three females), from the same locality and of the same date.

No. 173703 is merely a lectotype, chosen by Oberholser (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 24: 325, 1902) because it is “the one which corresponds to the measurements given.” But since the measurements given are presumably average ones for the series, all, by the rules adopted in this study, have equal status as cotypes.

The series run from No. 173706 to No. 173720, inclusive, of which Nos. 173709, 173716, and 173720 are females. Making necessary allowance for sex, all have data identical with those given above for No. 173708.

Genus BOISSONNEAUA Reichenbach

Boissonneaua flavescens tinochlora Oberholser
Genus HELIANGELUS Gould

Heliangelus exortis soderstromi [sic] Oberholser

Genus HAPLOPHAEDIA Simon

Eriocnenis floccus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 8, September 27, 1912.
238295. Adult male. Eastern slope of Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,000 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. April 12, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15488. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus METALLURA Gould

Zodaiia thaumasta Oberholser

In order to find a position for this form in my systematic scheme, I have followed Peters in placing it in the genus Metallura. Meyer de Schauensee has however shown (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 99: 107–111, 1947) that "Zodaiia thaumasta" is almost certainly a hybrid between Aglaiocercus coelestis coelestis (Gould) and Lesbia victoriae aequatorialis Boucard.

Metallura iracunda Wetmore
372813. Adult male. "Between 9,500 and 10,000 feet elevation above Airoca," Sierra de Perijá, Department of Magdalena, Colombia. May 4, 1942. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 2609.

Genus CHALCOSTIGMA Reichenbach

Ramphomicron olivaceus Lawrence
32640. Adult male. La Paz, Department of La Paz, Bolivia. (Not later than) 1861–1862. Received from David K. Cartter.

*Genus Heliothryx* Boie

**Heliothrix barroti alincius** Oberholser


33649. Adult (sex not indicated). Chocum, Department of Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. 1862. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 4087.

*Genus Philodice* Mulsant, J. and E. Verreaux

**Trochilus Bahamensis** Bryant


Bryant named this form from a series of seven, “killed in February and the early part of March.” Either he forgot that the bird had been found also in April, or the date for this specimen was incorrectly transcribed onto the Smithsonian label by Baird (Bryant’s original label no longer exists). The bird was one of several cotypes received from Bryant in December 1859; Baird wrote “type of Bahamensis” on the label, and its typeship was never questioned by Ridgway and Richmond.

Two other cotypes, a male and a female, still exist in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where they are Nos. 46612 and 46613.

**Doricha bryantae** Lawrence


257362 (probably=47531 reentered). Adult male. Santa María de Dota, Province of San José, Costa Rica. February 27, 1867. Collected by Julián Carmiol.

*Genus Archilochus* Reichenbach

**Trochilus aurigularis** Lawrence


23467. Adult male. "Somewhere in U.S." (fide Baird ms.). Entered into the museum register on December 31, 1861. Although this specimen was not given a number until the end of 1861, when it was entered as one of a miscellaneous lot of birds dried out from alcohol, it had probably reached the museum many years before.

Genus *Atthis* Reichenbach

*Atthis morcomi* Ridgway
Auk 15 (4): 325, October 1898.
==*Atthis heloisa heloisa* (Lesson and De Lattre). See Bangs, Condor 29:118–119, 1927.


*Atthis elliotti* Ridgway


Order COLIIFORMES: Colies

Family COLIIDAE: Colies

Genus *Colius* Brisson

*Colius striatus jebelensis* Mearns


Order TROGONIFORMES: Trogons

Family TROGONIDAE: Trogons

Genus *Trogon* Brisson

*Trogon bairdii* Lawrence

In writing out museum labels for Nos. 43018 and 43019, someone erroneously copied the data for Nos. 43008 and 43009; this explains Lawrence’s mistake in locality and date.

**Trogon ambiguus goldmani** Nelson


**Trogon chrysomelas** Richmond


==*Trogon rufus tenellus* Cabanis. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 156, 1945.


No. 128377, the female “cotype,” is in fact an example of *Trogon violaceus concinnus* Lawrence, a fact discovered by Richmond himself many years ago.

**Chrysotrogon ramonianus goeldii** Ridgway

*Birds of North and Middle America* 5: 786 (footnote b), November 29, 1911.

==*Trogon violaceus crissalis* (Cabanis and Heine). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 159, 1945.

105232. Adult male. Pará—Belém, State of Pará, Brazil. March 6, 1881. Collected by Edward M. Brigham. Received from Indiana State University through David S. Jordan.

**Genus HARPACTES** Swainson

**Harpactes rodiosternus** Peale

*U.S. Exploring Expedition* 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 166, “pl. xli, fig. 3,” 1848.


**Harpactes oreskios stellae** Deignan

*Auk* 58 (3): 397, July 9, 1941.

**Pyrotr gon erythroceph al us annamensis** Robinson and Boden Kloss

Ibis (11) 1: 424, July 1919.

==Harpact es erythroceph al us annamensis** (Robinson and Boden Kloss).


This race was based upon a pair from Dran and three females from the Peaks of Lang Bian. The two from Dran are designated as "types of the subspecies" at the original description.

**Harpact es erythroceph al us chaseni** Riley


149749. Adult male. Semangko Pass (at elev. 2,700–4,000 feet), below Fraser's Hill, Selangor-Pahang boundary, Malaya. February 14, 1904. Received from the Selangor State Museum.

**Order CORACIIFORMES: Kingshers, Bee-eaters, Rollers, Hornbills**

**Family ALCEDINIDAE: Kingshers**

**Genus CERYLE Boie**

**Ceryle stictipennis** Lawrence


==Ceryle torquata stictipennis** Lawrence. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 166, 1945.


This form was based upon two cotypes, a male and a female; the other specimen is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

**Genus CHLOROCERYLE Kaup**

**Ceryle americana isthmica** Goldman

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (27) : 1, December 1, 1911.


Chloroceryle americana crotera Wetmore

Ceryle superciliosa stictoptera Ridgway


Genus ALCEDO Linnaeus

Alcedo meninting subviridis Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 7, October 26, 1912.

Alcedo meninting callima Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 7, October 26, 1912.

Alcedo meninting proxima Richmond

Genus CEYX Lacépède

Ceyx enopopygius Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 7, October 26, 1912.
181101. Immature female. Aru Bay, eastern coast of Sumatra at about lat. 4°10' N., long. 98°10' E. December 5, 1905. Collected by William L. Abbott.

*Ceyx tridaetynus macrocarus* Oberholser


*Genus PELARGOPSIS* Gloger

*Ramphaleyon capensis hydrophila* Oberholser


*Ramphaleyon capensis cyanopteryx* Oberholser


*Ramphaleyon capensis arignota* Oberholser


*Pelargopsis simalurensis* Richmond


*Pelargopsis sodalis* Richmond


**Ramphalcyon capensis nesoea** Oberholser


**Ramphalcyon capensis isoptera** Oberholser


**Ramphalcyon capensis smithi** Mearns


211363. Adult male. Dumúrug Point, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. April 18, 1908. Collected by Paul Bartsch. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Genus HALCYON** Swainson

**Entomothera coromanda neophora** Oberholser


**Entomothera coromanda pagana** Oberholser


**Entomothera coromanda ochrothorectis** Oberholser


233081. Adult male. Palánog, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. November 6, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences (where it was No. 820 of the Menage Collection).

**Halcyon senegalensis cinereicapillus** Mearns  


**Halcyon malimbicus prenticei** Mearns  
=**Halcyon malimbica prenticei** Mearns. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 199, 1945.


14573. Subadult male. Same data as 14555.  
Cassin’s ms. list shows that he saw three examples of this bird, and there are three entries in the museum register. No. 14591 is now No. 75704 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

**Sauropatis chloris cyanescens** Oberholser  

**Halcyon chloris laubmanniana** Grote  
Anzeiger der ornithologischen Gesellschaft in Bayern 2 (6): 266, March 20, 1933.  
=**Halcyon chloris laubmanniana** Grote. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 208, 1945.


**Halcyon chloris laubmanniana** Grote is a new name for **Sauropatis chloris cyanescens** Oberholser, 1917, not **H. cyanescens** Cabanis and Reichenow, 1877, and is based upon the same type specimen.
Sauropatis chloris chloroptera Oberholser


Sauropatis chloris amphirryta Oberholser


Sauropatis chloris azela Oberholser


Sauropatis chloris palmeri Oberholser


Sauropatis chloris hyperpontia Oberholser


102000. Subadult (sex not indicated). “Havannah Harbour, Vaté.” Entered into the museum register on January 30, 1885, but possibly collected much earlier. Received from Henry Seebohm.

The oldest label is Tristram’s, with his name scratched out, but while the bird may have passed through his hands, it was probably never part of his collection. Mayr (op. cit.) has shown that the locality on the label is erroneous, and this is confirmed by the statement in an unidentified hand on the back of the label that it is “H. sordida Gould fide Ramsay.”

Halcyon chloris bennetti Ripley

Dacelo vitiensis Peale


Cassin (U.S. Exploring Expedition 8: 209, 1858) stated that he had "seven specimens belonging to the collection made by the Expedition, and collected in the Feejee and Tonga Islands." Since vitiensis is now restricted to certain of the Fijis, while sacra is the race of the Tongas, it is important to know how many of the seven were actually Fijian birds.

The museum register has seven entries for this form, of which three (Nos. 14575, 14601, and 14603) are said to come from the Fijis, and two (Nos. 14570 and 14612) from "Tongataboo?," while two (Nos. 14599 and 14602) are without indication of provenience.

No. 14601 was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1864, and No. 14599 was sent to the same place in 1870; both were destroyed by the Great Fire. A specimen in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where it is No. 21430) is asserted by Stone definitely to have come from Tongatabu, and therefore cannot be a type of vitiensis at all.

In the U.S. National Museum there remain three specimens of interest in this connection. No. 14570, an adult male from "Tongataboo?," and No. 14575, an unsexed adult from "Viti," both agree better with modern examples of sacra than with similar ones of vitiensis, and therefore must be removed from consideration.

No. "14612," despite the fact that it is labeled as from "Tongataboo?," seems to represent true vitiensis. Richmond long ago in ms. suggested that the wrong number had been transcribed on the bottom of the stand at mounting, or that, at dismounting, the bird had acquired the wrong label. This surmise is strengthened by the probability that the one specimen labeled as from "Viti" came instead from the Tongas.

Sauropatis sacra rabulata Wetmore


=Halcyon chloris sacra (Gmelin). See Mayr, Amer. Mus. Nov. 1152:1, 1941.

212343. Adult male. Eua Island (lat. 21°20'30" S., long. 175°02' W.), Tonga Islands, Oceania. November 28, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Sauropatis sacra celada Wetmore

=Halcyon chloris sacra (Gmelin). See Mayr, Amer. Mus. Nov. 1152:1, 1941.

212347. Adult male. Vavau Island (lat. 18°36'20" S., long. 174°01' W.), Tonga Islands, Oceania. December 4, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Dacelo coronata Peale

Halcyon Pealei Finsch and Hartlaub
Beitrag zur Fauna Centralpolynesiens, p. 38, 1867.

=Halcyon chloris pealei Finsch and Hartlaub. See Bowdler Sharpe, Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 17: 266, 1892; Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 5: 213, 1945.


14571. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 14566.

14604. Adult male. Same data as No. 14566.

I have found six entries for this form in the museum register, but there should be at least one other. No. 14554 was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1864 and was later destroyed in the Great Fire. Nos. 14569 and 14600 cannot now be found, but must be among the 3 specimens now preserved in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where they are Nos. 75710 and 75711) and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where No. 21429).

The traditional collection date of these birds is probably wrong, for I find no evidence that any ship of the expedition fleet was at Tutuila on March 14 of any year.

Halcyon Pealei Finsch and Hartlaub is a new name for Dacelo coronata Peale, not H. coronata S. Müller, 1843. By implication it has the same types as Peale's name, although, since the form is fully described (and not from one of Peale's original specimens), the authors' own bird should perhaps more properly be considered the type.

Dacelo minima Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 159, "pl. xlv," 1848.


14560. Adult female. Same data as No. 14551.

There are four entries for this species in the museum register. Nos. 14553 and 14559, both males, are now missing, but must represent the
Type specimens of birds 199
cotypes now in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where No. 21448) and in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where No. 75712).

Dacelo nullitorques Peale


Cassin (U.S. Exploring Expedition 3: 218, 1858) stated that he had 9 examples of this species, of which no less than 4 belonged to the collection of the Exploring Expedition; his ms. list, however, indicates that the Expedition got but one.

Halycon concreta peristephes Deignan
Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 36 (12): 428, December 31, 1946,

Family MOMOTIDAE: Motmots

Genus HYLOMANES Lichtenstein

Hylomanes momotula obscurus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (22): 1, September 7, 1911.

Genus ELECTRON Gistel

Electron platyrhynchus suboles Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 5, September 27, 1912.

232536. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (at elev. 2,000 feet), Department of Darién, Panamá. March 9, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15336. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Electron platyrhynchum orienticola Oberholser
Genus EUMOMOTA Sclater

Eumomota superciliaris bipartitus Ridgway

Genus MOMOTUS Brisson

Momotus mexicanus saturatus Nelson

Momotus lessonii goldmani Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 256, July 1900.

Momotus lessonii exiguus Ridgway

Momotus conexus reconditus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 4, September 27, 1912.
238084. Adult (sex not indicated). Marraganti, Department of Darién, Panamá. April 5, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15943. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Momotus momota spatha Wetmore
**Type Specimens of Birds**

*Family MEROPIDAE: Bee-eaters*

*Genus MELITTOPHAGUS* Boie

*Melittophagus variegatus loringi* Mearns


*Genus MEROPS* Linnaeus

*Merops superciliosus donaldsoni* Oberholser


*Family CORACIIDAE: Rollers*

*Genus EURYSTOMUS* Vieillot

*Eurystomus orientalis abundus* Ripley


*Eurystomus orientalis deignani* Ripley


350027. Adult male. The right bank of the river Mae Nan, just north of Ban Muang Ngop (lat. 19°30' N., long. 100°55' E.), Nan Province, northern Siam. April 22, 1936. Collected by Herbert G. Deignan. Original number 1212.

*Family BUCEROTIDAE: Hornbills*

*Genus RHYTICEROS* Reichenbach

*Cranorrhinus corrugatus megistus* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 6, October 26, 1912.

Rhyticeros undulatus ticehursti Deignan
Auk 58 (3): 397, July 9, 1941.
336836. Adult male. Huai Oi (14 km. northeast of Ban Sop Li, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Mae Li and Mae Nan), Nan Province, northern Siam. April 4, 1937. Collected by Herbert G. Deignan. Original number 2500.

Genus ANTHRACOCEROS Reichenbach

Hydrocissa convexa barussensis Oberholser
=Anthracoceros convexus (Temminck), fide Deignan (ms.).

Hydrocissa convexa zamelaena Oberholser
=Anthracoceros convexus (Temminck), fide Deignan (ms.).

Anthracoceros Marchei Oustalet

Genus BUCEROS Linnæus

Buceros obscurus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 125, "pl. xxxiii," 1848.
=Buceros hydrocorax mindanensis Tweeddale, fide Deignan (ms.).
This name has been wholly overlooked in the literature at hand. The bird of Mindanao is a perfectly distinct form, but Peale's designation is pre-occupied by [Buceros] obscurus Gmelin, 1788.
Order PICIFORMES: Jacamars, Barbets, Toucans, Woodpeckers

Family BUCCONIDAE: Puff-birds

Genus HIYPNELUS Cabanis and Heine

Hypnelus bicinctus stoicus Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 98 (4) : 1, March 10, 1939.

Genus MALACOPTILA G. R. Gray

Malacoptila fuliginosa Richmond, ex Ridgway ms.
=Malacoptila panamensis fuliginosa Richmond, fide Wetmore (ms.).
The type, a melanistic specimen, is definitely aberrant.

Genus NONNULA Sclater

Nonnula frontalis stulta Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 122 (8) : 3, December 17, 1953.

Genus MONASA Vieillot

Monasa fidelis Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (37) : 1, February 16, 1912.
207666. Adult male. Southern slope of Cerro Azul (at elev. 800 feet), about 15 miles NW. of Chepo, Department of Panamá, Panamá. March 21, 1911. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 14127. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Monasa similis Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (37) : 1, February 16, 1912.
207665. Adult female. Cerro Azul (at elev. 800 feet), about 15 miles NW. of Chepo, Department of Panamá, Panamá. March 24, 1911.
Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 14180. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Monasa pallescens** Cassin


21758. Adult female. Original number "167." Other data same as for No. 21757.

21759. Adult (sex not indicated). Original number "167." Other data same as for No. 21757.

"Stated by Messrs. W. S. and C. J. Wood, to have been seen once only in the Cordilleras on the river Truando, in January 1858. A party of eight or ten specimens was observed . . . , and . . . several were obtained" (see Cassin, op. cit., p. 135).

In addition to the three examples here listed, two cotypes, a male and a female, are in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where they are Nos. 20829 and 20830.

**Monasa pallescens minor** Nelson


**Monasa sclateri** Ridgway


64076. Adult (sex not indicated). "Bogotá," Colombia. Entered into the museum register on August 18, 1873. Received from Stephen A. Hurlbut and George H. Hurlbut.

**Monasa rikeri** Ridgway


Type Specimens of Birds

Family Capitonidae: Barbets

Genus Capito Vieillot

Capito maculicoronatus pirrensis Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (21): 1, February 26, 1913. 
238116. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (elev. 1,800 feet), at the base of Mount Pirri, Department of Darién, Panamá. April 11, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15468. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Capito auratus transilens Friedmann


Genus Eubucco Bonaparte

C[apito]. glaucogularis von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10 (1): 301, 1844.


41920. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

This form was based upon an unknown number of specimens. That there were more than one is shown by the facts that von Tschudi's colored plate was evidently taken from an example other than ours (see Friedmann and Deignan, Zoologica 27: 51, 1942) and that Sclater (Ibis, p. 190, 1861) examined at least one of von Tschudi's birds then deposited in the collection of the Bremen Museum.

Genus Semnornis Richmond

Tetragonops frantzii Sclater, ex Baird ms.

Ibis (1) 6: 371, pl. 10, July–October 1864.


33450. Adult (sex not indicated). San Carlos (fide museum register)

="Commandancia de San Carlos, or the Government Station on that river [San Carlos] at the point where the Rio Arenal enters from the west" (see Carricker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 351, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. Entered into the museum register on March 24, 1864. Collected by Alexander von Frantzius. Original number 83.

Sclater (loc. cit.) gave the provenience of this bird as "in the mountains of Costa Rica," and again as "in int. reipubl. Costa Rica."
Von Frantzius sent two specimens, of which No. 33449 cannot now be found. Each was entered into the register as from San Carlos, but the printed label of No. 33450 reads "Costa Rica (San Jose)," as probably did that of No. 33449, and as certainly do those of all other skins received from von Frantzius at the same time. The only published record for the occurrence of the species at San José (Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 9: 130, 1868) is derived from this label.

San Carlos seems to be a more likely locality for the specimen, but it must be noted that all other material from San Carlos received at the same time was collected, not by von Frantzius, but by Julián Carmiol. This would imply that one of von Frantzius's labels had been attached in the museum to one of Carmiol's birds, although the possibility is somewhat negated by von Frantzius's failure to disclaim credit for the discovery of the original specimen (Ibis, p. 551, 1865).

**Genus MEGALAIMA G. R. Gray**

*Megalaima virens mayri* Ripley

*Megalaima zeylanica rana* Ripley

*Chotorea mystacophanes ampala* Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 6, October 26, 1912.

*Cyanops franklini trangensis* Riley
160236. Adult female. Summit of Khao Nam Pliu (elev. 3,000 feet), a hill (at lat. 7°35' N., long. 99°50' E.) in the range dividing Trang and Phatthalung Provinces, peninsular Thailand. February 22, 1897. Collected by William L. Abbott.
Megalaima incognita elbeli Deignan

Cyanops incognita euroa Deignan

Bucco rubritorquis Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 133, “pl. xxxvi, fig. 2,” 1848.
14194. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 14191.

Peale mentioned that he had five specimens of this form, which “do not vary in plumage,” but there are seven entries for the species in the museum register, and Cassin’s ms. list indicates that he saw seven.
Nos. 14195 and 14197 were sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1870, while No. 14200 was sent to the same place on January 28, 1881; the first two must have been destroyed in the Great Fire, Nos. 14192 and 14193 are unaccounted for in our records, but must represent the two cotypes now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where they are Nos. 75768 and 75769.

It is very probable that the birds of the Asiatic mainland must be separated from those of Sumatra (henricii). The apparent differences have been pointed out by Riley (loc. cit.), who has erred, however, in stating that Peal’s name would be available for them, since Hartlaub’s malaccensis antedates it by six years.

Cyanops australis invisa Deignan
Auk 58 (3): 398, July 9, 1941.
336982. Adult male. Pang Makham Phong, a campsite near the head of the river Mae Fang and beneath the limestone hill Doi Pha Sakaeng (at about lat. 19°35’ N., long. 99°06’ E.), Chiang Mai (or Chiang Rai) Province, northwestern Siam. December 29, 1936. Collected by Herbert G. Deignan. Original number 2141.
Mezobucco duvaucelii gigantorhinus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60(7) : 6, October 26, 1912.


*Genus POGONIULUS* Lafresnaye

*Pogoniulus bilineatus alius* Friedmann

Auk 47(1) : 86, January 2, 1930.


*Genus LYBIUS* Hermann

Melanobucco abbotti Richmond

Auk 14(2) : 164, April 1897.


*Family INDICATORIDAE*: Honey-guides

*Genus INDICATOR* Vieillot

Melignothes exilis meliphilus Oberholser


*Family RAMPHASTIDAE*: Toucans

*Genus AULACORHYNCHUS* Gould

Aulacorhynchus prasinus virescens Ridgway


Aulacorhamphus caeruleigularis cognatus Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 4, September 27, 1912.

232544. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,000 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Province of Darién, Panamá. March 5, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15292. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

*Aulacorhamphus dimidiatus* Ridgway

*Auk* 3 (3): 333, July 1886.


106052. Adult (sex not indicated). Locality unknown—Perú? Entered into the museum register on November 16, 1885. Transferred from the Department of State, which acquired it from one of the national exhibits (presumably that of Perú) at the World’s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans (1834–1835).


Genus *PTEROGLOSSUS* Illiger

*Pteroglossus torquatus erythrozonus* Ridgway


**Family PICIDAE: Woodpeckers, Piculets**

Genus *PICUMNUS* Temminck

*Picumnus flavotinctus* Ridgway


116593. Adult male. Pozo Azul de Pirris (a region of heavy forest on the Río Grande de Pirris, about ten miles from the Pacific Ocean), Province of San José, Costa Rica. September 10 (not 6), 1886. Collected by José Castulo Zeledón. Original number 1797. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica.

*Picumnus olivaceus panamensis* Ridgway


53959. Adult male. Lion Hill Station, Panamá Railway (now represented by an islet in Gatún Lake), Panamá Canal Zone. Entered into the museum register on December 19, 1868. Collected by James McLean-nan.
**Picumnus exilis pernambucensis** Zimmer

**Genus NESOCTITES** Hargitt

**Nesoctites abbotti** Wetmore
=Nesoctites micromegas abbotti Wetmore. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 84, 1945.

**Genus SASIA** Hodgson

**Sasia ochracea hasbroucki** Deignan

**Genus COLAPTES** Vigors

**Colaptes mexicanus saturator** Ridgway
=Colaptes cafer cafer (Gmelin). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 6: 100, 1943.
40063. Adult male. Neah Bay, Clallam County, Washington. Entered into the museum register on November 18, 1865. Collected by J. G. Swan. At some time acquired through exchange by Robert Ridgway, in whose collection it was No. 2016, but returned to the U.S. National Museum with its original registry number.

**Colaptes mexicanus rufipileus** Ridgway
=Colaptes cafer rufipileus Ridgway. See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 6: 37, 1914.
70000. Adult female. Guadalupe Island (lat. 29°00' N., long. 118°15' W.), eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. February 20, 1875. Collected by Edward Palmer. Original number 3.
70001. Adult female. Same data as No. 70000.
70002. Adult female. Same data as No. 70000. At some time acquired through exchange by Robert Ridgway, but returned to the U.S. National Museum with its original registry number.
Colaptes auratus borealis Ridgway  
Original number 1044. Western Union Company’s Overland International Telegraph Expedition.

Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi Ridgway  

Genus PICULUS von Spix

Chloronerpes rubiginosus tobagensis Ridgway  
Original number 173.

Chloronerpes chrysochlorus aureus Nelson  
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 3, September 27, 1912.  
Original number unknown. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus CAMPETHERA G. R. Gray

Dendromus caroli arizelus Oberholser  
161763. Adult male. Mount Coffee (“one of the numerous low hills along the St. Paul River, about 25 miles from Monrovia”), Liberia. February 19, 1897. Collected by Rolla P. Currie.  
Original number 7.

Genus CELEUS Boie

Celeus loricatus diversus Ridgway  
Birds of North and Middle America 6: 145, April 8, 1914.  
Original number 150. Received from William M. Gabb. At some time acquired through exchange by Robert Ridgway, but returned to the U.S. National Museum with its original registry number.


In the first description, Ridgway gave a list of Costa Rican localities whence his material came, but mentioned no individual specimen. The first restriction of type locality appears in Cory, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 2(2): 453 (footnote c), 1919, where it is stated, fide Ridgway, that the type came from Talamanca. Since the specimen concerned, No. 64372, was presumably selected subsequently to the description, it is here treated simply as a cotype, as are all others of the original series from the same locality.

Celeus mentalis Cassin


21752. Adult female. Turbo (a small village on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Urabá at lat. 8°06' N., long. 76°41' W.), Department of Antioquia, Colombia. 1857 or 1858. Collected by Charles J. Wood and William S. Wood, Jr. Original number 340. U.S. Survey of the Río Atrato.

Cassin's series was composed of three specimens, of which No. 21751, a female from Turbo, and No. 21753, a male from the Río Atrato, are now respectively Nos. 19547 and 19548 in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, for 1899, p, 32, 1899), without all of the original material before him, capriciously set up the Philadelphia male as the type, thus implicitly restricting the type locality to the middle or upper Río Atrato and making Cassin's name a synonym of Celeus l. loricatus (Reichenbach), to which race the specimen in question belongs. This unfortunate circumstance has been brought to light by Meyer de Schauensee (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 99: 115, 1947), who definitely restricted the type locality to Turbo and validated Cassin's name for the coastal race. In this case, the two females in Washington and Philadelphia continue to be cotypes of Celeus l. mentalis.
Genus MICROPTERNUS Blyth

Micropternus brachyurus williamsoni Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (1) : 107, January 22, 1918.

Micropternus phaiocps celaenephis Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 6, October 26, 1912.

Genus PICUS Linnaeus

Picus vittatus eurous Deignan

Gecinus Weberi A. Müller
Ornis der Insel Salanga, p. 69, 1882.

Picus canus jessoensis Stejneger
91538. Adult male. Sapporo, Hokkaido Island, Japan. October 14, 1882. Collected by Thomas W. Blakiston. Original number 3125. Received from Pierre L. Jouy, in whose collection it was No. 987.

Picus canus perpallidus Stejneger

This form was based upon a series of 20 cotypes (ten adult males, nine adult females, and one immature male). Hargitt (Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum 13: 50, 1890) asserts that a male and a female in London are the types, but the birds here listed have, of course, an exactly equivalent claim to typeship.

Picus canus jessoensis Stejneger

This is the first record of this species in the British Museum.

**Gecinus canus griseoviridis** Clark


**Chrysophlegma flavinucha lylei** Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (1): 110, January 22, 1918.


**Cirropicus chlorolophus conjunctus** Riley


**Callopholus mineatus perlutus** Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (1): 110, January 22, 1918.


**Genus DINOPIUM** Rafinesque

**Dinopium shorii anguste** [sic] Ripley

*—Dinopium shorii angustum* Ripley, *fide* Deignan (MS.).


**Dinopium raveni** Riley


Genus GECINULUS Blyth

Gecinulus grantia poilanci Deignan


Genus MEIGLYPTES Swainson

Meiglyptes grammithorax microterus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 6, October 26, 1912.


Meiglyptes fuscus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 132, "pl. xxxvi, fig. 1," 1843.


Meiglyptes tukki azaleus Oberholser


Meiglyptes tukki percnerpes Oberholser


Meiglyptes tukki calceuticus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7): 6, October 26, 1912.


Meiglyptes tukki hylodromus Oberholser


**Genus MULLERIPICUS** Bonaparte

*Mulleripicus pulverulentus mohun* Ripley


*Mulleripicus pulverulentus celadinus* Deignan


**Genus DRYOCOPUS** Boie

*Dryocopus martius silvifragus* Riley


*Thriponax parvus* Richmond


*Thriponax javensis büttikoferi* Richmond


*Phleotomus pileatus floridanus* Ridgway


Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi Ridgway


This name was belatedly given to "the Californian form" of *M. formicivorus*, described in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, History of N.A. Birds 2: 561, 566, 1874. Since no individual specimens were there mentioned, it follows that all Californian examples of either sex in the collection in 1874 should have equivalent status as cotypes.

In 1910 (A.O.U., Checklist of North American birds, ed. 3, p. 193), the type locality was restricted to Petaluma, California. From the point of view adopted for this study, all specimens of the original series from Petaluma would continue to be cotypes. There were three of these, of which but one is now in the collection. No. 5496, a female, cannot be traced, while No. 5497, a male, was sent to Verreaux in 1858 and thus needs no further consideration.

*Melanerpes formicivorus*, var. *angustifrons* Baird

_in* Cooper, Geol. Surv. California, Orn. 1: 405 (not earlier than October) 1870.


For his description, Baird had a series of at least eight specimens, of which four, Nos. 25968-25971, are entered into the museum register (in Cassin's hand) simply as from Cape San Lucas. These four were taken away by Cassin (two of them "to be returned"), but none is now in the collection; they are perhaps to be found in the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia.

*Melanerpes formicivorus*, var. *striatipectus* Ridgway


Ridgway based this form upon an undisclosed number of specimens from "Middle America, south of Orizaba and Mirador." At some time after 1910 the late Charles W. Richmond inferentially restricted the type locality to Birris, Costa Rica, by labeling as the type No. 39798, and his action was to be made official by Ridgway himself in his Birds of North and Middle America (6: 111, 1914). No. 39798 can be, however, no more than a lectotype, since it can be shown that Ridgway had before him in 1874 not less than eight specimens from Costa Rica, and of these not less than three from Birris. Indeed, Richmond’s choice seems to have been quite capricious, since Ridgway’s diagnosis relied more upon characters of the female than of the male.

Accepting Birris as type locality, we must have not fewer than three co-types, of which only one is now in the collection. No. 39800, a male taken on May 15, 1865, was sent on February 23, 1887, to Robert Collett and may still exist in the museum at Oslo; No. 39799, a female of the same date, seems to have disappeared from Washington without trace.

Centurus uropygialis Baird


12324. Adult male. "Camp 121"—a point (at about lat. 34°17' N.) on the Williams River a few miles below the union of the Big Sandy and Santa Maria Rivers to form the Williams, Yuma or Mohave County, Arizona (not New Mexico). February 13, 1854. Collected by Caleb B. R. Kennerly and H. Baldwin Möllhausen. Original number 99.

Pacific Railroad Survey, Line of the 35th Parallel.

There were two specimens in the original series; the second, No. 11762 (original number 171), cannot now be found. It was collected on February 16, 1854, at "Camp 123"; its other data are as for No. 12324.

No. 12324 has been discussed in detail by Van Rossem, Condor 44: 22, 1942.

Centurus uropygialis brewsteri Ridgway


151827. Adult male. Santiago (at about lat. 23°28' N.), State of Baja California, México. November 25 (not 22), 1887. Collected by Martin
A. Frazar. Received from William Brewster (in whose collection it was No. 17342).

Melanerpes frontalis Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 257, July 1900.


Melanerpes dubius veracruzis Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 259, July 1900.


Centurus leei Ridgway


Melanerpes sanctacruzi fumosus Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 258, July 1900.


Centurus sanctacruzi pauper Ridgway

Centurus chrysogenys flavinuchus Ridgway

Centurus nyeanus Ridgway
Auk 3 (3): 336, July 1886.
107996. Adult male. Watlings Island, Bahama Islands. March 5, 1886. Collected by Willard Nye. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Centurus blakei Ridgway
Auk 3 (3): 337, July 1886.

Centurus rubriventris pygmaeus Ridgway
=Melanerpes pygmaeus pygmaeus (Ridgway), fide Deignan (ms.).

Centurus rubricapillus subfuscusculus Wetmore
=Melanerpes rubricapillus subfuscusculus (Wetmore), fide Deignan (ms.).

[Melanerpes subelegans] neglectus Richmond
147081. Adult female. “Bogotá,” Colombia. Entered into the museum register on June 1, 1867. Received from Allen A. Burton.
Genus *PHYRAPICUS* Baird

*Sphyrapicus varius appalachiensis* Ganier  
457395. Adult male. Stratton Gap (at elev. 4350 feet), Unicoi Mountains, Monroe County, Tennessee. June 21, 1946. Collected by Albert F. Ganier. Received from Albert F. Ganier, in whose private collection it was No. 1426.

*Picus williamsoni* Newberry  


Newberry gave no verbal description of his bird, but the colored figure serves to validate the name. The first proper diagnosis was given by Baird (Rep. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9: 105, 1858); if it should ever be shown that Newberry's plate 34 was antedated by Baird's description, the name must of course be accredited to Baird.

Genus *VENILIORNIS* Bonaparte

*Veniliornis kirkii darienensis* Ridgway  


Genus *DENDROCOPOS* Koch

*Dendrocopos purus* Stejneger  


Although Dybowskii’s name ostensibly appeared in 1883, it is by no means certain that Stejneger’s purus, published during January 1884, had not in fact appeared earlier. The first outside reference to kamtschaticus I have found is Menzbier’s in the Ibis for July 1884 (where it is spelled kamtschaticus kensis). Since, however, it is perhaps not possible to ascertain which name has true priority, it seems advisable to follow Hartert in accepting the date of kamtschaticus at face value.

**Dryobates leucotos ussurianus** Clark


D[ _endrodromas_] leuconotus clarki Buturlin


_Dendrocolus leucotos ussuriensis_ (Buturlin). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 6: 190, 1943.


D[ _endrodromas_] leuconotus clarki Buturlin is a wholly unnecessary renaming of _Dryobates leucotos ussurianus_ Clark, with the same type specimen. Buturlin had the erroneous impression that Clark’s name was invalidated by his own _Dendrocolus leuconotus ussurienis_, 1907.

**Dryobates leucotos coreensis** Clark


_Dendrocolus leucotos sinicus_ (Buturlin). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 6: 190, 191, 1943.


**Dryobates subcirris** Stejneger


**Dryobates namiyai** Stejneger


370446. Adult male. “Yamato”=Nara Prefecture, Honshu Island, Japan. September 1876. Collected by Henry J. S. Pryer. Received from the Tokyo Educational Museum, where it was No. 178.

A ms. note by Richmond reads “Plate was publ. July 8, 1885!” I have so far been quite unable to discover the source of Richmond’s information,
which was presumably well founded. If the name appeared on the original edition of the plate, and it was distributed, as is implied by Richmond’s remark, the name must of course date from July 8, 1885, rather than from the date of publication of the verbal description.

This specimen owes its continued existence to a curious mischance. It was lent to Stejneger in 1885 (obviously prior to July 8), and had affixed a red type label, on which Stejneger had crossed out the words “United States National Museum” and “Smithsonian Institution,” but had written “Tokio Ed. Mus. 173.” Through oversight, the bird was never returned, and was only entered into our register on January 12, 1942, when it was turned up among our own type specimens.

**Dendrocopos immaculatus** Stejneger


==*Dendrocopos minor immaculatus* Stejneger. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 6: 197, 1948.


**Yungipicus kizuki wilderi** Kuroda


**Yungipicus moluccensis tantulus** Riley


181846. Adult male. Tenggarong, on the Mahakam (Kutai) River (at about lat. 0°24' S., long. 116°58' E.), Borneo. June 21, 1912. Collected by Harry C. Raven. Original number 53.

**Yungipicus siasiensis** Mearns


**Picus martini** Audubon

Birds of America [folio] 4: pl. 417, fig. 1, 2, 1838.

**Picus rubricapillus** Nuttall


*Picus rubricapillus* Nuttall is a mere renaming of *Picus martini* Audubon, with the same type specimens.

*Picus phillipsi* Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 4: pl. 417, fig. 5, 6, 1838.


*Dryobates picoideus* Osgood

North American Fauna 21: 19, 44, September 26, 1901.


*Dryobates villosus orius* Oberholser


*Dryobates villosus leucothorectis* Oberholser


Dryobates villosus icastus Oberholser
  =Dendrocopos villosus icastus (Oberholser). See Van Rossem, Occas.
  Original number 5704. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
  Service.

Dryobates villosus intermedius Nelson
  Auk 17 (3): 259, July 1900.
  =Dendrocopos villosus intermedius (Nelson). See Peters, Checklist of
  birds of the world 6: 209, 1948.
154901. Adult male. Villar, State of San Luis Potosí, México. Sep-
 tember 22, 1892. Collected by Edward W. Nelson. Original number
  367. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Dryobates villosus enissomensus Oberholser
  =Dendrocopos villosus jardinii (Malherbe). See Peters, Checklist of
  birds of the world 6: 209, 1948.
185785. Adult male. Omilteme, State of Guerrero, México. May 25,
  1903. Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Goldman. Original
  number 10036. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Dryobates villosus hylobatus Oberholser
  =Dendrocopos villosus jardinii (Malherbe). See Peters, Checklist of
  birds of the world 6: 209, 1948.
154895. Adult female. Huitzilac, State of Morelos, México. January 1,
  1893. Collected by Edward W. Nelson. Original number 661. Re-
  ceived from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Dryobates sanctorum Nelson
  Auk 14 (1): 50, January 1897.
  =Dendrocopos villosus sanctorum (Nelson). See Peters, Checklist of
  birds of the world 6: 209, 1948.
154389. Adult male. Todos Santos, Department of Huehuetenango,
  Guatemala. December 30, 1895. Collected by Edward W. Nelson and
  Edward A. Goldman. Original number 3321. Received from the U.S.
  Fish and Wildlife Service.

Dryobates pubescens nelsoni Oberholser
  =Dendrocopos pubescens nelsoni (Oberholser). See Peters, Checklist
  of birds of the world 6: 210, 1948.
75654. Adult male. Nulato, Nulato District (on the Yukon River east
  of Norton Sound), Alaska. January 1878. Collected by Edward W.
  Nelson. Original number 570.
Dryobates borealis hylonomus Wetmore

Picus Nuttallii [sic] Gambel
=Dendrocosops nuttallii (Gambel). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 6: 211, 1948.

Dryobates scalaris cactophilus Oberholser

Dryobates scalaris eremicus Oberholser

Picus lucasanus Xántus
12941. Adult female. Cape San Lucas, State of Baja California, México. April 1859. Collected by John Xántus. Original number 65. A fourth cotype, a female, No. 12940, was sent in December 1885 to Francisco Ferrari-Pérez.
[P(icus). scalaris] var. graysoni Baird


58224. Adult male. Tres Marías Islands, eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Nayarit, México. Entered into the museum register on July 12, 1869. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 79.

No. 37351 bears a red type label, on which the name has been inscribed by Ridgway's hand, but as in the case of _D. s. sinaloensis_, all adult males of the original series must be considered cotypes.

In addition to those listed above, the register indicates that there may have been a third, No. 37349; this specimen has vanished without trace, unless, as seems probable from the identity of all data, No. 58224 is the same specimen reentered five years later.

D[ryobates]. scalaris sinaloensis Ridgway


No. 58225 now bears a red type label, on which the name has been inscribed by Ridgway's hand; reference to the first description shows, however, that all _adult males_ of the original series must be considered cotypes.

Dryobates scalaris agnus Oberholser


Dryobates scalaris centrophilus Oberholser


Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Goldman. Original number 3793. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Dryobates scalaris azelus** Oberholser


**Dryobates scalaris symplectus** Oberholser


187546. Adult male. Mouth of the Nueces River, Nueces or San Patricio County, Texas. November 21, 1891. Collected by William Lloyd. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Dryobates scalaris ridgwayi** Oberholser


**Dryobates scalaris percus** Oberholser


**Dryobates arizonae fraterculus** Ridgway


**Dyctiopicus mixtus malleator** Wetmore


Genus PICOIDES Lacépède

Picoides albidior Stejneger


The name Picoides albidior Stejneger first appeared in 1885 (U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 29: 321) as a new name for Picus tridactylus of Kittlitz, not Linnaeus, and for Picoides crissoleucus "Brandt" Taczanowski, not Reichenbach. Stejneger had at the time never seen a Kamchatkan example of this woodpecker; the types of his new name were therefore the five Kamchatkan males discussed by Taczanowski and whatever Kamchatkan specimens may have been described by Kittlitz; (original citation not seen by me).

In 1886 Stejneger obtained a specimen of his own, and in 1889 published a "brief formal diagnosis" of Picoides albidior based upon this specimen. No. 110000 is thus the holotype of the name Picoides albidior Stejneger, 1889, but has no connection with Picoides albidior Stejneger, 1885. Indeed, despite the fact that Stejneger in 1889 referred to his bird as the type, No. 110000 is, from my point of view, simply a toptype which served as the basis for a superfluous description.

Although Stejneger, in 1885, gave no description of the Kamchatkan race, he referred distinctly to Taczanowski's paper, where a sufficiently complete diagnosis is to be found. The original citation for this form should therefore read:


[Picoides Americanus] var. fasciatus Baird

in Cooper, Geol. Surv. California, Orn. 1: 385 (not earlier than October), 1870.


Picoides tridactylus alascensis Nelson
Auk 1 (2): 165, April 1884.


This form was originally described as from “Alaska and northern British America,” but no specimens were definitely mentioned.

Since the name given was alascensis, the types must be chosen from the Alaskan section of Nelson’s series, and preferably from among specimens in his own collection. This will immediately remove from consideration the locality Nulato, given by Ridgway (op. cit., p. 296), since the species was collected there only by Turner. In any case, the type locality had already been inferentially restricted to Fort Reliance and a type specimen selected prior to Bangs’s revision of the group (Auk 17: 132, 1900).

Nelson, in Birds of Alaska ([Arctic Series of Publications, Signal Service U.S. Army 3], p. 160, 1887), listed by original numbers six specimens from Fort Yukon and Fort Reliance. Presumably, although these six represented but a small proportion of his entire series, the type should have been selected from among them. The bird set aside by Richmond (No. 78615) is not there listed however; on the other hand, of the six only one can now be found in the collection (and that an example from Fort Yukon).

Accepting Fort Reliance, Alaska (not Mackenzie, as believed by Bangs), as the restricted type locality, I have listed as cotypes all Nelson’s birds from that place still in the museum.

Picoides dorsalis Baird


Picus (Apternus) arcticus Swainson
in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana 2 (The Birds): 313, pl. 57, February 1832.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


7973. Adult male. "Hudson's Bay"—On the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Athabaska River (at lat. 57° N.), Province of Alberta, Canada. 1826 or 1827. Collected by Thomas Drummond (see Richardson, in Swainson and Richardson op. cit., Introduction, p. xv). Original number 84. Received from John Gould.

The female cotype, No. 7974 (original number 84A, but with all other data the same as for No. 7973), was sent to Oberlin College on March 21, 1888. Dr. Lynds Jones has informed me, in a letter dated March 22, 1942, that this specimen was destroyed long ago.

Genus CHRYSOCOLAPTES Blyth

Chrysocolaptes festivus tantus Ripley
375928. Adult female. Embilipitiya (about lat. 6°21' N., long. 80°51' E.), Southern Province, Ceylon. February 11, 1944. Collected by E. C. Fernando. Original number 105.

Genus PHLOEOCEASTES Cabanis

Scapaneus guatemalensis nelsoni Ridgway

Genus CAMPEPHILUS G. R. Gray

Campephilus Bairdii Cassin
=Campephilus principalis bairdii Cassin. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 83, 1945.
23571. Adult female. Same data as No. 23570.
In the original description, Cassin referred to specimens in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, presented by Richard C. Taylor, but only one (No. 19610) seems now to exist there. It is, of course, a cotype.
Order PASSERIFORMES: Perching Birds

Family EURYLAIMIDAE: Broadbills

Genus CALYPTOMENA Raffles

Calyptomena viridis gloriosa Deignan

Genus PSARISOMUS Swainson

Psaromus dalhousiae cyanicauda Riley

Psaromus dalhousiae divinus Deignan

Genus SERILOPHUS Swainson

Serilophus lunatus aphobus Deignan

Genus EURYLAIMUS Horsfield

Eurylaimus javanicus friedmanni Deignan

Eurylaimus ochromalus meciistus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 8, Oct. 26, 1912.
Genus CORYDON Lesson

Corydon sumatranus ardescens Deignan

Corydon sumatranus khmerensis Deignan

Corydon sumatranus morator Deignan

Corydon sumatranus pallescens Deignan
=Corydon sumatranus sumatranus (Raffles), fide Deignan MS.
210611. Adult male. Semangko Pass (elev. 2,500-4,500 feet), Selangor-Pahang Boundary, Malaya. February 23, 1908. Collected by collectors for the Selangor State Museum. Received from the Selangor State Museum (where it was No. 630/08).

Family DENDROCOLAPTIDAE: Wood-hewers

Genus DENDROCINCLA G. R. Gray

Dendrocincla ridgwayi Oberholser
=Dendrocincla fuliginosa ridgwayi Oberholser. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 14, 1951.

Dendrocincla meruloides aphanta Oberholser
Dendrocincla rufo-olivacea Ridgway

==Dendrocincla fuliginosa rufo-olivacea Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 15, 1951.


Dendrocincla enalincia Oberholser

==Dendrocincla fuliginosa turdina (Lichtenstein). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 15, 1951.

177707. Adult (sex not indicated). Baurú (on the Rio Feio), State of São Paulo, Brazil. 1901. Collected by Ernesto Garbe. Received from the Museu Paulista, São Paulo, where it was No. 1995.

Dendrocincla anabatina typila Oberholser


Dendrocincla castanoptera Ridgway

==Dendrocincla merula castanoptera Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 17, 1951.


Dendrocincla homochroa aecedesta Oberholser

62043. Adult (sex not indicated; not male). Volcán de Chiriquí, Department of Chiriquí, Panamá. Entered into the museum register on November 10, 1872. Collected by Enrique Arcé. Original number 3880. Received from Osbert Salvin.

Genus DECONYCHURA Cherrie

Deconychura typica Cherrie

==Deconychura longicauda typica Cherrie. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 18, 1951.

119943. Adult female. Pozo Azul de Pirris (a region of heavy forest on the Río Grande de Pirris, about ten miles from the Pacific Ocean),
Province of San José, Costa Rica. September 9 (not 7), 1889. Collected by José C. Zeledón. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 3320.

*Genus SITTASOMUS* Swainson

*Sittasomus sylvioides jaliscensis* Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 264, July 1900.
—*Sittasomus griseicapillus jaliscensis* Nelson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 19, 1951.

*Sittasomus aequatorialis* Ridgway
—*Sittasomus griseicapillus aequatorialis* Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 20, 1951.

*Genus GLYPHORYNCHUS* zu Wied

*Glyphorynchus pectoralis* Sclater and Salvin
—*Glyphorynchus spirurus pectoralis* Sclater and Salvin. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 22, 1951.

Two other cotypes, with similar data, are in the collection of the British Museum (see Sclater, Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum 15: 125, 1890). The second specimen there listed is probably the type also of *Glyphorynchus major* Sclater, 1862.

*Genus XIPHOCOLAPTES* Lesson

*Xiphocolaptes emigrans omiltemensis* Nelson
—*Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus omiltemensis* Nelson. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 27, 1951.
Xiphocolaptes sclateri Ridgway
≡Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus sclateri Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 27, 1951.

Xiphocolaptes emigrans costaricensis Ridgway
≡Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus costaricensis Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 27, 1951.

X[iphocolaptes]. saturatus Ridgway
101237. Adult (sex not indicated). “Guayaquil, Ecuador,” error—“the interior of Ecuador” (fide Jones, in epist. November 11, 1884). Entered into the museum register on January 5, 1885. Received from William H. Jones, who acquired it, with other birds, from “Mr. Cartwright Agt. P.S.N. Co. Guayaquil as a gift” (in epist. cit.).

Xiphocolaptes argentinus Ridgway
X[iphocolaptes]. albicollis argentinus Ridgway
14726. Adult (sex not indicated). “Buenos Aires,” Argentina. Not later than September 13, 1841. Received from the National Institute, which acquired it from John K. Townsend.
Ridgway’s X. a. argentinus is a mere substitute name for X. argentinus.

Genus DENDROCOLAPTES Hermann

Dendrocolaptes certhia hyleorus Wetmore
Auk 59 (2): 265, April 10, 1942.

Dendrocolaptes obsoletus Ridgway
Dendrocolaptes certhia ridgwayi Hellmayr

=Dendrocolaptes certhia ridgwayi Hellmayr, but see Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Nov. 753: 2–4, 1934.


Dendrocolaptes certhia ridgwayi is a new name for Dendrocolaptes obsoletus Ridgway, not D. obsoletus Lichtenstein, 1820, and has the same type specimen. Hellmayr (Catalogue of Birds of the Americas 4: 259, 1925) synonymized his name with Dendrocolaptes certhia concolor von Pelzeln, but Zimmer (loc. cit.) has shown that specimens from the vicinity of Diamantina are in fact D. c. concolor × medius. Thus, while the intergradient population is perhaps unworthy of a special designation, yet for convenience it may be known by Hellmayr’s name.

Dendrocolaptes validus costaricensis Ridgway

=Dendroplex picumnus costaricensis Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 34, 1951.


Carriker (loc. cit.) gives the type locality as “Lagunaria,” but all of Basulto’s original labels distinctly spell the word as I have done above.

Genus XIPHORHYNCHUS Swainson

Dendroplex picus dugandi Wetmore and Phelps

=Xiphorhynchus picus dugandi (Wetmore and Phelps). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 37, 1951.


Dendroplex picus choica Wetmore and Phelps

=Xiphorhynchus picus choica (Wetmore and Phelps). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 37, 1951.

Dendroplex longirostris Richmond


=Xiphorhynchus picus longirostris (Richmond). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 37, 1951.


Dendroplex picirostris phalara Wetmore


=Xiphorhynchus picus phalara (Wetmore). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 37, 1951.


D[endrocolaptes]. Chunchotambo von Tschudi


41918. Adult (sex not indicated). "Gebiete des Stammes der Chunchos"


This form was described from an unstated number of specimens. Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 4: 312, 1925) claims to have examined the type in Neuchâtel, but the Washington example is an equivalent cotype.

Dendrorhnis fraterculus Ridgway


Dendrorhnis lawrencei costaricensis Ridgway


=Xiphorhynchus guttatus costaricensis (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 42, 1951.


Dendrorhnis lawrencei Ridgway


Dendronis mentalis "Baird, ms." Lawrence

—Xiphorhynchus flagiaster mentalis (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 44, 1951.


Dendronis flagiaster megarhynchus Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 265, July 1900.


Xiphorhynchus flagiaster saltuarius Wetmore
Auk 59 (2): 266, April 10, 1942.


Xiphorhynchus flagiaster yucatanensis Ridgway


Dendronis striatugarialis Richmond

—Xiphorhynchus striatugarialis (Richmond). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 45, 1951.


Dendronis punctigula "Ridgw. ms." Selater
Ibis (6) 1 (3): 352 (footnote), July 1889.

Dendronis punctigula Ridgway

—Xiphorhynchus erythropygius punctigula (Selater). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 46, 1951.


By an accident of publication, Ridgway's name must be accredited to Selater, who had before him the former's intended type specimen, sent to
London for examination. It is necessary, however, to turn to Ridgway's own formal description to find the data for the type.

**Xiphorhynchus punctigula insolitus** Ridgway


= **Xiphorhynchus erythropygius insolitus** Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 46, 1951.


**Xiphorhynchus triangularis hylodromus** Wetmore

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 98 (4) : 2, March 10, 1939.


**Genus LEPIDOCOLAPTES** Reichenbach

**Picolaptes compressus insignis** Nelson

Auk 14(1) : 54, January 1897.


**Picolaptes gracilis** Ridgway


**Picolaptes affinis neglectus** Ridgway


= **Lepidocolaptes affinis neglectus** (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 51, 1951.


**Picolaptes tenuirostris apothetus** Oberholser


Type Specimens of Birds

Genus Campylorhamphus Bertoni

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris major Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 6: 269 (footnote d), November 29, 1911.
32819. Adult male. Brazil. Entered into the museum register in March 1864. Received from the Maison Verreaux.

Family Furnariidae: Ovenbirds

Genus Geositta Swainson

Geositta longipennis Ridgway
116173. Adult male (not female). Elizabeth Island (not Point), in the Straits of Magellan north by east of Magallanes, Territory of Magallanes, Chile. January 20, 1888. Collected by naturalists of the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

116224. Immature (not adult) female. Gregory Bay (at about lat. 52°38' S., long. 70°12' W.), Territory of Magallanes, Chile. January 19, 1888. Collected by naturalists of the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Genus Upucerthia Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire

Upucerthia propinqua Ridgway
116224. Immature (not adult) female. Gregory Bay (at about lat. 52°38' S., long. 70°12' W.), Territory of Magallanes, Chile. January 18, 1888. Collected by naturalists of the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Genus Eremobius Gould

Henicornis wallisi W. E. D. Scott

The barbarous word "Eke" (on the original label) or "Aike" (on the map accompanying the official reports of the Expedition) seems to mean a campsite. The locality "Arroyo Eke" is nowhere mentioned in the reports, but the whole of the period from May 3 to June 29, 1898, was spent by Hatcher and Colburn at "a number of springs near a fine meadow, which . . . lay a short distance to the west of Swan Lake" (see Hatcher, Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia 1 [Narrative and Geography]: 188–190, 1903). Swan Lake is a small body of water fed by Spring Creek, a stream flowing eastward from the eastern base of Mount Belgrano. The provenience of the type specimen thus seems to be along Spring Creek, just west of its debouchment into Swan Lake.

Genus LEPTASTHENURA Reichenbach

Leptasthenura montivagans Riley


Leptasthenura andicola peruviana Chapman


Leptasthenura xenothorax Chapman
Amer. Mus. Nov. 18: 8, September 22, 1921.


Genus SYNALLAXIS Vieillot

Synallaxis spixi notius Oberholser


55783. Adult male. Conchitas (a station of the Ferrocarril del Sud, which, on December 28, 1930, was officially renamed Estación Hudson), near

**Synallaxis hypospodia** Sclater


90572. Adult (sex not indicated). Near Bahia=São Salvador, State of Bahia, Brazil. Collected by — Wucherer. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederick DuC. Godman, of whose private collection it formed a part.

Sclater based this form upon an unstated number of cotypes in the Sclater and Salvin-Godman Collections, and made definite reference only to Wucherer-taken skins from the neighborhood of Bahia. In 1890 (Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum 15: 45), he claimed that a specimen formerly in his own collection, with provenience simply “Brazil” and name of collector unknown, was the type. If any one specimen is to be considered the type, it must obviously be selected from among the three adult skins, a, b, and c, of the Salvin-Godman Collection and our No. 90572, which alone have the requisite data; all, however, are in fact equivalent cotypes.

**Synallaxis albescens hypoleuca** Ridgway


**Synallaxis nigrifumosa** Lawrence


As a result of faulty pagination, Lawrence’s original description appears on p. 181 of the separates!

**Synallaxis albilora** von Pelzeln


At the first description, von Pelzeln says: “Von Cuyaba in mehreren Exemplaren gesammelt.” At least one cotype, formerly part of the Sclater Collection, is now in the British Museum; the others are presumably still preserved at Vienna.
Genus CRANIOLEUCA Reichenbach

Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula Zimmer

Cranioleuca vulpina dissita Wetmore

Genus ASTHENES Reichenbach

Siptornis urubambensis Chapman


Genus PHACELLODOMUS Reichenbach

Phacellodomus inornatus Ridgway


Genus XENERPESTES von Berlepsch

Xenerpestes minlosi umbraticus Wetmore

Genus MARGARORNIS Reichenbach

Margarornis bellulus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 12, September 12, 1912.
238070. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 4,500 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. May 1, 1912. Col-
lected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15636. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Margarornis rubiginosa** Lawrence


==Margarornis rubiginosus rubiginosus** Lawrence. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 117, 1951.


The immature cotype, No. 33385, has vanished from our collection, and its present whereabouts is unknown.

**Genus PREMNOPLEX** Cherrie

**Premnoplex brunnescens mnionophilus** Wetmore

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 117 (2) : 6, September 25, 1951.


**Genus PSEUDOCOLAPTES** Reichenbach

**Pseudocolaptes lawrencii** “(Ridgway, ms.)” Ridgway


75329. Adult male. La Palma de San José, Province of San José, Costa Rica. September 19, 1875. Collected by José C. Zeledón. Received from José C. Zeledón, in whose private collection it was No. 744.

75330. Immature male. La Palma de San José, Province of San José, Costa Rica. September 19, 1875. Collected by José C. Zeledón. Received from José C. Zeledón, in whose private collection it was No. 746.

**Pseudocolaptes boissoneautii oberholseri** Cory

Auk 36(2): 275, April 8, 1919.


30945. Adult (sex not indicated; not male). “Quito,” Ecuador. Entered into the museum register on December 18, 1863. Received from Charles R. Buckalew.

**Genus BERLEPSCHIIA** Ridgway

**Picolaptes rikeri** Ridgway


*Genus HYLOCTISTES* Ridgway

**Philydor virgatus** Lawrence


*Genus SYNDACTYLA* Reichenbach

**Xenicopsis percnopterus** Oberholser


177706. Adult male. Alto da Serra, State of São Paulo, Brazil. August 12 (not 8), 1899. Collected by J. Lima. Received from the Museu Paulista, São Paulo, where it was No. 387.

**Anabazenops acritus** Oberholser


**Anabazenops lineatus** Lawrence

=*Syndactyla subalaris lineata* (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 125, 1951.


*Genus ANABACERTHIA* Lafresnaye

**Anabates. montanus** von Tschudi


While Hellmayr (op. cit.) claims to have examined the type in the Neuchâtel Museum, the example in question can be only a cotype. Still others may be in existence, although Friedmann and Deignan (Zoologica 27: 51, 1942) erred in attributing to the British Museum Collection the specimen discussed by Selater (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 86, 1871), who was writing in fact of our own No. 41923.

*Genus PHILYDOR* von Spix

**Philydor hylobius** Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.


**Automolus rufescens** Lawrence


=*Philydor rufus panyerythus* Selater. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 131, 1951.


*Genus AUTOMOLUS* Reichenbach

**Automolus leucophthalmus lammi** Zimmer


**Automolus pectoralis** Nelson

Auk 14(1): 54, January 1897.

=*Automolus rubiginosus guerrerensis* Salvin and Godman. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 4: 216, 1925.


**Automolus cervinigularis hypophaeus** Ridgway


=*Automolus ochrolaenmus hypophaeus* Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 133, 1951.

A[nabates]. ochrolaenius von Tschudi


Hellmayr (op. cit.) claims to have examined the type in the Neuchâtel Museum, and at least one other cotype, originally part of the Sclater Collection, is now in the British Museum.

Genus THRIPADECTES Sclater

Philydor rufobrunneus Lawrence


==Thripadectes rufobrunneus (Lawrence). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 142, 1951.


Lawrence (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 9: 106, 1863) made reference to a specimen of this form taken by Julián Carmiol at Barranca. The example in question, No. 34770, bears, in Lawrence’s hand, the word “Type,” just as does No. 33389, and von Berlepsch (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 11: 565, 1888) accordingly speaks of No. 34770 as the type. Since, however, at the original description of rufobrunneus von Frantzius alone is mentioned as collector, it is very doubtful whether Carmiol’s bird may be considered even a paratype.

Genus SCLERURUS Swainson

Sclerurus canigularis Ridgway


115038. Adult male. Turrialba, Province of Cartago, Costa Rica. August 1886. Collected by Juan J. Cooper. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 2014.
Sclerurus guatemalensis ennosiphyllus Wetmore
392775. Adult female. Volador (25 miles west of Simiti), elevation
2,600 feet, State of Bolivar, Colombia. May 27, 1947. Collected by
Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 11123.

Genus LOCHMIAS Swainson

Lochmis nematura nelsoni Aldrich
233033. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elevation 4,500 feet), near the
head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. May 1, 1912.
Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15635. Received
from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Family FORMICARIIDAE: Ant-thrushes

Genus CYMBILAIMUS G. R. Gray

Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus Ridgway
=Cymbilaimus lineatus fasciatus (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of
birds of the world 7: 154, 1951.
June 4, 1864. Collected by Julián Carmiol.
53807. Adult female. Panamá. 1862? Collected by James McLean-
nan.
64770. Adult female. Sipurio, “Talamanca,” Costa Rica or Panamá
(contested territory). April 22, 1873. Collected by José C. Zeledón.
Original number 340. Received from William M. Gabb.
91252. Adult female. Hacienda “Los Sábalos” (on the Río San Juan,
about 30 miles from the east shore of Lake Nicaragua), Department
of Chontales, Nicaragua. May 5, 1883. Collected by Charles C.
Nutting. Original number 856.
The late Charles W. Richmond set aside as the type a male, No. 91251,
from “Los Sábalos.” A careful reading of Ridgway’s unsatisfactory origi-
nal description will show that fasciatus was separated only because four
Central American females seemed to differ from one Cayenne female, and
that the type must therefore be a female. But by the rules adopted for
this study, all of the four northern females seen by Cayenne are considered
cotypes; the one Nicaraguan specimen is in addition an exact toptotype as a
result of subsequent restriction of type locality.

Genus TARABA Lesson

Thamnophilus Hollandi Lawrence
1865.


As a result of faulty pagination, Lawrence's original description appears on p. 181 of the separates!

**Thamnophilus albiecrissus** Ridgway


85497. Adult male. "Trinidad?" Entered into the museum register on November 7, 1881. Purchased from J. M. Southwick and F. T. Jencks, of Providence, R.I.

**Genus SAKESPHORUS** Chubb

**Thamnophilus trinitatis** Ridgway


=**Sakesphorus canadensis trinitatis** (Ridgway). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 160, 1951.

32848. Adult male. Trinidad Island, Caribbean Sea east of the Venezuelan State of Sucre. Entered into the museum register in March 1864. Received from the Maison Verreaux.

**Genus THAMNOPHILUS** Vieillot

**Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis** Ridgway


**Thamnophilus intermedius** Ridgway


=**Thamnophilus doliatus intermedius** Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 163, 1951.


**Thamnophilus doliatus pacificus** Ridgway


210721. Adult male. Chinandega, Department of Chinandega, Nicaragua. 1864. Collected by Fred Hicks. Received from the Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, through Albert Hopkins.
Thamnophilus doliatus eremnus Wetmore

Thamnophilus inornatus Ridgway

Thamnophilus tephrogaster Oberholser
=Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens Vieillot. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 3: 100, 102, 1924.
32846. Adult male. "Bahia," Brazil. Entered into the museum register in March 1864. Received from the Maison Verreaux.

Thamnophilus ochrus Oberholser
=Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens Vieillot. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 3: 100, 102, 1924.

Genus THAMNISTES Sclater and Salvin

Thamnistes anabatinus Sclater and Salvin
At least three other cotypes are in the collection of the British Museum (see Sclater, Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 15: 216, 1890).

Thamnistes anabatinus saturatus Ridgway
Thamnistes anabatinus coronatus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 9, September 27, 1912.

Genus DYSITHAMNUS Cabanis

Dysithamnus mentalis septentrionalis Ridgway
30784. Adult (sex not indicated). Choctum, Department of Alta Vera Paz. 1861. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 1149. Received from Osbert Salvin.

Dysithamnus mentalis suffusus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 10, September 27, 1912.
233043. Adult male. Mount Pirri (on the eastern slope at elev. 4,000 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. May 6, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15676. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Dysithamnus mentalis oberi Ridgway
This specimen was entered into the museum register on September 13, 1878, as No. 74396, but by an oversight no indication of the fact was added to the label; on December 10, 1888, found in the collection without a number attached, it was reentered as No. 115046.

Dysithamnus striaticeps Lawrence

Genus MYRMOTHERULA Sclater

Formicivora schisticolor Lawrence
Hellmayr (loc. cit.) errs in his asseveration that Lawrence’s original description applies to a juvenile male.
As a result of faulty pagination, Lawrence’s diagnosis appears on p. 173 of the separates!
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

Myrmotherula modesta Lawrence


Genus DICHROZONA Ridgway

Dichrozona zononota Ridgway

==Dichrozona cincta zononota Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 200, 1951.


Genus MYRMORCHILUS Ridgway

Myrmorchilus strigilatus suspicax Wetmore


Genus HERPSILOCHMUS Cabanis

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus exigius Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 11, September 27, 1912.


Genus FORMICIVORA Swainson

Drymophila grisea margaritensis Ridgway


Formicivora grisea rufiventris Carriker
Auk 63 (3): 316, July 3, 1936.

Genus MYRMOBORUS Cabanis and Heine

Heterocnemis(?) hypoleuca Ridgway

Genus HYPOCNEMIS Sclater

Hypocnemis flavescens Sclater
207909. Adult male. Marabitanas, on the Rio Negro, State of Amazonas, Brazil. March 16, 1831. Collected by Johann Natterer. Original number 857. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which, probably through Albert K. Fisher, acquired it from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna (where it was No. 15499).

Hypocnemis flavescens is one of a number of birds described in the same paper, by Sclater, after a visit to Vienna, from which he brought back to London for his own collection an example of each of the new forms. In no case is a definite specimen mentioned as the type, but in each description, excepting only that of H. flavescens (probably by oversight), he states that examples are in the Vienna and Sclater Collections. If his descriptions were drawn up from his own single specimens, these alone would be the types, but it is reasonable to believe that diagnoses were in fact based upon the entire Natterer series from the localities named, in which case the Sclater skin now in the British Museum and the Marabitanas birds left behind in Vienna would be equivalent cotypes of H. flavescens. Our No. 207909 came to Washington from Vienna long after the date of Sclater’s description, and is therefore here considered one of the types.

Genus GYMNOCICHLA Sclater

Gymnocichla nudiceps sancta-martae Ridgway
=Gymnocichla nudiceps sanctae-martae Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 228, 1951.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

28163. Adult male. “Santa Marta,” Colombia. Entered into the museum register in April 1863. Received from George N. Lawrence.

Genus MYRMECIZA G. R. Gray

Myrmeciza boucardi panamensis Ridgway


Myrmeciza intermedia Cherrie

Myrmeciza immaculata occidentalis Cherrie
Auk 8 (2): 191, April 1891.
==Myrmeciza exsul occidentalis Cherrie. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 233, 1951.

Myrmelastes cassini Ridgway

Myrmeciza stictoptera Lawrence

Myrmeciza disjuncta Friedmann

Myrmeciza zeledoni Ridgway
=Myrmeciza immaculata zeledoni Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 236, 1951.

Myrmeciza berlepschi Ridgway

Genus FORMICARIUS Boddaert

Formicarius moniliger Sclater
22367. Adult male. México. Entered into the museum register on October 26, 1861. Received from the Maison Verreaux.

This specimen bears the conventional green label of the Maison Verreaux, from which all essential data are missing, but on it appears the word "type." The fact that Sclater referred to both males and females indicates that he examined more than one skin, and No. 22367 could easily be one of the cotypes; its true status, however, must probably remain forever doubtful. The only unquestionable cotype is perhaps the male in the British Museum (ex Sclater Collection), taken by Sallé at Córdoba.

Formicarius umbrosus Ridgway
Formicarius moniliger panamensis Ridgway


Formicarius nigricapillus "Cherrie" Ridgway

="Formicarius nigricapillus nigricapillus" Ridgway. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 242, 1951.
128852. Adult female. Buena Vista, Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. August 16, 1892. Collected by — Castro and — Fernández. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 8234.

Genus CHAMAEZA Vigors

Ch[amaeza]. olivacea von Tschudi

41916. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú=Montaña de Vitoc, Department of Junín (see Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 3: 293, 1924). Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

This bird is possibly only a cotype, but it may be noted that Hellmayr has not claimed to have examined any one of von Tschudi’s original specimens at Neuchâtel.

Chamaeza fulvescens Salvin and Godman
Ibis (4) 6: 79, January 1882.

="Chamaeza campanisona fulvescens" Salvin and Godman. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 244, 1951.

This form was based upon six examples, males and females, from the Merumé Mountains. Three, and possibly four, of the cotypes are said to be in the collection of the British Museum (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 15: 308, 1890).

Genus GYMNOPITIYS Bonaparte

Pithys bicolor olivascens Ridgway


Genus RHEGMATORHINA Ridgway

Rhegmatorhina gymnops Ridgway


Genus HYLOPHYLAX Ridgway

Hypocnenmis lepidonota Sclater and Salvin

=Hylophylax poecilonota lepidonota (Sclater and Salvin). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 252, 1951.

90590. Adult (sex not indicated). Sarayacu (on the Río Bobonaza), Territory of Napo-Pastaza, Ecuador or Peru (contested territory). Prior to February 1880. Collected by Clarence Buckley. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederick DuC. Godman, of whose private collection it once formed part.

This form was based upon an unstated number of specimens, both male and female, from the Salvin-Godman and Sclater collections, but only a single female ("type of the species") reached the collection of the British Museum (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 15: 237, 1890), unless, indeed, adult skin g from "Peru" is Hauxwell’s from "Upper Amazons" of the original description. In any case, our No. 90590 and the female in London, with identical data, are equivalent cotypes.

Genus PHLEGOPSIS Reichenbach

Phlogopsis bowmani “Riker, m.s.” Ridgway


The museum register implies that all of Riker’s skins were collected by himself, but in fact his wife assisted him. The specimens to be accredited to Mrs. Riker may be recognized by the letter “J” at the lower right-hand corner of the original labels.
Type Specimens of Birds 259

Genus PHAENOSTICTUS Ridgway

Phlegopsis saturata Richmond

=Phaenostictus mcleannani saturatus (Richmond). See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 255, 1951.


Genus PITTASOMA Cassin

Pittasoma michleri zeledoni Ridgway


Pittasoma Michleri Cassin


Genus GRALLARICULA Sclater

Grallaricula Costaricensis Lawrence

=Grallaricula flavirostris costaricensis Lawrence. See Peters, Checklist of birds of the world 7: 257, 1951.

41433. Adult male. Barranca, “on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more” (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. October 4 (not April 10), 1865. Collected by Francisco Carmiol.

Grallaricula flavirostris brevis Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 12, September 27, 1912.

238069. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 4,500 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. May 1, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15630. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Genus GRALLARIA Vieillot

Grallaria gigantea lehmanni Wetmore
376732. Adult (sex not indicated). San Marcos (elev. 3,000 meters), near Moscopán (on the eastern side of the Cordillera Central), Department of Cauca, Colombia. November 7, 1941. Collected by F. Carlos Lehmann V. Received from the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad del Cauca, Popayán (where it was No. 3224—?).

Grallaria gigantea Lawrence
35101. Adult (sex not indicated). Ecuador (probably from the eastern slope of the Andes, fide Wetmore, op. cit.). Entered into the museum register on December 27, 1864. Received from John Akhurst, a dealer in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Grallaria ochraceiventris Nelson

Grallaria chthonia Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.

Grallaria rufula saltuensis Wetmore
373673. Adult male. "Between 9,500 and 10,000 feet elevation, south of the south Teta above Airoca, Sierra de Perijá," Department of Magdalena, Colombia. May 4, 1942. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 2611.

Grallaria lizanoi Cherrie
119951. Adult male. Las Trojas de Puntarenas, Province of Puntarenas?, Costa Rica. January 1886. Collected by Anastasio Alfaro. Original number 270? Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 628.
Grallaria. intermedia Ridgway


This form was based upon only two specimens, one from Angostura, the other from "Talamanca"; at the original description, neither was set up as the type, but at some later date Ridgway himself wrote "Grallaria intermedia Ridgw." on a red type label, which was attached to No. 47484 from Angostura. Notwithstanding this decision, still later (Birds of North and Middle America 5: 157, 1911), the type locality is given simply as "Talamanca," thus automatically making No. 64718 the type. The two examples in question are unmistakably of the same race, and are here treated as equivalent cotypes.

Family RHINOCRYPTIDAE: Tapaculos

Genus SCelorhichilus Oberholser

Pteroptochos rubecula nemorivaga Wetmore


116272. Adult male. "Port Otway"—western shore of the Gulf of Tres Montes, an arm of the Gulf of Peñas (not Straits of Magellan), Province of Llanquihue, Chile. February 9–10, 1888. Collected by naturalists of the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Genus SCYTALOPUS Gould

Scytalopus argentifrons Ridgway


121329. Adult male. Volcán de Irazú, Province of Cartago, Costa Rica. April 23, 1891. Collected by Anastasio Alfaro. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 5418.

121330. Immature (sex not indicated). Volcán de Irazú, Province of Cartago, Costa Rica. May 1891. Collected by Anastasio Alfaro. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 5417.
Family COTINGIDAE: Cotingas

Genus COTINGA Brisson

Cotinga ridgwayi "Zeledon ms." Ridgway
Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10: 1, pl. 6, fig. 3, April 25, 1887.
109813. Adult male. Pozo Azul de Pirris (a region of heavy forest on the Río Grande de Pirris, about ten miles from the Pacific Ocean), Province of San José, Costa Rica. September 3, 1886. Collected by José C. Zeledón.

Genus CARPODECTES Salvin

Carpodectes antoniae "Zeledon, ms." Ridgway
Ibis (5) 2 (5): 27, pl. 2, January 1884.
91832. Adult male. Pozo Azul de Pirris (a region of heavy forest on the Río Grande de Pirris, about ten miles from the Pacific Ocean), Province of San José, Costa Rica. May 1883. Collected by Juan Zeledón. Received from José C. Zeledón.

Genus TYRANNULUS Vicillot

Tyrannulus reguloides Ridgway

Genus ACROCHORDOPUS von Berlepsch and Hellmayr

Pogonotriccus ? zeledoni Lawrence

Acrochordopus zeledoni bunites Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.
Genus ATITLA Lesson

Attila cinnamomeus Lawrence

Attila spadiceus pacificus Hellmayr


Both in the register and on the oldest labels, a query has been added (by Baird?) after the word “Mazatlan,” but no reason for his doubt is on record.

Attila spadiceus pacificus Hellmayr is a mere substitute name for A. cinnamomeus Lawrence, not [Muscicapa] cinnamomea Gmelin, 1789, and is based upon the same type specimens.

Attila citropyga salvini Ridgway


Attila mexicanus Nelson


Attila cozumelae Ridgway


Attila citreopyga luteola Ridgway

500936—61——18
64623. Adult male. San José, Province of San José, Costa Rica. 1873 (entered into the museum register on November 4). Collected by José C. Zeledón. Original number 247. Received from William M. Gabb.

**Attila tephrocephala** Ridgway


**Attila viridescens** Ridgway


**Genus RHYTIPTERNA** Reichenbach

**Lipaugus holerythrus** Sclater and Salvin


This form was based upon an unstated number of specimens, one of which, in the collection of the British Museum, ex the Salvin-Godman Collection, is called “Type of the species” (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 14: 357, 1888). It is probable that the five Salvin-taken skins from Guatemala there listed, as well as our No. 20469, are equivalent cotypes.

**Genus LIPAUGUS** Boie

**Lathria fusco-cinerea guayaquilensis** Ridgway


101271. Adult (sex not indicated). “Guayaquil, Ecuador,” error==“the interior of Ecuador” (fide Jones, in epist. of November 11, 1884). Entered into the museum register on January 5, 1885. Received from William H. Jones, who acquired it, with other birds, from “Mr. Cart-right Agt. P.S.N. Co. Guayaquil as a gift” (in epist. cit.).
Lathria unirufa clara Ridgway


Genus PACHYRAMPHUS G. R. Gray

Pachyrhamphus similis Cherrie


Pachyrhamphus ornatus Cherrie


42957 (not 42951). Adult female. Barranca, "on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more" (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. February 26, 1866. Collected by Julián Carmiol.

Pachyrhamphus major uropygialis Nelson


Pachyrhamphus major itzensis Nelson


Genus PLATYPSARIS Sclater

Platypsaris aglaiae gravis Van Rossem

P[latypsaris]. insularis Ridgway

Hadrostomus albiventris Lawrence

Platypsaris aglaiae sumichrasti Nelson
Auk 14 (1): 52, January 1897.

Platypsaris aglaiae yucatanensis Ridgway
Platypsaris aglaiae hypophaeus Ridgway


Platypsaris aglaiae obscurus Ridgway


121331. Adult male. Jiménez, Province of Limón, Costa Rica. February 4, 1891. Collected by Anastasio Alfaro and M. Carranza (not Carranro). Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 5408.

Genus TITYRA Vieillot

Tityra personata griseiceps Ridgway


Tityra semifasciata costaricensis Ridgway


Tityra semifasciata columbiana Ridgway


170410. Adult female. La Concepción, in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Department of Magdalena, Colombia. April 6, 1899. Collected by Wilmot W. Brown, Jr. Received from Outram Bangs.

Genus PYRODERUS G. R. Gray

Pyroderus masoni Ridgway

Auk 3 (3): 333, July 1886.


106051. Adult (sex not indicated). Locality unknown—Perú? Entered into the museum register on November 16, 1885. Transferred from the Department of State, which acquired it from one of the national exhibits (presumably that of Perú) at the World’s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans (1884–1885).

See my remarks under Grammopsittaca lineola maculata Ridgway (p. 125).
Family PIPRIDAE: Manakins

Genus PIPRA Linnaeus

Pipra suavissima Salvin and Godman

Ibis (4) 6 (21): 79, pl. 1, January 1882.


This form was described from "a good series of specimens," both male and female. Five skins from the Merume Mountains, now in the British Museum, are considered "Types of the species" (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 14: 301, 1888), but our examples have an equal claim, as do the three there listed from Bartica Grove, and, possibly, the two Merume specimens derived from the Sclater Collection.

P[ipra]. chloromeros von Tschudi


41924. Adult male. Perú=Valley of Vitoc, Department of Junín (see Hellmayr, loc. cit.). Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

While this specimen may be only a cotype, it should be noted that Hellmayr has not claimed to have examined any one of von Tschudi's original examples at Neuchâtel.

Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi Ridgway


147568. Adult male. Nauta, Department of Loreto, Perú or Ecuador (contested territory). December 8, 1883. Collected by J. (not T.) Hauxwell. Received as part of the Boucard Collection.

Pipra pipra anthracina Ridgway


108278. Adult male. Moravia, Province of Limón, Costa Rica. October 30, 1885. Collected by Juan Cooper. Received from José C. Zeledón.

Pipra comata von Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Ibis (6) 6 (23): 392, July 1894.


This form was based upon four adult and two immature males, from La Gloria (August 1890) and La Carita del Sol (June and August 1891, April 1893); all are cotypes. Stolzmann and Domaniewski (Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici 6: 149, 1927) have made a specimen from La Gloria the lectotype, but I consider their action a mere restriction of type locality.

**Pipra pipra bahiae** Ridgway


*Genus* CORAPIPO Bonaparte

**Corapipo gutturalis carmina* Barnés


*Genus* MANACUS Brisson

**Manacus manacus umbrosus** Friedmann


**Manacus manacus purus** Bangs


120904. Adult male. Santarém, State of Pará, Brazil. May 1883. Collected by — Williams (not Clarence B. Riker). Received from Clarence B. Riker.

**Manacus vitellinus amitinus** Wetmore


*Genus* SCHIFFORNIS Bonaparte

**Scotothorus furvus** Ridgway


Family TYRANNIDAE: Tyrant Flycatchers

Genus AGRIORNIS Gould

Agriornis poliosoma W. E. D. Scott

=Muscisaxicola hatcheri W. E. D. Scott

=Taenioptera pyrope ignea Wetmore


116246. Adult male. Laredo Bay (at the western side of the Straits of Magellan between Elizabeth Island and Punta Arenas, with Cape Negro sheltering it on the Northwest), Territory of Magallanes, Chile. January 20–22, 1888. Collected by naturalists of the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Genus XOLMIS Boie

Muscisaxicola occipitalis Ridgway


See my remarks on this type locality under Henicornis wallisi W. E. D. Scott.

Muscisaxicola garretti W. E. D. Scott

335170. Adult female (not male). "Near Coy Inlet"—near the mouth of the Río Coyle, Territory of Santa Cruz, Argentina. October 21, 1896. Collected by O. A. Peterson. Original number 215. Received from the Princeton Museum of Zoology, where it was No. 7643.

**Saxicola fumifrons** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 90, "pl. xxv, fig. 1," 1848.


14469. Adult (sex not indicated). Near Callao, Perú. July 18—.


Only two examples of this form were entered into the museum register. No. 14360, a cotype, is now No. 75349 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

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**Genus CNEMARCHUS** Ridgway

**Cnemarchus erythropygius orinomus** Wetmore


387513. Adult male. Above Mancancaca (at elev. 11,400–12,000 feet), in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Department of Magdalena, Colombia. February 23, 1946. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 7902.

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**Genus OCHTHOECA** Cabanis

**Ochthoeca rufi-pectoralis rubicundulus** Wetmore


==*Ochthoeca rufi-pectoralis rubicundulus* Wetmore.

373864. Adult male. "Above Airoca, between 9,500 and 10,000 feet elevation south of the south Teta, Sierra de Perijá," Department of Magdalena, Colombia. May 7, 1942. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 2648.

**Ochthoeca diadema rubellula** Wetmore


373844. Adult male. "Between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above Laguna de Junco, slopes of Cerro Pintado, Sierra de Perijá," Department of Magdalena, Colombia. July 11, 1942. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 3245.

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**Genus SAYORNIS** Bonaparte

**Sayornis saya yukonensis** Bishop

Auk 17 (2): 115, April 1900.

**Genus ENTOTRICCUS** Wetmore and Peters

*Cnipolegus cinereus* Sclater


**Genus LICHENOPS** Sundevall

*Lichenops perspicillatus, β. andinus* Ridgway


32190. Adult male. Chile. January 1854. Received from James M. Gilliss.

48944½ (=151808). Adult male. “Vicinity of Santiago,” Province of Santiago, Chile. October 1865. Received from the Museo Nacional de Chile.

Ridgway based this race upon three adult males from Chile; the third, No. 48944, was sent to Fernando Ferrari-Pérez in December 1885, and is perhaps now part of some collection in México.

No. 48944½ was, for no obvious reason, reentered on January 25, 1896, as No. 151808.

No. 32190, according to the register, was collected by Gilliss, who had, in fact, departed from Chile prior to January 1854. In the introduction to the second volume of his official report on the U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere (1849–1852), we learn, however, that friends, “foreign as well as native, aided me; . . . Nor did their considerate and kind liberality end with my residence in Chile; for more than a year after arriving at home, there reached me . . . many birds of particular interest . . .” Since the data on the original label are in Spanish, it may be assumed that this specimen was among these.

**Genus PYROCEPHALUS** Gould

*Pyrocephalus carolensis* Ridgway


115926. Adult male. Charles Island=Santa María Island, Galápagos Islands=Archipiélago de Colón, eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. April 8, 1833. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.
115927. Immature male. Same data as No. 115926.
115928. Adult female. Same data as No. 115926.
125938. Adult male. Same data as No. 115926.

**Pyrocephalus intercedens** Ridgway


116053. Immature (sex not indicated). Indefatigable Island, Galápagos Islands, eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. April 12, 1888. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

This form was based upon five specimens, of which three belonged to Baur, their collector; of these, at least the adult male, and perhaps the two others, eventually entered the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (Nov. Zool. 29: 385, 1922) says that the type ("marked and red-labelled as such by Ridgway") is the male and goes on to observe that, since the race was described from supposed differences in color of the female, the female should therefore logically have been made the type. But in fact, *intercedens* was described in such a way that all of the original five are cotypes, and Ridgway's illogical red-labeling of the male at a later date is but another example of the thoughtless manner in which lectotypes are often chosen.

**Pyrocephalus abingdoni** Ridgway


**Pyrocephalus minimus** Ridgway


Genus MUSCIGRALLA d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye

Lepturus brevicauda Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 103, “pl. xxvii, fig. 4,” 1848.

=Musigralla brevicauda d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye.


Genus TYRANNUS Lacépède

Tyrannus couchii Baird


Couch’s original label for No. 4002 gives the locality as “Río San Juan, San Diego.” The only San Diego in Nuevo León known to me lies at the head of the Arroyo Calabazal (near its mouth called the Arroyo Lajas), a tributary that enters the Río San Juan just downstream from China.

Tyrannus dominicensis sequax Brodkorb


Tyrannus dominicensis tenax Brodkorb


Genus SIRYSTES Cabanis and Heine

Sirystes sibilator atimastus Oberholser


129412. Adult male. Chapada (lat. 14°55’ S., long. 59°58’ W.), State of Mato Grosso, Brazil. March 13, 1885. Collected by Herbert H. Smith. Received from the American Museum of Natural History, where it was No. 58403.
Genus MYIODYNASTES Bonaparte

**Myiodynastes**. *audax insolens* Ridgway


**Myiodynastes superciliaris** Lawrence

41429. Adult female (not male). Barranca, “on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more” (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. October 4 (not April 10), 1865. Collected by Francisco Carmiol.

Genus MEGARYNCHUS Thunberg

**Megarynchus pitangua caniceps** Ridgway


Genus CORYPHOTRICCUS Ridgway

**Coryphotriccus albovittatus distinctus** Ridgway


Genus MYIOZETETES Sclater

**Muscieapa texensis** Giraud
Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 5,] pl. 1, 1841.


47689. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.
Stone (Auk 36: 404-472, 1919) has brought together most of what is known of Giraud and of his famous "sixteen new species" from "Texas," and has there observed that he did never "present any information as to who collected them or how they came into his possession."

It may be surmised, however, that they came to him through John G. Bell, a taxidermist and dealer with whom he was intimate. In Dall's biography of Spencer F. Baird (Chapter 2), we learn that, at Bell's establishment, Baird was introduced to Giraud and other prominent naturalists, and that through these connections he acquired a great number of bird skins (see Baird's letter to his brother William, dated December 20, 1841, in Dall, pp. 57-59). The specimens got at this period were entered into Baird's private register as Nos. 456-580, with the notation: "The Specimens following . . . were obtained in New York and brought home January 25, 1842 without any knowledge of the localities of most of them, with a few exceptions." Among numerous birds accredited to Giraud, Bell, Audubon, Trudeau, Lawrence, Woodhouse, and Brasher, we find "Musica pa Derhami. Giraud. Texas. Bell," "Fringilla Texensis. Giraud. Texas. Bell," "Pipra Galericulata. Giraud. Texas. Bell," and "Setophaga Rubra. Sw. Texas. Bell."

Baird's No. 561, entered as "Setophaga Rubra Sw.," is at hand (now USNM 561). The oldest label has on one side, in Baird's cursive script: "561 Parus Leucotis. Giraud / Texas / B[ell]. N Y 1842," and, written with another pen, presumably later, "Setophaga rubra." On the other side, with the same pen, appears in the disconnected script used in Baird's register: "Setophaga rubra—Sw. / Syn Mex Birds / 561 / Texas? / Bell." A second and more recently attached label has, in Baird's writing, "Type of Parus leucotis. Giraud." See also my remarks under Pipra galericulata Giraud (p. 577).

The conclusion is inescapable that, while a set of Giraud's new forms passed into his own collection, in at least some cases there were cotypes that stayed in the possession of Bell, from whom they were obtained by Baird, labeled with Giraud's names.

The friendship between Baird and Giraud, begun at the end of 1841, lasted until the latter's death in 1870. Holograph letters from Giraud in the Smithsonian archives, dated June 5 and June 16, 1867, indicate that Baird asked for the gift to the national collection of his set of the "sixteen new birds," which were then in storage at Vassar College. Stone erred (op. cit., p. 467) in saying that only thirteen are in Washington, for all sixteen were entered into the museum register on July 11, 1867, and are are still preserved among our types.

Genus TYRANNOPSIS Ridgway

_Tyrannus luggeri_ Ridgway


83981. Immature (sex not indicated). Demerara County, British Guiana. Received, in July 1831, as part of the collection of Robert Ridgway, who acquired it, in January 1879, as part of a private exchange of specimens with Otto Lugger.

*Genus PITANGUS* Swainson

**Pitangus sulphuratus texanus** Van Rossem


**Pitangus sulphuratus argentinus** Todd


*Genus MYIARCHUS* Cabanis

**Myiarchus*. pertinax** Baird


12945. Adult female. Original number 185. Other data same as for No. 12944.

12946. Adult female. Original number 82. Other data same as for No. 12944.

A fourth cotype, No. 12943, a male, was sent in December 1885 to Fernando Ferrari-Pérez; its present whereabouts is unknown.

**Myiarchus nuttarsi** Ridgway


Carriker (Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 343, 1910) defines the type locality as “A small hamlet in the Canton de Nicoya, between the Gulf of Nicoya and the city of the same name,” but Nutting himself (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 5: 383, 1882) says “La Palma is situated about 10 miles northwest of Colorado, a little hamlet on the northern coast of the Gulf.” It probably lies on the Río La Palma, shown on Carriker’s map as entering the Golfo Colorado just north of the northeastern corner of the Isla Chira.
Ridgway drew up his original description from six examples, of which four, from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, belong to the race later named *inquietus* by Salvin and Godman. The remaining specimen, a female from Hacienda “La Palma,” was returned to Nutting on July 15, 1882.

**Myiarchus.** *brachyurus* Ridgway


**Myiarchus mexicanus magister** Ridgway


**Myiarchus magister nelsoni** Ridgway


**Myiarchus cooperi** Baird


9100. Adult (sex not indicated). “México.” Entered into the museum register on February 17, 1858. Received from the Maison Verreaux.

**Myiarchus oberi nugator** Riley


=*Myiarchus tyrannulus nugator* Riley. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 87, 1945.

Myiarchus Oberi  Lawrence
=Myiarchus tyrannulus oberi  Lawrence. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 88, 1945.

Myiarchus sclateri  Lawrence
=Myiarchus tyrannulus sclateri  Lawrence. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 88, 1945.

Myiarchus yucatanensis  Lawrence

This form was originally identified by Lawrence as Myiarchus "mexicanus" (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 9: 202-203, 1869); at that time he had before him a specimen of his own and our No. 39213. If our bird was in his hands in 1871 when he drew up the description of M. yucatanensis it may be considered a valid cotype; otherwise, it is not even a paratype. Lawrence ordinarily wrote the word "Type" on the label of each of his cotypes; in the case of No. 39213, Schott’s label has been removed and replaced by one of Coues’s labels for “Studies of the Tyrannidae.” In these circumstances, it is no longer possible to know whether our specimen has any claim to a place in this list, and I include it only because the late Charles W. Richmond chose to give it the benefit of the doubt.

Myiarchus pelzelni  von Berlepsch
Ibis (5) 1 (2): 139, April 1883.
108236. Adult (sex not indicated). State of Baía, Brazil. Prior to August 1879 (when it was acquired by von Berlepsch). Received from Hans von Berlepsch (in whose private collection it was No. 5735), who obtained it by purchase from Ashmead and Argent, dealers in London.

500936—61—19
This form was based upon three specimens with identical data, all acquired by von Berlepsch at the same time and place. One other cotype was given to Sclater, from whose possession it passed into that of the British Museum (Natural History), London; the third may still exist in one of the German collections.

**Myiarchus ferox actiosus** Ridgway


**Myiarchus ferox audens** Wetmore

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 122 (8) : 5, December 17, 1953.


**Muscicapa lawrenceii** Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 7], pl. 2, fig. 1, 1841.


47690. Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under *Muscicapa texensis* Giraud (p. 275). The type locality for this bird has been corrected to the Mexican State of Nuevo León, by Miller and Griscom (Amer. Mus. Nov. 159: 7, February 16, 1925).

**Myiarchus lawrencei tresmariae** Nelson


**Myiarchus lawrencei querulus** Nelson


**Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens** Ridgway


TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


Myiarchus platyrhynchos Ridgway


This specimen was originally preserved in alcohol and, as a result, is greatly decolorized.

Myiarchus coalei Ridgway


Genus NESOTRICCUS Townsend

Nesotriccus Ridgwayi C. H. Townsend


131691. Adult male. Cocos Island, eastern Pacific Ocean at lat 5°35’ N., long. 87°2’ W. February 28, 1891. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Genus DELTARHYNCHUS Ridgway

Myiarchus flammulatus Lawrence


Genus CONTOPUS Cabanis

Contopus vicinus Ridgway

111270. Adult male. Swan Island, Caribbean Sea at lat. 17°30' N., long. 84°00' W. April 14, 1887. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Original number 1866.

**Contopus Veliei** Coues


The number of cotypes is unknown, and most of them are probably no longer in the collection; even Dr. Velie's "first example from the mountains of Colorado Territory" is not now to be found in Washington. No. 36938 is a lectotype, chosen by Coues, at Richmond's prompting, long after publication of the name. It should be mentioned that Phillips and Parkes (*op. cit.,* p. 245) consider Dr. Velie's lost specimen to be the only possible type

**Contopus schottii** Lawrence


**Contopus depressirostris** Ridgway

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 6: 403 (footnote), April 26, 1884.


91235. Adult male. Hacienda "Los Sábalos" (on the Río San Juan, about 30 miles from the east shore of Lake Nicaragua), Department of Chontales, Nicaragua. May 8, 1883. Collected by Charles C. Nutting. Original number 883.


**Contopus cinereus aithalodes** Wetmore


Contopus punensis Lawrence
= Contopus cinereus punensis Lawrence. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of
birds of the Americas 5: 197, 1927; A.O.U. Committee on Classifica-
54105. Immature (sex not indicated). Puna Island (in the Gulf of Guaya-
quil), Province of Guayas, Ecuador. Entered into the museum register
on February 15, 1869. Collected by J. F. Reeve.

Contopus lugubris Lawrence
34824. Adult female. Barranca, "on the edge of a small stream of the
same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes
of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet,
probably more" (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910),
Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. April 18, 1864. Collected by Julián
Carmiol.

Contopus caribaeus morenoi Burleigh and Duvall
395059. Adult male. Cayo del Rosario (east of the Isle of Pines and
south of the Peninsula of Zapata, in the Gulf of Batabanó), Archipiél-
ago de los Canarreos, Cuba. March 21, 1948. Collected by Thomas
D. Burleigh and Allen J. Duvall. Original number 290. Received
from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Tyrannula caribbea (var., hispaniolensis) Bryant
= Contopus caribaeus hispaniolensis (Bryant). See Bond, Checklist of
42474. Adult (sex not indicated). Mountains near Port-au-Prince, Re-
public of Haiti, Hispaniola. June 6, 1866. Collected by A. E. Young-
love. Original number 131.

Blacicus hispaniolensis tacitus Wetmore
252964. Adult male. Anse à Galets, Île de la Gonâve (in the Gulf of
Gonaïves), Republic of Haiti, Hispaniola. March 9, 1920. Collected
by William L. Abbott.

Blacicus brunneicapillus Lawrence
= Contopus latirostris brunneicapillus (Lawrence). See Bond, Checklist of
1877. Collected by Frederick A. Ober. Original number 19.
Genus EMPIDONAX Cabanis

Tyrannula flaviventris W. M. Baird and S. F. Baird


This form was established upon an unknown number of specimens collected at Carlisle in the spring of 1843, all of which have equal claim to typeship. One example was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, whence it has long since vanished without trace (see Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, for 1899, p. 23, 1899). Our No. 985 seems to be the only one of the original series extant, in which case it becomes the only possible type.

A manuscript note of the late Charles W. Richmond states that the part of the Proceedings containing the Bairds’ description of Tyrannula flaviventris was issued not later than September 6, 1843.

Empidonax traillii alasensis A. R. Phillips

Auk 65 (4) : 509, October 22, 1948.


Musciapra Traillii Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 1 (9) : pl. 45, 1823; Ornithological biography 1: 236, 1831.


A very full discussion of the claims of this specimen to typeship will be found in Oberholser’s study, to which reference is made above.

Empidonax traillii brewsteri Oberholser

Ohio Journ. Sci. 18 (3) : 93, January 1913.

Empidonax trailii campestris Aldrich

Wilson Bull. 63 (3) : 195, September 26, 1951.

Empidonax gracilis Ridgway

\(\text{=Empidonax minimus (Baird). See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 5: 209, 210, 1927.}\)


This specimen is decolorized as a result of having been originally preserved in alcohol.

Tyrannula hammondii Xántus


\(\text{=Empidonax hammondii (Xántus). See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 5: 210, 1927.}\)


Empidonax oberholseri A. R. Phillips

Auk 56 (3) : 311, June 29, 1939.


Empidonax. wrightii Baird


\(\text{=Empidonax wrightii Baird. See Phillips, Auk 56: 311–312, 1939.}\)


A cotype, No. 7237, a male taken by Wright at El Paso on April 3, 1850, was sent in April 1872 to the museum at Buenos Aires.
Empidonax trepidus Nelson


Empidonax difficilis Baird


13721. Immature male. Fort Tejon, Kern County, California. Entered into the museum register on December 24, 1859. Collected by John Xántus. Original number 615.

This name was based upon four cotypes, of which one, No. 5920, from Fort Steilacoom, Washington, cannot now be found in the collection.

It is instructive to observe the careless manner in which Fort Tejon has come to be considered the restricted type locality, despite the fact that one of the Washington proveniences might well have seemed more suitable to a thoughtful student of the problem. No. 13720 was long ago set aside by Richmond as the only possible type, because, as he wrote on the red type label, "Species was based on 3 skins, of which this is the only adult one"; ergo, the restricted type locality must be Fort Tejon. But No. 7243 is in fact likewise an adult, as may also have been No. 5920. There were, moreover, not three, but four, cotypes; No. 13721 arrived at the museum together with No. 13720, and was identified by Baird himself as an example of difficilis. There is nothing whatsoever in the original description that makes one Fort Tejon specimen more important than the other, since Baird failed even to indicate whether he had one bird or two.

Xántus's skins were not registered until a year or more after publication of Baird's new name, so that museum numbers were not yet available for them. Since, however, Baird neglected to give even the sex and collector's numbers, clearly shown on the original labels, one must wonder whether mention of the California birds was not a last-minute addition to the manuscript, with comment on the new form actually based upon the Washington specimens, which had already been in the museum collection for years.
Empidonax insulicola Oberholser
Auk 14 (3): 300, July 1897.


140078. Adult male. Santa Rosa Island, Channel Islands, Santa Barbara County, California. July 3, 1892. Collected by Clark P. Streator. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Empidonax bairdi perplexus Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 263, July 1900.


Empidonax bairdi occidentalis Nelson

—Empidonax difficilis occidentalis Nelson. See Moore, Auk 57: 373–375, 1940.

Empidonax salvini Ridgway
Ibis (5) 4: 459, October 1896.

—Empidonax difficilis salvini Ridgway. See Moore, Auk 57: 377, 1940.

34053. Adult male. Calderas (a hamlet on the Volcán de Fuego), Department of Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. October 10, 1873. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Received from Robert Ridgway, who acquired it for his private collection from Osbert Salvin.

Empidonax flavescens imperturbatus Wetmore
Auk 59 (2): 267, April 10, 1942.

359904. Adult male. Volcán San Martín (at elev. 3,000 feet), Sierra de Tuxtla, State of Veracruz, México. April 16, 1940. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr.

Empidonax flavescens Lawrence


34813. Adult male. Barranca, “on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more” (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. April 17, 1864. Collected by Julián Carmiol.

Although greater emphasis was obviously placed by Lawrence on No. 34818, yet by the rules adopted for this study No. 35329 must be considered a cotype. Lawrence himself wrote the word "Type" upon the label of each specimen.

**Empidonax viridescens** Ridgway


**Blacicus flaviventris** Lawrence


—*Empidonax euleri lawrencei* J. A. Allen. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, p. 91, 1945.


For reasons unknown, the specimen was not entered into the museum register until October 10, 1895, when it became No. 151129. Unfortunately, this number was not written upon the label, with the result that, on January 24, 1896, it was entered again as No. 151307.

**Empidonax brunneus** Ridgway


Hellmayr (loc. cit., footnote c) believed Paraná to be in Paraguay and, making a personal examination of this type, saw in it all the characters of *E. e. euleri*, the race of Brazil and Paraguay!

There is, however, not the least doubt that the specimen came from the Argentine city of Paraná (see data for *Rhynchosotus arcanus* Wetmore, p. 4), where, according to Hellmayr himself, the resident form is *E. e. argentinus*.

**Empidonax griseipectus** Lawrence


Empidonax timidus Nelson
Auk 17 (3) : 263, July 1900.
=Empidonax albogularis timidus Nelson. See Moore, Auk 57: 379, 380, 1940.


[*Empidonax*]. axillaris Ridgway


No. 80406 represents yet another case in which Ridgway made an exchange between his private collection and the public collection of which he was curator. As usually happened in such a case, the original label was removed from the specimen and presumably destroyed, to be replaced by one of Ridgway’s own, upon which the data had been transcribed, not always so accurately or completely as one might wish. When the bird was returned to the museum in 1880, together with many others of similar history, it was unfortunately reentered as No. 80406.

*Muscicapa* fulvifrons Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds [p. 9], pl. 2, fig. 2, 1841.


47691. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under *Muscicapa texensis* Giraud (p. 275).

[*Empidonax*]. pygmaeus Coues

Ibis (2) 1 (4) : 537, October 1865.

*Mitrephorus pallescens* Coues


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Coues renamed these two specimens, because “the species being not smaller than [Mitrephorus] fulvifrons, the name pygmaeus would convey an erroneous impression regarding it.”

Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps Nelson

Genus MITREPHANES Coues

Mitrephorus aurantiiventris Lawrence

Mitrephanes eminulus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 13, September 27, 1912.
238135. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana, Department of Darién, Panamán. February 26, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15206. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus PRAEDO Nelson

Praedo audax Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 15, September 27, 1912.
238681. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (at elev. 1,800 [not 2,000] feet), Department of Darién, Panamán. March 19, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15403. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus PYRRHOMYIAS Cabanis and Heine

Pyrrhomyias vicillotoïdes spadix Wetmore
=Pyrrhomyias vieillotiioides spadix Wetmore.
PLATYRINCHUS Desmarest

Platyrhynchus insularis J. A. Allen


Platyrhynchus cancronius P. L. Sclater and Salvin


The number of cotypes was not stated by Sclater and Salvin; it is probable that some, if not all, of the four specimens from Alta Vera Paz listed in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum 14: 66, 1888, fall into this category.

TOLMOMYIAS Hellmayr

Rhynchocyclus scotius Oberholser


59181. Adult (sex not indicated). “Brazil.” Entered into the museum register in February 1870. Received from Philip L. Sclater, in whose private collection it was No. 1353.

RHYNCHOCYCLUS Cabanis and Heine

Rhynchocyclus griseimentalis Lawrence


Genus LOPHOTRICCUS von Berlepsch

Lophotriccus squamicristatus minor Cherrie

Lophotriccus zeledoni Cherrie

Genus COLOPTERYX Ridgway

Colopteryx inornatus Ridgway

Genus PERISSOTRICCUS Oberholser

Orchilus atricapillus Lawrence
Ibis (3) 5: 385, July 1875.

Because Lawrence, at the original description, referred to "Prof. Gabb, of the Talamanca Expedition," numerous authors have stated that No. 64660 came from "Talamanca." In fact, it was one of a lot of birds labeled as from "Costa Rica," a very few of which have an additional locality, either "Talamanca" or "San José." Since a specimen with original number 352 is from "San José," it is very probable that No. 64660 (original number 337) is likewise from that neighborhood.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

Genus PSEUDOTRICCUS Taczanowski and von Berlepsch

Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (21) : 1, February 26, 1913.
238137. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,200 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. April 23, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15573. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus PHYLOSCARTES Cabanis and Heine

Hemitriccus pammictus Oberholser
23967. Adult (sex not indicated). "South America (Cruise of the Delaware)"=State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 1841 or 1842. Collected by G. R. B. Horner. Received from the National Institute.
The U.S.S. Delaware, in the course of the cruise in question, visited, on the South American mainland, only Río de Janeiro and Montevideo (see Horner, Medical topography of Brazil and Uruguay, Philadelphia, 1845).

Genus CAPSIEMPIS Cabanis and Heine

Elainea semiflava Lawrence
40361. Adult male. David, Department of Chiriquí, Panamá. March 1865. Collected by Fred Hicks.

Capsiempis flaveola cerula Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 98 (4) : 6, March 10, 1939.

Genus SPIZITORNIS Oberholser

Regulus plumulosus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 3 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 94, "pl. XXV, fig. 4;" 1848.

**Spizitornis parulus lippus** Wetmore

116157. Adult (sex not indicated). Mayne Harbor (lat. 51°19' S., long. 74°06' W.), Evans Island, Owens Islands, Territory of Magallanes, Chile. February 5, 1888. Collected by naturalists of the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross*. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Genus** **UROMYIAS** Hellmayr

**Anæretes agraphia** Chapman


273008. Adult female. Above Idma (at elev. 9,000 feet), near Santa Ana, Department of Cuzco, Perú. October 10, 1915. Collected by Edmund Heller. Original number 583. Yale University-National Geographic Society Peruvian Expedition.

**Genus** **MECOCERCULUS** Sclater

**Ochthoeca rufimarginata acrophila** Oberholser


32915. Adult male. “Río Napo,” Ecuador. Entered into the museum register in March 1864. Received from the Maison Verreaux.

**Mecocerculus stictopterus euplastus** Oberholser


**Serpophaga leucura** Lawrence
Ibis (3) 5: 384, pl. 9, fig. 2, July 1875.


77957. Adult (sex not indicated). “Ecuador.” Entered into the museum register on May 21, 1879. Received from the Wesleyan University Museum, Middletown, Connecticut.
Genus ELAENIA Sundevall

Elaenia flavogaster cristula Wetmore

Elaenia flavogaster silvicultrix Wetmore
376315. Adult male. San José Island, Pearl Islands, Bay of Panamá, Panamá. February 18, 1944. Collected by Alexander Wetmore and Joseph P. E. Morrison. Original number 11980.

Elaenia cinereescens Ridgway
Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 7: 130, September 1, 1884.
97848. Adult female. Same data as No. 97849.
Each of these cotypes was originally preserved in alcohol.

Elainea Chiriquensis Lawrence
40352. Adult male. David, Department of Chiriquí, Panamá. March 1865. Collected by Fred Hicks.
40353. Adult female. David, Department of Chiriquí, Panamá. March 1865. Collected by Fred Hicks.

Elainea Frantzii Lawrence

Elaenia frantzii stolzmanni Ridgway

500936—61—20
38441. Adult female. Tambillo, Department of Cajamarca, Perú. September 11, 1877. Collected by Jean (not “F.”) Stolzmann. Original number 442. Received from Hans von Berlepsch (in whose private collection it was No. 4151), who acquired it from Ladislas Taczanowski.

**Myiopagis yucatanensis** Nelson


**Myiopagis placens jaliscensis** Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 264, July 1900.


**Myiopagis placens minimus** Nelson


**Genus SUIRIRI** d’Orbigny

**Suiriri improvisa** Wetmore

Auk 41 (4): 595, October 3, 1924.


**Genus PHAEOMYIAS** von Berlepsch

**Phaeomyias murina eremonoma** Wetmore


Type Specimens of Birds

Genus CAMPTOSTOMA Sclater

Ornithion pusillum subflavum Cherrie


124617. Adult female. Pozo Azul de Pirris (a region of heavy forest on the Rio Grande de Pirris, about ten miles from the Pacific Ocean), Province of San José, Costa Rica. May 8, 1891. Collected by Cecil F. Underwood. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 5930.

Camptostoma obsoletum orphnum Wetmore


Ornithion napæum Ridgway


Genus XANTHOMYIAS von Berlepsch

Mecocerculus subtropicalis Chapman


273007. Adult male. San Miguel Bridge (elev. 6,000, not 5,000 feet), near Machu Picchu, Department of Cuzco, Perú. June 22, 1915. Collected by Edmund Heller. Original number 250. Yale University-National Geographic Society Peruvian Expedition.

Genus PHYLLOMYIAS Cabanis and Heine

Phyllomyias griseiceps quantulus Wetmore


420014. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (elev. 1,800 feet), Province of Darién, Panamá. June 1, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15783. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Genus **TYRANNISCUS** Cabanis and Heine

**E[laema]. viridiflava** von Tschudi


41921. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum. Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 5: 474, 1927) states that a cotype of this form was seen by him at the Neuchâtel Museum.

**Genus OREOTRICCUS** Richmond

**Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps** Lawrence


47105. Adult (sex not indicated). “Bogotá,” Colombia. Entered into the museum register on June 1, 1867. Received from Allen A. Burton.

**Genus LEPTOPOGON** Cabanis

**L[eptopogon]. superciliaris** von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10 (1): 275, 1844.


According to Zimmer (*loc. cit.*), at least one cotype of this form is in the collection of the Berlin Museum.

**Leptopogon amaurocephalus idius** Wetmore


**Leptopogon amaurocephalus icastus** Oberholser


**Genus MIONECTES** Cabanis

*Mionectes olivaceus* Lawrence


42923. Adult male. Barranca, “on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more” (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. February 26, 1866. Collected by Julián Carmiol.


*Genus PIPROMORPHA* G. R. Gray

*Pipromorpha semischistaceus* Cherrie


124616. Adult female. Guayabal, Province of Cartago, Costa Rica. February 24, 1891. Collected by Cecil F. Underwood. Received from the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, where it was No. 6432.

**Family PITIDAE: Pittas**

*Genus PITTA* Vieillot

*Pitta irena ripleyi* Deignan


*Pitta coronata* Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 89, “pl. xxiv, fig. 3,” 1848.


Pitta abbotti Richmond
=Pitta sordida abbotti Richmond, fide Deignan ms.

Pitta moluccensis lepta Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 8, Oct. 26, 1912.

Family ALAUDIDAE: Larks
Genus ALAUDA Linnaeus

Alauda blakistoni Stejneger

Genus MIRAFRA Horsfield

Mirafra candida Friedmann
Auk 47 (3) : 418, July 3, 1930.

Mirafra pulpa Friedmann

Mirafra assamica subsessor Deignan
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

Genus EREMOPHILA Brehm

[Eremophila alpestris] "var. bei" Ridgway


56585. Adult male. Sarepta (near Stalingrad), Lower Volga Region, Russian S.F.S.R. February 20, 18—(not later than 1869). Original number 667. Received from Wilhelm Schlüter, a dealer of Halle an der Saale.

Ridgway's name is older than Dresser's, but has been declared unavailable, because it is a German preposition misread by the author as a ms. name.

Otocoris penicillata oreodrama Oberholser


Otocoris longirostris argalea Oberholser


Otocoris longirostris perissa Oberholser


Otocoris alpestris arcticola Oberholser


Otocoris alpestris enthymia Oberholser


Eremophila alpestris (Forst.), var. leucolaema Coues

Checklist of North American birds, p. 125, 1874.


The first appearance of this name is usually supposed to be in Coues, Birds of the Northwest (p. 38, "1874"—1875), but the reference given above, dated "1873" and actually published in 1874, has priority. Information on the type may be found in Birds of the Northwest, p. 39.

No. 85096 was presented to the museum of Brown University on May 6, 1882, but was returned to the United States National Museum on November 1, 1897.

O[tocorys]. alpestris arenicola Henshaw

Auk 1 (3): 259, 263, 265, July 1884.


Henshaw mentioned neither type nor type locality, but on page 263 referred to "16 males" and gave the range of arenicola as "Great Basin of United States and Rocky mountains." Many years later, at Ridgway’s request (see Birds of North and Middle America 4: 311 [footnote a], 1907), he selected No. 67009 as the type, and since his original series must have contained specimens of several different races, his choice of a Denver bird makes a useful restriction of type locality.

No. 351732 lay in the collection without an entry number until September 17, 1937. Inasmuch as its data are the same as for No. 67009, it is, from my point of view, a cotype.

Neither of these birds carries an original label: all data for No. 67009 are in Ridgway’s hand, and all for No. 351732 were written by Riley.
O[tocorys]. alpestris praticola Henshaw
Auk 1 (3) : 253, 263, 264, July 1884.


Otocorys alpestris giraudi Henshaw
Auk 1 (3) : 260, 263, 266, July 1884.


The known proveniences for the collection of which these cotypes formed part are Brownsville, Hidalgo, and Galveston. For a few specimens, among which are No. 73706, not even the museum register gives definite locality or date, so there is no apparent authority for Henshaw's assertion that his male type came from Corpus Christi. There is, however, a possibility that this information was acquired by correspondence with the collector.

O[tocorys]. alpestris strigata Henshaw
Auk 1 (3) : 261, 264, 267, July 1884.

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103587. Adult female. Albany, Linn County, Oregon. January 22, 1881. Collected by Henry W. Henshaw. Received from Henry W. Henshaw, of whose private collection it once formed part. A fourth cotype, No. 80477 from Yuba County, California, has not been found; it is perhaps representative of a race other than strigata.

Otocoris alpestris alpina Jewett
Auk 60 (2): 262, Apr. 5, 1943.


Otocoris alpestris sierrae Oberholser


[Otocoris alpestris] insularis "Townsend" Dwight
Auk 7 (2): 152, April 1890.

Otocoris alpestris insularis Townsend


Dwight wrote: "Mr. C. H. Townsend has kindly loaned me a series of ten male Horned Larks from the Santa Cruz group of Islands, California, including the type of the race he calls insularis." Townsend, not realizing that he had been anticipated, later formally named insularis, with No. 117674 as the type.
Otocoris alpestris actia Oberholser

=Eremophila alpestris actia (Oberholser). See Behle, Univ. California
Publ. Zool. 46: 264, 1942; A.O.U. Committee on Classification and

133678. Adult male. Jacumba, San Diego County, California. May 23,
1894. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 10920.
Mexican-United States International Boundary Commission.

Alauda rufa "Lath." Audubon
Birds of America 7: 353, pl. 497, 1844.

=Eremophila alpestris actia (Oberholser). See Grinnel, Univ. California
Publ. Zool. 38: 236, 1932; A.O.U. Committee on Classification and

2893. Adult (sex not indicated). "Western States" = Los Angeles, Los
Angeles County, California. Collected by William Gambel. Original
number 11866. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Otocoris alpestris enertera Oberholser

=Eremophila alpestris enertera (Oberholser). See Behle, Univ. California
Publ. Zool. 46: 279, 1942; A.O.U. Committee on Classification and

196076. Adult male. Llano de Yrais (a plain on the eastern side of
Magdalena Bay at about lat. 24°40' N.), State of Baja California,
Mexico. December 13, 1905. Collected by Edward W. Nelson and
Edward A. Goldman. Original number 11866. Received from the
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

O[tocorys]. alpestris rubeus Henshaw
Auk 1 (3): 260, 263, 267, July 1884.

=Eremophila alpestris rubea (Henshaw). See Behle, Univ. California
Publ. Zool. 46: 262, 1942; A.O.U. Committee on Classification and

76599. Adult male. Marysville, Yuba County (not Stockton, San Joaquin
County), California. February 1878. Collected by Lyman Belding.

Grinnell (Univ. California Publ. Zool. 33: 285, 1932) has shown that No.
76599 received erroneous data sometime after its reception in Washington,
and that Belding himself (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1: 423, 1879) stated that it
had been taken at Marysville.

Henshaw's female "cotype," No. 82413 from Santa Rosalia Bay, is an
example of E. a. enertera.

Dwight (Auk 7: 151, 1890) has commented on a specimen of rubea, No.
83968 from Placer County, California, marked by Ridgway as "Type!" It
is conceivable that Henshaw in fact described the female of rubea from this
example, but carelessly entered data from another specimen into his manuscript, and that this was known as a fact to Ridgway (of whose private collection the bird once formed part, and who wrote all the data on its oldest label), but at this date it is hardly possible to prove typeship for the Placer County skin.

**Otocoris alpestris adusta** Dwight

Auk 7 (2): 148, April 1890.


Dwight's three other cotypes of this form are preserved in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where they are Nos. 223555, 223575, and 223583.

**Otocoris alpestris ammonphila** Oberholser


**Otocoris alpestris leucansiptila** Oberholser


**Otocoris alpestris pallida** “Townsend, ms.” Dwight

Auk 7 (2): 154, April 1890.

**Otocoris alpestris pallida** Townsend


**Chionophilos alpestris dwighti** Stresemann

Orn. Monatsb. 30 (4): 88, July 1, 1922.


Dwight wrote: “Mr. C. H. Townsend has recently described a race from Lower California and kindly permitted me to examine his type.” Townsend, not realizing that he had been anticipated, later formally named *pallida* with No. 117679 as the type.

Stresemann’s *dwighti* is a renaming of *Otocoris alpestris pallida* Dwight, preoccupied by *Phileremos pallidus* Brehm, 1842, and is based upon the same type specimen.

**Otocoris alpestris aphrasta** Oberholser


**Otocoris alpestris diaphora** Oberholser


**Alauda minor** Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 33,] 1841.


47701. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under *Muscicapa texensis* Giraud (p. 275).

**Otocoris alpestris oaxacae** Nelson

Auk 14 (1): 54, January 1897.


Family HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows

Genus HIRUNDO Linnaeus

Hirundo saturata “Stejneger, ms.” Ridgway


Hirundo rustica insularis Burleigh


Hypurolepis javanica hypolampra Oberholser


Hypurolepis javanica abbotti Oberholser


Hypurolepis javanica mesata Oberholser


Hypurolepis javanica mallopega Oberholser


202219. Adult male. Mount Santo Tomás (at elev. 5,250 feet), Benguet Subprovince, Mountain Province, Luzón Island, Philippine Islands.

**Petrochelidon albifrons hypopolia** Oberholser


**Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina** Oberholser


**Petrochelidon fulva pallida** Nelson


**Hirundo rufocollaris** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 175, "pl. xlix, fig. 1," 1848.


*Genus RIPARIA* T. Forster

**Clivicola riparia maximiliani** Stejneger


83253. Adult male. Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts. May 20, 1870. Collected by Charles J. Maynard. Received from Robert Ridgway (in whose private collection it was apparently No. 4285), but earlier acquired by him from the national collection (at which time he destroyed the older label, with the only record of its original museum number).


*Clivicola riparia maximiliani* has been treated as a simple renaming of *Hirundo cinerea* Vieillot, 1817, not [*Hirundo*] cinerea Gmelin, 1789, in which case Stejneger's types would be identical with Vieillot's. The latter's name was given, however, to a European form (and was therefore misapplied by Stejneger), while *maximiliani* was definitely bestowed upon "the American variety."

Stejneger examined 16 American specimens, each of which must be considered a cotype. There are at this date in the museum 17 skins that certainly formed part of the collection in 1885, and it may be assumed that yet others formerly existed. Since seven of these are clearly juveniles, it is unlikely that Stejneger would have used their measurements, and I have treated as extant cotypes only the ten adults.

Oberholser (Bird life of Louisiana, p. 407, 1938) has made No. 83253 (not No. 8325) a lectotype; I interpret this action as no more than a restriction of type locality.
Riparia chinensis tantilla Riley


Genus PSALIDOPROCNE Cabanis

Psalidoprocne Petiti Bowdler Sharpe


This form was based upon two equivalent cotypes, male and female, collected by Petit. At the original description neither dates nor localities are given, but since the male listed as “Type of species” by Bowdler Sharpe (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 10: 205, 1835) came from Landana, we may suppose that the female had the same provenience. No such female is listed by Sharpe (loc. cit.), and it is highly probable that our bird represents the missing specimen.


For explanation of my accrediting the name solely to Bowdler Sharpe, see Sharpe’s “History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, Birds,” (pp. 441-442, 1906).

Genus STELGIDOPTERYX Baird

Hirundo serripennis Audubon

Ornithological biography 4: 592, 593, 595, 1833.


2899. Adult (sex not indicated). Near Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. Collected by John J. Audubon. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

It is not possible to affirm how many cotypes of this form were possessed by Audubon. The specimen before me carries Audubon’s original label, with the words “Hirundo serripennis./Charleston, S. Carolina.” Baird has written upon his own label: “Type of Aud.”
Stelgidopteryx ridgwayi Nelson


Stelgidopteryx salvini Ridgway

30716. Adult male. Dueñas (near Ciudad Guatemala Antigua), Department of Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. October 17, 1859. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 399. Received from Osbert Salvin. While the date on Salvin and Godman’s label reads “Oct. 17, 1859,” it may be noted that specimens of this swallow from Dueñas were taken in 1859 only on July 17, if we are to credit Salvin and Sclater (Ibis 2: 31, 1860).

[Stelgidopteryx] gutturalis Baird

Stelgidopteryx fulvigula Baird
Review of American birds 1: 313, 461 (footnote 1), May 1865.

Hellmayr (op. cit.) has cited in his synonymy only Stelgidopteryx fulvigula. It should be noted that, not only has [Stelgidopteryx] gutturalis paginal priority, but Baird (op. cit.), in the footnote on page 461, has stated that fulvigula was a mere lapsus calami for gutturalis.

Genus PYGOCHELIDON Baird

Atticora cyanoleuca, var. montana Baird
34676. Adult female. Barranca, “on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more” (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. April 16, 1864. Collected by Julián Carmiol.
Genus LAMPROCHELIDON Ridgway

Hirundo euchrysea. (Var., dominicensis?) H. Bryant

Genus CALLICHELIDON Baird

Hirundo cyaneoviridis H. Bryant
According to Bangs (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 70: 290, 1930), there are five other cotypes. Four of these are in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Nos. 46838, 46840, 46841, and one formerly in the private collection of John E. Thayer); the fifth is in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it is No. 15639.

Genus TACHYCINETA Cabanis

Tachycineta lepida Mearns

Genus IRIDOPROCNE Coues

Petrochelidon littorea Salvin
35039=30709 reentered. Adult male. San José de Guatemala, Department of Escuintla, Guatemala. January 1863. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 393. Received from Osbert Salvin.
Salvin’s statement that “This Swallow frequents all the low rivers and sea-coasts of both oceans, from Belize to Colon on the Atlantic, and from Soconosco to Panamá on the Pacific” indicates that our No. 35039 is but
one of many cotypes. Although Bowdler Sharpe has affirmed that a male from British Honduras is the type (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 10: 631, 1885), it should be noted that Salvin himself wrote the words “Type specimen” upon the label of our No. 35039 some time prior to December 1863, when it was entered into the museum register.

Genus PROGNE Boie

_Progne subis floridana_ Mearns


176800. Adult female. Lake Kissimmee, Osceola or Polk County, Florida. April 1, 1901. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 12399.

_Progne cryptoleuca_ Baird


_Progne sinaloae_ Nelson


_Progne leucogaster_ Baird


_Progne elegans_ Baird

Review of American birds 1: 274 (in key), 275 (footnote 1), May 1865.


21010. Adult female. Same data as No. 21009.

21011. Immature female. Same data as No. 21009.

Progne furcata Baird

Review of American birds 1: 273 (in key), 278 (footnote 1), May 1865.


9112. Adult male. Chile. Entered into the museum register on February 17, 1858. Received from the Maison Verreaux.

**Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE: Cuckoo-shrikes**

**Genus CORACINA Vieillot**

*Artamides sumatrensis messeris* Oberholser


*Artamides sumatrensis nesiarchus* Oberholser


*Artamides sumatrensis halistephis* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 14, Oct. 26, 1912.


*Graucalus simalurensis* Richmond


Graucalus babiensis Richmond


Artamides sumatrensis calopolius Oberholser


Genus EDOLISOMA Pucheran

Malindangia megregori Mearns


Celebesia abbotti Riley

=Edolisoma abbotti (Riley). See Stresemann, Journ. für Orn. 83: 125, 1940.


Edolisoma tenuirostre nisorium Mayr


Genus VOLVOCIVORA Hodgson

Volvocivora koratensis Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (2): 193, Apr. 9, 1918.


**Campephaga compta** Richmond


**Lalage nigra empheris** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 15, Oct. 26, 1912.


**Perissolalage chalepa** Oberholser


**Lalage woodi** Wetmore


=*Lalage maculosa woodi* Wetmore. See Mayr and Ripley, Amer. Mus. Nov. 1116: 8, 1941.


**Colluricinclaa maculosa** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 31, "pl. xxiii, fig. 1," 1843.


Peale based his _maculosa_ upon a composite series of five immature skins from the Fiji Islands and an adult male from Upolu. Wetmore has shown (loc. cit.) that, since the description was drawn from the adult, Peale’s name must be restricted to the Upolu race.
Genus TEPHRODORNIS Swainson

Tephrodornis gularis jugans Deignan

Tephrodornis pondiceriana orientis Deignan

Genus PERICROCOTUS Boie

Pericrocotus cinereus intermedius Clark
=Pericrocotus divaricatus divaricatus (Raffles), fide Deignan (ms.).

Pericrocotus japonicus Stejneger
=Pericrocotus divaricatus divaricatus (Raffles), fide Deignan (ms.).
109349. Adult male. Amagi San (lat. 34°52' N., long. 139°00' E.), Prefecture of Shizuoka, Honsiu Island, Japan. May 1, 1885. Received from the Tokyo Educational Museum.

Pericrocotus tegimae Stejneger
=Pericrocotus divaricatus tegimae Stejneger, fide Deignan (ms.).
109476. Adult male. Liu Kiu Island (Okinawa Island), Liu Kiu Islands (Ryukyu Islands), East China Sea. March 11, 1886. Collected by Motoyoshi Namiye. Received from the Tokyo Educational Museum.

Pericrocotus peregrinus thai Deignan
=Pericrocotus cinnamomeus thai Deignan, fide Deignan (ms.).

Pericrocotus peregrinus separatus Deignan
=Pericrocotus cinnamomeus separatus Deignan, fide Deignan (ms.).
Pericrocotus peregrinus sacerdos Riley
=Pericrocotus cinnamomeus sacerdos Riley, fide Deignan (ms.).

Pericrocotus igneus trophis Oberholser
=Pericrocotus cinnamomeus trophis Oberholser, fide Deignan (ms.).

Pericrocotus griseogularis Gould

Other cotypes of this form are the adult male and adult female listed by Bowdler Sharpe (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 4: 83, 1879) and the pair listed by Tristram (Catalogue of a collection of birds belonging to H. B. Tristram, p. 137, 1889). These last are not the same as the Washington specimens, which were entered into the museum register as early as May 18, 1865.

Pericrocotus solaris deignani Riley

Pericrocotus solaris nassovicus Deignan

Pericrocotus flammmeus suchitiae Deignan
=Pericrocotus flammmeus semiruber Whistler and Kinnear, fide Deignan (ms.).
Pericrocotus andamanensis minythomelas Oberholser


Pericrocotus flammeus insulanus Deignan


Family DICRURIDAE: Drongos

Genus DICRURUS Vieillot

Dicrurus modestus atactus Oberholser


147202. Adult (sex not indicated). "Fantee"—interior of the Gold Coast. Entered into the museum register on August 16, 1895. Collected by (or for) Herbert T. Ussher. Received as part of the collection of Adolphe Boucard.

Buchanga aldabrana Ridgway


Dicrurus annecetens siamensis Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (2): 226, Apr. 9, 1913.


With four specimens before him, Boden Kloss made these two "Types."

Dicrurus leucophaeus rocki Riley


**Dicrurus leucogenis diporus** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 15, Oct. 26, 1912.


**Dicrurus cineraceus celaenus** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 15, Oct. 26, 1912.


**Dicrurus balicassius mindorensis** Mearns


Chibia cagayanensis Mearns


Chibia menagei Bourns and Worcester


Dissemurus paradiseus malonicicus Oberholser

=Dicrurus paradiseus malabaricus (Latham), *fide* Deignan (ms.).


Dissemurus paradiseus hypoballus Oberholser

=Dicrurus paradiseus paradiseus (Linnaeus), *fide* Deignan (ms.).


Dissemurus paradiseus messatius Oberholser


Dissemurus paradiseus siakensis Oberholser

181264. Adult male. Siak River (of which the mouth is at about lat. 1°12' N., long. 102°00' E.), eastern Sumatra. December 22, 1906. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Dissemurus paradiseus colpiotes Oberholser


Dissemurus paradiseus olizurus Oberholser


Dissemurus paradiseus pachistus Oberholser


Dissemurus paradiseus elassopterus Oberholser


Dissemurus paradiseus adelphus Oberholser


Dissemurus paradiseus endomyclus Oberholser


Family ORIOLIDAE: Orioles

Genus ORIOLUS Linnaeus

Oriolus nigrostriatus Bourns and Worcester


316190. Adult male. Palánog, Masbate Island, Masbate Subprovince, Sorsogón Province, Philippine Islands. November 6, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1705 of the Menage Collection.

316191. Adult male. Palánog, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. November 6, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1704 of the Menage Collection.

316192. Adult (sex not indicated). Palánog, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. Nov. 6, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was part of the Menage Collection, number unknown.

Bourns and Worcester named this form from "Negros, Masbate," in ignorance of Bowdler Sharpe's earlier naming of Oriolus steerii from Negros (not Basilan, as they supposed). Although they included Negros in the range of their nigrostriatus, they had seen no material from that island, but derived their information from the fact that Sharpe had reported a similar bird from there.

Oriolus chinensis invisis Riley


Oriolus indicus ochroxanthus Oberholser


_Oriolus maculatus eustictus_ Oberholser
==_Oriolus chinensis macrourus_ Blyth, _fide_ Deignan (ms.).

_Oriolus mundus_ Richmond

_Oriolus maculatus richmondi_ Oberholser

_Oriolus maculatus lamprochryseus_ Oberholser

_Oriolus frontalalis_ Wallace
==_Oriolus chinensis frontalalis_ Wallace. See Mathews, Systema avium australasianarum, p. 858, 1930; Stresemann, Journ. für Orn. 88: 19, 1940.
95736. Adult male. Sula Mangola or Sula Besi Island, Sula Islands, Molucca Sea east of Celebes. 1861. Collected by—Allen, for Alfred R. Wallace. Received from the British Museum.
98191. Adult female. Sula Mangola or Sula Besi Island, Sula Islands, Molucca Sea east of Celebes. 1861. Collected by — Allen, for Alfred R. Wallace. Received from the British Museum.

These skins are two of the seven with identical data listed by Bowdler Sharpe in the Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 3: 205, 1877. Although Sharpe refers to specimen _a_ as "Type of species," I find nothing in Wallace's original description to prevent treatment of each of the five adults as equivalent cotypes.
Family CORVIDAE: Crows, Magpies, Jays

Genus CORVUS Linnaeus

Corvus leptonyx Peale


Material available to me in Washington does not permit me definitely to allocate this name, of which the type was a mere straggler to Madeira. Hartert (loc. cit.) has suggested that it may represent any one of three subspecies more recently named: tingitanus Irby, 1874, canariensis Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901, or hispanus Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901.

Corvus grebnitskii Stejneger


C[orvus]. corax principalis Ridgway


Ridgway based this race upon an unknown number of specimens from "Northern North America, from Greenland to Alaska, south to British Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick, etc." Since no particular example was mentioned, all must be considered cotypes, and Ridgway's implication that the type came from Saint Michael (Birds of North and Middle America 3: 261, 1904) amounts to no more than a restriction of type locality. Parenthetically, it may be noted that, still earlier, No. 101149, a male from Fort Chimo, Ungava, had been set aside by Ridgway as the type!
It is, however, convenient to treat as cotypes of so large a bird only those from the restricted type locality, and I therefore list none but Nos. 46057 and 70905, the only Saint Michael skins now to be found in the museum.

**Corvus carnivorus**, "Bartram" Baird


=**Corvus corax sinuatus** Wagler. See Oberholser, Ohio Journ. Sci. 18: 219, 1918.

5186. Adult male. Fort Randall, Gregory County, South Dakota (not Kansas). October 18, 1856. Collected by Ferdinand V. Hayden.

No. 5186 is but one of a series of 10 cotypes (see Baird’s list, op. cit., p. 562). Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 3: 260, 1904) has by implication restricted the type locality to “coast New Jersey,” but since Baird’s name was really based upon material from west of the Mississippi River, Oberholser’s restriction to Fort Randall (loc. cit.) is clearly preferable. No. 5186 was Baird’s only skin from Fort Randall.

**Corvus corax europhilus** Oberholser

Ohio Journ. Sci. 18 (6) : 215, April 1918.

=**Corvus corax principalis** Ridgway > *sinuatus* Wagler. See Willett, Auk 58: 248, 1941.


**Corvus cryptoleucus** Couch


**C[orvus]. americanus hesperis** Ridgway


Ridgway based this race upon an unknown number of specimens from "Western United States, north to Washington Territory (Puget Sound), Idaho, Montana, etc., south to northern Mexico, east to Rocky Mountains.” Since no particular example was mentioned, all must be considered cotypes, and Ridgway’s implication that the type came from Fort Klamath (Birds of North and Middle America 3: 272, 1904) amounts to no more than a restric-
tion of type locality. Parenthetically, it may be noted that Ridgway, in 1887, gave his new form the vernacular name "California Crow."

I have listed here as cotypes the two specimens of the original series from Fort Klamath still to be found in the museum collection.

**Corvus brachyrhynchos** C. L. Brehm

Beiträge zur Vögelkunde 2: 37, 56, 1822.


Brehm's original label reads: "Corvus americanus/♀ annua America/septentrionalis."


**Corvus americanus** Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 2 (32) : pl. 156, 1833.

==Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos** Brehm. See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 3: 746, 1904.

2848. Adult (sex not indicated). Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

By museum tradition, No. 2848 is a cotype of Audubon's *Corvus americanus*. There is nothing whatsoever to lend confirmation to this belief, and I list the specimen here only because it has for many years been kept among the types.

**Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus** A. H. Howell


**Corvus americanus**, var. *floridanus* Baird


**C[orvus]. a[mericanus]. pascuus** Coues

Auk 16 (1) : 84, January 1899.


Coues's *C. a. pascuus* is a substitute name for *Corvus americanus*, var. *floridanus* Baird, not *Corvus floridanus* Bonaparte, 1826, and is based upon the same type specimen.

**Corvus caurinus** Baird


This name was based upon a series of eight cotypes. In addition to the four listed above, these were: No. 10308, from Fort Steilacoom, sent at an unknown date in the nineteenth century to "No. 5"; No. 10309, from Fort Steilacoom, sent in 1877 to the Mombusho Museum, Tokyo; No. 10311, from Fort Steilacoom, presented to George N. Lawrence and now No. 42372 in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; No. 10312, Fort Steilacoom, sent in 1877 to the museum at Lisbon.

**Pica camtschatica** Stejneger


A third cotype, No. 92698, an immature female, was "returned" to Stejneger in September 1885; its present whereabouts is unknown.

**Corvus nutallii** [sic] Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 4: pl. 362, fig. 1, 1836 or 1837.


A ms. note by Richmond reads: "Nuttall got the bird in Mech. or April, 1836, & got back to Boston on Sept. 21, 1836. For Audubon to get this skin, describe and paint it, have it engraved & published in 1836 would have required quick work. Prob. publ. in 1837."

**Genus CRYPSIRINA** Vieillot

*Crypsirina formosae sapiens* Deignan


**Genus GARRULUS** Brisson

*G[landarius]. garrulus fasciatus* A. E. Brehm

Allgemeine Deutsche Naturhistorische Zeitung (neue folge) 3 (11): 446, 1857.
98563. Adult female. Sierra Nevada, Spain. November 21, 1856. Collected by Alfred E. Brehm. Received from Leonhard H. Stejneger (in whose private collection it was No. 313), who acquired it from Wilhelm Schlüter, a dealer in Halle an der Saale.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*), writing of an adult male formerly in the Rothschild Collection, now in the American Museum of Natural History, states: "This is undoubtedly the type specimen, it being called on the label the real *fasciatus*, and a description added."

The same author has, however, earlier informed us (Zoologische Annalen 3: 66, 1908) that in the Brehm Collection "befinden sich ausser zwei Spaniern auch mehrere deutsche und andre Hahir als *fasciatus* bezeichnet." It seems clear that the notation "the real *fasciatus*" was written some time after publication of the name, to indicate that it had been given to the Spanish, and not to the German and other specimens.

The original label of Alfred E. Brehm, still attached to our skin, reads: "Glandarius vulgaris fasci-/-atus nobis ♀ 21. 11. 56. Sier-/-ra nevada." There is no reason to suppose that this, and the two Spanish birds examined by Hartert, are not equivalent cotypes.

Brehm’s paper has not been available to me, but has been seen by the late Charles W. Richmond. While Hartert quotes the name as "*Garrulus garrulus fasciatus*," Richmond’s card gives it as "*G[landarius]. garrulus fasciatus*."
Genus *PERISOREUS* Bonaparte

*[Perisoreus canadensis, var.]* *fumifrons* "Ridgway" Henshaw


*Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons* Ridgway


Ridgway applied the name *fumifrons* to birds from "north of Sitka and in the Yukon territory," but immediately following his description gave the habitat of his new form as "Coast of Alaska." There were available to him in the museum some dozens of Alaskan specimens, but No. 46024 is the only adult still at hand that in the strictest sense might be considered as from the "Coast of Alaska."

In the A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, ed. 4, p. 220, 1931, we find the type locality given as Nulato, presumably because, on the labels of two of the six Nulato skins now in the museum, the word "fumifrons" appears in Ridgway's hand. Inasmuch as Nulato is not a coastal locality, it seems to me best to accept the earlier restriction made by Ridgway himself (Birds of North and Middle America 3:370, 1904). In this case, No. 46024 will be the only possible lectotype.

By an accident, Henshaw's use of the name *fumifrons* antedated Ridgway's, even though, after discussing the difference between specimens from Maine and from Alaska, Henshaw considered the latter unworthy of nomenclatorial recognition.

We know only that Henshaw had seen a minimum of seven skins in the Smithsonian collection, all of which must have been used also by Ridgway. Since there is no reason whatsoever to suppose that No. 46024 was not among them, and so far as possible to avoid confusion in the future, I here designate No. 46024 as the lectotype also of *P. c. fumifrons* Henshaw.

*Perisoreus obscurus rathbuni* Oberholser


[Perisoreus Canadensis] var. obscurus Ridgway


This form was redescribed by Ridgway (in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5: 199, December 1873), where Nos. 8454 and 5904 are stated to be the cotypes.

Perisoreus canadensis connexus Aldrich


Perisoreus obscurus griseus Ridgway
Auk 16 (3) :255, July 1899.


Perisoreus Canadensis, var. capitalis “Baird” Ridgway


This form was redescribed by Ridgway (in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5: 199, December 1873), where Nos. 61084 and 18440 (from Fort Benton, Chouteau County, Montana) are stated to be the cotypes. No. 18440 belongs, however, to the race now known as Perisoreus canadensis bicolor A. H. Miller, 1933.

No. 61084 was sent, on May 6, 1882, to the museum of Brown University, but was returned thence to Washington on January 3, 1898.

Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus Ridgway

85950. Adult male. “Labrador,” Province of Newfoundland, Canada. April 2, 1830. Collected by — Schneider. Received from Leonhard H. Stejneger (in whose private collection it was No. 714), who acquired it from H. B. Möschler, a dealer in Kronförstchen bei Bautzen, Saxony.
Genus CALOCITTA G. R. Gray

Calocitta formosa azurea Nelson

Genus CYANOCORAX Boie

Cyanocorax affinis zeledoni Ridgway
Auk 16 (3): 255, July 1899.

Genus XANTHOURA Bonaparte

Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens Ridgway
Auk 17 (1): 28, January 1900.
=Xanthoura yncas glaucescens Ridgway. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 36, 37, 1934.

Xanthoura luxuosa speciosa Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 265, July 1900.

Xanthoura luxuosa vivida Ridgway
Auk 17 (1): 28, January 1900.

Xanthoura yncas galeata Ridgway
Auk 17 (1): 27, January 1900.
81879. Adult (sex not indicated). “Western Colombia” (type locality restricted to El Edén, “a posada at an altitude of 8,300 feet, on the Quindio Trail, about ten miles west of Ibagüe,” Department of Tolima, Colombia, by Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 36: 637, 1917).
Purchased in December 1878, from J. Wallace. Received from Robert Ridgway, of whose private collection it once formed part.

Genus CISSILOPHA Bonaparte

Cissolopa pulchra Nelson
Auk 14 (1) : 56, January 1897.

Genus CYANOLYCA Cabanis

Cyanocorax cucullatus Ridgway
101845. Adult (sex not indicated). Navarro (elev. 3,500 feet), Province of Cartago, Costa Rica. October 30, 1882. Collected by Juan Cooper. Received from José C. Zeledón.

Cyanolyca mirabilis Nelson

Cyanolyca argentigula albior Pitelka

Cyanocitta argentigula Lawrence
67963. Adult female. "Talamanca"=(probably) "near and more or less north of Pico Blanco, above Sipurio and probably in the drainage of the Rio Lari" (see Pitelka, op. cit., p. 114), Costa Rica or Panamá (contested territory). May or June 1874. Collected by Juan J. Cooper. Original number 320. Received from William M. Gabb.
**Genus APHELOCOMA** Cabanis

*Aphelocoma insularis* Henshaw

_Auk_ 3 (4): 452, October 1886.


72543. Adult female. Original number 731. Other data same as for No. 72542.

72543. Adult female. Original number 731. Other data same as for No. 72542.

72543 was, according to a note in the register, presented to Henshaw in 1877; its presence in the collection today is not explained.

It should be noted that, while Henshaw at the original description claimed to have collected only three specimens, there was a fourth (No. 72544) sent to the Indiana State University on January 12, 1884.

**A[phelocoma]. californica hypoleuca** Ridgway


This form was "based on many specimens from Cape St. Lucas, La Paz, and contiguous localities, collected by J. Xantus and L. Belding." Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 3: 331, 1904) restricted the type locality to La Paz, and I have listed here the two skins of the original series from that locality now to be found in the museum.

No. 86326 is at present in the exhibition collection of mounted birds.

**Cyanocitta woodhouseii** Baird


Baird listed three specimens from New Mexico, and (doubtfully) a fourth from "Mexico." Since this last was later to become the type of a distinct race, *Aphelocoma cyanotis* Ridgway, it need not be considered here. The third true cotype of *woodhouseii*, No. 5035, from Independence Springs, was sent in February 1861 to Adolphus L. Heermann; its present whereabouts is unknown.

**Aphelocoma grisea** Nelson


**Aphelocoma texana** Ridgway

Auk 19 (1): 70, January 1902.


**A[phelocoma]. cyanotis** Ridgway


The oldest label attached to this specimen is Gould's; its data read: "John Taylor Esq/Mexico/Sep 1836." Reference to "Taylor (J.)" in Bowdler Sharpe's History of the Collections . . . of the British Museum, Birds (p. 497, 1906), will show that, in 1841, Taylor presented to the British Museum "21 birds from Mexico," and Sharpe comments: "A ms. note by Dr. J. E. Gray adds: 'Who received them from Mr. Morgan, of the Rio del Monte Camp.' They were examined and said to be described by Mr. Swainson."

It seems probable that the 19 skins, attributed to Taylor and presented to the U.S. National Museum by Gould about 1857, have an identical history, and Real del Monte, State of Hidalgo, might be accepted as the restricted type locality.
Cyanocitta Floridana, var. Sumichrasti Ridgway


Cyanocitta ultramarina, var. Arizonae Ridgway


C[yanocitta]. couchii Baird


Aphelocoma sieberi potosina Nelson

_Auk_ 16 (1): 27, January 1899.


Aphelocoma sieberi colimae Nelson
Auk 16 (1) : 27, January 1899.

= Aphelocoma ultramarina colimae Nelson. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of
birds of the Americas 7: 57, 1934; Van Rossem, Auk 59: 572–573,
1942.

Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Goldman. Original
number 3816. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Aphelocoma guerrerensis Nelson

= Aphelocoma unicolor guerrerensis Nelson. See Hellmayr, Catalogue
of birds of the Americas 7: 58, 1934.

185539. Adult male. Omilteme, State of Guerrero, México. May 19,
1903. Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Goldman. Original
number 9926. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Aphelocoma unicolor coelestis Ridgway

= Aphelocoma unicolor unicolor (Du Bus). See Brodkorb, Auk 61: 401,
1944.

144685. Adult male. San Cristóbal Las Casas—Ciudad Las Casas, State
of Chiapas, México. September 24, 1895. Collected by Edward W.
Nelson and Edward A. Goldman. Original number 3106. Received
from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus CYANOCITTA Strickland

Cyanocitta stelleri carlottae Osgood

= Cyanocitta stelleri carlottae Osgood. See A.O.U., Checklist of North
American birds, ed. 4, p. 222, 1931.

166822. Adult male. Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte
Islands, Province of British Columbia, Canada. June 17, 1900. Col-
lected by Wilfred H. Osgood. Original number 400. Received from
the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[Cyanura stelleri] var. annectens Baird
in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, History of North American birds (land
birds) 2: 281, February 1874.

= Cyanocitta stelleri annectens (Baird). See A.O.U., Checklist of North
American birds, ed. 4, p. 222, 1931.

17662. Adult male. Bitterroot valley, Missoula or Ravalli County, Mon-
tana. Entered into the museum register on July 18, 1860. Collected
by John Pearsall. Original number 573.

into the museum register on October 9, 1860. Collected by John Pear-
sall. Original number 729.

[Cyanura Stelleri] var. frontalis Ridgway


Ridgway (U.S. Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel 3: 524, 1877), set up Nos. 53639 and 53640 as the types. I look upon his action as a mere restriction of type locality and consider each of his seven specimens from Carson City as an equivalent cotype.

No. 53634, a male, cannot now be found in the museum. Nos. 53635 and 53637 were at some time in the private collection of Robert Ridgway (and were given respectively his Nos. 110 and 109); since, in accordance with his custom, the original labels were removed and presumably destroyed, these skins were, many years later, entered into the register under the Nos. 83936 and 83935, as if they were new accessions to the museum collection.

Cyanocitta stelleri cottami Oberholser


**Cyanocitta macrolopha** Baird


**=Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha** Baird. See A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature, Auk 63: 430, 1946.


This skin, erroneously thought to be an expendable duplicate, was sent on December 4, 1894, to Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., but at some later date was returned to Washington.

**Cyanocitta stelleri azteca** Ridgway

Auk 16 (3) : 256, July 1899.


This bird at some time left the national collection to enter that of Robert Ridgway (where it was No. 1191); it was apparently returned shortly before *C. s. azteca* was described, but without its original label.

**Cyanocitta stelleri purpurea** Aldrich


**Family PARADISAEIDAE: Birds of Paradise**

**INTERGENERIC HYBRID**

**Cicinnurus lyogyrus** Currie


**=Cicinnurus regius** (Linnaeus) *× Diphylloides magnificus* (Pennant).

See Mayr, List of New Guinea birds, pp. 180, 182, 1941.

124623. Adult male. "New Guinea." Entered into the museum register on October 17, 1891. Received from Adolphe Boucard
Family PARIDAE: Titmice

Genus PARUS Linnaeus

Parus colletti Stejneger


Parus atricapillus turneri Ridgway


Parus occidentalis Baird


Three other cotypes are no longer in the museum collection: No. 4538 bis (not 4538), from "Washington Territory," was sent in 1859 to George N. Lawrence; No. 6768, from Shoalwater Bay, was sent in 1859 to Percy L. Sclater; No. 9219, from "California," was sent on November 24, 1884, to Henry K. Coale.

P[arus]. albecens Baird


Penthestes atricapillus practicus Oberholser


Parus carolinensis Audubon
Ornithological biography 2: 341, 1834.


2932. Adult (sex not indicated). Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

No. 2932 is, according to museum tradition, one of the cotypes of Parus carolinensis Audubon, but evidence for the claim is wholly lacking. In Baird’s original register, Nos. 2932, 2933, and 2934 are entered as “atricapillus?”, while No. 2935 is given as “carolinus.” The last is now considered an example of P. c. extimus. Nos. 2933 and 2934 cannot be found in the collection, and their present whereabouts is unknown.

Penthestes carolinensis guilloti Oberholser


Parus palustris dresseri Stejneger


Parus hensoni Stejneger


Parus seebohmi Stejneger


Parus gambeli thayeri Birtwell
Auk 18 (2): 166, April 1901.


Parus hudsonicus ungava Rhoads
Auk 10 (4): 328, October 1893.

Parus hudsonicus hudsonicus Forster. See A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature, Auk 11: 49, 1894.

100630. Adult male. Fort Chimo (near the mouth of the Koksoak River), northern Quebec Province, Canada. April 1, 1884. Collected by Lucien McS. Turner. Original number 4449.


Para [sic] hudsonicus rabbittsi Burleigh and H. S. Peters


Parus rufescens J. K. Townsend


2931. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 1924. A third cotype is preserved in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where it is No. 23665).

Parus rufescens caliginosus Burleigh


500936—61—23
Parus rufescens β neglectus Ridgway


82671. Adult male. February 1, 1877. Other data same as for No. 82670.

82672. Adult female. February 19, 1877. Other data same as for No. 82670.

82673. Adult female. April 2, 1877. Other data same as for No. 82670.

Ridgway based this race upon "many . . . specimens" from the "Coast of California," but the four here listed seem to have been the only ones from the subsequently restricted type locality.

It should be noted that No. 82671, mentioned by Grinnell (loc. cit.) as the type, was originally, by the author himself, considered merely a cotype; this is indicated by a fragment of a red type label, bearing Ridgway's own handwriting, still attached to No. 82672. It may be surmised that similar red labels were once borne by the other specimens.

Pardaliparus elegans panayensis Mearns


233639. Adult male. Panay Island, Philippine Islands. November 14, 1890. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1395 of the Menage Collection.

Pardaliparus elegans guimarasensis Mearns


161448. Adult? female. Guimarás Island (between Panay and Negros Islands), Philippine Islands. December 23, 1887. Collected by Dean C. Worcester. Received from Dean C. Worcester.

Pardaliparus elegans mindanensis Mearns


Pardaliparus elegans suluensis Mearns


233279. Adult male. Sulu Island=Joló Island, Sulu Group, Philippine Islands. September 9, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1387 of the Menage Collection.

Melaniparus afer fricki Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20): 5, Nov. 29, 1913.


Lophophanes missouriensis Baird


Since this form was given "the name of Lophophanes missouriensis, from the river on or near which all the specimens before me were collected," it is easy to decide, from Baird's list of specimens, which are to be considered cotypes. Of the five, No. 4731 was sent to A. J. Falls at a date no longer known; No. 6987 went to Henry W. Henshaw in March 1873 and may now be in the British Museum; Nos. 4730 and 7514 seem to have vanished without trace.

Baebolophus atricristatus paloduro Stevenson


Baebolophus atricristatus sennetti Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 3: 386, Dec. 31, 1904.


Baebolophus inornatus restrictus Ridgway


Parus inornatus Gambel


Baebolophus inornatus murinus Ridgway


89800. Adult male. La Laguna (in the Sierra de la Laguna, at about lat. 23°35' N.), State of Baja California, México. February 2, 1883. Collected by Lyman Belding.

Lophophanes inornatus griseus Ridgway

Parus inornatus ridgwayi Richmond


Ridgway based his *Lophophanes inornatus griseus* upon an extensive series from Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, some specimens of which have, by more recent authors, been assigned to the races *zaleptus* and *plumbescens*. Of examples still in the museum collection, only the three here listed belong to *griseus* in its restricted sense.

Nos. 62856 and 68791 at some time left the museum to enter Ridgway's private collection (the former under the new number 2039); these skins suffered the usual loss of original labels, with original data copied only in part onto Ridgway's personal labels (but, in this case, correctly and with reference to the original museum number).

Richmond's *Parus inornatus ridgwayi* is a renaming of Ridgway's *griseus*, preoccupied, when included in the genus *Parus*, by *P[arus]. griseus* O. F. Müller, 1776, and has the same type specimens.

**Genus AEGITHALOS** Hermann

*Aegithalos trivirgata magna* Clark


**Genus REMIZ** Jarocki

*Remiz consobrinus suffusus* Clark


*R[emiz]. c[onsobrinus]. japonicus* Clark


96148. Adult male. Nagasaki, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu Island, Japan. February 12, 1877. Collected by Frederick Ringer. Original
number 54. Received from Thomas W. Blakiston, in whose private collection it was No. 2543.

96149. Adult? female. Nagasaki, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu Island, Japan. February 25, 1877. Collected by Frederick Ringer. Original number 54. Received from Thomas W. Blakiston, in whose private collection it was No. 2544.

*Genus AURIPARUS* Baird

*Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus* Oberholser

Auk 14 (4): 391, October 1897.


117551. Adult male. Cape San Lucas, State of Baja California, México. April 7, 1889. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

*Genus PSALTRIPARUS* Bonaparte

*Psaltriparus minimus saturatus* Ridgway


*Psaltriparus minimus californicus* Ridgway


No. 91643 was long ago made the lectotype, apparently because it was the one first listed at the original description. Although restriction of type locality to Shasta County may be justified on zoological grounds, it is nevertheless certain that, had any example been made the type at the time of description, it would have been one of the fresh-plumaged birds from “Walker’s basin,” in Kern County.

Nos. 71918, 71924, and 71935 have all at some time formed part of Ridgway’s private collection and, as a result, have been divested of their original labels.

**Psaltriparus grinda**, “Belding, ms.” Ridgway


39801. Adult (sex not indicated). La Laguna (in the Sierra de la Laguna, at about lat. 23°35’ N.), State of Baja California, México. February 2, 1833. Collected by Lyman Belding.

**Psaltria plumbea** Baird


Reference to Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9: 399, 1858, will show that two specimens came from “Little Colorado.” Of these, No. 6775, taken on December 18, 1853, was sent in 1859 to Percy L. Sclater and is probably now in the collection of the British Museum. No. 33003, taken on “November” [sic] 18, 1853, was not entered into the museum register until March 22, 1864, and thus may have been unavailable to Baird in 1854; since, however, although without a number, it was listed by Baird (loc. cit.) as early as 1858, one may suppose that it lay before him in 1854 and has an equivalent claim with No. 6775 to cotypeship.

**Psaltriparus santaritae** Ridgway


Psaltriparus melanotis iulus Jouy


Family SITTIDAE: Nuthatches

Genus SITTA Linnaeus

Sitta magna ligea Deignan


297271. Adult male. Near Likiang (at elev. 8,200 feet), northwestern Yunnan Province, China. August 1923. Collected by Joseph F. C. Rock. Original number 3164. Received from Pierre L. Jouy, in whose collection it was No. 996.

Sitta amurensis clara Stejneger


=Sitta europaea baicalensis Taczanowski. See Hartert and Steinbacher, Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna, Ergänzungsband, p. 166, 1933.

91547. Adult (sex not indicated). Sapporo, Hokkaido Island, Japan. October 17, 1882. Collected by Thomas W. Blakiston. Original number 3164. Received from Pierre L. Jouy, in whose collection it was No. 996.

Sitta europaea delacouri Deignan


Sitta carolinensis nelsoni Mearns


Sitta carolinensis mexicana Nelson and T. S. Palmer

Auk 11 (1) : 45, January 1894.


Sitta carolinensis umbrosa Van Rossem


Sitta pygmaea flavinucha Van Rossem


Family CERTHIIDAE: Creepers

[Certhia familiaris] brittanica Ridgway


=Certhia familiaris brittanica Ridgway. See Witherby et al., Handbook of British birds 1: 234, 1938.


No. 18760 is yet another cotype that passed into Ridgway’s private collection, but later came back to the museum.

It should be noted that Ridgway’s solecistic spelling of the subspecific name is usually corrected to britannica.

[Certhia familiaris] occidentalis Ridgway


Of Ridgway's original series of 15 specimens, all but these six are either referable to *C. f. zelotes* or not certainly determinable to subspecies.

**Certhia familiaris caurina** Aldrich


**Certhia familiaris zelotes** Osgood

Auk 18 (2) : 182, April 1901.


**[Certhia familiaris] montana** Ridgway


No. 66704, from Apache, Cochise County, Arizona, bears a label with the following notes in Richmond's hand: “This specimen posed as the type from 189–? to May, 1912. It was then found that R.R. had designated no. 79550 as the type at the time he described the form, but the bird had been mounted & the label misplaced until May, 1912, when it was unearthed. C.W.R.”

Examination of the original diagnosis shows that no specimen was formally named as *the* type, and if it be true that the words “Var. montana Ridg / Type” were written upon the label of No. 79550 at the time of de-
scription, then it is clear that Ridgway’s definition of “type” is not ours, for he himself (Birds of North and Middle America 3: 463, 1904) gave the type locality as Apache, Arizona, thus inferentially making No. 66704 the lectotype.

Inasmuch as birds from the neighborhood of Apache represent the race C. f. albescens von Berlepsch, it is, of course, in every way preferable to accept Mount Graham as the restricted type locality, as has been done by the A.O.U. Committee on Nomenclature and Classification, but the five specimens listed above must be considered equivalent cotypes.

“?” Certhia mexicana “Licht.” Gloger
Abändern der Vögel durch Einfluss des Klima’s, p. 154, 1833.


13588. Adult (sex not indicated). “México.” Received from John Gould.

A specimen of “Certhia mexicana” (No. 8176), received from John Gould, was entered into the museum register in November 1857; a second, of similar history, on December 17, 1859. In the case of the second alone, the specific name is underlined, and there is the notation: “original of Mexicana.”

Whether or not No. 13588 has a valid place in this list can probably never be decided, for the specimen was at some time in the private collection of Robert Ridgway, who replaced the older labels with his own.

Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 103, 1934) claims to have examined the type in the museum at Berlin, but there is no reason to suppose that Gloger did not base the name upon two or more cotypes. It may be noted incidentally that the reference given above is one year older than that given by Hellmayr.

Certhia familiaris nubigena Wetmore


Certhia familiaris nigrescens Burleigh


Certhia himalayana infima Ripley

**Family** CHAMAЕIDAE: Wren-tits

**Chamaea fasciata phæa** Osgood  

**Chamaea fasciata rufula** Ridgway  
82620. Adult male. Nicasio, Marin County, California. December 8, 1876. Collected by Charles A. Allen. Received from Robert Ridgway, of whose private collection it once formed part.

**Parus fasciatus** Gambel  
3339. Adult (sex not indicated). "California" (type locality restricted to Monterey, Monterey County, by Grinnell, **loc. cit.**). "Probably about 1842," **fide** Grinnell (**loc. cit.**). Collected by William Gambel. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from Thomas B. Wilson.

**Chamaea fasciata henshawi** Ridgway  
Ridgway's series, of unknown length, included specimens from Sacramento and San Diego, but he observed that "the extreme development of the characters distinguishing C. henshawi is seen in specimens from Walker's Basin and the Tejon Mts., collected by Mr. H. W. Henshaw." There were originally six skins from this restricted area. In addition to the four listed above, there were No. 71983, an adult male, sent on March 1, 1877, to Osbert Salvin, and No. 71985, an adult male, sent to Henshaw on February 24, 1877; each of these is probably now in the collection of the British Museum.

On the label of No. 71986, considered the type by Richmond and Grinnell, is found, in Ridgway's hand: "♀ type of C. fasciata henshawi Ridgw." Inasmuch as we can be certain that on the label of one of the London specimens will be found a similar reference to the "♀ type," and that, had it remained in Washington, this bird would have been set aside by Richmond as the type, it is obvious that the choice of No. 71986 was not fairly made; in any case, each one of the series is an equivalent cotype.

No. 71982 at some time entered the private collection of Pierre L. Jouy (where it was No. 596); when it returned to the museum, it bore only Jouy's own label, and was given, on December 12, 1907, the new number of 202915.

**Family CHLOROPSEIDAE: Leafbirds, Fairy Bluebirds**

*Genus AEGITHINA* Vieillot

*Aegithina viridissima nesiota* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 10, Oct. 26, 1912.


*Aegithina viridissima thapsina* Oberholser


*Aegithina tipha horizoptera* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 9, Oct. 26, 1912.


*Aegithina tipha micromelaena* Oberholser


Aegithina tiphiia damica Oberholser


Aegithina tiphiia zophonota Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 8, July 16, 1923.


Genus CHLOROPSIS Jardine and Selby

Chloropsis aurifrons pridii Deignan
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 106 (12) : 2, June 24, 1946.


Chloropsis aurifrons inornatus Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (2) : 50, 198, 518, Apr. 9, 1913.


Chloropsis aurifrons incompta Deignan


Chloropsis cochinchnensis seri-thai Deignan
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 106 (12) : 1, June 24, 1946.

Genus IRENA Horsfield

Glaucynympha cyanca megacyanea Oberholser


Zool. 94: 386, 1944.

179254. Adult female. Pulau Tuangku, Banyak Group, Barussan Islands, 
eastern Indian Ocean off Sumatra. January 23, 1902. Collected by 
William L. Abbott.

Family PYCNONOTIDAE : Bulbuls

Microtarsus melanoleucos proximus Riley


279830. Adult male. Siberut Island, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian 
Ocean off Sumatra. September 27, 1924. Collected by Cecil Boden 
Kloss.

Microtarsus melanoccephalos hyperelemus Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 10, Oct. 26, 1912.

Comp. Zool. 94: 387, 1944; Delacour, Zoologica, New York 28: 21, 
1943.

179324. Adult male. Simalur Island, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian 
Ocean off Sumatra. November 22, 1901. Collected by William L. 
Abbott.

Microtarsus melanoccephalos chrysophorus Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 10, Oct. 26, 1912.

Comp. Zool. 94: 387, 1944; Delacour, Zoologica, New York 28: 21, 
1943.

179998. Adult male. South Pagi Island, Barussan Islands, eastern In-
dian Ocean off Sumatra. November 15, 1902. Collected by William 
L. Abbott.

Microtarsus atriceps abboti Oberholser


=Pycnonotus atriceps baweanus (Finsch). See Chasen, Handlist of 
Malaysian birds, p. 195, 1935; Delacour, Zoologica, New York 28: 21, 
1943.

181549. Adult male. Bawean Island (lat. 5°48' S., long. 112°39' E.), 
Pyconotus dispar xantliops Deignan


Pyconotus melanicterus negatus Deignan


Otocompsa flaviventris minor Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (2): 80, 200, Apr. 9, 1913.


Pyconotus dispar caecilli Deignan


Pyconotus jocosus whistleri Deignan


Pyconotus jocosus pattani Deignan


Pyconotus hoyi Riley

=Pyconotus sinensis hoyi Riley, fide Deignan (ms.).

**Pycnonotus layardi phaeocephalus** Mearns

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20) : 8, Apr. 17, 1911.


**Pycnonotus layardi fayi** [sic'] Mearns

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20) : 7, Apr. 17, 1911.


This form was named in honor of Captain E. Fey.

**Pycnonotus layardi micrus** Oberholser


**Pycnonotus layardi peasei** Mearns

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20) : 8, Apr. 17, 1911.


**Pycnonotus cafer primrosei** Deignan


**Pycnonotus aurigaster ininitens** Deignan


==*Pycnonotus aurigaster thais* (Boden Kloss), fide Deignan (ms.)

**Pycnonotus cafer** deignani Delacour  
=Pycnonotus aurigaster thais (Boden Kloss), fide Deignan (ms.).  

**Pycnonotus striatus arctus** Ripley  

**Pycnonotus finlaysoni eous** Riley  

**Pycnonotus goiavier jambu** Deignan  

**Pycnonotus goiavier suluensis** Mearns  

**Pycnonotus plumosus porphyreus** Oberholser  
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 11, Oct. 26, 1912.  

**Pycnonotus plumosus chiroplesithis** Oberholser  

**Pycnonotus brunneus zapolius** Oberholser  
**Type Specimens of Birds**

*Pycnonotus brunneus zaphaeiis* Oberholser


*Pycnonotus olivaceus chloecodis* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 11, Oct. 26, 1912.


*Pycnonotus simplex halizonus* Oberholser


*Pycnonotus simplex axanthizus* Oberholser


*Pycnonotus simplex oblitus* Deignan


*Pycnonotus erythropthalmos isus* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 10, Oct. 26, 1912.


*Pycnonotus erythropthalmos pammicrus* Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 11, Oct. 26, 1912.


**Pycnonotus erythropthalmos cyanochrus** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 10, Oct. 26, 1912.


**Andropadus fricki** Mearns


**Andropadus fricki kitungensis** Mearns


**Stelgidocichla latirostris pallida** Mearns


**Pycnonotus latirostris williamsi** Deignan

Auk 69 (4) : 465, Nov. 25, 1952.

==*Pycnonotus latirostris williamsi* Deignan.


In the genus *Pycnonotus*, Mearns’s name for this form is preoccupied by *Pycnonotus layardi pallidus* Roberts, 1912.

**Stelgidocichla latirostris saturata** Mearns


Genus CHLOROCICHLA Bowdler Sharpe

Chlorocichla flaviventris meruensis Mearns

Genus PHYLLASTREPHUS Swainson

Phyllastrephus strepitanus fricki Mearns

Phyllastrephus cerviniventris lõnnbergi Mearns

Phyllastrephus placidus keniensis Mearns

Genus CRINIGER Temminck

Criniger pallidus isani Deignan
Criniger pallidus khmerensis Deignan

Criniger ochraceus crinitus Deignan

Criniger sordidus Richmond

Genus HYPSIPETES Vigors

Microscelis charlottae lekhakuni Deignan
=Hypsipetes propinquus lekhakuni (Deignan), fide Deignan (ms.).

Microscelis charlottae simulator Deignan
=Hypsipetes propinquus simulator (Deignan), fide Deignan (ms.).

Microscelis charlottae innectens Deignan
=Hypsipetes propinquus innectens (Deignan), fide Deignan (ms.).
332432. Adult (sex not indicated). Trang Bom (lat. 10°56' N., long. 107°00' E.), Bien Hoa Province, Cochinchine. August 7, 1932. Collected by A. Poilane. Original number 38.

Iole olivacea crypta Oberholser
=Hypsipetes charlottae cryptus (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).
Iole olivacea perplexa Riley
==Hypsipetes charlottae perplexus (Riley), fide Deignan (ms.).
182491. Immature (not adult) female. Labuan Kelambu (lat. 1°15' N.,
long. 118°39' E.), Berau District, Samarinda Division, Borneo. June

Microscelis ictericus gugliei Ripley
Spolia Zeylanica 24 (3): 230, Nov. 8, 1946.
==Hypsipetes indicus gugliei (Ripley), fide Deignan (ms.).
377361. Adult male. Depedene Estate, near Rakwana, Sabaragamuwa
Original number 311.

Criniger simplex Wallace
Ibis 4 (16): 350, October 1862.
==Hypsipetes affinis chloris (Finsch), fide Deignan (ms.).
95686. Adult (sex not indicated). Gilolo Island—Halmahera Island,
Molucca Islands, Indonesia. 1861. Collected by — Allen, for Alfred
R. Wallace. Received from the British Museum (Natural History),
London.

Wallace based this form upon a series of unknown length from the islands
of Batjan, Halmahera, and Morotai. While Bowdler Sharpe (Catalogue
of the birds in the British Museum 6: 85, 1882) has designated a skin from
Halmahera in London as the type, his action has merely restricted the type
locality, and our No. 95686 has as strong a claim to typeship as any other
of the four Halmahera specimens listed by Sharpe.

Iole cinereiceps Bourns and Worcester
==Hypsipetes siquijorensis cinereiceps (Bourns and Worcester), fide
Deignan (ms.).
316153. Adult male. Romblón Island, Philippine Islands. September
5, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Re-
ceived from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from
the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2178 of
the Menage Collection.
316154. Adult female. Romblón Island, Philippine Islands. September
10, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Re-
ceived from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from
the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2194
of the Menage Collection.

Although this name was based upon a series of at least 19 males and four
females (of which three from Tablas and 16 from Romblón are now in the
collection of the U.S. National Museum), I gladly avail myself of the fact
that the two specimens listed above have the word "type" written upon the
labels, presumably by one of the authors.
Iole monticola Bours and Worcester


=Hypsipetes siquijorensis monticola (Bours and Worcester), fide Deignan (ms.).

315435. Adult male. Toledo, Cebú Island, Philippine Islands. June 10, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2217 of the Menage Collection.

315436. Adult male. Toledo, Cebú Island, Philippine Islands. June 10, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2216 of the Menage Collection.

316151. Adult male. Toledo, Cebú Island, Philippine Islands. June 14, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2218 of the Menage Collection.

This name was bestowed upon a series of at least four males and at least four females, but the description was based upon the "Adult male." Since the females are referred to only by measurements, I prefer to consider our No. 316152 a mere paratype, despite the fact that one of the authors has written the word "TYPE" upon its label.

Hypsipetes amaurotis hersoni Stejneger


Hypsipetes batanensis Mearns


=Hypsipetes amaurotis batanensis Mearns, fide Deignan (ms.)

202092. Adult male. Santo Domingo de Basco (in the foothills of Mount Ílada), Batán Island, Philippine Islands. May 27, 1907. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 23. Received from Edgar A. Mearns (in whose private collection it was No. 15199).

The specimen here listed is the type of Mearns’s description only; the types of McGregor’s homonym (loc. cit., p. 342) were 18 birds in the collection of the Philippine Bureau of Science.

According to Mearns’ original description, his Hypsipetes batanensis is “exactly like toptotypes of Hypsipetes fugensis Grant, but larger, and with the forehead rufescent instead of cinereous.” The words “rufescent” and “cinereous” should be reversed!

Ixos mcclellandii loquax Deignan


=Hypsipetes mcclellandii loquax (Deignan), fide Deignan (ms.).

**Ixos canescens** [sic] Riley


=Hyypipetes maclellandii canescens (Riley), *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Microscelis flavula remotum** Deignan


=Hyypipetes flavula remotus (Deignan), *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Hypsipetes nigerrima** [sic] Gould


=Hyypipetes madagascariensis nigerrimus Gould, *fide* Deignan (ms.).

37707. Adult (sex not indicated). Northern Formosa. April 1862. Collected by Robert Swinhoe. Received from Henry B. Tristram, of whose private collection it once formed part. 37737. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 37707. Other cytopes of this form are the three skins listed in “Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum” (6: 41, 1882) and at least one of those listed in “Catalogue of a Collection of Birds belonging to H. B. Tristram . . .” (p. 176, 1889).

**Microscelis psaroides impar** Riley


=Hyypipetes madagascariensis concolor Blyth, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Ixocincla madagascariensis rostrata** Ridgway


=Hyypipetes madagascariensis rostratus (Ridgway), *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Ixocincla madagascariensis grotei** Friedmann


=Hyypipetes madagascariensis grotei (Friedmann), *fide* Deignan (ms.).

Family TIMALARIDAE: Babbling Thrushes

Genus PELLORNEUM Swainson

**Pellorneum nipalense** Bowdler Sharpe

Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 7: 518, 1883.


98137. Adult (sex not indicated). Nepal. Collected by Brian H. Hodgson. Original number 377. Received from the British Museum (Natural History).

Bowdler Sharpe’s name was based upon a series of twelve specimens, among which were representatives of what are now conceived to be two or three different races. The possible cotypes of *nipalense*, in its restricted sense, are the seven listed from Nepal (of which this is one), the two from the Darjeeling District, and the one from the Duars of Bhutan.

**Pellorneum ruficeps stageri** Deignan


**Pellorneum ruficeps indistinctum** Deignan


**Pellorneum ruficeps chthonium** Deignan


**Pellorneum ruficeps insularum** Deignan


**Pellorneum ruficeps acrum** Deignan


Pellorneum ruficeps elbeli Deignan

Pellorneum ruficeps eurouni Deignan

Pellorneum smithi Riley

Pellorneum ruficeps diiloni Delacour
L'Oiseau et la Revue française d'Ornithologie 21 (2) : 90, 1951.

Pellorneum ruficeps deignani Delacour
L'Oiseau et la Revue française d'Ornithologie 21 (2) : 39, 1951.

Pellorneum fuscocapillum scortilluni Ripley
Spolia Zeylanica 24 (3) : 226, Nov. 8, 1946.

Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus nyctilampis Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 10, Sept. 27, 1922.

Drymocataphus albiventer vicinus Riley

Original number 1057.
Genus LEONARDINA Mearns

Leonardia woodi Mearns


=Leonardina woodi (Mearns), fide Deignan (ms.).


Genus TRICHASTOMA Blyth

Anuropsis malaccensis driophila Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 9, Sept. 27, 1902.

=Trichastoma malaccense malaccense (Hartlaub), fide Deignan (ms.).


Anuropsis malaccensis drymodrama Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 9, Sept. 27, 1922.

=Trichastoma malaccense malaccense (Hartlaub), fide Deignan (ms.).


Anuropsis malaccensis exsanguis Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 8, Oct. 26, 1912.

=Trichastoma malaccense malaccense (Hartlaub), fide Deignan (ms.).


Anuropsis malaccensis nesitis Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 8, Oct. 26, 1912.

=Trichastoma malaccense malaccense (Hartlaub), fide Deignan (ms.).


Anuropsis malaccensis docima Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 10, Sept. 27, 1922.

=Trichastoma malaccense saturatum (Robinson and Boden Kloss), fide Deignan (ms.).


Aethostoma rostrata [sic] paganica [sic] Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 12, Sept. 27, 1922.

=Trichastoma rostratum rostratum Blyth, fide Deignan (ms.).

Aethostoma rostrata [sic] aethalea [sic] Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 12, Sept. 27, 1922.

=Trichastoma rostratum rostratum Blyth, fide Deignan (ms.).

Erythrocichla bicolor bankana Riley

=Trichastoma bicolor (Lesson), fide Deignan (ms.).

Elocincla aenigma Riley

=Trichastoma sepiarium perspicillum (Bonaparte), fide Deignan (ms.).

Malacocincla abbotti williamsoni Deignan

=Trichastoma abbotti williamsoni (Deignan), fide Deignan (ms.).

Malacocincla abbotti obscurior Deignan

=Trichastoma abbotti obscurius (Deignan), fide Deignan (ms.).
Malacocincla abbotti eritora Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 11, Sept. 27, 1922.
=Trichastoma abbotti eritorum (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Malacocincla abbotti baweana Oberholser
=Trichastoma abbotti baweanaum (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Malacocincla abbotti sirensis Oberholser
=Trichastoma abbotti sirense (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Genus MALACOPTERON Eyton

Malacornis cinerea niasensis Riley

Malacopteron notatum Richmond

Malacopteron affine phoeniceum Deignan

Genus POMATORHINUS Horsfield

Pomatorhinus montanus salinaii Ripley
=Pomatorhinus schisticeps salinaii Ripley, fide Deignan (ms.).
Pomatorhinus schisticeps difficilis Deignan

Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps alius Riley

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys sowerbyi Deignan

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys stoneae Deignan

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys decarlei Deignan

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys celatus Deignan

Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis Gould

Other cotypes of this form are at least one of the four skins listed by Bowdler Sharpe (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 7: 427, 1883), and the two listed by Tristram (Catalogue of a collection of birds belonging to H. B. Tristram . . . , p. 137, 1839).
Genus XIPHIRHYNCHUS Blyth

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris intextus Ripley

Genus PTILOCICHLA Bowdler Sharpe

Ptilocichla minuta Bourns and Worcester
316168. Adult male. Catbalogan, Sámar Island, Philippine Islands. Aug. 11, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was part of the Menage Collection. (Number unknown.)
316169. Adult female. Catbalogan, Sámar Island, Philippine Islands. August 4, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2479 of the Menage Collection.

Genus NAPOTHERA G. R. Gray

Napothera crispifrons calcicola Deignan

Corythocichla brevicaudata cognata Riley
=Napothera brevicaudata griseigularis (Delacour and Jabouille), fide Deignan (ms.).

Turdinulus granti Richmond
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS 375

Genus SPELAEORNIS Bowdler Sharpe

Spelaeornis badeigularis Ripley

Spelaeornis rocki Riley

Genus STACHYRIS Blyth

Stachyris rodolphei Deignan

Stachyridopsis ruficeps paganus Riley
=Stachyris ruficeps paganus (Riley), fide Deignan (ms.).

Stachyris chrysops Richmond

Stachyris nigriiceps dipora Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 7, Sept. 27, 1922.

Stachyris striolata nigrescentior Deignan
Stachyris banjakensis Richmond  


Stachyris maculata hypopyrrha Oberholser  
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 9, Oct. 26, 1912.


Cyanoderma fulviventris [sic] Richmond  


Cyanoderma erythropteraell [sic] neocara [sic] Oberholser  
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 9, Oct. 26, 1912.  


Cyanoderma erythroptera [sic] eripella [sic] Oberholser  
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 7, Sept. 27, 1922.  

Cyanoderma erythroptera [sic] aega [sic] Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2): 8, Sept. 27, 1922.


*Genus MACRONOUS* Jardine and Selby

**Macronus gularis saraburiensis** Deignan


=Macronous gularis saraburiensis Deignan, fide Deignan (ms.).


**Mixornis gularis versuricola** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2): 5, Sept. 27, 1922.

=Macronous gularis versuricola (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).


**Mixornis gularis inveterata** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2): 5, Sept. 27, 1922.

=Macronous gularis inveteratus (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Mixornis pileata zaplera Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 9, Oct. 26, 1912.
==Macronous gularis gularis (Horsfield), fide Deignan (ms.).

Mixornis pileata zophera Oberholser
==Macronous gularis zopherus (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Mixornis everetti Hartert
Nov. Zool. 1 (2) : 472, Apr. 16, 1894.
==Macronous gularis everetti (Hartert), fide Deignan (ms.).

This specimen, marked on the label as a “Cotype,” is in fact one of ten (eight males, two females). Hartert, long after No. 153956 had reached Washington (Nov. Zool. 27: 430, 1920), designated a male of October 14 as the type, but the latter, now in the American Museum of Natural History, is, of course, merely a lectotype. Since, at the original description, the only example specifically mentioned was collected on September 30, 1893, it is clear that the Washington bird has at least as strong a claim to typeship as any other.

Mixornis rubicapilla zaperissa Oberholser
==Macronous gularis zaperissus (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Mixornis bornensis ruficoma Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 6, Sept. 27, 1922.
==Macronous gularis ruficoma (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Mixornis bornensis pontia Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 6, Sept. 27, 1922.
==Macronous gularis pontius (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).
Macronous mindanensis montanus Mearns  

Macronus striaticeps mearnsi Deignan  
≡Macronous striaticeps mearnsi Deignan, fide Deignan (ms.).


Macronus striaticeps mearnsi Deignan is a new name for Macronous mindanensis montanus Mearns (preoccupied when Mixornis is combined with Macronous), and is founded upon the same type specimen.

Macronus ptilosus batuensis Riley  
≡Macronous ptilosus trichorrhos (Temminck), fide Deignan (ms.).


Macronus ptilosus minor Riley  
≡Macronous ptilosus sordidus Chasen, fide Deignan (ms.).


Genus TIMALIA Horsfield

Timalia pileata smithi Deignan  


Timalia pileata patriciae Deignan  


Genus CONOSTOMA Hodgson

Conostoma oemodium graminicola Deignan  

Genus GARRULAX Lesson

Dryonastes perspicillatus shensiensis Riley

=Garrulax perspicillatus shensiensis (Riley). See Hartert, Vögel der
dalärktischen Fauna 3 (4/5) : 2155, 1922; Delacour, L'Oiseau et la
212067. Adult male. Fifteen miles S. of Sian-fu (elev. 1,500 feet), Shensi

Garrulax albohilaris laetus Riley
317407. Adult female. Mount Omei (at elev. 3,000 feet), Szechwan Prov-

Garrulax albohilaris eous Riley
314184. Adult female. Fu-chuan-shan, Mekong-Salwin Divide (at elev.
9,800 feet), Yunnan Province, China. September 1929. Collected by

Garrulax moniliger badius Ripley
390319. Adult male. Tezu, Mishmi Hills, Sadiya Frontier Tract, Assam
number 376. Smithsonian Institution-Yale University Expedition.

Garrulax striatus vibex Ripley
Collected by S. Dillon Ripley. Original number 1339. Smithsonian
Institution-Yale University Expedition.

Garrulax ferrarius Riley
=Garrulax streptians ferrarius Riley. See Delacour, L'Oiseau et la Revue
française d'Ornithologie (new ser.) 16: 27, 1946.
324311. Adult male. Khao Kuap (lat. 12°25' N., long. 102°50' E.), Trat
Province, southeastern Thailand. Dec. 27, 1929. Collected by Hugh
McC. Smith. Original number 3577.

Dryonastes grahami Riley
=Garrulax maësi grahami (Riley), fide Deignan (ms.).
257204. Adult male. Shin Kai Si, Mount Omei, Szechwan Province,

Garrulax chinensis loehmin Deignan
336663. Adult male. Chiang Saen Kao (lat. 20°15' N., long. 100°05' E.), Province of Chiang Rai, Thailand. Jan. 15, 1937. Collected by
Herbert G. Deignan. Original number 2177.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS 381

Garrulax cineraceus strenuus Deignan


Garrulax rufogularis grosvenori Ripley

Dryonastes berthemyi ricinus Riley
=Garrulax poecilorhynchus ricinus (Riley), fide Deignan (ms.).

Garrulax sannio comis Deignan

Garrulax sannio oblectans Deignan

Garrulax erythrocephalus imprudens Ripley

Garrulax erythrocephalus schistaceus Deignan
Garrulax erythrocephalus subconnectens Deignan
350108. Adult male. Doi Phu Kha (lat. 19°05' N., long. 101°05' E.), at elev. 5,000 feet, Nan Province, northern Thailand. Apr. 6, 1936. Collected by Herbert G. Deignan. Original number 1100.

Genus LIOCICHLA Swinhoe

Liocichla onieiensis Riley
306163. Adult male. Si Gi Pin, Mount Omei (at elev. 6,000 feet), Szechwan Province, China. Aug. 7, 1925. Collected by David C. Graham.

Genus LEIOTHRIX Swainson

Leiothrix argentauris gertrudis Ripley

Genus CUTIA Hodgson

Cutia nipalensis melanchima Deignan

Genus PTERUTHIUS Swainson

Pteruthius erythropterus schauenseei Deignan

Genus ACTINODURA Gould

Actinodura egertonii lewisi Ripley
Actinodura nipalensis vinectar Ripley

Genus MINLA Hodgson

Minla cyanouroptera croizati Deignan

Genus YUHINA Hodgson

Yuhina flavicollis rogersi Deignan

Yuhina gularis onciensis Riley

Yuhina nigrimentum quarta Riley
=Yuhina nigrimentum intermedia Rothschild. See Mayr, in Stanford and Mayr, Ibis (14) 5: 90, 1941.

Genus ALCIPPE Blyth

Fulvetta insperata Riley
=Alcippe cinereiceps manipurensis (Ogilvie-Grant), fide Deignan (ms.).

Alcippe nipalensis eremita Riley
=Alcippe peracensis eremita Riley, fide Deignan (ms.).
Alcippe cinerea hypocenca Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 8, Oct. 26, 1912.


Alcippornis brunneicauda epipolia Oberholser

≡Alcippe brunneicauda brunneicauda (Salvadori), fide Deignan (ms.).


Alcippornis brunneicauda eriphaea Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 74 (2) : 2, Sept. 27, 1922.

≡Alcippe brunneicauda eriphaea (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).


Genus HETEROPHASIA Blyth

Genus HETEROPIASIA Blyth

Leioptila annectens eximia Riley

≡Heterophasia annectens eximia (Riley), fide Deignan (ms.).

Heterophasia capistrata tecta Deignan

==Heterophasia melanoleuca desgodinsi (Oustalet), fide Deignan (MS.).

Sibia picaoides cana Riley


Family CINCLIDAE: Dippers

Genus CINCLUS Borkhausen

Cinclus mortoni Audubon
Birds of America (folio), vol. 5, No. 37, pl. 435, fig. 2, 1833.

Cinclus Mortoni “(Townsend)” Townsend
Narrative of a journey across the Rocky Mountains, to the Columbia River, Appendix, pp. 133 (in catalogue), 339, April 1839.


The oldest label carried by this specimen is Baird’s; its data are: “Cinclus americanus Sw./2862. J.K.T./N/Oregon?” (“N” was Baird’s symbol for skins presented him by Audubon).

Cinclus Mortoni was based by Townsend upon one specimen, a male, “shot by Captain W. Brotchie, near Fort McLoughlin [McLaughlin], on the N.W. coast of America, in latitude about 49° N.” Cinclus Townsendi (see below) was similarly named by Townsend from a female procured “in the vicinity of Fort Vancouver.” Since, on Townsend’s own authority, we know that he possessed but two examples of the dipper, and Baird obtained from Audubon two skins of Cinclus, each putatively collected by Townsend, one is forced to consider the possibility that our Nos. 2861 and 2862 are the types of Cinclus Townsendi and C. Mortoni.

It may be said at once that neither description agrees with either of these skins, but, in fact, such statements as “belly . . . slightly banded transversely with blackish” and “the whole inferior surface of the body . . . banded transversely with blackish” do not fit any specimen of the American
dipper ever examined by me, and one must suppose that the descriptions were drawn up from memory, which would account for these and other serious discrepancies.

The chief putative differences between *Cinclus Mortoni* and *C. Townsendi* are the shorter length of the former ("about 5 inches," against "about 7 inches") and its shorter tail. No. 2362 is, in the dried skin, about 6½ inches long, while No. 2861 is about 8 inches long; the tail of No. 2362 is a full half inch shorter than that of No. 2861 and appears even shorter as a result of its make-up.

In short, while it can now never be proved, there is reason to believe that these two specimens are the true types of Townsend's two supposedly new dippers.

It is necessary to point out that the site of "Fort McLoughlin" lay far to the north of the 49th Parallel. Duflot de Mofras (Exploration du Territoire de l'Orégon, vol. 2, 1844, pp. 146-147) locates it as follows: "En quittant l'entrée nord du détroit de Juan Fuca [Queen Charlotte Sound], et en remontant la côte, on rencontre le cap Circonspection [Cape Caution], au delà duquel apparaissent au large les rochers de la Vierge, petits îlots fort dangereux. Au nord de ces îlots, se trouve l'île Calvert, la plus sud de l'archipel de la Princesse Royale. Le fort anglais de Mac Loughlin, ainsi nommé en l'honneur du surintendant, fondé en 1833, est situé dans l'anse de la Loutre, sur l'île immédiatement au-dessus de celle de Calvert . . . ."

*Cinclus townsendi* Audubon

Birds of America (folio), vol. 5, No. 87, pl. 435, fig. 1, 1838.

*Cinclus Townsendi" (Audubon)" Townsend

Narrative of a journey across the Rocky Mountains, to the Columbia River, Appendix, pp. 333 (in catalogue), 339, April 1839.


The oldest label borne by this skin is Baird's; its data are: "Cinclus americanus Sw/2861 J.K.T. N/N.W. Coast. Oregon" ("N" was Baird's symbol for specimens presented him by Audubon).

For further comments on this bird, see remarks under the preceding form.

*Family TROGLODYTIDAE: Wrens*

*Genus CISTOTHORUS* Cabanis

*Cistothorus palustris*, var. *paludicola* Baird


**Talmatodytes [sic] palustris pulverius** Aldrich


=**Cistothorus palustris pulverius** (Aldrich). See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 114 (footnote 1), 1934.


**Talmatodytes palustris iliacus** Ridgway


=**Cistothorus palustris iliacus** (Ridgway). See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 114 (footnote 1), 1934.

**Cistothorus palustris plesius** Oberholser

_Auk_ 14 (2): 168, April 1897.


**Talmatodytes palustris thryophilus** Oberholser


**Talmatodytes palustris tolucensis** Nelson


*Genus CAMPYLORHYNCHUS* von Spix

**Campylorhynchus balteatus** Baird

Review of American birds 1: 103, August 1864.


Heleodytes alticolus Nelson
Auk 14 (1) : 68, January 1897.

Heleodytes nelsoni Ridgway
13659. Adult (sex not indicated). Jalapa, State of Vera Cruz, México. Entered into the museum register on Dec. 21, 1859. Collected by J. Montes de Oca. Received from Philip L. Sclater.

Heleodytes zonatus restrictus Nelson
Auk 18 (1) : 49, January 1901.

Campylorhynchus brevipennis Lawrence
109510. Immature (sex not indicated). "Venezuela." Entered into the museum register on Oct. 12, 1836. Received from John Krider.

Heleodytes humilis rufus Nelson
Auk 14 (1) : 69, January 1897.

Heleodytes capistratus nigricaudatus Nelson
Auk 14 (1) : 70, January 1897.


**Campylorhynchus castaneus** Ridgway


**Helcodytes brunneicapillus anthonyi** Mearns

Auk 19 (2): 143, April 1902.


**Campylorhynchus affinis** Xántus


Xántus's name was based upon five cotypes. These were, in addition to the two listed above, No. 12961, a male, sent to Oberlin College on Mar. 21, 1833; No. 12963, a female, sent to Thomas McClllraith on Feb. 7, 1839; No. 12964, a female, sent to A. D. Bache in February 1860.

**Helcodytes brunneicapillus obscurus** Nelson


Heleodytes stridulus Nelson
=Campylorhynchus jocosus gularis Sclater. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of
to the Americas 7: 151, 1934; A.O.U. Committee on Classification
164261. Adult male (not female). Fifty miles NE. of Choix, Sierra de
A. Goldman. Original number 5924. Received from the U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service.

Heleodytes occidentalis Nelson
Auk 14 (1): 69, January 1897.
=Campylorhynchus jocosus gularis Sclater. See Nelson, Auk 15: 160,
1898; Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 151, 1934;
A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature, Auk 64: 451,
1947.
142836 (not 142863). Adult male. Sierra Nevada de Coluna, State of
Original number 102. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service.

Campylorhynchus jocosus Sclater
=Campylorhynchus jocosus jocosus Sclater. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of
birds of the Americas 7: 150, 1934; A.O.U. Committee on Classification
22381. Adult female. "Mexique." Entered into the museum register on
October 26, 1361. Purchased from Verreaux Frères.
As is usually the case with birds that entered the hands of the brothers
Verreaux, this specimen lacks an original label and many pertinent data;
the word "type" alone serves as an indication of its potential status.
In justification of my claim for No. 22381, the following facts may be
adduced: C. jocosus was established by Sclater upon two skins, a male and a
female, "procured by M. Boucard at Oaxaca in March 1858," and submitted
to his examination by Sallé. Of these, only one entered Sclater's private
collection (see Catalogue of a collection of American birds belonging to
Philip Lutley Sclater, p. 17, May 1862). Although Sclater there calls his
specimen "type," reference to the original description shows that each of the
two became an equivalent cotype. Our bird is at least presumptively one
of these.

Genus THRYOTHORUS Vieillot
Thryothorus Ludovicianus (Lath.), var. Miamensis Ridgway
American Naturalist 9 (8): 469, August 1875.
=Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis Ridgway. See Lowery, Auk
57: 100, 1940.

**Thryothorus ludovicianus euronotus** Lowery

_Auk_ 57 (1): 98, Jan. 4, 1940.


**Thryothorus ludovicianus burleighi** Lowery

_Auk_ 57 (1): 99, Jan. 4, 1940.


**Thryothorus ludovicianus alamoensis** Godfrey

_Auk_ 63 (4): 564, Oct. 25, 1946.


**Thryothorus berlandieri** “Couch” Baird


**Thryothorus ludovicianus oberholseri** Lowery

_Auk_ 57 (1): 101, Jan. 4, 1940.


**Thryophilus leucotis collinus** Wetmore


Thryophilus tænioptera [sic] Ridgway

Thryothorus superciliaris Lawrence
In the original description, Lawrence stated that he had seen three specimens, and that No. 54100 was the type. No. 54100 is now in the American Museum of Natural History, where it is No. 39409; on the reverse side of its label, in Lawrence’s handwriting, is the word “Typical.” On the reverse side of the label of our No. 54099, again in Lawrence’s hand, is the word “Type.” It seems certain, then, that the skin in Washington is the true type, and that the number “54100” appeared in print as the result of a lapsus calami.

Thryophilus modestus pullus Ridgway

Thryophilus zeledoni “(Lawrence, MS.”)” Ridgway
31732. Adult female. “Pacuare”-Río Pacuare, Province of Limón, Costa Rica. 1876. Collected by Juan Cooper. Original number 774. Received from Robert Ridgway (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from José C. Zeledón.

Thryophilus sinaloa Baird

**Thryophilus sinaloa russeus** Nelson


**Thryophilus rufalbus castanonotus** Ridgway


Ridgway’s *Thryophilus rufalbus castanonotus* was a mere substitute name for *Thryophilus rufalbus*, var. *rufalbus* Baird (Review of American birds 1: 128, 129, 1864), not T[rhio]thorus*, rufalbus* Lafresnaye, 1845. Ridgway gave no description of his own, but instead, a clear indication to Baird’s, and we are therefore compelled to consider Baird’s specimens the types of Ridgway’s new name.

Baird’s series consisted of four specimens, of which one, No. 32692, a male from Bogotá, is a representative of *Thryothorus rufalbus minlosi* (von Berlepsch), and accordingly not to be listed here. Two others, a male and a female from the “Panama R.R.,” each with original number 93, are presumably now in the American Museum of Natural History as part of the Lawrence Collection.

**Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus** Ridgway


=Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus (Ridgway), March 1888, *fide* Deignan (MS.).


This name is accompanied by a formal description, with a reference to No. 31783 as “type.” Since No, 31783 was not a cotype of *Thryophilus rufalbus castanonotus* Ridgway, March 1888 (*vide supra*), *Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus* Ridgway, Aug. 6, 1888, must be considered an entirely new name, which only accidentally happens to apply to the same race as its earlier homonym.

**Thryothorus brunneus** Lawrence


=Thryothorus thoracicus thoracicus Salvin. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 175, 176, 1934.

As a result of faulty pagination, Lawrence’s original description appears on p. 179 of the separates!

**Thryothorus nigricapillus odicus** Wetmore


**Thryophilus schottii** Baird


In Cassin’s report on the birds of the Río Atrato (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 193, 1860), we find the following comment: “In low bushes and on the ground, on the banks of the Río Truando, in the Cordilleras... (Mr. W. S. Wood, Jr.).”

**Thryophilus pleurostictus ravus** Ridgway


**Thryothorus oyapocensis** Ridgway


90448. Adult (sex not indicated). Oyapock, French Guiana. Entered into the museum register on June 22, 1883. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederic DuC. Godman (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from “M[archand]’s.” A. Verdey, a dealer of Paris.
Thryothorus herberti “Riker, ms.” Ridgway


Thryothorus felix pallidus Nelson

Thryothorus felix grandis Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 269, July 1900.

Thryothorus felix, β. lawrencii “Ridgway, MSS.” Ridgway


50817. Adult (sex not indicated). Same locality data as No. 37329. Entered into the museum register on Apr. 24, 1868. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 44.

50818. Adult (sex not indicated). Same locality data as No. 37329. Entered into the museum register on Apr. 24, 1868. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number 44.

No. 50817 at some time entered the private collection of Robert Ridgway, who removed the original label, to replace it with one of his own.

Thryothorus lawrencii magdalena Nelson


**T[hrysthorus]. maculipectus canobrunneus** Ridgway


Ridgway stated that the type of this form was No. 106243, from Temax, but there is, in fact, no evidence in existence that it came from Temax at all. The oldest label, written in Ridgway’s hand, bears only the data given above. No. 106242, on the other hand, carries Gaumer’s own label, which not only gives Temax as provenience, but shows as well a collection date. Since Ridgway had before him but two specimens of *canobrunneus*, it is difficult to believe that he intended to use as type the one with less sufficient data, and it seems highly probable that “106243” was a lapsus calami for “106242.” In the circumstances, I treat each of them as a cotype.

Although Gaumer himself wrote the collection date of No. 106242 as “December 1885,” one must recognize this as an error, in consideration of the fact that the specimen was already in Washington not later than Dec. 3, 1885. Collection dates of other skins in the same shipment run back to September 1884, so it may be assumed that No. 106242 was actually taken in December 1884.

**T[hrysthorus]. maculipectus umbrinus** Ridgway


Although no type was designated at the original description, Ridgway at some time fastened a red type label to No. 50439. Of the Guatemaltecan skins in his series, it is clear that only No. 20398 is accompanied by sufficient data to be justifiably made the lectotype, and, if one is to accept Griscom’s restriction of type locality to Vera Paz (*op. cit.*, p. 293), No. 20398 acquires
still greater validity for this purpose. I list here all four of Ridgway's
cotypes from Guatemala.

**Genus THRYOMANES** Sclater

**Thryomanes bewickii altus** Aldrich

343448. Adult male. Seven miles east of Philippi (at elev. 1,750 feet),
Barbour County, West Virginia. June 3, 1936. Collected by Watson
M. Perrygo and J. Carleton Linglebach. Original number 379.

**Thryomanes bewickii ariborius** Oberholser

136701. Adult female. Agassiz, Yale Electoral District, Province of
British Columbia, Canada. Dec. 5, 1895. Collected by Clark P.
Streator. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Thryomanes bewickii calophonus** Oberholser

135210. Adult male. South Park, King County, Washington. Dec. 19,
Received from Lucien McS. Turner.

**Thryomanes bewickii hurleyi** Jewett

Auk 61 (2): 283, Apr. 15, 1944.
378010 (not 373010). Adult male. Parker, Yakima County, Washington.
Mar. 28, 1943. Collected by John B. Hurley. Received from the U.S.
Fish and Wildlife Service, which acquired it from John B. Hurley
through Stanley G. Jewett.

**Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus** Oberholser

126674 (not 126774). Adult male. Big Hatchet Mountains, Grant County,
New Mexico. May 19, 1892. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns and
Francis X. Holzner. Original number 7931. Mexican-United States
International Boundary Commission.

**Thryomanes bewickii drymoecus** Oberholser

91640 (not 91610). Adult male. Baird, Shasta County, California. June

**Thryomanes bewickii nesophilus** Oberholser

117641. Adult male. Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara County, Califor-
nia. Feb. 7, 1889. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from
the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Thryomanes bewickii charienturus** Oberholser

134163. Adult male. Nachogüero Valley ("at United States boundary,

**Thryomanes brevicauda** Ridgway


70042. Adult (sex not indicated). Guadalupe Island (lat. 29°00' N., long. 118°15' W.), eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. Mar. 2, 1875. Collected by Edward Palmer. Original number 15.

No. 70041, a cotype with identical data, was sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoology on Dec. 26, 1929.

**Thryomanes bewickii cryptus** Oberholser


**Thryomanes bewickii percutus** Oberholser


**Thryothorus Sissonii** Grayson
The California Farmer and Journal of Useful Sciences 29 (1) : 7, Jan. 9, 1868.

**Troglodytes insularis** “Baird, ms.” Lawrence


39991. Adult (sex not indicated). Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo Islands, eastern Pacific Ocean off Mexico. June 1865. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. Original number —.

50810. Adult male. Same data as No. 39991. Original number 397.

50811. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 39991. Original number 397.

50812. Adult male. Same data as No. 39991. Original number 397.

50813. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 39991. Original number 397.

50815. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 39991. Original number 397.

58259. Adult male. Same data as No. 39991. Original number 397.

Taylor (op. cit., p. 196) found that Grayson had a total of 12 specimens, all of which must be considered cotypes of *Thryothorus Sissonii* Grayson.
Of these, eight came to the U.S. National Museum; No. 50814, not listed above, was sent to George N. Lawrence on June 5, 1869, and is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The remaining four specimens seem, according to Taylor, to have been sold by Grayson and destined for persons in England.

No. 50813, like many another important skin in the museum, entered the private collection of Robert Ridgway, there to have its original label removed and replaced by Ridgway's own.

Although all of Grayson's specimens are cotypes of his new race, No. 50810 alone is the type of *Troglodytes insularis* Lawrence, by his definite designation at the original description.

*Genus TROGLODYTES* Vieillot

**Troglodytes aedon**, var. aztecanus Baird


Entered into the museum register in January 1863. Collected by Rafael Montes de Oca. Received from John Krider.

29206. Adult (sex not indicated). Orizaba, State of Veracruz, Mexico.


Baird's original series consisted of five specimens. No. 7139, a male from Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas, seems to have vanished from the collection without trace. A bird from Jalapa, the property of George N. Lawrence, is perhaps now in the American Museum of Natural History.

**Troglodytes peninsularis** Nelson


Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Goldman. Original number 7636. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Troglodytes beani** Ridgway


**Troglodytes aedon carychrous** Wetmore


**Troglodytes aedon effutitus** Wetmore

39816. Adult female. Lima, Department of Lima, Perú. Entered into the museum register on Nov. 11, 1865. Collected by Walter S. Church.

**Troglodytes musculus enochrus** Oberholser


Thryothorus grenadensis Lawrence

=Troglodytes aedon grenadensis (Lawrence). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 4, p. 120, 1950; Wetmore, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 134 (9): 76, 1957.


Troglodytes tanneri Townsend

Troglodytes brunneicollis nitidus Nelson

Troglodytes (?) ochraceus Ridgway


Troglodytes festinus Nelson


238012. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,200 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Province of Darién, Panamá. Apr. 18, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15538. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Troglodytes parvulus bergensis Stejneger
Zeitschrift für die gesammte Ornithologie 1 (1): 10 (footnote), March 1894.

=Troglodytes troglodytes bergensis Stejneger. See Løvenskiold, Håndbok over Norges Fugler, p. 313, 1947?


The word “Type!” appears, in Stejneger’s hand, on the label of each of these specimens.

Olibiorchius fumigatus idius Richmond


Olibiorchius fumigatus peninsulæ Clark


Olibiorchius fumigatus amurensis Clark


114661. Adult male. “Amur.” April 1880. Received from Eugene Rey, of Leipzig, in whose private collection it was No. 29519.

Trogloctyes fumigatus kurilensis Stejneger


96259. Adult (sex not indicated). Shasukotan Island (lat. 48°50’ N., long. 154°06’ E.), Kuril Islands, northern Pacific Ocean southwest of Kamchatka. July 1881. Collected by Henry J. Snow. Received from Thomas W. Blakiston, in whose private collection it was No. 2786.

Anorthura pallescens “Stejneger, ms.” Ridgway


Anorthura meligera Oberholser
Auk 17(1): 25, January 1900.


Nannus troglodytes kiskensis Oberholser


Nannus troglodytes tanagensis Oberholser


Troglodytes [sic] troglodydtes [sic] seguamensis Gabrielson and Lincoln


Troglodytes alascensis Baird
Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci. 1 (2): 280 [nomen nudum], 315, pl. 30, fig. 3 (not earlier than Oct. 22), 1869.


Nannus troglodytes petrophilus Oberholser


Nannus troglodytes stevensoni Oberholser

Anorthura hiemalis helleri Osgood
Auk 18 (2) : 181, April 1901.

Troglodytes hyemalis, var. pacificus Baird

Troglodytes troglodytes salebrosus Burleigh

Troglodytes troglodytes aquilonaris Burleigh and H. S. Peters

Nannus hiemalis pullus Burleigh
Genus THRYORCHILUS Oberholser

Thryorchilus basultoi Ridgway

Genus HENICORHINA Sclater and Salvin

Henicorhina leucophrys festiva Nelson

Henicorhina mexicana Nelson
Auk 14 (1): 73, January 1897.

Henicorhina leucophrys capitalis Nelson
Auk 14 (1): 74, January 1897.

Henicorhina hilaris bangsi Ridgway

Henicorhina hilaris “Stolz. ms.” von Berlepsch and Taczanowski
The describers based this form upon a series of eleven males and three females, all of which are cotypes. Although Stolzmann and Domaniewski (Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici 6: 154, 1927) have claimed that a specimen from Chaguarpata is the type, it is, of course, only a lectotype chosen from a partly dispersed series.

**Genus** NANNORCHILUS Ridgway

**Hemiura pacifica** Nelson

Auk 14 (1) : 72, January 1897.


**Cyphorinus pusillus** Sclater


≡Nannorchilus leucogaster leucogaster (Gould), fide Wetmore (ms.).


Sclater based this form upon four specimens of the same place and date, only one of which was retained in his own collection. Although he later listed his own bird as the type (Catalogue of a collection of American birds, p. 20, 1862), each member of the original series is nevertheless an equivalent cotype.

**Hemiura leucogastra musica** Nelson


**Genus** SALPINCTES Cabanis

**Salpinctes obsoletus pulverius** Grinnell

Auk 15 (3) : 238, July 1898.


162710. Adult male. San Nicolas Island, Ventura County, California. May 19, 1897. Collected by Joseph Grinnell. Original number 2615. Received from Joseph Grinnell.

**Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis** Ridgway

Bull. U.S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr. 2 (2) : 185, 1876. 80427=70043 reentered. Adult male. Guadalupe Island (lat. 29°00' N., long. 118°15' W.), eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja Cali-
70052. Adult female. Same data as No. 70043. Original number 38.

Each of the ten specimens of Ridgway's original series is an equivalent cotype. No. 70046, a female, was sent in 1877 to George N. Lawrence, and is now presumably in the American Museum of Natural History; No. 70048, another female, was sent to Osbert Salvin on April 13, 1883, and should be sought in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

Nos. 70043 and 70047 at some time entered the private collection of Robert Ridgway, had their original labels removed, and, when returned to the Museum in 1880, were entered into the register under wholly new numbers.

**Salpinctes obsoletus exsul** Ridgway


**Salpinctes obsoletus notius** Ridgway


**Salpinctes obsoletus neglectus** Nelson

Auk 14 (1) : 70, January 1897.


**Salpinctes maculatus** Ridgway


Genus CATHERPES Baird

Catherpes mexicanus griseus Aldrich

Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus Ridgway

Catherpes Mexicanus, var. conspersus Ridgway
American Naturalist 7 (10): 603, October 1873.

Catherpes mexicanus meliphonus Oberholser

Catherpes mexicanus polioptilus Oberholser
Auk 20 (2): 197, April 1903.
**TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS**

**Certhia albifrons** Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 31,] pl. 8, 1841.


47702. Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under *Musicapa texensis* Giraud (p. 275).

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**Genus HYLORCHILUS** Nelson

**Catherpes sumichrasti** Lawrence


= *Hylorchilus sumichrasti* (Lawrence). See Nelson, Auk 14: 71-72, 1897.


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**Genus MICROCERCULUS** Sclater

**Microcerculus orpheus** Ridgway


115037. Adult (sex not indicated). Rio Pacuare, Province of Limón, Costa Rica. 1876. Collected by Juan J. Cooper. Original number 779. Received from José C. Zeledón, in whose private collection it was No. 934.

**Microcerculus daulias** Ridgway


**Microcerculus pectoralis** Richmond


Genus LEUCOLEPIS Reichenbach

C[yphorhinus].  thoracicus von Tschudi


Although Hellmayr (loc. cit.) has stated that the "type [is] in [the] Neuchâtel Museum," he has not claimed to have examined it, and it should be noted that this species did not find a place in a paper on von Tschudi's types in Neuchâtel published by von Berlepsch and Hellmayr (Journ. für Orn. 53: 6–20, 1905).

That von Tschudi had more than one specimen is shown, however, by the fact that Scelater and Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1873: 257, footnote, 1873) have referred to a cotype in the collection of the museum at Bremen.

Cyphorhinus griseolateralis Ridgway


Family MIMIDAE: Thrashers, Mockingbirds

Genus TOXOSTOMA Wagler

H[arpornychus].  longicauda Baird


A third cotype, No. 4703, from Running Water, Bon Homme County, South Dakota, cannot now be found in the collection.
Harporhynchus longirostris sennetti Ridgway


112298. Adult male. Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo County, Texas. Apr. 12, 1878. Collected by George B. Sennett. Original number 2504. Received from George B. Sennett.

112299. Adult male. Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo County, Texas. 1879. Collected by George B. Sennett. Original number 2517. Received from George B. Sennett.

Ridgway based this race upon a series of nineteen adult cotypes from “southern Texas,” an unknown number of which were lent for his study by Sennett. Ten adults that presumably lay before Ridgway are still in Washington, but it seems to me advisable to consider here only the three specimens from the subsequently restricted type locality, one of which, No. 112296, is not now to be found in the collection. It is probable that other topotypical cotypes will be found in the American Museum of Natural History.

Harporhynchus guttatus Ridgway


Harporhynchus cinereus Xántus


Xántus named this thrasher after a first “sojourn of several months at Cape St. Lucas,” and any of his specimens taken between Apr. 20, 1859 (when he began work there) and July 14, 1859, may probably be considered cotypes. The final date is derived from the fact that the first of his shipments from Cape San Lucas, received in Washington not later than Oct. 22, 1859, and accompanied by his unpublished manuscript, contained no material taken later than July 14.
Six specimens were included in the first shipment, and at least 23, taken between the critical dates, were temporarily retained by Xántus, not reaching the museum until 1863.

Since the earlier six were sent on by the author himself as samples for Baird's inspection, one may feel that these have a special claim to typeship, and it is certainly more convenient to give them a preferred status, as has been done here. Three of them are no longer in the museum: these are No. 12958, sent to A. Nehrkorn on Jan. 26, 1886; No. 12959, sent to Alexander D. Bache in February 1860; No. 13037, sent to F. Ferrari-Pérez in December 1885.

No. 12957, made the lectotype by Richmond and/or Ridgway, has had the misfortune to have become part of the latter's private collection, and to have had its original label replaced by two labels with incomplete data in Ridgway's hand!

**Harporhynchus Bendirei** Coues

American Naturalist 7 (6): 330 (footnote), fig. 69 (p. 329), June 1873.


Collected by Charles E. Bendire. Received from Elliott Coues (in whose private collection it was No. 2687), who acquired it from Charles E. Bendire.


Collected by Charles E. Bendire. Received from Elliott Coues (in whose private collection it was No. 2688), who acquired it from Charles E. Bendire.

**Harporhynchus curvirostris masculatus** Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 269, July 1900.


**Methriopterus curvirostris occidentalis** Ridgway


Ridgway based this thrasher upon an indeterminable number of cotypes, but, in a footnote, stated that measurements were taken from four adults, and it must be assumed that not more than this number of specimens lay before him.

The three listed above seem unquestionably to deserve the status of cotypes, but it is perhaps no longer possible to decide which of two represents the fourth of the series. These are Nos. 51523 and 51524. The former was sent to William Brewster in 1873, given his private label with the number 562 (which number does not appear in his private register, now preserved at the Museum of Comparative Zoology), and at some time returned, without extant explanation, to the U.S. National Museum. If returned prior to the time Ridgway described M. c. occidentalis, it presumably formed part of the series, but this cannot be proved. No. 51524, on the other hand, supposed never to have left Washington, has vanished without trace. In the circumstances, it seems to me best to treat as cotypes only Nos. 37326, 51525, and 52789.

No. 52789 spent a period as part of Ridgway’s private collection, during which time it lost its original label and was given Ridgway’s number 1990.

**Toxostoma curvirostris oberholseri** Law

Condor 30 (2): 151, Mar. 15, 1923.


**Harporhynchus redivivus pasadenensis** Grinnell


163068. Adult male. “Pasadena”—“more exactly, Eaton Cañon ‘wash’, some 3 miles southeast of Altadena” (see Grinnell, loc. cit.), Los Angeles County, California. Feb. 6, 1897. Collected by Joseph Grinnell. Original number 2056. Received from Joseph Grinnell.

**Genus MELANOTIS** Bonaparte

**Melanotis caerulescens longirostris** Nelson


Genus MIMODES Ridgway

Harporhynchus graysoni "Baird, ms." Lawrence

39987 (not 59987). Adult male. Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo Islands, eastern Pacific Ocean off México. June 1855. Collected by Andrew J. Grayson. The "pale yellowish fulvous" of the under parts, mentioned in Lawrence's description, is a result of the specimen's having been originally preserved in alcohol.

Genus DUMETELLA "S.D.W."

Dumetella carolinensis ruficrissa Aldrich


Dumetella carolinensis meridianus Burleigh
Oriole 24(3-4) : [29,] January 1960.


Although this number of "The Oriole" is dated "September–December 1959," it did not reach Washington until January 18, 1960; the author, in Washington, received his reprints at a still later date.

Genus MIMUS Boie

Mimus canadatus [sic] Baird
In Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9; "xxxxv"=xxxv (in list, where spelled caudatus), 345, 1858.


Mimus Bahamensis H. Bryant

This form was based upon an indeterminate number of cotypes. In addition to ours, at least two others are known: these are Nos. 46870 and 46871 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

*Mimus Hillii* March


*Mimus gundlachi hillii* March. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 113, 1950.


There was at least one other cotype, No. 26803, which was sent to Henry B. Tristram on June 9, 1870, and may now be preserved in the British Museum (Natural History).

No. 370460 was discovered without a number and first entered into the museum register on Feb. 3, 1942. On the reverse side of the label is written in Lawrence’s hand: “Return to G[eorge]. N[ewbold]. L[awrence].” It may be supposed that the specimen was set aside for Lawrence when March’s collection first arrived at Washington.

*Mimus gilvus lawrenceei* Ridgway


*Mimus gilvus guatemalensis* Ridgway

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 47 (Quarterly Issue 2(1) ) : 113, Aug. 6, 1904.


*Mimus gracilis leucophaeus* Ridgway


102448. Adult (sex not indicated). Jan. 23, 1885. Other data same as for 102447.


102450. Adult (sex not indicated). Jan. 23, 1885. Other data same as for 102447.


102453. Adult (sex not indicated). Jan. 22, 1885. Other data same as for 102447.


*Mimus patagonicus tricosus* Wetmore and J. L. Peters


237199. Adult male. Luján de Cuyo, Province of Mendoza, Argentina. July 8, 1912. Collected by (or for) Renato Sanzin. Original number 33. Received from Carlos S. Reed.

*Mimus peruvianus* Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 87, “pl. xxiv, fig. 2,” 1848.


Genus NESOMIMUS Ridgway

Nesomimus personatus Ridgway


116098. Adult male. Abingdon (Pinta) Island, Galápagos Islands (Archipiélago de Colón), eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. Apr. 16, 1888. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Nesomimus macdonaldi Ridgway

116066. Adult male. Hood (España) Island, Galápagos Islands (Archipiélago de Colón), eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. Apr. 7, 1888. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Genus ALLENIA Cory

Margarops albiventris Lawrence


Although this number of the Annals is dated “June,” a separate of Lawrence’s paper was received at the U.S. National Museum on Apr. 6, 1887.

Genus CINCLOCERTHIA G. R. Gray

Cinclocerthia ruficauda pavida Ridgway

Cinclocerthia ruficauda tenebrosa Ridgway

Family TURDIDAE: Thrushes

Genus LUSCINIA T. Forster

Luseinia davidii gloriosa Sushkin
Auk 43 (2): 181, Apr. 7, 1926.


*Liopturus namiyaei* Stejneger


*Cyanecula abbotti* Richmond


*Genus Brachypteryx* Horsfield

*Heteroxenicus naengka* Riley


*Brachypteryx malindangensis* Mearns


*Brachypteryx montana malindangensis* Mearns. See Delacour, in Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, p. 179, 1946.


*Brachypteryx mindanensis* Mearns


*Brachypteryx montana mindanensis* Mearns. See Delacour, in Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, p. 179, 1946.

Genus COPSYCHUS Wagler

Cittocincla superciliaris Bourns and Worcester


316165. Adult male. Palanoc, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. Nov. 4, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3980 of the Menage Collection.

316166. Subadult male. Palanoc, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. Nov. 14, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3982 of the Menage Collection.

Kittacincla malabarica pellogyna Oberholser


=Copsychus malabaricus pellogynus (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).


Kittacincla malabarica lamprogyna Oberholser


=Copsychus malabaricus pellogynus (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).


Kittacincla melanura hypoliza Oberholser


Kittacincla melanura opisthochra Oberholser


Kittacincla melanura pagensis Oberholser

Kittacincla malabarica opisthisa Oberholser

Kittacincla malabarica opisthopella Oberholser

Kittacincla malabarica malloperena Oberholser

Kittacincla malabarica abbotti Oberholser

Kittacincla malabarica ochroptila Oberholser
=Copsychus malabaricus ochroptilus (Oberholser). See Chasen, Hand-


Kittacincla malabarica heterogyna Oberholser


Kittacincla malabarica eumesa Oberholser


Kittacincla malabarica zaphotina Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 6, July 16, 1923.


This specimen is very probably the one listed by Finsch (Notes from the Leyden Museum 22: 176, 1901); in that case, it was collected October–December 1899 “am oberen Mahakkam ... und zwar an der Einmündung des südlichen Nebenflusses Blu oder Bluve ... in ca. 200 Meter Erhebung” (op. cit., p. 164).

Copsychus saularis prosthopellus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 1, July 16, 1923.


Copsychus saularis crimelas Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 2, July 16, 1923.

95306. Adult male. “Kankarit, Houndraw Branch”—Haungdaraw River, near Kawkareik, Amherst District, Tenasserim Division, Burma. June 27, 1879. Collected by C. T. Bingham. Received from the British Museum (Natural History), which acquired it as part of the Hume Collection.
Copsychus saularis haliblectus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 2, July 16, 1923.


Copsychus saularis zacenecus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 12, Oct. 26, 1912.


Copsychus saularis nesiarchus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 3, July 16, 1923.


Copsychus saularis pagiensis Richmond


Copsychus saularis ephalus Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 2, July 16, 1923.


Copsychus saularis nesiotes Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 3, July 16, 1923.


Copsychus inexspectatus Richmond


Genus COSSYPHA Vigors

Cossypha natalensis garguensis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20) : 2, Nov. 29, 1913.

217681. Adult female. South Creek, Mount Gargues (at elev. 3,600 feet), Northern Frontier District, Kenya Colony. Sept. 4, 1911. Collected
Type Specimens of Birds


**Cossypha natalensis intensa** Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20) : 2, Nov. 29, 1913.

*Genus* **POGONOCICHLA** Cabanis

**Pogonocichla cucullata helleri** Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20) : 1, Nov. 29, 1913.

**Pogonocichla cucullata keniensis** Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20) : 9, Apr. 17, 1911.

*Genus* **ERYTHROPYGIA** A. Smith

**Erythropygia coryphaeus abboti** Friedmann
331162. Adult (sex not indicated). Fish River, 6 miles from Berseba, Great Namaqualand, Territory of South-West Africa. Mar. 1, 1931. Collected by Margaret Sordahl (Mrs. Louis O. Sordahl). Original number 23.
Since this form was named in honor of Charles G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the subspecific name is correctly spelled.

**Erythropygia leucophrys jungens** Bowen
Genus MONTICOLA Boie

Petrophila rufocinerea tenuis Friedmann


Genus SIALIA Swainson

Sialia sialis episcopus Oberholser


241188. Adult male. Santa Engracia, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. Dec. 15, 1911. Collected by Frank B. Armstrong. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which acquired it from Louis B. Bishop, in whose private collection it was No. 23808.

Sialia azurea Baird


Baird had a series of four specimens, but he implied, at the original description, that No. 23021 was, in his eyes, the type.

Griscom (loc. cit.) has discussed the extraordinary nomenclatorial tangle brought about by Swainson's unsatisfactory introduction of the name azurea. Although Griscom finally followed the decision of the A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature and called this form S. s. guatemalae Ridgway, to avoid disturbance of nomenclature "to no purpose," it is my own view that Baird's name must be used.

Baird considered Swainson's name a nomen nudum and invalid, but "preferred to adopt his name rather than present a new one." It was quite certainly Baird's intention, by carefully describing a type specimen, to clothe the nomen nudum and bring it into literature under his own aegis, and Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 479, 1934) has erred in treating Baird's name simply as a misapplication of Swainson's.

Sialia sialis guatemalae Ridgway


30661. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently female). Tactic ("a village in the hilly country . . . about ten miles south of Coban," fide Griscom, op. cit., p. 423), Department of Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. Nov. 5, 1859. Received from Osbert Salvin.

45621. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Cobán, Department of Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. November 1859. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 1271. Received from Osbert Salvin.

49221. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently female). "Central Guatemala (Coban to Clusec)." Entered into the museum register on Oct. 24, 1867. Collected by Henry Hague.

50411. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Guatemala, Department of Guatemala, Guatemala. Entered into the museum register on Mar. 4, 1868. Collected by C. H. Van Patten.

Ridgway had "a considerable series . . . of Guatemalan Bluebirds," and referred to specimens in the United States National Museum from "Coban to Clusec," Tactic, and Cobán. No mention was made of the bird from the City of Guatemala, but since Ridgway himself at some time made No. 50411 the lectotype, it presumably formed part of his original material. The four listed above seem to be the only potential cotypes still in the collection.

Griscom (op. cit., p. 314) has shown that S. s. guatemalae must be synonymized with whatever name is used for the breeding form of southeastern Mexico. Support for this view is offered by the fact that No. 30661, a cotype of guatemalae, is also a paratype of Baird’s azurea.

S[ialia]. occidentalis J. K. Townsend


No. 2949 carries a label with data written by Audubon’s hand. A third cotype, No. 1931, a male, cannot now be found in the collection.

S[ialia]. m[exicana]. bairdi Ridgway

Auk 11 (2) : 157, April 1894.


Möllhausen. Original number 60. Pacific Railroad Survey, Line of the 35th Parallel.

**Sialia mexicana australis** Nelson


**Sialia macroptera** Baird

*in* Stansbury, Exploration and survey of the valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, Appendix C, Birds, p. 314, 1852.


The oldest label carried by this skin, with data in Baird’s hand, gives the collection date as Mar. 21, “1851,” but in the original description it was stated to be Mar. 18, 1850. Since Stansbury’s party was no longer in the field in 1851, it is obvious that the date on the label is, at least in part, erroneous.

*Genus MYADESTES* Swainson

**Ptilogonys Townsendi** Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 4 (84): pl. 419, fig. 2, 1833.


**Myadestes obscurus cinereus** Nelson


**Myadestes obscurus** var. *insularis* Stejneger


**Myadestes obscurus** var. occidentalis Stejneger


35038. Adult male. Tonila, State of Jalisco, México. “October” 1863. Collector unknown (“was in cage three weeks,” fide Xántus’s note on label). Received from John Xántus (in whose field register it was given the number 2219).

**Myiadesetes solitarius** Baird


**Myiadesetes dominicanus** Stejneger

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 5: 22, pl. 2, fig. 5, June 12, 1882.


**Myiadesetes sibilans** Lawrence


—Myiadesetes genibarbis sibilans Lawrence. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 122, 1950.


**Myiadesetes coloratus** Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 23, Sept. 27, 1912.


232601. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,000 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. Mar. 6, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15309. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Myiadestes unicolor Sclater


Since Sclater referred to male and female specimens, we may be sure that he had at least two cotypes. One of these was retained by him and is now in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History). Although our bird bears only the label of the Maison Verreaux, it is marked as “type de Sclater,” and there is no reason to doubt its cotypeship.

Genus PLATYCICHLA Baird

Platycichla brevipes Baird


23954. Immature (sex not indicated, but apparently female). “On the coast of South America, probably in Brazil”=State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 1841 or 1842. Collected by G. R. B. Horner. Received from the National Institute.

The U.S.S. “Delaware,” on which Horner traveled, visited, in the course of the 1841-1842 cruise, only two localities on the South American mainland—Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo (see Horner, Medical topography of Brazil and Uruguay, Philadelphia, 1845).

It should be noted that page 32 of the Review of American Birds, on which Baird’s new name appears, was published in June 1864, while page 33, on which the major part of the description is found, was issued in July 1864.

Genus ENTOMODESTES Stejneger

Ptilogonys leucotis von Tschudi


41908. Adult (sex not indicated). “Perú.” Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

Although Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 7: 445, 1934) writes “type in Neuchâtel Museum,” it may be noted that von Berlepsch and Hellmayr (Journ. für Orn. 53: 6–20, 1905) failed to find such a specimen 29 years earlier. Whether other cotypes than ours exist is not known to me.
**Genus PHAEORNIS** Sclater

**Phaeornis myadestina** Stejneger


=*Phaeornis obscura myadestina* Stejneger. See Munro, Birds of Hawaii, p. 77, 1944.


**Genus CATHARUS** Bonaparte

**Malacocichla maculata** Sclater


Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1866: 68, 1866) writes: “I have recently compared Dr. Sclater’s types of *C. maculatus* with my specimens of *C. dryas.*” This indicates that the series lent Sclater by the brothers Verreaux consisted of more than one skin, and that two or more were retained by Sclater, even though no such birds are listed under *maculatus* in his “Catalogue of a collection of American birds” (p. 1, 1862), or in “Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum” (5: 205, 1881). Our No. 32683, purchased from the Maison Verreaux as a type (see Baird, Review of American birds 1: 10 footnote, 1864, may well be one of Sclater’s original series, but it is no longer possible to adduce evidence for this view.

**Catharus mexicanus smithi** Nelson


The locality data given above appear on the reverse of each of the labels used by the collector for specimens from this place. On the obverse he has noted that this particular bird was taken at 6,000 feet.

**Catharus fumosus** Ridgway


**Catharus fuscater mirabilis** Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 24, Sept. 27, 1912.


232933. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,200 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Province of Darién, Panamá. Apr. 18, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15534. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

=Catharus fuscater opertaneus** Wetmore


**Catharus olivascens** Nelson


**Catharus occidentalis fulvescens** Nelson

Auk 14 (1) : 75, January 1897.


**Catharus frantzii omiltemensis** Ridgway


**Catharus melpomene clarus** Jouy


*Genus HYLOCICHLA* Baird

**Hylocichla guttata euboria** Oberholser


**Hylocichla aonolaschkae verecunda** Osgood

Auk 18 (2) : 133, April 1901.


**Turdus auduboni** Baird


**Hylocichla guttata crymophiia** Burleigh and H. S. Peters


**Turdus ustulatus** Nuttall

Manual of the ornithology of the United States and of Canada, land birds, ed. 2, pp. vi, 400 [where misspelled *cestulatus*], 830, 1840. 


The bird here listed is, according to a manuscript note made by Baird (*in* Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Birds of North America, Philadelphia,
1860) on the margin of Plate LXXXI, for the lower figure of which it served as model, "Type of Nuttall?" Since Nuttall (op. cit. p. 401) has mentioned that he had only one specimen from which to describe the species, and No. 2040 still bears Townsend's own label, it may be assumed that it is indeed the type, and that it is a female collected on June 10, 1835, as stated at Nuttall's original description.

**Hylocichla ustulata oedica** Oberholser


---Hoylocichla ustulata oedica Oberholser, *fide* Aldrich (ms.).


**Hylocichla ustulata almae** Oberholser

Auk 15 (4): 304, October 1898.


159053. Adult male. East Humboldt Mountains (at a point opposite Franklin Lake), Elko County, Nevada. June 24, 1898. Collected by Harry C. Oberholser. Original number 35. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Hylocichla ustulata clarescens** Burleigh and H. L. Peters


**Turdus aliciae** Baird

*in* Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9: xxxi, 210 (in key), 217, 1858.


In a letter of the Deane Collection at the Library of Congress, from Robert Kennicott to his younger sister, Alice Mary Kennicott (1844–1919), is found the following passage: "Among my birds is one pretty little thrush which is new. The first specimen collected you skinned. Hoy called it Turdus solitarius but he is wrong. Prof. Baird names it T. alicia. Its a pretty little bird and I was very glad to have Prof. Baird name it for you. I think it is rather common. It is one of the smallest of the Thrushes and you could probably get a lot about the first of May. Don't neglect work in the house for bird skinning tho'"
Baird had six specimens, treated at the original description as cotypes (not all of which might now be considered representative of H. m. "aliciae"), but the fact that he himself wrote "Type of species" on the label of the one bird collected by Miss Kennicott leads me to accord type status to it alone. No. 10083, taken by Kennicott himself on Apr. 29, 1857, reached Washington at the same time as No. 10084; it is clear from the quotation given above that Alice's skin could not have been collected later than Robert's.

_Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli_ Ridgway


This race was based upon seven specimens, the property of Eugene P. Bicknell, each of which was made an equivalent cotype; if some of them are to be considered as having a superior claim to typeship, these would be Bicknell's Nos. 652 and 653, which alone of the series were taken on the breeding ground. The seven were returned to Bicknell after Ridgway had completed his study, but in February 1834 a pair was presented by the collector to the U.S. National Museum, and at some subsequent date the male, No. 95545, was singled out by Richmond as the type.

That the donor did not feel that he was presenting us the type may be shown by quotation from a letter of Feb. 13, 1834, addressed to Ridgway: "I owe you a profound apology for not having sent you long before this the promised specimens of _T_. bicknelli. As I told you when you were in N.Y. I was reserving the type specimens of the bird to show to some who desired to see them. Now I send one of the type Catskill birds (♂) and a ♀ from Riverdale. I met with a most unfortunate and vexatious accident with several of my specimens of this bird. I had set some aside in a cigar box preparatory to taking them to N.Y. The box remained undisturbed longer than I had expected and when I opened it, although it had be [sic] left in a dark closet high on a shelf, _Der mestes_ were at work!—In this way the ♀ I send has the tip of her bill destroyed—I send it because it is the _smallest_ example of the form that I have ever seen, and in other respects is the best female I have. The Catskill example I send is less typical than the one I retain, which is much browner above, more reddish on the tail, and is the specimen about which you particularly remarked the _Luscinia_ character of bill. This I would have sent, believing that the U.S. Museum or Smithsonian ought to have the best type specimen, but as it shows slight marks of _der mestes_, I send the more perfect one."
Wallace (op. cit., pp. 394, 397) seems not to have examined the five skins kept by Bicknell, and it is probable that the ravages of Dermestidae led to their destruction, with the result that the two in Washington are the only surviving cotypes. 

**Hylocichla fuscescens subpallida** Burleigh and Duvall


**Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola** Ridgway


Ridgway based this race upon a series of eleven cotypes, but some of these are now taxonomically useless, and it seems to me advisable to list here only those from the restricted type locality, especially since at least two of them have the words "var. salicicola Ridg./Type!" on the label in Ridgway’s hand. The third, No. 66669, at some time became No. 2631 of Ridgway’s private collection, when it had its original label removed; conceivably it also had been designated by the describer as "type."

At the first description, five specimens were mentioned as from Fort Garland, but, in fact, No. 66668 is from Denver. In addition to the three listed above, there was No. 79461, which was sent to Henry W. Henshaw in 1887; its present whereabouts is unknown, but may be the British Museum (Natural History).

In cases such as this, where no specimen’s claims to typeship are superior to another’s, it was the practice of the late Charles W. Richmond to make the first male listed the lectotype, and degrade all other skins to paratypeship. But since the first listed, No. 79461, had already left the museum prior to his investigation of the problem, he was compelled either to admit that the type was no longer in Washington, or to elect a specimen other than the first listed. In choosing the second, No. 66667, he laid aside a bird which, by his own rule, should not have been considered a type at all!
Genus CICHLHERMINIA Bonaparte

Margarops dominicensis Lawrence
Forest and Stream 14 (9): 165, Mar. 27, 1880 [author’s reprint].


Lawrence based this form upon a series of five males, but mentioned that the type was in the collection of the United States National Museum. Only two of the specimens are now here, and No. 77799 alone bears the word “Type” in Lawrence’s hand, so the other four were evidently considered by him mere paratypes.

Lawrence’s name is generally cited from Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 3: 16, April? 1880, but in fact it appeared earlier in “Forest and Stream,” as given above, on Apr. 1, 1880, and the author’s separate, dated March 27, was received by Ridgway in Washington on March 30. The description in the Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. is an almost exact duplication of the one in “Forest and Stream”; the only changes are from “centers” to “centres,” and from “black terminal spot” (as intended by Lawrence) to “light terminal spot.”

Genus MIMOCICHLA Sclater

Mimocichla rubripes eremita Ridgway


Mimocichla schistacea Baird
Review of American birds 1: 35 (in key), 37, July 1864.


Although Baird based his detailed description upon No. 17713, through inadvertence he wrote the word “Type” on the label of No. 17712 (not 17112), the exceptional skin with “dirty whitish thighs.”
Genus TURDUS Linnaeus

Merula merula intermedia Richmond


150443. Adult female. Aqsu (Wensuh), Sinkiang at about lat. 40°10' N., long. 30°00' E. Nov. 20, 1893. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Turdus merula sowerbyi Deignan


Turdus wulsini Riley


Merula mayonensis Mearns


=Turds poliocephalus mayonensis (Mearns). See Delacour, in Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, pp. 183, 184, 1946.

202490. Adult male. Mount Mayon (at elev. 4,000 feet), Province of Albay, Luzón Island, Philippine Islands. June 5, 1907. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 94. Received from Edgar A. Mearns, in whose private collection it was No. 15272.

Merula malindangensis Mearns


=Turds poliocephalus malindangensis (Mearns). See Delacour, in Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, pp. 183, 184, 1946.

202485. Adult male. Summit of Lebo Peak (elev. 5,750 feet), Mount Malindang, Province of Misamis, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands May 15, 1906. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Received from Edgar A. Mearns, in whose private collection it was No. 14134.

Merula kelleri Mearns


=Turds poliocephalus kelleri (Mearns). See Delacour, in Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, pp. 183, 184, 1946.

Planesticus olivaceus polius Mearns

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (10) : 2, Aug. 11, 1913.


Planesticus helleri Mearns

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (10) : 1, Aug. 11, 1913.


Turdus jouyi Stejneger


Turdus celænops Stejneger


111665. Adult male. Miyake Island (lat. 34°05’ N., long. 139°32’ E.), Izu Islands, Japan. May 3, 1887. Collected by M. Namiye. Original number 14. Received from the Tokyo Educational Museum.

Haplochilâ swalesi Wetmore


T[urdus]. propinquus "Ridgw. (mss.)" Ridgway


38375. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently female). Laramie Peak, Albany County, Wyoming. May 1864. Collected by Rudolph B. Hitz. Ridgway had ten cotypes (with essentially the same data), Nos. 38366 through 38375. No. 38366 seems to have vanished without trace. Nos. 38367 and 38371 were sent in 1877 to the Mombusho Museum, Tokyo, and Nos. 38368 and 38374 in the same year to the Zoological Museum, Lisbon. No. 38369 went, in November 1880, to George N. Lawrence, and is perhaps now in the American Museum of Natural History.

Nos. 38372 and 38373, marked by Ridgway as “Type ♀!” and “Type ♂!,” were at some time in Ridgway’s private collection (with his Nos. 1160 and 1161). Their oldest labels are Ridgway’s own, with marks of presumed sex written upon them by him. Since each label carries the red tab that represented a type specimen in his collection, it appears that these two were favored above the other eight after they came into his possession. In fact, however, each of the original series was an equivalent cotype.

**Turdus confinis** Baird

Review of American birds 1: 29, June 1864.


No. 23789 was entered into the museum register as one of a large collection of birds, mainly from Mazatlán, but partly from localities in Baja California. All data on the oldest labels were written by Baird, who was sometimes in doubt as to whether a given specimen came from Mazatlán or Baja California. On the label of No. 23789 he wrote: “Mazatlán?” The word was later struck out by Xántus himself, who then wrote: “Todos Santos, L. Cala.”

We know that Xántus visited Washington during the spring months of 1864 (see Hume, Ornithologists of the United States Army Medical Corps, pp. 524–525, 1942), at the very time Baird was preparing his manuscript of the “Review of American Birds” for publication, and it seems probable that Baird discussed the new form with Xántus and asked for information as to its true provenience. Since the bird was never listed in Xántus’s field registers, his statement of type locality must have been derived from memory after the passing of several years, and could easily have been erroneous. Grinnell (A Distributional summation of the ornithology of Lower Cali-
fornia, p. 233, 1928) has pointed out that the form has never subsequently been reported from Todos Santos.

A penciled “I H R,” possibly in Xántus’s hand, on the reverse side of the oldest label, cannot now be interpreted.

Merula flavirostris graysoni Ridgway


Merula tamaulipensis Nelson

Auk 14 (1) : 75, January 1897.


Turdu Caribbœus [sic] Lawrence


In Lawrence’s separates, the ligature of the specific name has been corrected in ink to “æ.”

Turdu nigrirostris Lawrence


Turdu fumigatus bondi Deignan

Auk 68 (3) : 379, Aug. 8, 1951.


Turdu fumigatus bondi Deignan is a new name, based upon the same type specimen, for Turdu nigrirostris Lawrence, preoccupied by Turdu nigrirostris Karelin, 1875.

Merula plebeia differens Nelson


500936—61—29

**Turdus leucomelas cautor** Wetmore


**Turdus reevei** Lawrence


**Genus ZOOTHERA** Vigors

**Oreocincla horsfieldi affinis** Richmond


=Zoothera dauma affinis (Richmond), _fide_ Deignan (ms.).


**Geocichla mindanensis** Mearns


202484. Adult female. "Slope of Grand Malindang Peak" (at elev. 6,500 feet), Mount Malindang, Province of Misamis, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands. June 4, 1906. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Received from Edgar A. Mearns (in whose private collection it was No. 14264).

**Genus GEOKICHLA** S. Muller

**Geocichla cinerea** Bourns and Worcester


=Geokichla cinerea Bourns and Worcester. See Delacour, _in_ Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, p. 185, 1946.

348001. Adult (sex not indicated). Mindoro Island, Philippine Islands. April 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences (where it was No. 3928 of the Menage Collection).
Geokichla citrina gibson-hilli Deignan

Geocichla gurneyi raineyi Mearns

Geocichla piaggiae keniensis Mearns

Genus CATAPONERA Hartert

Cataponera abditiva Riley

Genus MYOPHONUS Temminck

Myophonus caeruleus rileyi Deignan
Myophonus temminckii changensis Riley


Family ZELEDONIIDAE: Wren-thrushes

Genus ZELEDONIA Ridgway

Zeledonia coronata Ridgway


Zeledonia insperata "Cherrie" Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 4: 72 (footnote a), July 1, 1907.


Family SYLVIIDAE: Old-World Warblers

Genus GERYGONE Gould

Gerygone modiglianii muscicapa Oberholser


Gerygone rhizophorae Mearns


TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

Genus BRADYPTERUS Swainson

Bradypterus babacculus fraterculus Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20) : 3, Nov. 29, 1913.


Tribura idonea Riley

==Bradypterus luteoventris idoneus (Riley). See Delacour, Ibis 85: 35, 1943.


Pseudotharrhaleus malindangensis Mearns

==Bradypterus caudatus malindangensis (Mearns). See Delacour, Ibis 85: 37, 1943.


Pseudotharrhaleus griseipectus Mearns

==Bradypterus caudatus unicolor (Hartert). See Delacour, Ibis 85: 36-37, 1943.


Genus OLIBURA Hodgson

Oligura castaneo-coronata ripleyi Deignan


Genus CETTIA Bonaparte

Antiornis grahami Riley

==Cettia fortipes davidiana (Verreaux), fide Deignan (ms.).

Genus MEGALURUS Horsfield

Megalurus timoriensis mindorensis Salomonsen

Megalurus celebensis Riley
=Megalurus timoriensis celebensis Riley. See Stresemann, Journ. für Orn. 88: 100, 1940.

Genus APALIS Swainson

Apalis thescela Oberholser

Genus EMINIA Hartlaub

Eminia lepidus [sic] hypochlorus [sic] Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20) : 10, Apr. 17, 1911.

Genus SYLVIETTA Lafresnaye

Sylvietta brachyura tavetensis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20) : 5, Nov. 20, 1913.
**Sylvietta whytii abayensis** Mearns


**Sylvietta whytii loringi** Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20): 11, Apr. 17, 1911.


**Sylvietta rufescens ochrocara** Oberholser

= **Sylvietta rufescens rufescens** (Vieillot). See Roberts, Birds of South Africa, pp. 258, 259, 1940.

98155. Adult (sex not indicated). Damaraland, Territory of South-West Africa. Registered at the British Museum (Natural History) on Dec. 24, 1866. Collected by Charles J. Anderson. Received from the British Museum (Natural History), where it was No. 66.12.24.14.

**Sylvietta leucophrys keniensis** Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20): 5, Nov. 29, 1913.


### Genus CISTICOLA Kaup

**Cisticola subruficapa fricki** Mearns

= **Cisticola chiniana bodessa** Mearns. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.): 633, 1930.


**Cisticola subruficapa bodessa** Mearns

= **Cisticola chiniana bodessa** Mearns. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.): 620, 1930.

Cisticola subruficapilla borea Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (25) : 3, Nov. 23, 1911.
=Cisticola chiniana simplex (von Heuglin). See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.): 621, 1930.

Cisticola subruficapilla æquatorialis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (25) : 2, Nov. 23, 1911.
=Cisticola chiniana humilis von Madarasz. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.): 616, 1930.

Cisticola prinioides wambugensis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (20) : 1, Feb. 14, 1913.
=Cisticola hunteri prinioides Neumann. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.): 672, 1930.

Cisticola prinioides kilimensis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (25) : 1, Nov. 23, 1911.
=Cisticola hunteri prinioides Neumann. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.): 641, 1930.

Cisticola robusta abaya Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (11) : 1, Aug. 30, 1913.
=Cisticola natalensis inexpectata Neumann. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.): 615, 1930.

Cisticola natalensis nilotica Mearns

**Cisticola robusta tana** Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (11) : 2, Aug. 30, 1913.

=Cisticola natalensis kapitensis Mearns. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.) : 667, 1930.

245695. Adult male in winter plumage. "Camp No. 5 (Childs Frick Expedition), Tana River" (a site on the left bank of the Upper Tana somewhere between lat. 0°12' S., long. 38°00' E. and the mouth of the Thika River), Kenya Colony. Aug. 19, 1912. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 23756. Childs Frick African Expedition (1911–1912).

**Cisticola strangei kapitensis** Mearns

=Cisticola natalensis kapitensis Mearns. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.) : 640, 1930.


**Cisticola hypoxantha reichenowi** Mearns

=Cisticola brachyptera reichenowi Mearns. See Lynes, Ibis (12) 6 (suppl. No.) : 657, 1930.


Genus _PRINIA_ Horsfield

**Franklinia rufescens dalatensis** Riley

=Prinia rufescens dalatensis (Riley). See Deignan, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 103 (3) : 4, 1942.


**Prinia rufescens objurgans** Deignan
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 103 (3) : 3, Sept. 1, 1942.

Prinia rufescens peninsularis Deignan

Prinia rufescens extrema Deignan

Prinia hodgsonii erro Deignan

Prinia flaviventris delacouri Deignan
371477. Adult male. Muang Chiang Mai (lat. 18°45’ N., long. 99°00’ E.), elev. 1,000 feet, Province of Chiang Mai, northwestern Thailand. Jan. 30, 1932. Collected by Herbert G. Deignan. Original number 496. Received from the Princeton Museum of Zoology, where it was No. 10301.

Burnesia dysancria halistona Oberholser

Prinia polychroa rocki Deignan

Burnesia dysancria Oberholser
Genus LOCUSTELLA Kaup

Acrocephalus dybowskii "Stejneger, ms." Ridgway

Genus ACROCEPHALUS Naumann

Conopoderas kingi Wetmore
  =Acrocephalus kingi (Wetmore). See Munro, Birds of Hawaii, p. 80, 1944.

Conopoderas atypha nesiarcha Wetmore
212511. Immature? male. Rangiroa (Rahiroa) Island (lat. 15°10' S., long. 147°30' W.), Tuamotu Islands, Oceania. Sept. 21, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Conopoderas atypha agassizi Wetmore

Conopoderas atypha Wetmore
212493. Adult male. Fakarava (Fakarawa) Island (lat. 16°10' S., long. 145°35' W.), Tuamotu Islands, Oceania. Oct. 11, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Conopoderas atypa crypta** Wetmore


**Conopoderas atypa erema** Wetmore


212505. Adult male. Makatea (Metia, Aurora) Island (lat. 15°50' S., long. 148°12' W.), Tuamotu Islands, Oceania. Oct. 6, 1899. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Conopoderas atypa rava** Wetmore


**Conopoderas percernis** Wetmore


**Genus PHYLLOSCOPUS** Boie

**Phylloscopus subaffinis arcanus** Ripley


Phylloscopus maculipennis centralis Ripley

Phyllophoeuste Kennicotti Baird

Cryptolopha flavigularis Bourns and Worcester

Phylloscopus davisoni intensior Deignan
278561. Adult male. Lang Bian Peaks (at elev. 6,000–7,500 feet), Haut-Donaï Province, southern Annam. Apr. 17, 1918. Collected by Cecil Boden Kloss.

**Cryptolopha malindangensis** Mearns  


**Cryptolopha nesophila** Riley  


*Genus SEICERCUS* Swainson

**Seicercus xanthoschistos pulla** Ripley  
=*Seicercus xanthoschistis pullus* Ripley, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Seicercus castaniceps collinsi** Deignan  


*Genus ABROSCOPUS* Stuart Baker

**Abroscopus superciliaris drasticus** Deignan  


**Abroscopus albogularis hugonis** Deignan  

Genus *ORTHOTOMUS* Horsfield

*Phyllergates heterolaemus* Mearns


*Orthotomus atrogularis eumelas* Oberholser


=*Orthotomus atrogularis atrogularis* Temminck, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


*Orthotomus sutorius luteus* Ripley


*Orthotomus sericeus hesperius* Oberholser


*Orthotomus sericeus eupolius* Oberholser


=*Orthotomus sericeus nuntius* Bangs, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


*Orthotomus cinereiceps obscurior* Mayr


*Orthotomus cineraceus baeus* Oberholser


Orthotomus cineraceus ochrommatus Oberholser


Orthotomus sepium concinnus Riley


Orthotomus cineraceus cagayanensis Riley

—Orthotomus sepium cagayanensis Riley. See Mayr, in Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, p. 276, 1946.


Genus MACROSPHENUS Cassin

Macrosphenus collinsi Riley
Auk 41 (2): 326, Apr. 11, 1924.


Genus POLIOPTILA P. L. Sclater

P[olioptila]. caerulea cesiogaster Ridgway


108464. Adult male. Mar. 27, 1886. Other data same as for No. 108462.


108466. Adult male. Great Abaco Island, Bahama Islands. Apr. 6, 1886. Collected by Willard Nye, Jr. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.


108656. Adult male. Apr. 17, 1886. Other data same as for No. 108653.


Ridgway, at the original description of this form, stated that 17 specimens, from Abaco and New Providence Islands, had been examined, but designated no one of them as the type. Subsequently (possibly in 1904 during preparation of the third part of The Birds of North and Middle America), he made No. 108655 the lectotype. I consider this action a mere restriction of type locality and here list all of the original series as equivalent cotypes.

P[olioptila]. caerulea obscura Ridgway


This race was based upon a series of six specimens, each of which was treated by Ridgway as a cotype. Grinnell (loc. cit.) has shown, however, that Ridgway's material embraced two forms, and by restricting Ridgway’s name to the population of Cape San Lucas, has left No. 37530 as the only possible type of *P. c. obscura*.

**Polioptila nelsoni** Ridgway


**Polioptila albiloris vanrossemi** Brodkorb


**Polioptila bairdi** Ridgway


**Polioptila superciliaris magna** Ridgway


**Polioptila plumbea cinericia** Wetmore


**Polioptila nigriceps** Baird


**Culicivora plumbea** Baird

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS 457


Polioptila margaritae Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 3: 733 (footnote a), Dec. 31, 1904.


149938. Immature (not adult) female? Santa Margarita Island (off the western coast at lat. 24°25' N.), State of Baja California, México. May 2, 1888. Collector unknown. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

149939. Immature male. Santa Margarita Island, State of Baja California, México. May 2, 1888. Collector unknown. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Family REGULIDAE: Kinglets

Genus REGULUS Cuvier

[Regulus satrapa] variety olivaceus Baird


Baird based his new form upon three "western specimens": No. 11801, a female, from Simiahmoo; No. 7176, listed above; No. 16151, a male, from Fort Crook, California. Richmond, long ago, decided that No. 16151 should be the lectotype, but as early as July 5, 1908 (according to his ms. note) was unable to locate the specimen. No. 11801 has similarly vanished without trace from the collection. In the circumstances, No. 7176, the sole remaining cotype, has acquired an importance it would otherwise have lacked.

Regulus calendula grinnelli W. Palmer

Auk 14 (4): 399, October 1897.

Regulus calendula obscurus Ridgway


70036. Adult male. Guadalupe Island (lat. 29°00' N., long. 118°15' W.), eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. Apr. 1, 1875. Collected by Edward Palmer. Original number 36.

70037. Adult male. Original number 36. Other data same as for No. 70036.

80430 (=70038). Original number 36. Other data same as for No. 70036.

70039. Adult male. Original number 36. Other data same as for No. 70036.

70040. Adult female. Original number 37. Other data same as for No. 70036.

No. 70038 became part of the private collection of Robert Ridgway, at which time its original label was removed, and the data were copied only in part onto Ridgway's own label. When the specimen was returned to the museum in 1880, it was entered into the register as though part of an entirely new accession, with the new number 80430.

No. 70039 suffered the misfortune of spending many years as part of the exhibition collection; its coronal patch has become white, and the general coloration of the upper parts has faded to a brownish gray.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE: Old-World Flycatchers

Genus RHIPIDURA Vigors and Horsfield

Muscipeta cyaniceps Cassin


Rhipidura sauli Bourns and Worcester


316160. Adult male. Badajoz, Tablas Island, Philippine Islands. Sept. 21, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1878 of the Menage Collection.

Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1890 of the Menage Collection.

Bourns and Worcester had a series of twelve males and three females, all of which are now in Washington. The two here listed are the ones on whose labels the describers themselves wrote the word "TYPE."

**Rhipidura hutchinsoni** Mearns


**Rhipidura albicollis celsa** Riley


**Rhipidura nebulosa** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 99, "pl. xxvii, fig. 1," 1848.


**Rhipidura rufifrons mariae** R. H. Baker


**Rhipidura mayi** Ashby

Emu 11 (1): 41, July 1, 1911.

=*Rhipidura rufifrons dryas* Gould, *fide* Deignan (ms.).

254926. Adult (sex not indicated). Anson Bay, Northern Territory, Australia. 1911. Collected by C. E. May. Received from Edwin Ashby.

Ashby's name was based upon two formalinized cotypes. The label of our specimen, a mummy, bears the word "Co Type" in red ink, surrounded by two concentric circles in blue crayon.
Genus CHASIEMPIS Cabanis

Chasiempis sclateri Ridgway
==Chasiempis sandwichensis sclateri Ridgway. See Munro, Birds of Hawaii, p. 82, 1944.
41956. Immature (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 41955.

Chasiempis dolei Stejneger
==Chasiempis sandwichensis sclateri Ridgway. See Wilson and Evans, Aves hawaienses, p. [131], 189-; Munro, Birds of Hawaii, p. 82, 1944.

Genus CULICICAPA Swinhoe

Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 8, July 16, 1923.

Culicicapa ceylonensis antioxantha Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 9, July 16, 1923.

Culicicapa ceylonensis pernocara Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 12, Oct. 26, 1912.

Culicicapa ceylonensis pellonota Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 12, Oct. 26, 1912.
Culicicapa ceylonensis amphiala Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 12, Oct. 26, 1912.

Culicicapa ceylonensis eophila Oberholser

Culicicapa ceylonensis pellopira Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 76 (6) : 9, July 16, 1923.

Culicicapa helianthea mayri Deignan
315319. Adult male. Tataán, Tawitawi Island, Sulu Group, Philippine Islands. Oct. 15, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1970 of the Menage Collection.

Genus RHINOMYIAS Bowdler Sharpe

Rhinomyias nicobarica Richmond

Rhinomyias umbratilis richmondi Stone
Rhinomyias umbratilis elliptis Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 12, Oct. 26, 1912.

Rhinomyias ruficauda mindanensis Mearns

Rhinomyias [sic] occularis [sic] Bourns and Worcester
316158. Adult male. Sulu Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. Sept. 28, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2343 of the Menage Collection.
316159. Adult female. Tawitawi Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. Oct. 31, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2342 1/2 of the Menage Collection.
Bourns and Worcester gave a detailed description of the male, and followed it with the statement “Sexes alike.” Both Nos. 316158 and 316159 were marked by them as “Type,” but it must be admitted that No. 316159 scarcely deserves the status of cotype.

Rhinomyias albicularis Bourns and Worcester
316156. Adult male? Bais, Negros Oriental Province, Negros Island, Philippine Islands. Jan. 13, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1964 of the Menage Collection.
316157. Adult male. Bais, Negros Island, Philippine Islands. Jan. 11, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from
the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1963 of the Menage Collection.

Genus MUSCICAPA Brisson

Butalis pallens Stejneger


Hartert (loc. cit.) comments on Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe) as follows: “Im Frühjahr verbleicht das Gefieder der Oberseite bedeutend. Die Breite der Streifen an der Unterseite variiert etwas. Stejneger benannte einen am 17. Juni auf der Bering Insel erlegten ‘straggler’ dessen Geschlecht nicht festgestellt wurde bedingungsweise pallens. Es dürfte sich um das abgetragene Sommerkleid handeln.”

Stejneger saw but two skins of true griseisticta, but I have compared his type with 26 specimens, some of them collected late in the spring; not one of them approximates pallens in the paleness of the upper parts or the narrowness of the streaks of the under parts. In the circumstances, one must accept the possibility that pallens is a valid race, of which the breeding ground is still unknown.

Siphia strophiata asema Deignan

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 99 (18): 1, Dec. 11, 1940.

=Muscicapa strophiata strophiata (Hodgson), fide Deignan (ms.).


No second specimen of “Siphia strophiata asema” has come to light, and it seems best to consider this putative form a mere variant of Muscicapa strophiata strophiata. “Siphia rufigularis” Scully, 1879, from Nepal, is apparently a very similar variant of the same species; whereas Scully’s bird had the “chin, throat, and upper breast bright orange rufous,” mine has these parts a very dull orange rufous.

Anthipes solitaria euroa Riley


=Muscicapa solitarius submoniliger (Hume)?, fide Deignan (ms.).


Muscicapula montigena Mearns


**Dendrobiastes hyperythra jugosae** Riley  
==Muscicapula hyperythra jugosae (Riley), fide Deignan (ms.).


**Muscicapula samarensis** Bours and Worcester  

315308. Adult male. Catbalogan, Sámar Island, Philippine Islands. Aug. 8, 1890. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bours. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1778 of the Menage Collection.

315309. Adult male. Catbalogan, Sámar Island, Philippine Islands. Aug. 10, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bours. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1776 of the Menage Collection.

316162. Adult male. Catbalogan, Sámar Island, Philippine Islands. Aug. 13, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bours. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1775 of the Menage Collection.

316163. Adult male. Catbalogan, Sámar Island, Philippine Islands. Aug. 17, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bours. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1777 of the Menage Collection.

Although Bours and Worcester stated (erroneously) that the sexes of this form are alike, they seem to have had before them only four males. Two of the specimens (Nos. 316162 and 316163) have the word "TYPE" on the labels, but they seem in fact to have no greater claim to typeship than the others.

**Muscicapula westermanni rabori** Ripley  

Niltava grandis nobilis Riley


=Muscicapa grandis grandis (Blyth), fide Deignan (ms.).


Niltava smithi Riley


=Muscicapa vivida oatesi (Salvadori), fide Deignan (ms.).


Cyornis rubeculoides chersonesites Oberholser


=Muscicapa rubeculoides glaucicomans (Thayer and Bangs), fide Deignan (ms.).


Cyornis elegans rupatensis Oberholser


=Muscicapa turcosa rupatensis (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).


Cyornis elegans antelia Oberholser


=Muscicapa turcosa turcosa (Brüggeman), fide Deignan (ms.).


Muscicapa banyumas lehakuni Deignan


Cyornis banyumas nesaea Oberholser


=Muscicapa tickelliae jerdoni (Holdsworth), fide Deignan (ms.).


Cyornis banyumas lampra Oberholser


=Muscicapa tickelliae lampra (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Cyornis banyumas calocephala Oberholser
=Musciapa rufastra rufastra (Raffles), fide Deignan (ms.).

Cyornis banyumas karimatensis Oberholser
=Musciapa rufastra karimatensis (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).

Cyornis mindorensis Mearns
=Musciapa rufastra mindorensis (Mearns), fide Deignan (ms.).

Genus FRASERIA Bonaparte

Fraseria prosphora Oberholser

Genus CHLOROPETA A. Smith

Chloropeta similis Richmond
Auk 14 (2): 163, April 1897.

Genus PLATYSTEIRA Jardine and Selby

Platysteira cryptoleuca Oberholser

**Genus PETROICA Swainson**

**Petroica pusilla** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 3 (Mamm. and Orn.): 93, "pl. xxv, fig. 3," 1848.


**Genus HYPOTHYMIS Boie**

**Hypothymis azurea montana** Riley


**Monarcha azurea galerita** Deignan


==*Hypothymis azurea galerita* (Deignan), *fide* Deignan (ms.).


These two specimens were named as cotypes in the original description.

**Hypothymis azurea forrestia** Oberholser


**Hypothymis azurea idiochroa** Oberholser


**Hypothymis azurea calocara** Oberholser


Hypothymis consobrina Richmond  

Hypothymis abbotti Richmond  

Hypothymis azurea isocara Oberholser  

Hypothymis azurea amelis Oberholser  

Hypothymis azurea ponera Oberholser  

Hypothymis azurea prophata Oberholser  
180281. Adult male. Great Karimon Island (lat. 1°03' N., long. 103°22' E.), Strait of Malacca. May 25, 1903. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Hypothymis azurea leucophila Oberholser  
Hypothymis azurea richmondi Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea opisthocyanea Oberholser

Hypothymis azurea gigantoptera Oberholser

Genus MYIAGRA Vigors and Horsfield
Myiagra townsendi Wetmore

Platyrhynchos albiventris Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 102, “pl. xxvii, fig. 3,” 1848.
14398. Adult (sex not indicated). Samoan Islands, Oceania. 1839.
Peale described both the male and the female, and since only two specimens are listed in the museum register, we may assume that he had but one of each sex. Our No. 14398 appears to be a male; No. 14363, no longer in Washington, is the cotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 75817.

Genus MAYRORNIS Wetmore
Monarcha cinerea [sic] Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 101, “pl. xxvii, fig. 2,” 1848.

Genus CLYTORHYNCHUS Elliot

Pinarolestes nesiotes Wetmore


Genus TERPSIPHONE Gloger

Terpsiphone owstoni Jouy


Terpsiphone sababensis Riley


=Terpsiphone atrocaudata atrocaudata (Eyton), fide Deignan (ms.).


Tehitrea procera Richmond


Genus PACHYCEPHALA Vigors

Museitrea grisola nesiotis Oberholser


Hyloterpe mindorensis Bourns and Worcester

316155. Adult female. Mindoro Island, Philippine Islands. Apr. 21, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1464 of the Menage Collection.

Hyloterpe winchelli Bourns and Worcester

316149. Adult male. Bais, Province of Negros Oriental, Negros Island, Philippine Islands. Jan. 12, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1440 of the Menage Collection.

Bourns and Worcester described only the male, of which sex they had at least six specimens, from Panay, Masbate, and Negros. Five of these are now in Washington, but I have listed here only the one on whose label they have written “type.” A female, No. 316150, upon whose label the same word appears, must be considered merely a paratype.

Hyloterpe major Bourns and Worcester

=Pachycephala whiteheadi winchelli (Bourns and Worcester), fide Deignan (ms.).
316145. Adult male. Toledo, Cebú Island, Philippine Islands. June 16, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 1450 of the Menage Collection.

The authors described only the male, of which sex they had at least ten specimens, from Cebú, Tablas, and Sibuyán. Seven of these are now in Washington, but again I have listed only the one on whose label appears the word “type.” A female, No. 316147, with its label similarly marked, is in fact only a paratype.

Hyloterpe apoeensis Mearns

192247. Adult male. Mount Apo (at elev. 6,000 feet), Dávao Province, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands. June 20, 1904. Collected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 13538.
Hyloterpe apoensis basilanica Mearns


161534. Adult male. Basilan Island, Philippine Islands. Nov. 8, 1887. Collected by Dean C. Worcester. Received from Dean C. Worcester.

Eopsaltria flavifrons Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 96, "pl. xxvi, fig. 1," 1848.


Eopsaltria icteroides Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 97, "pl. xxvi, fig. 2," 1848.


Eopsaltria albitrons Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 97, "pl. xxvi, fig. 3," 1848.


Genus CORACORNIS Riley
Coracornis raveni Riley


Genus HYLOCITREA Mathews
Pachycephala pluviosa Riley

=Hylocitrea bonensis bonensis (Meyer and Wiglesworth). See Stresemann, Journ. für Orn. 88: 72, 1940.

Genus COLLURICINCLA Vigors and Horsfield

_Turdus pallidus_ Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 86, "pl. xxiv, fig. 1," 1848.


Family PRUNELLIDAE: Accentors, Hedge-sparrows

Genus PRUNELLA Vieillot

_Prunella modularis mabbotti_ Harper


Family MOTACILLIDAE: Wagtails, Pipits

Genus MOTACILLA Linnaeus

_Budytes flavus alaseensis_ Ridgway


This is another specimen that was for a time part of the private collection of Robert Ridgway (whose label it still bears), but this episode in its history seems to have long antedated its elevation to typeship.

Genus ANTHUS Bechstein

_Anthus_. stejnegeri Ridgway


Ridgway had six cotypes, of which three (Nos. 88992, 89134, and 89135) were mentioned by number at the original description; since, however, Richmond’s lectotype, No. 88989, was not mentioned there at all, it is clear that all six should be considered equivalent. Nos. 88990 and 88991, both males, are no longer in the collection; they were “returned” to the collector in September 1885, and their present whereabouts is unknown.

**Anthus spinoletta geophilus** Oberholser


**Alauda Spragueii** Audubon

Birds of America 7: 334, pl. 486, 1844.


1834. Adult female. “Prairies near Fort Union” (near the confluence of the Yellowstone River with the Missouri), Williams or McKenzie County, North Dakota. June 19, 1843. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

No. 1834 is no doubt one of the cotypes, although it might be argued that, since a male was minutely described by Audubon, the male cotype in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where it is No. 23733) has an even stronger claim. There is, however, a possibility that Baird indicated the sex erroneously in his register, as he has done the date of collection (“June 13”).

Conflicting accounts of the first discovery of this bird have been brought together and discussed by Francis H. Allen (Auk 68: 379-380, 1951).

The exact locality for birds described from “Fort Union” is uncertain. Preble (ms.) has found that the military reservation would at the present time lie partly in Montana and partly in North Dakota, but that more than one-half of its buildings stood in what is now North Dakota; the type locality
might then be restricted to the vicinity of the modern town of Buford, Williams County, North Dakota.

It may be mentioned here that Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 51: 18, 1899) has erred in referring to our cotype as No. 1854, instead of No. 1884.

Genus MACRONYX Swainson

Macronyx aurantiigula subocularis Friedmann


Macronyx croceus vulturnus Friedmann

Family PTILOGONATIDAE: Silky Flycatchers

Genus PTILOGONYS Swainson

P[tiliogonys]. cinereus molybdophanes Ridgway
30719. Adult male. Dueñas, Department of Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. 1861. Collected by Osbert Salvin and Frederick D.C. Godman. Original number 377. Received from Osbert Salvin.


Ridgway described only the male of his new form and indicated by his measurements that at least two specimens lay before him. The two listed above seem to have been the only males from Guatemala in the museum collection in 1887. The oldest label borne by No. 50453 is Ridgway’s own, so it appears that this is another bird, rare at the time, that left the museum to enter the curator’s private collection.
Family DULIDAE: Palm-chats

Genus DULUS Vieillot

Dulus dominicus oviedo Wetmore

Family ARTAMIDAE: Wood-swallows

Genus ARTAMUS Vieillot

Artamus leucoryn. [sic] macroterus Oberholser
=Artamus leucorynchos leucorynchos (Linnaeus). See Chasen, Handlist of Malaysian birds, p. 256, 1935; Deignan (ms.).
174713. Adult male. Pulau Serasan (South Natuna Island), lat. 2°31' N., long. 109°02' E., southern Natuna Islands, South China Sea. June 1, 1900. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Artamus leucoryn [sic] amydrus Oberholser
=Artamus leucorynchos amydrus Oberholser. See Chasen, Handlist of Malaysian birds, p. 256, 1935; Deignan (ms.).

Ocypterus mentalis "nob." Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 84, "pl. xxiii, fig. 3," 1848.
=Artamus leucorynchos mentalis Jardine. See Cassin, U.S. Exploring Expedition 8: 141, 1858; Mayr, Birds of the Southwest Pacific, p. 144, 1945; Deignan (ms.).
14852. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 14851.
14870. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 14851.
14871. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 14851.
According to the museum register, there were at least two other cotypes of this form, Nos. 14368 and 14869. One of these is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 75750.

Ocypterus superciliosus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 83, "pl. xxiii, fig. 2," 1848.

*Family LANIIDAE: Shrikes*

*Genus LANIUS Linnaeus*

**Lanius ludovicianus migrans** W. Palmer


**L[anius]. ludovicianus gambeli** Ridgway


80468=73971 reentered. Murphý, Calaveras County, California. December 1877. Collected by Lyman Belding.

Ridgway stated that his series consisted of 21 specimens, from “California, especially coast district.” Since No. 80468 was long ago made the lectotype by Ridgway himself, it seems to me advisable to list here only the one specimen, especially since it would now be a matter of the greatest difficulty to reconstruct the original series.

Miller (*loc. cit.*) and Grinnell (Univ. California Publ. Zool. 38: 297, 1932) have been puzzled by the fact that the lectotype should be No. 73971, but is instead No. 80468, with identical data. The explanation is, however, simple. The skin was entered into the register on March 13, 1878, as No. 73971. Shortly afterward, Ridgway gathered into his private collection this very specimen which he was later to consider most suitable for lectotypeship. He removed, and presumably destroyed, Belding’s original label, replacing it with one of his own (which it still carries), upon which the data were copied only in part. In August 1880, for no reason now apparent, No. 73971, together with more than 100 other skins derived from the national collection, were retransferred from Ridgway’s collection to that of the museum, and all were reentered by Ridgway himself under new numbers, although it should not have been difficult to have traced the original entries. As a result, No. 73971 now became No. 80468, with only the insufficient data found on Ridgway’s label. The numerous errors noted by Belding in the numbers of his specimens as printed (*fide* Grinnell, *loc. cit.*) can probably all be explained by this peculiar curatorial juggling.

**Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi** Mearns


Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi Ridgway

Lanius ludovicianus grinnelli Oberholser
Wilson Bull. 31 (3) : 87, October 1919.

Lanius ludovicianus nelsoni Oberholser
Condor 20 (6) : 209, Dec. 12, 1918.

Lanius schach (Gm.), var. formosae Swinhoe
Ibis 5: 270, July 1863.

Swinhoe named this bird from a series of unstated length, containing both males and females. Two unsexed specimens ("Interior Formosa, March, 1862"), that are presumably other cotypes, were retained by Tristram and are listed in the "Catalogue of a Collection of Birds belonging to H. B. Tristram" (p. 194, 1839); these are probably now in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

Cephalophoneus suluensis Mearns

Genus POMATORHYNCHUS Boie

Pomatorhynchus senegalus armenus Oberholser

Genus CHLOROPHONEUS Cabanis

Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus fricki Friedmann

Laniarius abbotti Richmond
Auk 14 (2): 161, April 1897.


Family PRIONOPIDAE: Helmet-shrikes

Genus PRIONOPS Vieillot

Prionops vinaceigularis Richmond
Auk 14 (2): 162, April 1897.


Family CYCLARHINIDAE: Pepper-shrikes

Genus CYCLARHIS Swainson

Cyclorhis flaviventris yucatanensis Ridgway


Cyclorhis insularis Ridgway


James E. Benedict and Thomas Lee. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Cyclarhis gujanensis perrygoi Wetmore

Cyclarhis gujanensis flavens Wetmore

Cyclorhis cearensis Baird

Cyclorhis albiventris Selater and Salvin
Nomenclator avium neotropicalium, pp. 13, 156 (not earlier than December), 1873.
90460. Adult (sex not indicated). State of Baía, Brazil. Entered into the museum register on June 22, 1883. Collected by — Wucherer. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederick DuC. Godman.
This form was described from an unstated number of cotypes, from both the Selater and the Salvin-Godman Collections. Our specimen was sent to Washington as one of them; on the Salvin-Godman label is written: “Cyclorhis albiventris, sp. nov. iii.”

Family VIROELANIIDAE: Shrike-vireos

Genus VIROELANIUS Bonaparte

Vireolanius melitophrys goldmani Nelson
Genus SMARAGDOLANIUS Griscom

Vireolanius pulchellus verticalis Ridgway

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 8: 24, May 6, 1885.

Vireolanius viridicoronatus Ridgway


Vireolanius viridicoronatus Ridgway is a nomen nudum, that applies unquestionably to the present form and fortunately saw the light subsequently to publication of Vireolanius pulchellus verticalis Ridgway. The name appears in the following passage: “A collection of 215 specimens, 96 species, chiefly from Costa Rica, sent by José C. Zeledón, including two new species, Cyanocrax cucullatus and Vireolanius viridicoronatus.”

Vireolanius eximius mutabilis Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll 60 (3) : 20, Sept. 27, 1912.


238507. Adult female. Santa Cruz de Cana (at elev. 3,000 feet), Department of Darién, Panamá. June 11, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15893. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Family STURNIDAE: Starlings

Genus POEOPTERA Bonaparte

Amydrus? dubius Richmond

Auk 14 (2) : 158, April 1897.


Genus CINNYRICINCLUS Lesson

Pholidagaues femoralis Richmond

Auk 14 (2) : 160, April 1897.

118111. Adult male. Mount Kilimanjaro (at elev. 6,000 feet), Moshi District, Northern Division, Tanganyika Territory. June 12, 1883. Collected by William L. Abbott.

**Cinnyricinclus leucogaster friedmanni** Bowen


**Genus APLONIS** Gould

**Lamproternis atrifusca** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 109, "pl. xxx, fig. 1," 1848.


15746. Adult female. Same data as for No. 15212.

Peale had three specimens, among which both sexes were represented. No. 15209 was sent long ago to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is now No. 75738.

**Lamproternis? fusca** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 110, "pl. xxx, fig. 2," 1848.


Peale based this name upon material from Tongatapu, but referred to it also specimens from the Fiji Islands, with mention of the fact that these were larger and darker. Cassin, who was likewise to combine under one name the birds of Tongatapu and the Fijis, has indicated in his *ms.* list that there were altogether five skins, and four of them are still preserved in Washington. Three of the four are labeled as from the Fiji Islands, and two of those so labeled are obviously representative of the race *vitiensis*, and accordingly no longer cotypes of *fusca* (restricted to the population of Tongatapu by Mayr, *loc. cit.*).

A third specimen, No. "14482," although said to come from the Fiji Islands, is clearly an example of *tabuensis*, while the fourth, No. "15035," labeled as from Tongatapu, is as obviously an example of *vitiensis*. It seems certain that, when the several skins were dismounted, the labels of these two were transposed, so that all data attached to one belong properly to the other.

The fifth of the original series, No. 14964, is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 75739. Its label states that it came
from Tongatabu, and if the characters shown by the specimen are in fact those of *tabuensis*, it may be considered a second cotype of *fuscus*.

**Lamprotonis brevirostris** Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 111, "pl. xxx, fig. 3," 1848.


Although Cassin's ms. list shows that he saw but two specimens of this form, at least three must have been available to Peale. No. "15184" carries a label that belongs to one of the birds called *fuscus* by Peale, and can be identified as *brevirostris* only by its appearance. Nos. 15747 and 15748 are the ones handled by Cassin; No. 15748 is no longer in Washington, unless it is disguised as No. "15184," but Richmond (ms.) claimed that No. 15748 was in fact the cotype now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 75740.

Another complication is introduced by the fact that the provenience of No. 15747 is given on the label as Tutuila. The specimen is, however, not *tutuilae* Mayr, 1942, but an unquestionable example of the population of Upolu, to which Mayr inferentially restricted Peale's name.

**Lamprocorax panayensis haliclypus** Oberholser


**Lamprocorax panayensis eustalhis** Oberholser


**Lamprocorax chalybeus rhadinorhamphus** Oberholser

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 17, Oct. 26, 1912.


Laniprocorax panayensis nesodramus Oberholser
  Comp. Zool. 94: 405, 1944.
  179273. Adult male. Pulau Babi, Tapah Group, Barussan Islands, eastern
  L. Abbott.

Laniprocorax chalybeus pachistorhinus Oberholser
  =Aplonis panayensis pachistorhinus (Oberholser). See Ripley, Bull.
  179863. Adult male. South Pagi Island, Mentawi Group, Barussan
  Islands, eastern Indian Ocean off Sumatra. Nov. 19, 1902. Collected
  by William L. Abbott.

Laniprocorax panayensis richmondi Oberholser
  =Aplonis panayensis richmondi (Oberholser). See Chasen, Handlist
  170341. Adult male. Pulau Taya—Pulau Saya (lat. 0°47’ S., long.
  104°56’ E.), South China Sea. July 27, 1899. Collected by William
  L. Abbott.

Laniprocorax panayensis heterochlorus Oberholser
  =Aplonis panayensis heterochlorus (Oberholser). See Chasen, Handlist
  of Malaysian birds, p. 298, 1935.
  170996. Adult male. Pulau Mobur (lat. 3°20’ N., long. 106°12’ E.),
  Anamba Islands, South China Sea. Aug. 26, 1899. Collected by William
  L. Abbott.

Laniprocorax panayensis alipodis Oberholser
  =Aplonis panayensis alipodis (Oberholser). See Chasen, Handlist
  of Malaysian birds, p. 298, 1935.
  182435. Adult male. Pulau Panjang (not Pulau Pandigang), lat. 2°20’
  N., long. 118°15’ E., Celebes Sea off northeastern Borneo. May 2,

Laniprocorax todayensis Mearns
  =Aplonis minor todayensis (Mearns). See Mayr, in Delacour and Mayr,
  Birds of the Philippines, p. 242, 1946.
  192302. Adult female. Todaya (elev. “4,000” feet), Mount Apo, Dávao
  Province, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands. July 11, 1904. Col-
  lected by Edgar A. Mearns. Original number 13687.
Lamprocorax montosa [sic] Riley
= Aplonis minor montosus (Riley). See Stresemann, Journ. für Orn. 88: 21, 22, 1940.

Genus STURNUS Linnaeus

Sturnia erythropygia katchaleensis Richmond

Genus GRACULA Linnaeus

Gracula javana halibrecta Oberholser
= Gracula religiosa halibrecta Oberholser, fide Deignan (ms.).

Gracula javanensis miotera Oberholser

Gracula javanensis baweana Oberholser

Gracula javanensis ophellochlora Oberholser
Gracula javana prasioeca Oberholser

Genus ENODES Temminck

Enodes erythrophrhys centralis Riley

Family MELIPHAGIDAE: Honey-eaters

Genus GYMNONOMYZA Reichenow

Entomiza? olivacea Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 145, "pl. xl, fig. 1," 1848.
Cassin’s MS. notes show that there were not less than four cotypes, of which only three seem to have been entered into the museum register. No. 14489 was sent long ago to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is now No. 75732.

Genus CHAETOPTILA Sclater

Entomiza? angustipluma Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 147, "pl. xl, fig. 2," 1848.
Genus MYZOMELA Vigors and Horsfield

Myzomela rubrata saffordi Wetmore

188868. Adult male. Guam Island, Marianas Islands, Oceania. June 7, 1900. Collected by Alvin Seale. Original number 1547. Received from the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Myzomela rubrata [sic] dichromata Wetmore

212413. Adult male. Ponape, eastern Caroline Islands, Oceania. Feb. 11, 1900. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Myzomela nigriventris Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 150, “pl. xli, fig. 1,” 1848.


Cassin’s ms. list indicates that there were at least three cotypes of this form, although I have found only Nos. 14658 and 14693 entered into the museum register. No. 14693 represents either the cotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it is No. 75728), or the one in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where it is No. 18209).

Myzomela chloroptera jugala Riley

256965. Adult male. Indrulaman, on Lompobatang (a mountain at lat. 5°21′ S., long. 119°56′ E.), southern Celebes. October 1895. Collected by Alfred H. Everett. Received from James H. Fleming (in whose private collection it was No. 15292).

Myzomela jugularis Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 150, “pl. xli, fig. 2,” 1848.


Peale had four specimens, of which but three seem to have been entered into the museum register: Nos. 14629, 14640, and 14659. No. 14659 may represent the cotype now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where it is No. 39110), or the one in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where it is No. 18223).

Genus LICHMERA Cabanis

Stigmatops Salvadorii Meyer


317811. Adult (sex not indicated). Timorlaut (Tanimbar) Islands (between Timor Island and New Guinea), Arafura Sea. 1884. Collected by — Riedel. Received from the Staatliche Museen für Tier- und Völkerkunde, Dresden, where it was No. C 7755.

This name was based upon a series of six cotypes, and the label of our specimen bears the word “Co-typus.”

Genus PROMEROPS Brisson

Promerops cafer ardens Friedmann


Family NECTARINIIDAE: Sunbirds

Genus ANTHREPTES Swainson

Anthreptes idius Oberholser


Anthreptes simplex euthapsinus Oberholser


Anthreptes simplex simplicior Oberholser

Anthreptes malacensis pelloptilis Oberholser

Anthreptes malacensis pollostus Oberholser

Anthreptes malacensis nesaeus Oberholser
180048. Adult male. Shore of Sikakap Strait, North Pagi Island or South Pagi Island, Mentawi Group, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian Ocean off Sumatra. November or December 1902. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Anthreptes malacensis anamhaeus Oberholser

Anthreptes malacensis erixanlhus Oberholser
=Anthreptes malacensis erixantha Oberholser. See Chasen, Handlist of Malaysian birds, p. 279, 1935; Deignan (ms.).
Nectarinia Javanica Horsfield


93187. Adult (sex not indicated, but in male plumage). Java. Received from the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, which acquired it from the Indian Museum, Calcutta (where it was part of the Horsfield Collection).

The British Museum label has written, in an unidentified hand, “Cotype of Anth. javanica Horsfield.” Gadow (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 9: 125, 1884) lists four specimens, received from the Indian Museum, as cotypes of Nectarinia javanica Horsfield, and our skin, acquired about June 1834, is presumably one of those four.

Anthreptes malacensis baweanaus Oberholser


=Anthreptes malacensis baweana Oberholser. See Chasen, Handlist of Malaysian birds, p. 279, 1935; Deignan (ms.).


The author, with one male and one female from Bawean, gave the briefest possible account of the female, but a long and detailed description of the male, and followed this with the comment: “The male of this new form, as is frequently the case in races of Anthreptes malacensis, is not with certainty distinguishable, though it seems to be more clearly yellow on the breast than is usual in examples of Anthreptes malacensis malacensis. The female, however, shows differences, as above set forth, which apparently indicate subspecific distinction.” Why the one specimen, of two, admittedly indistinguishable from members of other races, should be established as the type, is not easily explicable.

Anthreptes malacensis bornensis Riley


Anthreptes malacensis paraguae Riley


=Anthreptes malacensis paraguae Riley. See Delacour, Birds of Malaysia, pp. 310, 311, 1947.

233332. Adult male. Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island, Philippine Islands. Dec. 14, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3274 of the Menage Collection.
Anthreptes cagayanensis Mears
  = Anthreptes malacensis cagayanensis Mears. See Delacour, Birds of
  Malaysia, pp. 310, 311, 1947.
191897. Adult male. Cagayan Sulu Island (in the Sulu Sea), Sulu Prov-
  Original number 13270.

Anthreptes malacensis heliolusius Oberholser
  = Anthreptes malacensis heliolusia Oberholser, fide Deignan (ms.).
113786. Adult male. Pulau Sangihe (Great Sangihe Island), lat. 3°33'
  N., long 125°32' E., Sangihe Islands, Celebes Sea between Mindanao
  Island and the northeasternmost cape of Celebes. June 30, 1896. Col-
  lected by C. C. Platen. Received from C. Hart Merriam, of whose
  private collection it once formed part.
Anthreptes malacensis sanghirana Hachisuka (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club 47: 68,
  Dec. 29, 1926) is an absolute synonym.

Anthreptes malacensis heliocalus Oberholser
  = Anthreptes malacensis heliocala Oberholser?, fide Deignan (ms.).
  The putative race of Pulau Sangihe may be valid, but it should be noted
  that Oberholser, with but one male and one female, described heliocala as
  similar in the male to heliolusa, but “somewhat brighter and of a more golden
  yellowish below,” while Hachisuka, with but two males and one female, found
  the same sex, in comparison with the bird of Basilan, to have “the under-
  parts of a more greenish than yellow tinge”!

Anthreptes rhodolaema aenea Riley
182632. Adult male. Labuan Kelambu (lat. 1°15' N., long. 118°39' E.),
  Borneo. June 25, 1913. Collected by Harry C. Raven. Original num-
  ber 883.

Chalcoparia singalensis koratensis Boden Kloss
  Ibis (10) 6 (2) : 213, Apr. 9, 1913.
  = Anthreptes singalensis koratensis (Boden Kloss). See Riley, U.S. Nat.
278694. Adult male. Sathani Lat Bua Khao (lat. 14°50' N., long. 101°35'
  Cecil Boden Kloss.
278695. Adult female. Sathani Lat Bua Khao, Nakhon Ratchasima Prov-
Anthreptes singalensis stellae Deignan

==Anthreptes singalensis koratensis (Boden Kloss), fide Deignan (ms.).

Anthreptes singalensis internotus [sic] Deignan

==Anthreptes singalensis internota Deignan, fide Deignan (ms.).

Chalcoparia singalensis panopsia Oberholser


Anthreptes collaris garguensis Mearns

Anthreptes collaris uraguess "Mearns" van Someren
Nov. Zool. 29 (1) : 203, May 18, 1922.

Van Someren’s name is probably a mere lapsus calami.

Anthreptes collaris elachior Mearns

Genus NECTARINIA Illiger

Cyanomitra changamwensis Mearns

Anthreptes hypogrammica mariae Deignan

Chalcomitra senegalensis atra Mearns

Nectarinia zeylonica whistleri Ripley
Spolia Zeylanica 24 (3): 238, Nov. 8, 1946.
100608. Adult male. Maddur, Mysore District, Mysore State, southern India. July 16, 1883. Collected by William Davison. Received from Richard Bowdler Sharpe.

Cinnyris brasiliana mecy norhyncha Oberholser

Cinnyris brasiliana oenopa Oberholser

Cinnyris brasili ana hypolampis Oberholser
Cinnyris brasiliana eumecis Oberholser

Cinnyris brasiliana axantha Oberholser
174859. Adult male. Pulau Midai (Low Island), lat. 3°01' N., long. 107°48' E., Natuna Islands, South China Sea. May 23, 1900. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Hermotimia talautensis Meyer and Wiglesworth
Journ. füür Orn. 42 [(5) 1] (3): 233, 244, July 1894.
317812. Adult male. Kaburuang Island (lat. 3°47' N., long. 126°48' E.), Talaut Islands, Celebes Sea southeast of Mindanao Island. Nov. 7, 1893. Collected by — Cursham. Received from the Staatliche Museen für Tier- und Völkerkunde, Dresden, where it was No. C. 13141.

This name was based upon a series of undisclosed length, from the islands of Kaburuang and Salebabu, among which both sexes were represented. The label of our specimen carries the word "Co-typus."

Chalcostetha calcoslelha heliomarpta Oberholser

Chalcostetha calcostetha pagicola Oberholser
Chalcostetha calcostetha halitypa Oberholser


Chalcostetha calcostetha proxima Riley


182688. Adult male. Pulau Derawan (lat. 2°18' N., long. 118°14' E.), Celebes Sea off the eastern coast of Borneo. Apr. 25, 1913. Collected by Harry C. Raven. Original number 569.

Cinnyris ornata proselia Oberholser

= Nectarinia jugularis proselia (Oberholser), fide Deignan (ms.).


Arachnechthra klossi Richmond


It is difficult to believe that "Cyrtostomus pectoralis blanfordi" Stuart Baker, 1921, from Kondul (an islet just off Great Nicobar), can be anything but a synonym of klossi (a name apparently unknown to Baker), especially since "blanfordi" and klossi seem to be based upon the same characters.

Cinnyris ornata polyclysta Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 18, Oct. 26, 1912.


Cinnyris ornata heliozeteta Oberholser

= Nectarinia jugularis heliozeteta (Oberholser) ?, fide Deignan (ms.).

Cinnyris ornata heliobleta Oberholser

Cinnyris ornata microleuca Oberholser

Cinnyris ornata zapega Oberholser

Cinnyris ornata heliomanis Oberholser

Cyrtostonius dinagatensis Mearns

Cyrtostonus jugularis mindanensis Mearns

**Cyrtostonus jugularis woodi** Mearns


**Cinnyris aldabrensis** Ridgway


**Cinnyris abbotti** Ridgway


**Cinnyris venusta blicki** Mearns


217964. Adult male. “Near the south shore of Lake Stefanie” (a lake east of the northern end of Lake Rudolf), Northern Frontier District, Kenya Colony. May 17, 1912. Collected by John C. Blick.

**Cinnyris mediocris garguensis** Mearns


Cinnyris mediocris keniensis Mearns

Cinnyris reichenowi kikuyensis Mearns

Helionympha raineyi Mearns
   Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (28): 1, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cinnyris nectarinioides Richmond
   Auk 14 (2): 158, April 1897.

Nectarinia johnstoni idius Mearns
Nectarinia reichenowi lathburyi Williams

Genus AETHOPYGA Cabanis

Aethopyga boltoni Mearns
The adult female described by Mearns (op. cit., p. 5) has proved to be an example of the species subsequently named Aethopyga primigenia by Hachisuka.

Aethopyga bonita Bourns and Worcester
316184. Adult male. Palanog, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. November 23, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3003 of the Menage Collection.
316185. Adult Male. Bais, Negros Island, Philippine Islands. January 16, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3011 of the Menage Collection.
316186. Adult female. Bais, Negros Island, Philippine Islands. January 15, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3015 of the Menage Collection.
316187. Adult female. Palanog, Masbate Island, Philippine Islands. November 23, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3010 of the Menage Collection.

This name was based upon a series of indeterminable length, but including both sexes, from the islands of Negros, Cebú, and Masbate. Each of the four here listed bears the word "type" on its label.
Aethopyga dabryii bangsi Riley

213223. Adult male. "Hong Sur Kou," Province of Hupeh, China. May 15, 1907. Collected by Walter R. Zappey. The John E. Thayer Expedition to China (1907-1908). Received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it was No. 50758.

Aethopyga nipalensis koelzi Ripley

Aethopyga nipalensis angkanensis Riley
311620. Adult male. Doi Ang Ka (Doi Inthanon), at elev. 8,400 feet (lat. 18°35' N., long. 98°30' E.), Province of Chiang Mai, northwestern Thailand. December 5, 1928. Collected by Hugh McC. Smith. Original number 2692.

Aethopyga saturata galenae Deignan

Aethopyga anomala Richmond

160366. Adult male. Khao Sung (at elev. 2,500 feet), lat. 7°32' N., long. 99°50' E., Province of Trang or Phatthalung, peninsular Thailand. March 2, 1897. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Aethopyga siparaja heliotis Oberholser

==Aethopyga siparaja cara Hume, fide Deignan (ms.).

Aethopyga siparaja tinoptila Oberholser

Aethopyga siparaja melanetra Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 18, Oct. 26, 1912.


Aethopyga siparaja heliophiletica Oberholser


Aethopyga siparaja pholina Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 18, Oct. 26, 1912.


180058. Adult male. North Pagi Island (lat. 2°41' S., long. 100°12' E.), Mentawii Islands, Mentawi Group, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian Ocean off Sumatra. December 22, 1902. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Aethopyga siparaja ochropyrrha Oberholser


Aethopyga siparaja heliogona Oberholser


Genus ARACHNOTHERA Temminck

Arachnothera longirostris antelia Oberholser


Arachnothera longirostra zarhina Oberholser
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (7) : 19, Oct. 26, 1912.

≡Arachnothera longirostra cinireicollis (Vieillot), fide Deignan (ms.).

**Arachnothera longirostra hypochra** Oberholser
==*Arachnothera longirostra cinireicollis* (Vieillot), *fide* Deignan (ms.).

**Arachnothera longirostra exochra** Oberholser
==*Arachnothera longirostra cinireicollis* (Vieillot), *fide* Deignan (ms.).
180030. Adult male. South Pagi Island (lat. 3°00' S., long. 100°20' E.), Mentawi Group, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian Ocean off Sumatra. Nov. 15, 1902. Collected by William L. Abbott.

**Arachnothera longirostra melanchima** Oberholser
==*Arachnothera longirostra cinireicollis* (Vieillot), *fide* Deignan (ms.).
181328. Adult male. "Upper Siak River" (of which the mouth is at about lat. 1°12' N., long 102°00' E.), Sumatra. Nov. 23, 1906. Collected by William L. Abbott.

**Arachnothera longirostris heliocrila** Oberholser
==*Arachnothera longirostra cinireicollis* (Vieillot), *fide* Deignan (ms.).

**Arachnothera longirostra atita** Oberholser

**Arachnothera chrysogenys astilpna** Oberholser
==*Arachnothera chrysogenys chrysogenys* (Temminck)?, *fide* Deignan (ms.).

*Arachnothera chrysogenys intensiflava* Stuart Baker (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club 46: 14, 1925), from "Kossoom, Tenasserim" (==Ban Krasom, peninsular Thailand at lat. 8°25' N., long. 98°25' E.), to which Baker attributes the same range as does Oberholser to *astilpna*, is clearly a synonym. The populations of Java (not seen by me) and Sumatra are considered inseparable by most students of Malaysian birds; it is therefore not easy to understand why *astilpna* was characterized as darker and duller than *chrysogenys* of
Sumatra, while *intensiflava* was diagnosed as decidedly brighter than *chrysogenys* of Java!

**Arachnothera chrysogenys copha** Oberholser


=*Arachnothera chrysogenys chrysogenys* (Temminck) ?, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Arachnothera chrysogenys pleoxantha** Oberholser


=*Arachnothera chrysogenys chrysogenys* (Temminck) ?, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Arachnothera chrysogenys isopega** Oberholser


=*Arachnothera chrysogenys chrysogenys* (Temminck) ?, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


**Arachnothera chrysogenys harrissoni** Deignan


**Arachnothera affinis caena** Deignan


**Arachnothera affinis heliophilus** Oberholser


**Arachnothera affinis pars** Riley


182150. Adult male. Sungei Birang (a river that enters the Berau from the north at lat. 2°10' N., long. 117°23' E.), eastern Borneo. October 9, 1912. Collected by Harry C. Raven. Original number 276.
Arachnothera magna musarum Deignan

Arachnothera magna pagodarum Deignan

Arachnothera magna remola Riley

Family DICAEIDAE: Flower-peckers

Genus PRIONOCHILUS Strickland

Anaimos maculatus opistatus Oberholser
=Prionochilus maculatus maculatus (Temminck), fide Deignan (ms.).

Genus DICAUEUM Cuvier

Piprisoma modesta [sic] pallescens Riley

Dicaeum agile separabile Deignan

Piprisoma diversum Riley
=Dicaeum agile affine (Zimmer), fide Deignan (ms).
315811. Adult male. Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island, Philippine Islands. December 10, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and
Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences (where it was No. 2342 of the Menage Collection).

Prionochilus bicolor Bourns and Worcester
316183. Adult male. "Hills back of Ayala, near Zamboanga," Province of Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands. July 22, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences (where it was No. 2342 of the Menage Collection).

Dicaeum trigonostigma antioproctum Oberholser

Dicaeum trigonostigma melanthe Oberholser

Dicaeum trigonostigma lyprum Oberholser

Dicaeum trigonostigmum [sic] pagense Oberholser
180065. Adult male. South Pagi Island (lat. 3°00' S., long. 100°20' E.), Mentawi Group, Barussan Islands, eastern Indian Ocean off Sumatra. Nov. 16, 1902. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Dicaeum trigonostigmum [sic] hypochloum Oberholser
Dicaeum intermedia [sic] Bourns and Worcester

316172. Adult male. Romblón Island, Philippine Islands. September 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2699 of the Menage Collection.

This name was based upon a series of skins from Romblón and Tablas Islands, and the word “type” appears upon the labels of a male and a female from Tablas, as well as upon that of the bird listed above. In fact, however, Tablas specimens differ in some degree from those of Romblón, as pointed out by Bourns and Worcester, and the same name should not apply to both populations. The authors have themselves inferentially restricted their name to the population of Romblón, by the statement: “It may ultimately prove that the Tablas birds are distinct, the four specimens secured by us in that island having a much heavier wash of yellow on the throat than the Romblón birds,” and I here definitely restrict the name *intermedium* to the population of Romblón. It might be argued that all five of the adult males from Romblón are equivalent cotypes, but I list here only Bourns and Worcester’s own lectotype.

Dicaeum sibuyanica [sic] Bourns and Worcester

316178. Adult male. Sibuyán Island, Philippine Islands. Oct. 13, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 26731/2 of the Menage Collection.
316179. Adult female. Sibuyán Island, Philippine Islands. Oct. 3, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 26871/2 of the Menage Collection.
316180. Adult male. Sibuyán Island, Philippine Islands. Oct. 8, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2682 of the Menage Collection.
316181. Adult female. Sibuyán Island, Philippine Islands. Oct. 8, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from...
the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2633 of the Menance Collection.

**Dicaeum pallidior** [sic] Bourns and Worcester


316176. Adult male. Toledo, Cebú Island, Philippine Islands. June 22, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2662 of the Menance Collection.

316177. Adult male. Toledo, Cebú Island, Philippine Islands. June 21, 1892. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2656 of the Menance Collection.

**Dicaeum assimilis** [sic] Bourns and Worcester


316174. Adult male. Sulu Island=Joló Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. Sept. 17, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2705 of the Menance Collection.

316173. Adult female. Sulu Island=Joló Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. September 30, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 2703 of the Menance Collection.

**Dicaeum cruentatum siamensis** [sic] Boden Kloss
Ibis (10) 6 (2) : 216, Apr. 9, 1918.


**Dicaeum sumatranum batuense** Richmond


**Dicaeum umbritile** Riley


**Dicaeum ignipectus dolichorhynchum** Deignan


160382. Adult male. Summit of Khao Nam Pliu (elev. 3,000 feet), lat. 7°35' N., long. 99°50' E., Province of Phatthalung or Trang, peninsular Thailand. Feb. 26, 1897. Collected by William L. Abbott.

**Dicaeum davao** Mearns


=*Dicaeum ignipectus davao* Mearns, *fide* Deignan (ms.).


Mayr (Delacour and Mayr, Birds of the Philippines, p. 225, 1946) has erred in treating *davao* as a race of *Dicaeum pygmaeum*.

**Family ZOSTEROPIDAE: White-eyes**

**Genus ZOSTEROPS** Vigors and Horsfield

**Zosterops halconensis** Mearns


**Zosterops palpebrosa vicina** Riley


Zosterops ventralis Richmond


Zosterops siquijorensis Bourne and Worcester


316189. Adult male. Siquijor Island, Philippine Islands. Feb. 10, 1891. Collected by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourne. Received from the Minneapolis Public Library, which acquired it from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, where it was No. 3346 of the Menage Collection.

In addition to this specimen, a female, No. 316188, has also been marked by Bourne and Worcester as "type," but it can be considered only a paratype.

Zosterops atricapilla wetmorei Deignan


Zosterops aldabrensis Ridgway


Zosterops madagascariensis gloriosae Ridgway


Zosterops senegalensis fricki Mearns

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (20): 6, Nov. 29, 1913.

Zosterops virens garguensis Mearns
217736. Adult male. Summit of Mount Gargues (elev. 7,100 feet),
Northern Frontier District, Kenya Colony. Aug. 25, 1911. Collected
Expedition (1911).

Zosterops solombensis Oberholser
=Zosterops lutea solombensis Oberholser. See Mees, Sarawak Mus.
Journ. 6 (4): 137, 1954.
181589. Adult male. Pulau Solombo Besar—Pulau Masalembo Besar
(lat. 5°35' S., long. 114°25' E.), Java Sea. Dec. 5, 1907. Collected
by William L. Abbott.

Zosterops solombensis zachlora Oberholser
=Zosterops lutea solombensis Oberholser. See Mees, Sarawak Mus.
Journ. 6 (4): 137, 1954.
181589. Adult male. Pulau Kalambau (lat. 4°55' S., long. 115°35' E.),
Laurot Islands, Java Sea. Dec. 7, 1907. Collected by William L.
Abbott.

Zosterops atrifrons surda Riley
251158. Adult male. Rano Lindu, near the Lindu Lake (about lat. 1°17'
S., long. 120°04' E.), central Celebes. Mar. 24, 1917. Collected by
Harry C. Raven. Original number 4045.

Zosterops flaviceps Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 95, “pl. xxv, fig. 5,”
1848.
=Zosterops lateralis flaviceps Peale. See Murphy and Mathews, Amer.
15762. Adult (sex not indicated). Vanua Levu Island, Fiji Islands,
Oceania. June 15, 1840. Original number 157. U.S. Exploring Ex-
pedition (1838–1842).

Genus PSEUDOZOSTEROPS Finsch

Lophozosterops striaticeps Riley
=Pseudozosterops squamiceps striaticeps (Riley). See Stresemann,
Journ. für Orn. 88: 66, 67, 1940.
251151. Adult male. Gunong Lehio (lat. 1°33' S., long. 119°53' E.),
Original number 3397.
Genus APOIA Hachisuka

Zosterops goodfellowi malindangensis Mearns

Family VIREONIDAE: Vireos

Genus VIREOVieillot

Vireo atricapilla Woodhouse

Vireo bairdii Ridgway

Vireo noveboracensis maynardi Brewster
Auk 4 (2): 148, April 1887.
108860. Adult male. Key West, Monroe County, Florida. Mar. 29, 1886. Collected by W—? Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.
108862. Adult female. Key West, Monroe County, Florida. Mar. 29, 1886. Collected by W—? Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Vireo noveboracensis micrus Nelson
Auk 16 (1): 30, January 1899.
Vireo perquisitor Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 267, July 1900.


Lanivireo crassirostris H. Bryant

=Vireo crassirostris crassirostris (Bryant). See Bond, Check-list of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 125, 1950.

13508. Adult (sex not indicated). Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. April (not May) 1859. Collected by Henry Bryant. Bryant had three cotypes, two males and one female, of which a male was taken in March, and “a pair” in “May.” Two males now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (where they are Nos. 46779 and 46780) were respectively collected on April 10 and March 20. Our specimen, labeled as having been shot in April 1859, must then be the female, with Bryant’s description of which it agrees.

V[ireo]. crassirostris flavescens Ridgway


107777. Adult male. Conception Island, Bahama Islands. Mar. 3, 1886. Collected by W—? Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.


107780. Adult male. Conception Island, Bahama Islands. Mar. 3, 1886. Collected by W—? Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Ridgway based this name upon a long series of cotypes, from Conception Island, Cat Island, Green Cay, Rum Cay, and Eleuthera Island, but in a footnote inferentially restricted the type localities to Rum Cay and Conception Island. Even if specimens from these islands alone were to be listed here, we should have to deal with not less than 15 cotypes. Finally, however, Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 3: 192, 1904) further restricted the type locality to Conception Island, and at that time set aside No. 107780 as a lectotype. In accordance with procedure followed in other similar cases, I give here all the topotypic cotypes from the restricted locality. In addition to the three in Washington, there is a female (formerly No. 107778), with similar data, sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, on Dec. 3, 1890.
Vireo crassirostris tortugæ Richmond
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 68 (7): 2, July 12, 1917.

*=Vireo crassirostris tortugæ Richmond. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 125, 1950.


Vireo approximans Ridgway

*=Vireo crassirostris approximans Ridgway. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 125, 1950.


The color characters relied upon by Ridgway for separation of this form have resulted from the fact that the type was originally preserved in alcohol.

Vireo pallens Salvin


33601. Adult (sex not indicated). El Realejo—Chichigalpa (between León and Chinandega), Department of Chinandega, Nicaragua. Collected by Osbert Salvin and John M. Dow. Original number 4682. Received from Osbert Salvin.

A second cotype, from Puntarenas, in Costa Rica, is presumably now in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

Empidonax nanus Lawrence
Ibis (3) 5: 386, July 1875.

=*Vireo nanus (Lawrence). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 126, footnote 144, 1950.


Vireo Huttoni Cassin


A third cotype, taken by John G. Bell at Georgetown, Eldorado County, California, is to be found neither in Washington nor in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

**Vireo huttoni mexicanus** Ridgway  

**Vireo carmioli** Baird  

**Vireo superciliaris** "(Ridgway ms)." Cherrie  

91825. Adult (sex not indicated). Brrís ("the region of a small river of the same name which flows through a very deep gorge into the Rio Reventázón between Paraiso and Juan Viñas," fide Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Cartago (not "southwest coast region"), Costa Rica. 1882. Collected by Juan J. Cooper. Received from José C. Zeledón.

**Vireo hypochryseus sordidus** Nelson  

**Vireo vicinior** Coues  

**Vireo nanus** Nelson  

**Vireo nelsoni** Bond  
=**Vireo nelsoni** Bond. See Bond, Auk 53: 458, 1936.  
Vireo nelsoni Bond is a new name, based upon the same type specimen, for V. nanus Nelson, preoccupied when Empidonax ("Lawrenicia") nanus Lawrence, 1875, is placed in the genus Vireo. Bond's name, at its first appearance, in the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, was, in the absence of a definite bibliographic reference, invalid under Article 25 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature.

Vireo Bellii Audubon

Birds of America 7: 333, pl. 485, 1844.


Cooke, in discussing this skin, observes that "the label on the type specimen was evidently not written by Audubon himself and whoever wrote it had doubts as to the correctness of the locality." The data on the oldest label were, in fact, written by Spencer F. Baird.

A putative cotype is preserved in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it is No. 23880; it is a female, received from Edward Harris.

Vireo bellii mediust Oberholser


168275. Adult male. "Boquillas"—mouth of Tornillo Creek (fide a verbal statement of the collector), Brewster County, Texas. May 24, 1901. Collected by Harry C. Oberholser. Original number 253. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Vireo bellii arizonae Ridgway


Vireo pusillus Coues


Laletes osburni P. L. Sclater


=Vireo osburni (Sclater). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 126, 1950.

23326. Adult male. Freeman’s Hall, Trelawney Parish, Cornwall Courty, Jamaica. Jan. 31, 1859. Collected by W—Osburn. Original number 87. Received from Philip L. Sclater. This is one of four equivalent cotypes, of which the remaining three are now probably in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) in London.

Vireosylvia propinqua Baird

Review of American birds 1: 345 (in key), 348, May 1866.


20402. Adult (sex not indicated). Coban, Department of Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. November 1859. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 954. Received from Osbert Salvin.

Vireo cassinii Xantus


A MS. note of Richmond’s reads as follows: “The type appears to have been catalogued as 10229, to give Baird a number for his convenience. This appears as the type in his 1858 work (p. 341), & in the Review of Amer. Birds (p. 348), but no specimen ‘12403’ is cited in either place. In 1858, Baird gave ‘479’ as the orig. no. of ‘10229’, & in the catal. entry of 12403 (made by him) no. ‘479’ also appears as the collector’s number. Nos. 10229 and 12403 are therefore two entries for the same bird!”

Grinnell (loc. cit.), who personally examined the type specimen, has erred in his interpretation of some of the data on the oldest label. His “orig. no. [as written on original Xántus label], 2403” is in fact the museum register number 12403 (with the first digit all but obliterated by the hole clipped for threading the label), and is in Baird’s handwriting. The number 479 is Xántus’s original number, written by himself.

Vireo plumbeus Coues


**Vireosylvia cinerea** Ridgway


**Vireosylvia magister** “Baird” Lawrence


**Vireosylvia calidris** var. **dominicana** Lawrence


Lawrence wrote the word “Type” on the label of each of these specimens, but in fact gave a description only of the male, adding “The female differs in no respects from the male.” In the circumstances, No. 77815 should perhaps be considered merely a paratype.

*[Vireosylvia calidris]* var. **barbadense** [sic’] Ridgway


No. 57448 was the only specimen of this vireo from Barbados in the museum collection in 1874, and therefore the only possible type.

**Vireosylvia grandior** Ridgway


==*Vireo altiloquus grandior* (Ridgway). See Bond, Check-list of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 128, 1950.

**Vireo swainsonii** Baird


Baird observed that “all from the Pacific coast (five)” agreed in having the characters ascribed by him to *V. swainsonii*, but only four from the Pacific Coast appear in his list of specimens. Of these, two, Nos. 6824 and 6826 from Steilacoom, have long since vanished from the collection without trace. Of the two extant, No. 5521 is in better condition than No. 5915; apparently to this accident, rather than to any geographical or zoological consideration, we owe the fact that No. 5521 has been considered the type, and Petaluma has become the restricted type locality.

**Vireo amauronotus** Salvin and Godman

Biología Centrali-Americana, Aves 1: xvi (in list), 193, December 1881.


**Vireo amauronotus strenuus** Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 268, July 1900.


**Vireosylva josephae costaricensis** Ridgway


41269. Adult male. Barranca (not San José), “on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcan de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more” (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. Sept. 30, 1865. Collected by Julián Carmiol. Original number 17.

About 1870, this specimen entered the collection of Robert Ridgway, by “exchange,” and became his No. 1283. At the same time, its original label was removed and presumably destroyed, to be replaced by a private label. Ridgway’s own register gives the locality, correctly, as Barranca, but on his label it inexplicably appears as “San José,” and this erroneous provenience was copied into the original description of costaricensis!

Genus HYLOPHILUS Temminck


Hylophilus flavipes xuthus Wetmore


Hylophilus flavipes melleus Wetmore


369860. Adult male. Serranía de Macuire (at elev. 1,000 feet), near Nazaret, Commisary of La Guajira, Colombia. May 7, 1941. Collected by Alexander Wetmore and Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 11823.

Hylophilus flavipes galbanus Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Jr.


Hylophilus griseiceps Richmond


Hylophilus ochraceiceps P. L. Sclater  

Sclater had "two examples, obtained at Playa Vicente [State of Oaxaca] in April 1859, of different sexes . . . coloured alike." Since his description fitted both, each specimen must be considered a cotype. The male was retained by Sclater, and eventually entered the collection of the British Museum (Natural History); our No. 22375, labeled as "type," is very probably the female cotype.  

Pachysylvia ochraceiceps pallidipeclus Ridgway  

This is another specimen that entered Ridgway's private museum, was deprived of its original label, and acquired (on Ridgway's private label) an erroneous collection date, which was later to be copied into the description of pallidipeclus!  

Pachysylvia ochraceiceps brevipennis Nelson  
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (22) : 1, Sept. 7, 1911.  

Pachysylvia ochraceiceps nelsoni Todd  

229476. Adult male. Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone. May 1, 1911. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 14686. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.  
Todd's Pachysylvia ochraceiceps nelsoni is a new name for Nelson's brevipennis, preoccupied by Helinai brevipennis Giraud, 1851 = Hylophilus decurtatus decurtatus (Bonaparte), and is based upon the same type specimen.  

Family DREPANIIDAE: Hawaiian Honey-creepers  
Genus LOXOPS Cabanis  

Himatione parva Stejneger  

Oreomyza bairdi Stejneger

Oreomyza wilsoni Stejneger

It should be noted that Loxops virens wilsoni (Rothschild), 1893 is ante-dated by Loxops wilsoni (Stejneger), 1890; the former must be called either Loxops virens kalaana (Wilson and Evans), 1896 or L. v. chloridoides (Wilson and Evans), 1896.

Family COEREVIDAE: Honey-creepers

Genus DIGLOSSA Wagler

Diglossa mystacalis albilinea Chapman

Genus IRIDOPIANES Ridgway

Daenis pulcherrima, β. aureinucha Ridgway
81801. Adult male. Ecuador. 1878? Collected by Bernardo Thiel. Received from Robert Ridgway, who acquired it from José C. Zeledón.

Genus CYANERPES Oberholser

Cyanerpes cyaneus gemmeus Wetmore
369976. Adult male. Serrania de Macuire (at elev. 600 feet), near Nazaret, Commissary of La Guajira, Colombia. May 7, 1941. Col-
lected by Alexander Wetmore and Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 11844 (not 11814).

Genus COEREBA Vieillot

**Certhiola Bairdii** Cabanis

Journ. für Orn. 13: 412 (not earlier than November) 1865 [=1866?].


**Certhiola tricolor** Ridgway


=C*oereba flaveola tricolor* (Ridgway). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 131, 1950.


**Coereba bananivora nectarea** Wetmore


=C*oereba flaveola nectarea* Wetmore. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 131, 1950.


**Certhiola flaveola. Var. portoricensis** H. Bryant


=C*oereba flaveola portoricensis* (Bryant). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 130, 1950.


36491. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 36489.


Bryant stated that he had “several specimens,” and these three were probably among them. Other potential cotypes were Nos. 36490, 39560, 39562, 39563, and 39564. Nos. 36490 and 39563 were sent, in December 1885, to Francisco Ferrari-Pérez; the rest have vanished without trace.

**Certhiola. sancti-thomae** Ridgway


97853. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 97852.
97854. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 97852.
No. 97853 was made a lectotype by Ridgway long after the date of publication of his sancti-thomae, and accordingly has no greater claim to type-ship than the four others here listed. It is possible that Nos. 36598 and 39692, taken on Saint Thomas by Robert Swift, were also in the original series, but since their labels do not bear the words “sancti-thomae” in Ridgway’s hand, I refrain from including them among the cotypes.

[Certhiola] frontal Baird
in Ridgway, American Naturalist 7(10) : 612 [p. 11 in reprint], October 1873.

Baird had a series of three specimens with identical data, but the label of No. 37298 alone bears the word “Type” in his handwriting.

Certhiola sundevalli Ridgway

Certhiola finschi Ridgway

Certhiola atrata Lawrence
=Coereba flaveola atrata (Lawrence). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 129, 1950.


Lawrence had four specimens, two of each sex, but only these two are now in the collection; on the label of each one appears the word “Type,” in Lawrence’s hand.

**Certhiola saccharina** Lawrence


Lawrence had two cotypes, of which one, No. 74093, was a male with “the plumage greatly soiled.” This specimen cannot now be found in the collection.

**[Certhiola] barbadensis** Baird


57438. Immature (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 57437.

57439. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 57437.

57440. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 57437.

The late Charles W. Richmond set aside No. 57439 as a lectotype, with a ms. note that reads as follows: “Baird usually wrote ‘type’ on the label, but orig.? label not on this bird. Exam. also nos. 57437–8 & 57440.” Richmond went on to examine the three others, writing on each label: “one of the original skins.” Not finding the word “type” on any one of these, he must have assumed that it had appeared on the lost label of No. 57439, which accordingly became his lectotype.

It should be supposed, however, that Baird had not written “type” on the label of No. 57439, since this is just the one of the four that entered Ridgway’s private collection by exchange. The lack of an original label is due to this fact; the oldest label now attached to No. 57439 is Ridgway’s own.

In the circumstances, all four are here listed as equivalent cotypes.
The new names in Certhiola published in the “American Naturalist” (7: 611–613, October 1873) and commonly accredited to Ridgway are, in fact, Baird’s.

Genus ATELEODACNIS Cassin

Ateleodacnis margaritae Holt

Auk 48 (4) : 570, Oct. 18, 1931.


Genus OREOMANES Sclater

Oreomanes binghami Chapman


Family PARULIDAE: Wood Warblers

Genus LIMNOTHLYPIS Stone

Limnothlypis swainsonii alta Meanley and Bond


Sylvia swainsonii Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 2 (40) : pl. 198, June? 1834.

—Limnothlypis swainsonii swainsonii (Audubon), fide Deignan (ms.). 2901. Adult (sex not indicated). “Near the banks of the Edisto River” (fide Audubon, Ornithological biography 2: 564, 1834), Charleston County, South Carolina. “Spring of 1832” (fide Audubon, ibid.). Collected by John Bachman. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John J. Audubon?

Baird’s label does not show the letter “N” that distinguished his Audubonian specimens, but since No. 2901 came to him with a number of other skins definitely acquired from Audubon, it may be assumed that the letter was omitted by an oversight.
Genus VERMIVORA Swainson

Sylvia Bachmanii Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 2 (37): pl. 185, 1833.


[Helminthophaga celata] var. lutescens Ridgway

American Journal of Science and Arts (3) 4 (24): 457 (footnote), December 1872.


58412. Adult male. Fort Kenai, Alaska. May 26, 1869. Collected by Ferdinand Bischoff. Collins Overland Telegraph Company Expedition. Ridgway, at the first incomplete description of lutescens, referred to no particular skins, but gave the range as “Pacific Coast, from Radiak [sic] to Cape San Lucas.” In the formal description (Amer. Naturalist 7: 606, October 1873), he described male, female, and young of the year, but again left us in doubt as to the proveniences and even the number of birds in his series. No. 58410 was long afterward set aside, probably by Richmond, as a lectotype, but this action represented in fact merely a restriction of type locality, and I list here accordingly the three out of four cotypes from the restricted type locality still in the museum. No. 58413, a male, seems to have vanished without trace. No. 58412 at some time became part of Ridgway’s private collection, suffered the loss of its original label, and carries, in Ridgway’s hand, the erroneous date “May 24.”

Helminthophila celata sordida C. H. Townsend


Vermivora celata oreastera Oberholser


[Helminthophaga celata] var. obscura Ridgway

in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, History of North American birds 1: 192 (in key), 202, pl. xi, fig. 6, January 1874.


Ridgway named no specimen as type, but referred to "several in the collection... from the South Atlantic States (Florida, Georgia, etc.)." Apparently at an early date, he wrote "Type of var. obscura, Ridgway" on the label of each of the two listed above.

[Helminthophaga ruficapilla] var. gutturalis Ridgway


Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi Van Rossem


The label of No. 53354 bears, in Ridgway's hand, the words "Type of var. gutturalis, Ridgw.," evidently written at an early date. This notation does not appear on the label of No. 10656, which, however, is currently a dismounted bird lacking its original label, and, moreover, has the throat so distended as not to show the essential character of Ridgway's description ("yellow of throat restricted to a medial stripe, leaving its sides ashy").

Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi Van Rossem is a new name, based upon the same type specimens, for [Helminthophaga ruficapilla] var. gutturalis Ridgway, preoccupied within the genus Vermivora by Compsothlypis gutturalis Cabanis, 1860.

[Helminthophaga ruficapilla] var. ocularis Ridgway


Ridgway based this race upon "Chicago specimens," and wrote "Type of var.ocularis, Ridgway" on the label of the sole Chicago-taken skin that seems ever to have been in the Washington collection. One may suppose, however, that he had borrowed material from the Chicago Academy of Sciences, from which this skin had been obtained in 1864, and that our bird was therefore only a cotype; it is doubtful, nevertheless, whether any other of the original series has survived to this day.

Helminthophaga virginiae Baird

in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Birds of North America, atlas, p. xi, pl. 79, fig. 1, 1860.


Helminthophaga luciae Cooper


Cooper’s name was established upon a series of five males and one female, but only No. 31892 came to Washington. Nothing is known to me of the fate of the remaining cotypes.

Genus PARULA Bonaparte

Compsothlypis americana ramalinae Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 2: 486, Oct. 16, 1902.


Ridgway had no less than 26 males and 3 females before him when he named ramalinae, and failed to designate any one of them as the type. No. 152380, however, was found by me in the general collection in 1941, carrying only Attwater’s original label, upon which Ridgway had written, probably in 1902, “Type of Compsothlypis americana/ramalinae Ridgway.”
Parula nigrilora Coues


This race was based upon five adult males, two of which were doubtless returned to Sennett and are presumably now in the American Museum of Natural History.

No. 73698 carries no fewer than four labels, each of which proclaims, in the hand of Coues, Ridgway, or Richmond, that it is the type, while no such notation appears on the labels of the two others. Its having been elevated by Coues above its fellows is probably connected with the fact that No. 73698 alone entered his private collection.

No. 73700 may once have been similarly marked by Coues, but since it became for a time the property of Robert Ridgway, it now bears only Ridgway-written labels.

Parula insularis Lawrence


C[ompsothlypis]. graysoni Ridgway

_Manual of North American birds, p. 492, September 1887._


50800. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 50799.

50802. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 50799.

50803. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 50799.

50804. Adult female. Same data as No. 50799.
58247. Adult (sex not indicated). Entered into the museum register in July 1869. Other data same as No. 50799.

Lawrence based his Parula insularis upon a composite series from the Tres Marías and Socorro Island, but stated that the type was No. 50796, from the Tres Marías. Ridgway, describing the race of Socorro Island, mentioned that he had the same material as had been examined by Lawrence in 1871, and this, according to Lawrence himself, was a series of eight, all except No. 50804 unsexed. The cotypes of Ridgway's graysoni must accordingly be found among these eight.

In addition to the skins listed above, Lawrence had Nos. 50798 and 50801, which have vanished from the collection without trace. If their disappearance took place prior to September 1887, they can obviously not be considered part of Ridgway's original series, and therefore do not possess cotypeship.

No. 50803 was at some time made the lectotype by Ridgway himself, probably during the writing of volume 2 of "Birds of North and Middle America" (published in 1902), but it is in fact only one of the cotypes.

The labels of Nos. 50800, 50803, and 50804 carry the word "Type" in pencil, but this is in Lawrence's hand and has to do with the penciled words "insularis, Lawr." on the opposite face. The original label of No. 50799 may also have had these words, but the oldest label now attached to the skin is that of Robert Ridgway!

Compsothlypis pitiayumi speciosa Ridgway


Parula pitiayumi cirrha Wetmore


Genus PEUCEDRAMUS Henshaw

Sylvia olivacea Giraud
Descriptions of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 29,] pl. 7, fig. 2, 1841.

Peucedramus taeniatus giraudi Zimmer

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS 531

47699. Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.
See my remarks under Muscicapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

Peucedramus taeniatus giraudi Zimmer is a new name, based upon the same type specimen, for Sylvia olivacea Giraud, preoccupied by Sylvia olivacea Vieillot, 1817.

Peucedramus olivaceus aurantiacus Ridgway


Genus DENDROICA G. R. Gray

Dendroica aestiva morcomi Coale


Dendroica dugesi Coale

105463. Adult (sex not indicated). Moro León, State of Guanajuato, México. Entered into the museum register on September 8, 1885. Collected by Alfred Dugès. Received from Alfred Dugès.

Dendroica petechia rufivertex Ridgway


Dendroica gundlachi Baird
Review of American birds 1: 194 (in key), 197, April 1865.


34503. Adult male. Same data as No. 34502.

34505. Immature female. Same data as No. 34504.

A fifth cotype, "a young bird with much worn plumage belonging to Dr. Gundlach's collection, the same as that referred to by Mr. Lawrence," is not in Washington, but may have gone to the American Museum of Natural History as one of the Lawrence Collection.

**Dendroica auricapilla** "Towns., ms." Ridgway


[Dendroica petechia] e) *jamaicensis* Sundevall


Sundevall's name was based upon "Dendroica petechia" Baird (Review of American birds 1: 194 [in key], 199, 1865), not *Dendroica petechia* (Linnaeus), and its types must therefore be chosen from among Baird's series of eight specimens. No one of these lay before Sundevall, but since he described only the fully adult male and the white-throated immature, all adult females are immediately to be removed from consideration. Of Baird's four males, but two can now be found, and of these only No. 22153 is fully adult. Of his immatures, only No. 24353 is still in Washington; No. 24352 was sent in 1877 to the Mombusho Museum, Tokyo, and has long since disappeared.

**Dendroica petechia solaris** Wetmore

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 31 (13): 1, May 15, 1929.

==Dendroica petechia albicollis* (Gmelin). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 137, 1950.


**Dendroica petechia**, var. *melanoptera* Lawrence


Lawrence had a series of seven specimens, but these are the two described and marked by him as “Type.”

[Dendroeca petechia] c) barbadensis Sundevall

Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. 26 (6) : 608, 1869 or 1870.


Sundevall’s name was based upon a specimen of golden warbler from Barbados described by Baird (Review of American birds 1: 202, 1865), and No. 33766 is the only possible type. It is a decolorized mummy, originally preserved in alcohol.

Dendroica rufopileata Ridgway


97931. Adult female. Same data as No. 97930.

Dendroica petechia chrysendeta Wetmore


Dendroica erithachorides [sic] Baird


Dendroica Vieilloti Cassin


[Dendroeca petechia] i) panamensis? Sundevall


The name erithachorides was not considered new by Baird; he simply applied a name of Feuillée’s, cited by Vieillot, to a specimen from Cartagena that seemed to agree with Feuillée’s description. Feuillée’s name was, however, pre-Linnaean and thus without standing in zoological nomenclature until Baird unwittingly validated it in 1858 for the bird of Colombia. At that date, only two examples of the race had been received at Washington from Schott, and only No. 10211 had “the entire head all round of a brownish orange”; therefore it alone can be considered the type of erithachorides Baird.

Feuillée’s name was considered valid enough by Cassin, but since the latter felt that it had been misapplied by Baird, he gave the bird of Cartagena the new name Dendroica Vieilloti. He also described only the adult male, but by 1860 a second such specimen (No. 17899) had been received from Schott and immediately sent to Cassin in Philadelphia, even before it had been entered into the museum register; Cassin thus had two cotypes when he named Vieilloti.

[Dendroeca petechia] i) panamensis? Sundevall seems to represent a merely capricious renaming of Dendroica Vieilloti Cassin, and therefore must be held to have the same two cotypes.

Dendroica Vieillotii, var. Bryanti Ridgway

American Naturalist 7 (10): 606, October 1873.


74626. Adult male. Belize, British Honduras. 1866? Collected by Christopher D. Wood, for Karl H. Berendt. Original number 82. Received from Henry Bryant, in whose private collection it was No. 590.


This name was based upon a series of males from “Mexico, from Honduras (Dr. Bryant) and Yucatan (Dr. Schott) to Mazatlan (Col. Grayson),” and no specimen was mentioned as the type. Grayson’s birds from Sinaloa now belong with the race castaneiceps and need no further consideration here.

The possible cotypes of true bryanti are Nos. 39254, 39255, 39256, 44826, 74626, 80084, and 177200.
No. 39255, from Sisal, Yucatán, was sent on May 13, 1870, to José Salazar Llarregui; No. 39256, from Progreso, Yucatán, has vanished without trace. It is possible that both were females, in which case they could not be classed as cotypes.

No. 44826 cannot now be found, but may have been reentered as No. 80084 or No. 177200! Its original number was 82, and this number appears upon the oldest label of No. 74626, but Wood seems to have used a common number for all skins of the same species, and the presence of "82" thus loses some of its importance.

No. 74626 was, at the time of Ridgway’s description, the property of Henry Bryant, from whom it was borrowed by Ridgway. It did not become part of our collection until August 1878, in the course of distribution of the Bryant Collection among various institutions.

No. 80084 at some time entered Ridgway’s private collection and had its original label replaced by one of Ridgway’s own, with only partial data transcribed onto it.

No. 177200 suffered a similar fate at the hands of Henry W. Henshaw (in whose collection it became No. 3149).

**[D(endroica). bryanti] β. castaneiceps** Ridgway


**S[ylvia]. Auduboni** J. K. Townsend


Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, for 1899, p. 14, 1899) states that the type of *S[ylvia]. Auduboni* Townsend is No. 23626 in the Academy’s collection, but mentions that three of Townsend’s specimens are in Washington. Later (Auk 38: 487–488, 1921), Stone vehemently reiterates the Academy’s claim to holding the only type. In fact, however, Townsend’s name was based upon more than one specimen (both sexes are described!), and there is thus a possibility that one or more skins in Washington may be cotypes.

Each of the Washington birds has a date on its label. Two of them were taken in 1836 and therefore cannot have been transported to Philadelphia by Nuttall, who, *fide* Stone, left Townsend in October 1835. The third, however, was collected on May 31, 1835, and was almost certainly one of the original series and thus a cotype. No. 2909 is, in short, one
of the "duplicate specimens," mentioned by Stone, purchased by Audubon after the formal description of Townsend's discoveries.

**Dendroica auduboni memorabilis** Oberholser


**Dendroica goldmani** Nelson


**Sylvia nigrescens** J. K. Townsend


**Sylvia halseii** Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 11,] pl. 3, fig. 1, 1841.


47697. Immature (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under *Muscicapa texensis* Giraud (p. 275).

**Sylvia**. *Townsendi* "(Nuttall.)" Townsend


The date for this skin is derived from the oldest label, written by Audubon, and if it be correct, one may doubt whether No. 2918 is the type.
According to Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, for 1899, pp. 12, 13, 1899): “Nuttall returned in October, 1835, via Hawaii and California . . . . Townsend . . . apparently sent home by Nuttall all the specimens he had obtained up to the date of his departure, as the collection was in Philadelphia in 1836.” But Townsend himself (Narrative of a journey across the Rocky Mountains, p. 233, 1839) has stated that Nuttall left him a few days prior to Oct. 1, 1835. He could not, then, have brought to Philadelphia a bird collected four weeks later.

Audubon, however, was often inexact even as to the dates of his own activities, and Stone may have been mistaken in supposing that all of the birds named by Townsend in 1837 were transported to Philadelphia by Nuttall (as he was mistaken in the date of Nuttall’s parting from Townsend). In the circumstances, No. 2918 may continue to hold the role assigned it by museum tradition.

**Dendroica niveiventris** Salvin


This name was established upon a series of three cotypes from Guatemala, two of which are presumably now in the British Museum (Natural History). The label of our bird was marked, by Salvin, “Type Specimen,” but the small amount of nigrescence on its nape shows that it cannot have been the model for the colored plate.

**Dendroica Dominica**, var. *albilora* “Baird” Ridgway

*American Naturalist* 7 (10) : 606, October 1873.


61136. Adult “female” (apparently male). Belize, British Honduras. 1866? Collected by Christopher D. Wood, for Karl H. Berendt. Original number 24. Received from Henry Bryant, in whose private collection it was No. 518.


Ridgway had a series of unstated length, which might now be impossible to reconstruct. No. 61136 was, fortunately, specifically mentioned as a typical specimen, and, on the label of No. 7701, the author wrote “♀ ad. Type.”

No. 61136 reached us in 1870, in the course of distribution of the Bryant Collection. It may be noted that its history has been similar to that of No. 74626, a cotype of *Dendroica Vieillotii*, var. *Bryanti* Ridgway. I have, up to now, been unsuccessful in tracing the relationships that existed between Bryant, Berendt, and the Smithsonian Institution.
Dendroica graciae “Coues, mss.” Baird
Review of American birds 1: 210, April 1865.


Although Hellmayr (loc. cit.) stated in 1935 that the type of Dendroica graciae Baird was in the collection of the U.S. National Museum, it was in fact sent in 1872 to Charles J. Maynard and was wholly lost to sight until 1951, when Mr. Paul W. Schwalbe, of the West Chester State Teachers College, Gradyville, Pennsylvania, rediscovered it in a collection, formerly the property of Benjamin H. Warren, now deposited at the college. Through the courteous cooperation of the college authorities, it was returned to Washington and was entered into the museum register under the new number 444024. How and when the bird left the possession of Maynard for that of Warren can perhaps never now be learned.

The ink on the oldest label is now much faded, but the script on a more recent one is still perfectly legible. The data thereon transcribed, perhaps by Maynard’s hand, are not quite exact: the name “Coues” is at one place misspelled “Couse”; the place name “Prescott” appears as “Briscon”; and the date is erroneously given as “Aug. 1, 1864.”

Dendroica Graciae, var. decora Ridgway
American Naturalist 7 (10): 608, October 1873.


41803. Adult male. Belize, British Honduras. 1866. Collected by Christopher D. Wood. Received from John Cassin.

Dendroica adelaidae Baird
Review of American birds 1: 212, April 1865.

=Dendroica adelaidae adelaidae Baird. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 142, 1950.


Dendroica subita Riley
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 47 [Quarterly Issue 2] (2) : 289, Nov. 9, 1904.

=Dendroica adelaidae subita Riley. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 142, 1950.


Dendreaca adelaidae delicata Ridgway

=Dendroica adelaidae delicata Ridgway. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 142, 1950.

**Dendroica striata lurida** Burleigh and Peters


**Dendroica vigorsii abacoensis** Ridgeway


**Sylvicola kirtlandii** Baird


4363==3736 reentered. Subadult male. Near Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. May 13, 1851. Collected by Charles Pease. Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from Jared P. Kirtland.

Among the ms. notes of the late Charles W. Richmond are found the following remarks on this type:

"Presented by Kirtland to Baird, who says 'killed by Dr. Kirtland, near Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1851, and prepared by myself' (Baird was in Cleveland at the time). Baird in same place lists the bird as collected 'May 13, '51'. (Rev. Am. Birds, 1865, p. 207.)

"The bird was first catalogued in our colln. in 1852 as no. 3736, and date is given as May 12, 1851. In orig. descr. Baird writes 'This species, which was shot near Cleveland, Ohio, by Mr. Charles Pease, May 13, 1851' (Ann. Lyc. N. H. New York, V, 1852, p. 217. The upper mandible has been broken since the orig. desc. was made.

"As originally catal., the type is listed as received from Kirtland, but this was probably an instance where Baird catal. a bird in advance of its receipt (as I know he did in some other cases). In the meantime Kirtland gave the bird to Baird, who turned it over to the Smithsonian and it was again catalogued, this time in 1855, under the number 4363 (the number under which it has been referred to in print), where the date is given as May 1851 and it is credited as rec'd from Baird & collected by Kirtland. On the orig. label Baird has indicated the date as 'May 1851' with the date '13' inserted later. I think Baird's date, May 13, is likely to be correct."
**Dendroica discolor paludicola** A. H. Howell


**[Dendroeca palmarum] subspecies hypochothyrsea** Ridgway


83036. Adult male. Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Collected by William Brewster. Received from Robert Ridgway (in whose private collection it was No. 2164), who acquired it from William Brewster.


83035. Immature (sex not indicated). Saint Croix River, eastern Maine. July 20, 1874. Collected by George A. Boardman. Received from Robert Ridgway (in whose private collection it was No. 2307), who acquired it from George A. Boardman.

No. 63155 entered Ridgway's private collection, had its original label removed, and when returned to the museum in July 1881 received the new number 83037.

**Dendroeca plumbea** Lawrence


---Dendroica plumbea** Lawrence. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 146, 1950.


Lawrence had a series of eleven skins, at least four of which came from Dominica, inferentially made the restricted type locality by Brodkorb (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 44: 3, 1931). These two, each marked by him as "Type," are the ones from which Lawrence’s descriptions were drawn.

**Genus CATHAROPEZA Sclater**

**Leucopeza Bishopi** Lawrence


=Catharopeza bishopi (Lawrence). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 146, 1950.


Lawrence had four specimens, but Nos. 74100 and 74101 have vanished from the collection without trace. Each of the two here listed bears on its label the word “Type,” in Lawrence’s hand.

**Genus SEIURUS Swainson**

**Seiurus aurocapillus canivirens** Burleigh and Duvall


**Seiurus noveboracensis uliginosus** Burleigh and H. S. Peters


**Siurus naevius notabilis,** “Grinnell, ms.” Ridgway


This specimen, deposited in Washington by Grinnell on Sept. 12, 1900, was not entered into the museum register until Jan. 21, 1942.
Genus OPORORNIS Baird

Sylvia Tolmiei J. K. Townsend

Narrative of a journey across the Rocky Mountains, appendix, p. 343, April 1839.

Sylvia Macgillivrayi Audubon

Ornithological biography 5: 75 (not earlier than May 1), 1839.


2907. Adult (not immature) male. Same data as No. 1910.

Other cotypes, with similar data, are a male in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it is No. 35008, and a bird in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it is No. 23765.

All of these are cotypes equally of Townsend’s and Audubon’s names.

Oporornis tolmiei austinsmithi A. R. Phillips

Auk 64 (2): 293, Apr. 14, 1947.


Genus MICROLIGEA Cory

Microligea palustris vasta Wetmore and Lincoln


Genus GEOTHLYPIPS Cabanis

Geothlypis trichas quebecicola Oberholser

Descriptions of new races of Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus), p. 1, Jan. 20, 1948. (Cleveland, Ohio, published by the author.)


Geothlypis trichas ontarionicola Oberholser

Descriptions of new races of Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus), p. 1, Jan. 20, 1948. (Cleveland, Ohio, published by the author.)
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


Geothlypis trichas minnesoticola Oberholser

Descriptions of new races of Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus), p. 2, Jan. 20, 1948. (Cleveland, Ohio, published by the author.)


Geothlypis trichas alberticola Oberholser

Descriptions of new races of Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus), p. 2, Jan. 20, 1948. (Cleveland, Ohio, published by the author.)


Geothlypis trichas arizela Oberholser

Auk 16 (3) : 257, July 1899.


Geothlypis trichas californicola Oberholser

Descriptions of new races of Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus), p. 4, Jan. 20, 1948. (Cleveland, Ohio, published by the author.)

137178. Adult male. “Carberry’s Ranch” (south of the Pit River, about halfway between Redding and Cassel, fide Aldrich [ms.]), Shasta County, California. May 22, 1894. Collected by Clark P. Streator. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Geothlypis trichas utahicola Oberholser

Descriptions of new races of Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus), p. 3, Jan. 20, 1948. (Cleveland, Ohio, published by the author.)

137183. Adult male. Fairfield, Utah County, Utah. June 26, 1890. Collected by Vernon O. Bailey. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service.

Geothlypis trichas arizonicola Oberholser

Descriptions of new races of Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus), p. 4, Jan. 20, 1948. (Cleveland, Ohio, published by the author.)


Geothlypis trichas typicola Burleigh


Geothlypis trichas modestus Nelson
Auk 17 (3) : 269, July 1900.


Geothlypis melanops Baird
Review of American birds 1: 219 (in key), 222, April 1865.


This was one of a set of 15 birds received simultaneously from Krider; 7 had as provenience “Mexico,” 7 “Xalapa,” and 1 “Xalapa?.”

Geothlypis beldingi goldmani Oberholser


Geothlypis beldingi Ridgway


Each of these specimens was marked by Ridgway as “Type.”

Geothlypis flavovelatus Ridgway


Geothlypis flaviceps Nelson
Auk 16(1) : 31, January 1899.


Geothlypis chapaleensis Nelson

Geothlypis tanneri Ridgway
Auk 3(3) : 335, July 1886.

Geothlypis incompta Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 2: 677, Oct. 16, 1902.

Geothlypis rostratus H. Bryant

This bird became part of our collection in April 1869, apparently as a gift from Bryant, but was obviously collected a number of years earlier.

Of the original three male cotypes, another is now No. 73316 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology; the third is apparently lost without trace.

Geothlypis coryi Ridgway
Auk 3 (3) : 334, July 1886.

Sylvia Delafieldii Audubon
Ornithological biography 5: 307, 308, 1839.
It is doubtless now impossible ever to trace the true history of this specimen of a South American form. See Grinnell, Univ. California Publ., Zool. 38: 322, 1932.

*Geothlypis bairdi* "Nutting" Ridgway


91150. Adult male. Hacienda "Los Sábalos" (on the Río San Juan, about 30 miles from the east shore of Lake Nicaragua), Department of Chontales, Nicaragua. May 15, 1833. Collected by Charles C. Nutting. Original number 935.


*Geothlypis speciosa* P. L. Sclater


89906. Subadult male. México. 1858. Collected by Henri L. F. de Saussure. Received from Philip L. Sclater (in whose private collection it was No. 169b), who acquired it from the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva.

Sclater had three cotypes, "an adult male, a young male, and a female." The two adults are now in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History).

*Geothlypis nelsoni microrhyncha* Ridgway


*Geothlypis poliocephala ralphi* Ridgway


129348. Adult male. Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas. May 4, 1893. Collected by Frank B. Armstrong. Received from William L. Ralph.

*Geothlypis poliocephala* Baird

Review of American birds 1: 220 (in key), 225, April 1865.


Chamaetlypis poliocephala pontilis Brodkorb


G[eo]thlypis (Chamaetlypis). palpebralis Ridgway


Ridgway had specimens from “Eastern Mexico (Mirador, etc.)” and from “Yucatan (Merida).” Wetmore (loc. cit.), restricting the name palpebralis to the population of Vera Cruz, points out that those of Campeche and Yucatán probably represent a distinct form. Ridgway’s birds from Mérida may therefore no longer properly be considered cotypes. I find in the museum only one of the skins from Vera Cruz examined by Ridgway.

No. 44743 at some time entered Ridgway’s private collection and carries his label, as well as Sartorius’s original one.

[G(oeothlypis). poliocephala] β. caninucha Ridgway


30677. Adult (sex not indicated). Retalhuleu, Department of Retal Huleu, Guatemala. September 1862. Collected by Osbert Salvin. Original number 198. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederick Du C. Godman.

Ridgway had specimens from Guatemala and Costa Rica, but all from the latter region are now held to belong with another race and are no longer to be considered cotypes. No. 30677 seems to have been his only skin from Guatemala.

Geothlypis caninucha icterotis Ridgway


Ridgway had three cotypes, two of which were the property of the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica and were presumably returned to San José.

Genus GRANATELLUS Bonaparte

Granatellus franciscae Baird
   Baird’s name was spelled franciscae in the key, franciscæ in the formal description. Since franciscæ not only is the proper Latin orthography, but also has page priority, I prefer to use it here.

Granatellus sallaei boucardi Ridgway
   81759 (not 81760). Adult male. State of Yucatán, México. 1879. Received from Adolphe Boucard.

Genus WILSONIA Bonaparte

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola Ridgway
   Birds of North and Middle America 2: 714, Oct. 16, 1902.
   Ridgway based this name upon an extensive series from the “Pacific coast district of United States and British Columbia,” but designated no specimen as the type. It would now be exceedingly difficult again to bring together all the cotypes, and I list here only No. 98276, subsequently made a lectotype by Ridgway himself.

Genus CARDELLINA Bonaparte

Muscicapa rubrifrons Giraud
   Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 27,] pl. 7, fig. 1, 1841.
   47693. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.
   See my remarks under Muscicapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).
Genus SETOPHAGA Swainson

Musiciapa leucomus Giraud
Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 23,] pl. 6, fig. 1, 1841.
47696. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.
See my remarks under Musiciapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

Genus MYIOBORUS Baird

Musiciapa derhamii Giraud
Description of sixteen new species of north American birds, [p. 13,] pl. 3, fig. 2, 1841.
558. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John G. Bell.
47695. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.
See my remarks under Musiciapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

Myioborus miniatus molochinus Wetmore
360161. Adult male. Volcán San Martín (at elev. 3,000–4,000 feet), Sierra de Tuxtla, State of Vera Cruz, México. Apr. 17, 1940. Collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 759.

Myioborus miniatus comptus Wetmore

Setophaga aurantiaca Baird

Baird had nine specimens, of which three (from San José and Barranca) would now be held nearer the more recently described *comptus*; the remaining six, all from Santa María de Dota, alone may be considered cotypes of *aurantiacus*. No. 33279 was sent in 1877 to the Mombusho Museum, Tokyo; Nos. 33277 and 33278 have vanished from the museum without trace.

No. 33282 is yet another example of a cotype that, having at some time entered Ridgway's private collection, has suffered the loss of its original label.

**Myioborus miniat us** ballux  
Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Sr.  


**Setophaga torquata** Baird  


A fourth cotype, No. 30495, was sent in 1875 to the Princeton Museum of Zoology.

Nos. 30494, 30495, and 30496 were entered into the register simply as from “Costa Rica.” On their labels Baird wrote “San Jose?,” but in the original description dropped the query. On the label of No. 30496 appears the word “Type” in Baird’s own hand; in short, his lectotype is one of the three of dubious provenience. Since No. 33283 would have been a better choice, and since no specimen was indicated at the first description as the type, I list here all of the original series.

**Genus** ERGATICUS Baird

**Parus leucotis** Giraud  
Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 17,] pl. 4, fig. 1, 1841.

561. Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John G. Bell.

47692. Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under Muscicapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

Cardellina versicolor Salvin


30703. Adult female. Totonicapam, Department of Totonicapam, Guatemala. October 1862. Collected by Osbert Salvin and Frederick DuC. Godman. Original number 357. Received from Osbert Salvin.

This name was based upon an unspecified number of cotypes, from the Volcán de Fuego, Totonicapam, and Chilasco. A male from the last-named locality, in the British Museum (Natural History), is said by Bowdler Sharpe (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 10: 408, 1885) to be the type, but its claim to typeship is no greater than that of our No. 30703, labeled by Salvin himself as "Type specimen."

Genus EUTHLYPIS Cabanis

Euthlypis lachrymosa tephra Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 2: 738, Oct. 16, 1902.


151906. Adult male. Hacienda de San Rafael (lat. 27°08' N., long. 108°42' W.), State of Sonora (not Chihuahua), México. May 10, 1888. Collected by M. Abbott Frazar. Received from William Brewster.

Genus BASILEUTERUS Cabanis

Basileuterus luteoviridis superciliaris Chapman


M[yothlypis]. flaveolus Baird

Review of American birds 1: 252 (footnote 1), May 1865.


Basileuterus leucoblepharus calus Oberholser

Basileuterus melanotis Lawrence

Muscicapa brasieri [sic] Giraud
Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 25], pl. 6, fig. 2, 1841.
47698. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.
See my remarks under Muscicapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

Basileuterus culicivorus flavescens Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 2: 755, Oct. 16, 1902.

Basileuterus melanogenys Baird
The provenience appears in the register simply as “Costa Rica,” but Baird, on the label, has added “San Jose?”

Basileuterus melanogenys eximius Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 22, Sept. 27, 1912.
Basileuterus melanogenys ignotus Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 21, Sept. 27, 1912.
232972. Adult female. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,200 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. Apr. 18, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15539. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Musciropa belli Giraud
Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 15,] pl. 4, fig. 2, 1841.
47694. Adult (sex not indicated). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.
See my remarks under Musciropa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

Basileuterus belli clarus Ridgway
Birds of North and Middle America 2: 745, Oct. 16, 1902.

Basileuterus belli scitulus Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 268, July 1900.

Basileuterus belli subobscurus Wetmore

Basileuterus rufifrons caudatus Nelson

Basileuterus rufifrons jouyi Ridgway
Basileuterus rufifrons dugesi Ridgway
105263. Adult male. State of Guanajuato, México. Entered into the
museum register on July 28, 1885. Collected by Alfred Dugès.
Basileuterus flavigaster Nelson
[Basileuterus] flaviventris Bowdler Sharpe
=Basileuterus (rufifrons?) salvini Cherrie. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of
birds of the Americas 8: 510, 1935.
Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Goldman. Original
number 3191. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
[Basileuterus] flaviventris Bowdler Sharpe is simply an emendation of
Nelson’s name, for reasons of purism.
Basileuterus salvini Cherrie
=Basileuterus (rufifrons?) salvini Cherrie. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of
birds of the Americas 8: 510, 1935.
30700. Adult (sex not indicated). Cobán, Department of Alta Vera Paz,
Guatemala. Nov. 15, 1859. Collected for Osbert Salvin and Frederick
DuC. Godman. Received from Osbert Salvin.
Basileuterus delatttri actuosus Wetmore
461243. Adult male. Coiba Island, Pacific Ocean off the Province of
Original number 20409.
Basileuterus cinereicollis pallidulus Wetmore
369892. Adult male. Tierra Nueva (at the northern end of the Sierra
Negra, east of Fonseca), at elev. 4,000–5,000 feet, Department of
Magdalena, Colombia. July 10, 1941. Collected by Melbourne A.
Carriker, Jr. Original number 1519.
Basileuterus castaneiceps P. L. Sclater and Salvin
=Basileuterus castaneiceps castaneiceps Sclater and Salvin. See Hell-
90452. Adult (sex not indicated). Jima (“on the headwaters of Rio
Santiago, not very far from Cuenca”), Province of Azuay, Ecuador.
March 1877. Collected by Clarence Buckley. Received from Osbert
Salvin and Frederick DuC. Godman, of whose private collection it once
formed part.
This name was based upon an apparently short series of cotypes, all from
Jima. One retained by Salvin and Godman eventually reached the collec-
tion of the British Museum (Natural History); it is probable that another became part of P. L. Sclater’s collection and likewise entered the same museum.

Family PLOCEIDAE: Weaver-finches

Genus PSEUDONIGRITA Reichenow

Pseudonigrita arnaudi kapitensis Mearns

Philetairus cabanisi enchorus Oberholser

Genus PASSER Brisson

Passer domesticus soror Ripley

Passer montanus orientalis Clark
Clark based this name upon Nos. 114228 and 114229 and an immature male from Hokkaido (No. 201530). Since the populations of Hokkaido and Korea are now considered to belong to distinct races, Clark’s name, as the oldest available, had to be fixed upon one or the other. Inasmuch as the Hokkaido skin is too young to show the only character adduced by Clark for his new form, the birds from Korea must perforce become the types, and the name orientalis accordingly be employed for the Korean race. See Deignan, Condor 54 (3): 171, 1952.

Passer saturatus Stejneger

**Passer montanus hepaticus** Ripley


**Passer montanus dilutus** Richmond


**Passer rutilans ignoratus** Deignan


306382. Adult male. Mount Omei (at elev. 4,000 feet), Szechwan Province, China. July 9, 1925. Collected by David C. Graham. Original number 2.

**Passer castanopterus fulgens** Friedmann


**Genus SPOROPIPES** Cabanis

**Sporopipes frontalys abyssinicus** Mearns


100033. Adult male. Ethiopia. Entered into the museum register on Sept. 26, 1884. Collected by "Blondeel." Purchased from J. G. C. Eugène Rey, in whose private collection it was No. 25345?.

**Genus PLOCEUS** Cuvier

**Ploceella hypoxantha hymenaica** Deignan


Othyphantes fricki Mearns

Ploceus jacksoni jucundus Friedmann

Ploceus philippinus angelorum Deignan

Genus FOUDIA Reichenbach

Foudia alldabrana Ridgway

Genus QUELEA Reichenbach

Quelea cardinalis pallida Friedmann

Genus EUPLECTES Swainson

Pyromelana flammiceps changamwensis Mearns
Genus HYPARGOS Reichenbach

Hypargos niveoguttatus macrospilotus Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (14) : 2, Sept. 20, 1913.


Genus ESTRILDA Swainson

Lagonosticta incerta Mearns


Lagonosticta rubricata fricki Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (14) : 4, Sept. 20, 1913.


Estrilda cyanocephala Richmond
Auk 14 (2) : 157, April 1897.


Uraeginthus bengalus brunneigularis Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 56 (20) : 6, Apr. 17, 1911.


Granatina ianthinogaster roosevelti Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (9): 3, July 31, 1913.


Estrilda rhodopyga polia Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (9): 1, July 31, 1913.


Estrilda rhodopyga hypochra Mearns
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 61 (9): 2, July 31, 1913.


Estrilda atricapilla keniensis Mearns


Genus ERYTHURA Swainson

Geospiza cyaneovirens Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 117, “pl. xxxi, fig. 4,” 1848.


Peale’s name is correctly spelled as above.
Geospiza prasina Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 3 (Mamm. and Orn.): 116, “pl. xxxi, fig. 3,” 1848.

E[rythrura]. Pealii Hartlaub
=Erythrura cyaneovirens pealii Hartlaub. See Mayr, Birds of the Southwest Pacific, p. 147, 1945.
E[rythrura]. Pealii Hartlaub is a substitute name for Erythrura prasina (Peale), not Erythrura prasina (Sparrman), 1788, and is based upon the same type specimen.

Genus LONCHURA Sykes

Aidemosyne inornata Mearns

Aidemosyne cantans meridionalis Mearns

Uroloncha acuticauda phaethontoptila Oberholser

Uroloncha acuticauda lepidota Oberholser
**Lonchura leucogastra smythiesi** Parkes


**Lonchura leucogastra manueli** Parkes


**Munia punctulata particeps** Riley


≡*Lonchura punctulata particeps* (Riley). See Stresemann, Journ. für Orn. 83: 37, 1940.


**Lonchura malacca deignani** Parkes


**Lonchura grandis heurni** Hartert


334931. Adult male. Same data as No. 334930.

334932. Adult female. Same data as No. 334930.

334933. Subadult female. Same data as No. 334930.

Hartert based this name upon a series of 14 adults, males and females, and 8 subadults, males and females. All were taken by van Heurn at the same time and place, from a single flock, and, owing to lack of time, they were not skinned, but mummified. Since no individual was specified by Hartert as the type, all 22 may be considered cotypes.

It should be noted that No. 334931 bears, upon its original label, in Hartert's own hand, the words "Typus von:*Lonchura grandis heurni* Hart."

It may be assumed that the author, merely by oversight, failed to designate this specimen, at his original description, as the type.

**Munia maja simalurensis** Oberholser


**Munia maja zapercna** Oberholser


Family ICTERIDAE: Blackbirds, Troupials

**Genus OCYALUS** Waterhouse

**Zarhynchus wagleri mexicanus** Ridgway


**Genus GYMNOSTINOPS** Sclater

**Gymnostinops cassini** Richmond

Auk 15 (4): 327, October 1898.


**Genus TANGAVIUS** Lesson

**Callithorus [sic] aeneus assimilis** Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 266, July 1900.


**Genus MOLOTHRUS** Swainson

**Molothrus venezuelensis** Stone

Auk 8 (4): 347, October 1891.

=**Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis** Stone. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 10: 64, 1937.
Type Specimens of Birds


**Molothrus rufo-axillaris** Cassin


The oldest label borne by this specimen has printed on its label the words “U.S. Steamer Argentina./Capt. T. J. Page, U.S.N.” Information on this ship is given by Page, in La Plata, The Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay (1859, p. xxii).

**Dolichonyx fuscipennis** Cassin


36729. Adult male. State of Ceará, Brazil. Entered into the museum register on Mar. 29, 1865. Received from the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

36730. Adult female. Same data as No. 36729.

**Genus QUISCALUS** Vieillot

**Quiscalus aeneus** Ridgway


Both Nos. 46634 and 46636 (an adult female) have been labeled by Ridgway as “Type of species,” but the description of this form is based wholly upon the male, and the female must accordingly be considered merely a paratype. Ridgway’s text figure purports to be taken from No. 46643; the number given is a misprint for 46634.

**Quiscalus aglaeus** Baird

American Journal of Science and Arts (2) 41 (121): 84, January 1866.


10341. Adult male. Apr. 9, 1858. Other data same as for No. 10337.

10342. Adult male. May 18, 1858. Other data same as for No. 10337.

*Quiscalus aglaeus* Baird, 1866, was a new name for the bird misidentified by Baird (Rep. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9: 556, 1858) as *Quiscalus baritus* (Linnaeus), and the cotypes of *aglaeus* must be the males then listed by Baird (*op. cit.*, p. 557). There were originally seven of these, but Nos. 10335 and 10336 have vanished from the collection without trace; No. 10340 was sent in 1859 to George N. Lawrence and is probably now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

*Quiscalus brachypterus* Cassin


=*Quiscalus niger brachypterus* Cassin. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 153, 1950.


Although this form was established upon a series of 17 specimens, of which no fewer than 16 were the property of the Smithsonian Institution (the other, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia), all but the one here listed have disappeared from the collection without trace. Among the missing are Nos. 39612 to 39618 (collected by George Latimer) and Nos. 39619 to 39623 and No. 39625 (collected by Robert Swift).

*Quiscalus guadeloupensis* Lawrence


*Holoquiscalus martinicensis* Ridgway


Although Ridgway had six adult males from Martinique, for his type he chose the only one without date or original number!

*Quiscalus luminosus* Lawrence


=*Quiscalus lugubris luminosus* Lawrence. See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 154, 1950.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


Quiscalus insularis Richmond
=Quiscalus lugubris insularis Richmond, fide Deignan (ms.).

Genus CASSIDIX Lesson

Scaphidurus major nelsoni Ridgway

Quiscalus macrourus obscurus Nelson
Auk 17 (3): 267, July 1900.

Genus EUPHAGUS Cassin

Euphagus carolinus nigrans Burleigh and H. L. Peters

Genus ICTERUS Daudin

Icterus pyrrhopterus compsus Oberholser
60595. Adult male. Cuiabá, State of Mato Grosso, Brazil. —— 8, 1824. Collected by Johann Natterer. Original number 570. Received from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.
Icterus pyrrhopterus argoptilus Oberholser


55749. Adult male. Conchitas (a station of the Ferrocarril del Sud, which, on Dec. 28, 1930, was officially renamed Estación Hudson), near Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. September 1868. Collected by William H. Hudson. Original number 79.

Icterus dominicensis. Var. portoricensis H. Bryant


36524. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 36523.

36525. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 36523.

36534. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 36523.

Bryant had 13 cotypes collected by Swift and entered into the register on Mar. 27, 1865 (Nos. 36522–36534) and possibly 19 others collected by either Swift or Latimer and entered into the register on Nov. 10, 1865 (Nos. 39587–39605).

On the assumption that only the earlier lot lay before him, and that these alone are cotypes, I have listed all that can now be found in the collection. No. 36522 was sent on Sept. 25, 1882, to Hans von Berlepsch; No. 36526 was sent on June 10, 1868, to the Boston Society of Natural History and is now No. 46539 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; No. 36533 was destroyed in October 1881; the remainder have vanished without trace, but may have been presented to Bryant, who replaced their original labels with his own.

Icterus oberi Lawrence


81068. Adult female. Original number 282. Other data same as for No. 81066.

81067. Immature male. Original number 281. Other data same as for No. 81066.

Lawrence stated that he had seen seven specimens, but he wrote the word “Type” on the labels of these three only.

Icterus wagleri P. L. Sclater


\( = \) Icterus wagleri wagleri Sclater. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 10: 122, 1937.

*Icterus wagleri* is really only a new name for *Psarocolius flavigaster* Wagler, 1827, not *Pendulinus flavigaster* Vieillot, 1816, but Sclater drew up a new description from a series of specimens, which accordingly became the types of *wagleri* Sclater.

The form was named in a paper entitled "Notes on the Birds in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and other Collections in the United States of America," and the description (for which no type is specifically mentioned) is followed by: "There are examples of this bird at the Smithsonian Institution collected by Lieut. Couch in Coahuila. I have likewise examples of it in my own collection."

In Sclater's "Catalogue of a Collection of American Birds" (pp. 131–132, 1862) we find the two skins of *I. wagleri* from "Mexico" in his private collection listed as "types of the species, as described l. c." The same author, in the "Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum" (11: 373, 1886), states that but one of these is "Type of the species."

Goode (U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 49: 91, 1896) avers that the type of *Icterus wagleri* is a bird from Coahuila in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, but this is in error, since Sclater did not mention that he had seen a specimen at that museum.

Although the author referred to *specimens* at the Smithsonian Institution, there was, in fact, only one in Couch's collection. In short, there were but three cotypes, two in London and one in Washington, and if any of the three is to be made a lectotype, it should be our No. 4058, the only one whose label carries usable data.

*Icterus scotti* Couch


Although Couch gave the range of this bird as "Western New Leon and Coahuila," no specimen from the latter state seems to have reached the museum.

*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni* Ridgway

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 8: 19, May 6, 1885.


500936—61——37
Icterus cucullatus sennetti Ridgway


Icterus cucullatus igneus Ridgway

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 8: 19, May 6, 1885.


100277. Adult male. Same data as No. 100276.

100278. Adult male. Same data as No. 100276.


102211. Adult male. Same data as No. 102210.

Ridgway, after briefly describing this form, observed: "It may be necessary to separate the Yucatan birds . . ., but having only six specimens, and those in somewhat worn plumage, I would not under the circumstances feel justified in making the separation." In the following sentence his resolution had so far weakened as to permit him to give them a name, and thus to fulfill all the requirements of what he felt unjustified in doing, with the important exception of designation of a type specimen!

Of the six birds, Richmond has at some time labeled No. 100111 as the type; he has, in short, elevated to highest rank the one specimen of six that lacks indication of sex and date of collection. From my point of view, all are equivalent cotypes.

Icterus cucullatus duplexus Nelson


Icterus cucullatus cozumelae Nelson


Icterus audubonii Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 3,] 1841.
TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


44704 (reentered as 52357). Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under Muscicapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

When Baird entered the Giraud types into the register on July 11, 1867, he found that Icterus audubonii was "not yet sent," but nevertheless reserved for it the number 47704. Upon its arrival at the end of July 1868, someone, unaware that it already possessed a number, enregistered it with the new number 52357.

—Icterus curasoensis Ridgway


—Icterus Graysonii Cassin


—Icterus formosus Lawrence


Lawrence wrote "Type" on the label of each of these specimens.

—Icterus pectoralis espinachi "Nutting (ms.)" Ridgway


**Icterus gularis tamaulipensis** Ridgway


**Icterus Salvini** Cassin


Cassin’s series was composite, including birds later to be named *Icterus mesomelas carrikeri* Todd. The type locality of *salvini* was inferentially restricted to “Costa Rica” by Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 51: 34, 1899), and accordingly only those skins seen by Cassin from Costa Rica and Nicaragua may now be considered cotypes. In addition to the three listed above, there was, in Washington, No. 33368 (with all data as for No. 33369), now vanished from the collection, and in Philadelphia are Nos. 3449 and 3452, from “Costa Rica.”

Stone (*loc. cit.*) has claimed his No. 3449 as the type, but if any specimen is to be made a lectotype, clearly it must be one of those in Washington possessed of full data.

**Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii** Ridgway


101265. Adult (sex not indicated). "Guayaquil, Ecuador," error=="the interior of Ecuador" (*fide* Jones, *in epist.* Nov. 11, 1884). Entered into the museum register on Jan. 5, 1885. Received from William H. Jones, who acquired it, with other birds, from "Mr. Cartright Agt. P.S.N. Co. Guayaquil as a gift" (*in epist. cit.*).
**Genus AGELAIUS Vieillot**

*Icterus tricolor* Audubon  
_Birds of America_ (folio), pl. 338, fig. 1, 1837.


*Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus* Oberholser  
Auk 24 (3): 332, July 1907.


*Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus* Ridgway  


153275. Adult female. Cedar Hill ("a district lying about three miles north of Victoria in the vicinity of a 575 foot eminence sometimes called Cedar Hill but correctly referred to as Mount Douglas," _fide_ David A. Munro, _in epist._), Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. Apr. 19, 1895. Collected by "Mus." Original number 665. Received from the Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.  
"Mus." may mean that the bird was collected by some member of the museum staff, possibly John Fannin, but no light is thrown upon this by records now available at the Provincial Museum (_fide_ C. J. Guiguet, _in epist._).

*Agelaius gubernator californicus* Nelson  


One wing of a male, its mate, is attached to this specimen.

*Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis* Ridgway  


A[gelaius]. phoeniceus sonoriensis Ridgway


49771. Immature female (not male). Camp Grant ("60 miles east of Tucson"), Pima or Cochise County, Arizona. February 10, 1867. Collected by Edward Palmer.


58284. Adult female. Original number 1193. Other data same as for No. 58283.

58285. Adult female. Original number 1194. Other data same as for No. 58283.

Ridgway stated that he had examined 12 females and 1 male of this race, of which he gave the range as "Northwestern Mexico and lower Colorado Valley, in southern California and Arizona; south to Mazatlán." The 8 specimens listed above were all available for Ridgway’s use in 1887, but only presumably belong with the form currently known as sonoriensis.

The type locality was restricted to Mazatlán by Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 2: 338, 1902). This means that the lectotype should be drawn from the 5 specimens last listed above, and preferably from the last 4 (females). No. 49771, however, carries a red type label on which Ridgway himself has at some time written "Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis Ridg." For this reason, Camp Grant, Arizona, has been adopted as type locality of sonoriensis, and we find ourselves with a single topotype, immature and possibly unidentifiable to subspecies. Ridgway’s original restriction to Mazatlán should again be honored.

Nos. 4600 and 58285 at some time entered Ridgway’s private collection and then suffered loss of their original labels.
Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis Dickey and Van Rossem

Agelaius phoeniceus grandis Nelson
Auk 14 (1) : 57, January 1897.

Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi Nelson
Auk 14 (1) : 58, January 1897.

Agelaius phoeniceus megapotanus Oberholser
Wilson Bull. 31 (1) : 20, March 1919.

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis Ridgway

Agelaius phoeniceus littoralis Howell and Van Rossem
Auk 45 (2) : 157, Apr. 16, 1928.
293920. Adult female. Santa Rosa Island (at a point opposite Mary Esther, on the mainland), Okaloosa County, Florida. Apr. 19, 1926. Collected by Arthur H. Howell. Original number 2102. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi Howell and Van Rossem
Auk 45 (2) : 159, Apr. 16, 1928.
A[gelaius].  

**phoeniceus bryanti** Ridgway


**Agelaius phoeniceus bryanti** Ridgway. See Bond, Check-list of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 157, 1950.

106121. Adult male. Bahama Islands. Entered into the museum register on December 4, 1886. Collected by (or for) Henry Bryant. Original number 609. Received from the Henry Bryant Collection.

106122. Immature (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Bahama Islands. Entered into the museum register on Dec. 4, 1886. Collected by (or for) Henry Bryant. Original number 608. Received from the Henry Bryant Collection.


Nos. 106121 and 106122 are skins from the Bryant Collection that had lain in the museum for some time before it was discovered that they had never been entered into the register.

Ridgway included, in his original series, an adult pair from Miami, and an adult female from Key West; these specimens are now considered representative of *Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus* Maynard, and have accordingly lost their status as cotypes of *bryanti*.

**Agelaius quisqueyensis** Danforth and Emlen


**Agelaius xanthomus monensis** Barnés

Auk 62 (2) : 299, Apr. 16, 1945.

377479. Adult male. Mona Island (in the Mona Passage, 48 miles off the western coast of Puerto Rico), Caribbean Sea. Apr. 6, 1944. Collected by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Original number 387. Received from Ventura Barnés, Jr.

**Genus NESOPSAR** P. L. Sclater

[Icterus] nigerrimus Osburn

Zoologist 17: 6662, 1859.


Osburn had four specimens, of which ours was the fourth taken. All came into the possession of Philip L. Sclater, from whom we acquired our No. 23338 in January 1862; the three others remained in his hands and were listed by him in Catalogue of a Collection of American Birds, p. 139, May 1862. These three are now deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), and one of them, an adult male, has been designated “Type of the species” by Sclater (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 11: 354, 1836). Sclater’s lectotype is, however, but one of four equivalent cotypes.

Hellmayr (loc. cit.) states that the type locality is “lower mountains of Jamaica,” but this results from careless perusal of Osburn’s article. The one example seen in “the lower mountains” was not procured; the four taken “during the first six weeks of the year” were all from Freeman’s Hall, in “The Black Grounds,” which must then be considered the type locality.

Genus LEISTES Vigors

Leistes erythrothorax “(Natterer)” von Pelzeln

Zur Ornithologie Brasiliens 3: 197, 326, January 1870.


This name was bestowed upon a series of 20 specimens, from several localities. Hellmayr (loc. cit) states that the type, from Cajútuba, is in the Vienna Museum, but in fact all of the original series are equivalent cotypes.

Genus STURNELLA Vieillot

Sturnella magna alticola Nelson

Auk 17 (3) : 266, July 1900.


Sturnella magna inexspectata Ridgway


112127. Adult male. Rio Segovia, Honduras or Nicaragua (the south bank is Nicaragua, and the north bank, except at the mouth, is con-
Original number 2029.

Ridgway’s classical orthography of the subspecific name has been, even 
by himself, quite unnecessarily emended to *inexpectata*.

**Sturnella neglecta confluenta** Rathbun


Collected by Samuel F. Rathbun.  Original number 105.  Received 
from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which acquired it from 
Samuel F. Rathbun.

**Sturnella neglecta** Audubon

_Birds of America_ 7: 339, pl. 489, 1844.

1939.  Adult male.  Fort Union (near the confluence of the Yellowstone 
River with the Missouri), Williams or McKenzie County, North Da-
kota (see my comments under *Alauda Spragueii*, p. 474).  June 30, 1843.  
Collected by John J. Audubon.  Received from Spencer F. Baird, who 
acquired it from John J. Audubon.

**Genus DOLICHONYX** Swainson

**Dolichonyx oryzivorus**, var. *albinucha* Ridgway


= *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linnaeus).  See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds 
of the Americas 10: 220, 1937.

61728.  Adult male.  Ogden, Weber County, Utah.  June 17, 1872.  Col-
lected by C. Hart Merriam.  Original number 85.  U.S. Geological 
Survey of the Territories, 1872.

In the original description, no type was designated, but the range was 
given as “Missouri Plains and Rocky Mountains, west to Ruby Valley, 
Nevada; Salt Lake Valley.”  Fortunately, the race was redescribed in 
the same journal on page 198, where we find “(Type, No. 1739, Mus. R.R., 3 
ad., Ogden, Utah).”

It is not at all easy to follow Ridgway’s reasons for making this specimen 
the type.  It became part of the national collection sometime between July 
and October 1872, and was entered into the register as No. 61728.  Before 
November 1873, when *albinucha* was described, it had been transferred into 
Ridgway’s private collection as his No. 1739, and in the course of its trans-
lation suffered loss of Merriam’s original label in favor of one of Ridgway’s 
own, onto which only partial data were transcribed.  It seems not to have 
occeded to the author to use as his type No. 61729, a male of almost 
identical data, which had never left the museum collection.  The date of 
return of No. 61728 is now unknown.
Family THRAUPIDAE: Tanagers

Genus TANAGRA Linnaeus

Pipra galericulata Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 21,] pl. 5, fig. 2, 1841.


560. Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Spencer F. Baird, who acquired it from John G. Bell.

47703. Adult (sex not indicated). "Texas." "1838." Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.


Tanagra xanthogastra quitensis Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 16, Sept. 27, 1912.


30929. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). "quito," Ecuador. Entered into the museum register on December 18, 1863. Received from Charles R. Buckalew.

Euphonia Anneae Cassin


Euphonia godmani Brewster

Auk 6 (2) : 90, April 1889 (author's edition published on Jan. 31, 1889).


Genus TANGARA Brisson

Calospiza florida arcæi Ridgway

146386. Adult male. Department of Veraguas, Panamá. 1875? Collected by Enrique Arcé. Received as part of the Boucard Collection.

Calliste versicolor Lawrence
=Tangara cucullata versicolor (Lawrence). See Bond, Check-list of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 160, 1950.


There were originally five cotypes, three males and two females, of which Nos. 74077, 74078, and 74080 have vanished from the collection without trace.

Tangara fucosus [sic] Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 17, Sept. 27, 1912.

232996. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,000 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. May 1, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15640. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Genus IRIDOSORNIS Lesson

T[anagra]. analis von Tschudi
Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10 (1) : 287, 1844.

41919. Adult (sex not indicated). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

This form was described from an undisclosed number of cotypes. Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 9: 179, 1936) states categorically "type in Neuchâtel Museum," but this must be in error, since von Berlepsch and Hellmayr (Journ. für Orn. 53: 6–20, 1905) mention no specimen seen by them there. At least one other cotype, received as part of the Sclater Collection, is preserved in the British Museum (Natural History).
**Genus BANGSIA** Penard

*Buthraupis caeruleigularis* “Cherrie” Ridgway


**Genus DUBUSIA** Bonaparte

*Dubusia carrikeri* Wetmore


**Genus THRAUPIS** Boie

*Thraupis virens caesitia* Wetmore

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 139(2) : 23, July 8, 1959.


*Thraupis virens cumatilis* Wetmore


*T[anagra]. frugilegus* von Tschudi

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10 (1) : 286, 1844.


41913. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Perú. Collected by Johann J. von Tschudi. Received from the Neuchâtel Museum.

At least one other cotype, received as part of the Sclater Collection, is deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London.
Genus SPINDALIS Jardine and Selby

Spindalis zena townsendi Ridgway

Spindalis benedicti Ridgway

Genus RAMPHOCELUS Desmarest

Ramphocelus dimidiatus isthmicus Ridgway

Ramphocelus dimidiatus arestus Wetmore

Genus PIRANGA Vieillot

Pyranga Cooperi Ridgway

Piranga hepatica oreophasma Oberholser
Auk 36 (1) : 74, Jan. 5, 1919.
168379 (not 168397). Pine Canyon (at elev. 6,000 feet), Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas. June 3, 1901. Collected by Harry C. Oberholser. Original number 290. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Pyrrhula figlina Salvin and Godman

Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves 1: 293, December 1883.


74693. Adult male. Manati River, British Honduras. 1866? Collected by Christopher D. Wood, for Karl H. Berendt. Original number 2205. Received from Henry Bryant, in whose private collection it was No. 511.

A second cotype, a female from Guatemala, was in the Salvin-Godman Collection and is now deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London.

Pyrrhula testacea P. L. Sclater and Salvin


52359. Adult male. Chitrá, Department of Veraguas, Panamá. 1868? Collected by Enrique Arcé. Original number 1537. Received from Osbert Salvin.

52360. Adult female. Calovévora, Department of Veraguas, Panamá. 1868? Collected by Enrique Arcé. Original number 1539. Received from Osbert Salvin.

Sclater and Salvin based this name upon “several skins of both sexes,” all from either Chitrá or Calovévora. Sclater has listed (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 11: 184, 1886) two males and one female, all of which must be considered cotypes. Our birds, each labeled “Pyrrhula testacea, Scl & Salv./Typical specimen,” were entered into the museum register on Oct. 21, 1868.

Pyrrhula roseo-gularis cozumelae Ridgway


102689. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Cozumel Island, Caribbean Sea off the eastern coast of the State of Yucatán, México. January 29, 1885. Collected by James E. Benedict and Thomas Lee. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Pyrrhula leucoptera latifasciata Ridgway


62009. Adult male. Department of Chiriquí, Panamá. Entered into the museum register on Nov. 10, 1872. Collected by Enrique Arcé. Original number 3185. Received from Osbert Salvin.

62010. Adult female. Calobre, Department of Veraguas, Panamá. Entered into the museum register on Nov. 10, 1872. Collected by Enrique Arcé. Received from Osbert Salvin.

This name was based upon an unstated number of specimens from "Costa Rica and Veragua"; the four here listed seem to have been the only ones available to Ridgway in 1887, and all must be considered equivalent cotypes. At some time unknown Ridgway made No. 62009 the lectotype, probably simply because it is a male and is less badly prepared than No. 42870. His unthinking selection leads into a curious predicament any one who attaches importance to a lectotype, since No. 62009 comes not from Veraguas, but from Chiriquí, and thus from a locality from which the form was not recorded at the original description. Its oldest label is one of Arcé’s, on which appears the printed name "Veragua," followed by the name "Chiriquí" in ink; "Veragua" presumably should have been crossed out. Ridgway seems to have supposed that Chiriquí was a settlement in Veraguas, rather than a region of equal political status. In any event, until the populations of Costa Rica and western Panamá are shown to be distinguishable, all four specimens must be listed as cotypes.

**PhcEnicothraupis flammea** Ridgway


**Genus CHLOROTHRAUPIS** Salvin and Godman

**Phænicothraupis carmioli** Lawrence


**Genus HABIA** Blyth

**Phænicothraupis rubicoides roseus** Nelson


Phoenicothraupis rubicoides affinis Nelson


Phoenicothraupis rubica nelsoni Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 2: 142 (in key), 145, Oct. 16, 1902.


Phoenicothraupis alfaroana Ridgway


No locality for this specimen appears either on the label or in the museum register; Ridgway's information must have come to him by letter from the collector.

**Phoenicothraupis littoralis** Nelson


**Phoenicothraupis salvini peninsularis** Ridgway


The locality "Izalam," which appears on Boucard's private label, is probably a misspelling of Izamal.

**Phoenicothraupis salvini discolor** Ridgway


**Genus LANIO Vieillot**

**Lanio melanopygius** Ridgway


91818. Adult male. Pozo Azul de Pirris (a region of heavy forest on the Río Grande de Pirris, about ten miles from the Pacific Ocean), Province of San José, Costa Rica. May 1883. Collected by Juan Zeledón. Received from José C. Zeledón.

Ridgway's name was adopted from his unpublished manuscript and first used by Salvin and Godman (Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves 1: 305, December 1883). The specimen that lay before them, however, was one of their own collection from Chiriquí, which is accordingly the type of *Lanio melanopygius* "Ridgway" Salvin and Godman, 1883, while our No. 91818 is the type only of *Lanio melanopygius* Ridgway, 1884.
Genus TACHYPHONUS Vieillot

Chlorospingus axillaris Lawrence


Only "C. Rica" appears on the label, but the locality given in the museum register is "San José." The substitution of "Talamanca," by Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 2: 135, 1902), was based upon information received directly from the collector.

Tachyphonus nitidissimus Salvin


Other cotypes of this name are two adult males and one adult female in the British Museum (Natural History), ex the Salvin-Godman Collection.

Tachyphonus luctuosus panamensis Todd


Chlorospingus brunneus Lawrence


"Costa Rica" appears on the labels, but the locality given in the museum register is "San José." The substitution of "Talamanca," by Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 2: 137, 1902), was based upon information received directly from the collector.

**Genus RHODINOCICHLA Hartlaub**

**Rhodinocichla rosea, β schistacea** “(Ridgw. ms.)” Ridgway


The localities here given for Nos. 30160 and 30161 have been derived from Xántus’s field registers.

**Rhodinocichla rosea eximia** Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 2: 770, Oct. 16, 1902.


This form was based upon at least ten adult males, at least ten adult females, and an unstated number of immatures, both males and females, every one of which should be considered an equivalent cotype! It is certain that not nearly so many specimens of the race were in the collection of the United States National Museum, and the fact that No. 177415 (acquired by exchange from Outram Bangs) formed part of the original series leads me to believe that a number of the cotypes are now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, except the E. A. and O. Bangs Collection. That I have accepted the lectotype, No. 177415, as the only one here to be listed is due mainly to the fact that Ridgway, at the very time of entering the specimen into the museum register (Nov. 23, 1901), wrote “Type of new subspecies” after its name, thus implying that he had, from the beginning, so intended to designate it, despite his having carelessly failed finally to do so. It may be noted also that he neglected to indicate that the name was new at its first publication.

**Genus CALYPTOPHILUS Cory**

**Calyptophilus frugivorus abbotti** Richmond and Swales


Genus PHAENICOPHILUS Strickland

Phaenicophilus poliocephalus coryi Richmond and Swales

Phaenicophilus poliocephalus tetraopes Wetmore and Lincoln
==Phaenicophilus poliocephalus poliocephalus (Bonaparte). See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 162, 1950.
327924. Adult male. Île à Vache (off the southern coast of the Tiburon Peninsula), Haiti, Hispaniola. Apr. 23, 1931. Collected by Alexander Wetmore and Frederick C. Lincoln. Original number 8637.

Phaenicophilus palmarum eurous Wetmore

Genus HEMITHRAUPIS Cabanis

Hemithraupis ornatus [sic] Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 19, Sept. 27 (not 24), 1912.

Genus CHRYSOOTHLYPIPS von Berlepsch

Tachyphonus chrysomelas P. L. Sclater and Salvin
62017. Adult male. Cordillera del Chucú, Department of Veraguas, Panamá. 1869. Collected by Enrique Arcé. Original number 2478. Received from Osbert Salvin.
62018. Adult female. Cordillera del Chucú, Department of Veraguas, Panamá. 1869. Collected by Enrique Arcé. Original number 2475. Received from Osbert Salvin.
Sclater and Salvin had "several examples of both sexes." Other cotypes are two adult males and one adult female in the British Museum (Natural History), ex the Salvin-Godman collection, and probably also a male and a female in the same institution, ex the Sclater collection.

Since Hellmayr (loc. cit.) has listed this form as *Chrysothlypis chrysomelas*, it follows that he must have considered the generic name *Chrysothlypis* masculine. All other names ending with -thlypis, however, have been consistently treated, by himself and others, as feminine (cf. *Geothlypis*, *Chamaethlypis*, and *Euthlypis*), and *Chrysothlypis* must therefore also be feminine. If this be granted, we must use a latinized form of the feminine ending of the Greek adjective meaning "black." A comparable case is *Turdus protomomelas* Cabanis, 1867, which, placed by Seebohm in the genus *Merula*, became *Merula protomomelaena* (see Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 5: 265, 1881).

**Chrysothlypis chrysomelas oocularis** Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 19, Sept. 27 (not 24), 1912.

≡*Chrysothlypis chrysoelaena oocularis* Nelson. See my remarks under *Tachyphonus chrysomelas* Sclater and Salvin, above.

233544. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (at elev. 3,500 feet), Department of Darién, Panamá. June 6, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15348. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Genus THLYPOPSIS** Cabanis

**Thlypopsis sordida orinocensis** Friedmann


**Genus NESOSPINGUS** Sclater

**Chlorospingus ? speculiferus** Lawrence

Ibis (3) 5 (19): 383, pl. 9, fig. 1, July 1875.


**Genus CHLOROSPINGUS** Cabanis

**Chlorospingus sumichrasti** Ridgway


**Chlorospingus ophthalmicus wetmorei** Lowery and Newman

**Chlorospingus atriceps** Nelson
Auk 14 (1) : 65, January 1897.


**Chlorospingus punctulatus** P. L. Sclater and Salvin
62013. Adult male. Cordillera del Chucú, Department of Veraguas, Panamá. 1869. Collected by Enrique Arcé. Original number 2464. Received from Osbert Salvin.

Sclater and Salvin stated that they saw “several specimens.” Other co-types are three adult males and one adult female in the British Museum (Natural History), ex the Salvin-Godman Collection, and probably also two adults in the same institution, ex the Sclater Collection.

**Chlorospingus zeledoni** Ridgway

**Hylospingus inornatus** Nelson
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3) : 18, Sept. 27 (not 24), 1912.


238680. Adult male. Mount Pirri (at elev. 5,200 feet), near the head of the Río Limón, Department of Darién, Panamá. Apr. 14, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15497. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Genus HEMISPINGUS** Cabanis

**Chlorospingus nigrifrons** Lawrence
Ibis (3) 5 (19) : 384, July 1875.


75333. Adult (sex not indicated). Ecuador. 187–? Received from the Wesleyan University Museum, Middletown, Conn.
Lawrence named five birds at the place cited above, of which three were stated to be based upon specimens in the U.S. National Museum, while two others (both from Ecuador) were left without indication of ownership of the types. These two were founded upon skins in the collection of the Wesleyan University, which were later to be presented to us. That our No. 75333 (entered into the register on October 18, 1878) is in fact the type of *Chlorospingus nigrifrons* Lawrence is indicated by the fact that measurements on its label, in Lawrence’s hand, agree perfectly with those that appear at the original description.

*Genus CISSOPSIS* Vieillot

**C[issopis]. minor** von Tschudi

Untersuchungen über die Fauna Peruana, Orn., p. 211, 1846.


The oldest label carried by this specimen, probably written by von Tschudi himself, has on one side (in ink): “Pallar. 4.8.39./y. j. c. t. v./Chacaybamba”; on the other side (in pencil): “Tangara/noir et blanc.”

Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas, 9: 439, 1936) states that the type of von Tschudi’s *minor* is in the Neuchâtel Museum, but nevertheless failed to list it in *Journ. für Orn.* 53: 6–20, 1905.

**Family FRINGILLIDAE: Grosbeaks, Finches, Buntings**

**Subfamily RICHMONDENINAE**

*Genus SALTATOR* Vieillot

**Saltator atriceps suffuscus** Wetmore


**Saltator magnoides medianus** Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 1: 660 (in key), 664, Oct. 24, 1901.


Ridgway specified neither type nor type locality, informing us only that he took the measurements of six males and one female, and that his new form ranged from "Guatemala to Costa Rica." Specimens still in the collection show that, even without borrowed material, he could have had not less than 24 cotypes, every one of which might be considered equivalent with every other!

Von Berlepsch (Verh. 5. Internat. Orn.-Kongr. Berlin, p. 1112, 1911 or 1912) restricted the type locality to Guatemala, but a ms. memorandum of the late Charles W. Richmond states that "there were no specimens from Guatemala, although Ridgway did include Guatemala in his statement of range." This information could have come to him only from Ridgway, and might be considered just one more instance of the extraordinary carelessness with which this description was put together; in fact, however, there were a number of Guatemala birds in the collection and, since they were not allocated to some other race, they must have formed part of the series!

Presumably at Richmond's suggestion, Ridgway was finally to make No. 112103 the lectotype, and he himself wrote "Saltator magnoides medianus" on its red type label. This action really amounted to no more than a restriction of type locality, only now published for the first time, and one may wonder whether von Berlepsch's earlier published restriction to Guatemala should not be accepted, in which case the putative cotypes from Guatemala should be here listed.

Fortunately, since Ridgway's name is certainly a synonym of Lafresnaye's, the restriction of type locality becomes of minor importance. Ridgway's own choice lies nearer the center of the range covered by his material, and is therefore favored by me. In addition to Ridgway's lectotype, I have here listed only the cotype that is an exact lectotypical toptype.

**Saltator francesceae** Lawrence, ex Grayson (ms.)


**Saltator plumbeiceps** "Baird, ms." Lawrence


Saltator fulviventris Lawrence


Since this specimen was not entered into the museum register until Mar. 18, 1869, as one of a large lot of miscellaneous material, it is no longer possible to say whether it was taken during the first or the second cruise of the steamer Water Witch. Nos. 16375 and 16376, an adult and a subadult of the same species, were collected in May 1859 at Asunción. A number of skins of diverse species, labeled simply as from “Paraguay,” are dated May, June, or July 1859.

I am unable to interpret the significance of “3–49,” which appears on the reverse of the label of No. 52461.

Saltator albicollis scotinus Wetmore


Saltator albicollis melicus Wetmore


Genus CARYOTHRAUSTES Reichenbach

Caryothraustes canadensis simulans Nelson

Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (3): 16, Sept. 27 (not 24), 1912.

238535. Adult male. Santa Cruz de Cana (at elev. 3,000 feet), Department of Darién, Panamá. June 10, 1912. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 15876. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Pitylus poliogaster scapularis Ridgway


Genus RICHMONDENA Mathews and Iredale

Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus Ridgway
This is one more specimen that has had its original label removed, to be supplanted by the private label of Robert Ridgway.

Richmondena cardinalis planicola Stevenson

Cardinalis cardinalis superbus Ridgway
Auk 2 (4) : 344, October 1885.
No. 61541 at some time entered Ridgway's private collection and now lacks the original label.
A fourth cotype, No. 98945, an adult female, was sent to Edward Bartlett on Dec. 6, 1887; its present whereabouts is unknown.

Cardinalis cardinalis affinis Nelson

Cardinalis igneus Baird


Baird had "a large number of males," all collected by Xántus at the Cape, and the specimens with which his paper dealt had all been "collected from the middle of April to the middle of July, 1859." The only males taken between these dates that can possibly have served him as cotypes are Nos. 12989 and 12990 (collected in May 1859 and entered into the register on Oct. 24, 1859) and Nos. 26508, 26510–26520, 26527, 26530, and 26535–26536 (collected from May to July 1859 and entered into the register in January 1863, together with numerous others collected from August to November 1859!). Since Nos. 12989 and 12990 could hardly have been described by Baird as "a large number of males," one is compelled to believe that Xántus’s specimens of 1859 came into Washington in small lots that were left unregistered until such time as a sizable collection had accumulated, but since it is no longer always possible to guess which ones had reached the museum prior to Nov. 29, 1859, one must hesitate to admit as cotypes a considerable number of the 26000-series (many of which are no longer in existence).

In the original description Baird observed that Xántus’s birds “appeared at first sight to be the same with the C. virginianus.” Of the five specimens (of all those discussed above) still remaining in Washington, Nos. 12990, 26513, and 26536 alone bear, on the obverse face of the oldest label, in Baird’s hand, the words “Cardinalis virgin.” or “Cardinalis virginianus,” with the specific name crossed out and the name “igneus” written above.

No. 26510 was at some time set aside by Richmond as the lectotype, but this bird has, on the reverse of the oldest label, only the words “Cardinalis igneus” in Baird’s hand, so that we may suppose it came to him after he had learned to differentiate between igneus and virginianus, and, therefore, after publication of the name igneus. The label of this skin, incidentally, is of another edition than those used on Nos. 12990, 26513, and 26536, having the printed name “John Xántus de Vesey” instead of the simpler “John Xántus.”

No. 26514 is conceivably one of the cotypes, but it suffered the misfortune of entering Ridgway’s private collection, at which time its original label was destroyed and replaced by one of Ridgway’s own; it is, consequently, no longer possible to ascertain Baird’s first identification.

No. 26513 at some time entered the private collection of Charles W. Richmond (where it became No. 2310) and acquired Richmond’s private label
in addition to that of Xántus and Baird. It was returned to the museum on Aug. 24, 1891, when it was reentered as No. 122875. On Jan. 14, 1895, it was sent to Mrs. Pierre L. Jouy, but was again returned on Dec. 14, 1907, to be reentered for the second time as No. 208218!

**Cardinalis cardinalis sinaloensis** Nelson


**Cardinalis cardinalis mariae** Nelson


**Cardinalis Virginianus** var. *coccineus* Ridgway

American Journal of Science and Arts (3) 5 (25) : 39 (footnote), January 1873.


29702. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). México. Entered into the museum register on Aug. 1, 1863. Collected by Auguste Sallé? Original number 100. Received from Auguste Sallé.


Ridgway gave no indication of the number of specimens examined by him, but gave the range of his new form as “eastern coast, from Mirador to Honduras” (in the text) and as “Atlantic coast of middle America, from Xalalpa to Honduras; Yucatan” (in the footnote). He thus must have had a composite series that would nowadays be divided among *coccinea, littoralis, yucatanica*, and *flammigera*!

In The American Naturalist 7: 617, October 1873, Ridgway revised the genus and gave the range of *coccinea* as “Eastern Mexico (Mirador; Yucatan; ‘Honduras’)”.

In his “Manual of North American birds” (pp. 442–443), he described *yucatanica* from Yucatán, and corrected the range of *coccinea* to “Eastern and central Mexico (north to Mirador),” thus implicitly restricting the type
locality of *coccinea* to the regions west and northwest of the Yucatán Peninsula.

In 1897, Nelson was to name *littoralis* from the extreme southeastern coastal areas of Veracruz; he observed that "specimens of Cardinals obtained at Catemaco and Oatitlán in Vera Cruz, and near Tuxtepec in eastern Oaxaca, are from a district lying between the type locality of *littoralis* and the range of *coccineus*, of the adjacent country to the north, and show gradation between the two forms." This remark further restricted the type locality of *coccinea* to the central regions of Veracruz and the adjacent parts of Oaxaca. It seems certain that Nelson considered Hacienda "Mirador," the only definite provenience ever mentioned by Ridgway, to be the unquestionable type locality of Ridgway's form.

However, in his "Birds of North and Middle America" (1: 643 [footnote], 1901), Ridgway without explanation made No. 29702 the lectotype, despite the fact that, of the three specimens of *coccinea* (*in sensu stricto*, as a result of the restrictions just described) in his original series, this was one of two without definite data! Having made his choice, he suggested that it was possibly a Boucard-taken skin from Playa Vicente, Oaxaca. This may be doubted! No. 29702 came to us from Sallé as one of a lot of 27 specimens, some from Santo Domingo, others from México, and, so far as dates are still on record, taken from May 1858 to January 1861. Some were in fact collected by Boucard, others just as certainly by Sallé himself. Those known to have been taken by Boucard carry, on the oldest label, both provenience and date; others, of which No. 29702 is one, are simply from "Mexique," and were, I think, of Sallé's collecting.

That Ridgway, having three skins from which to choose, but one of which is from a known locality (and that a locality mentioned by him at the original description in 1873), should in 1901 attempt to make No. 29702 the type, is to me incomprehensible, and if there is to be a lectotype, I fail to see how it can be any other than No. 28037, for which full data are available!

**Cardinalis cardinalis littoralis**

*Cardinalis cardinalis littoralis* Nelson

Auk 14 (1): 64, January 1897.


**[Cardinalis]. cardinalis yucataneus**

*Cardinalis yucatänicus* Ridgway


In his "Birds of North and Middle America" (1: 644 [footnote], 1901), Ridgway inferentially restricted the type locality of yucatanica to Mérida, and at some time the late Charles W. Richmond selected No. 36818 as the type. There were, however, at least nine equivalent cotypes, and possibly eleven (if Nos. 36817 and 37938, now missing, vanished from the collection after September 1887). No. 100107 was sent to Outram Bangs in 1902; it is probably now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Nos. 37937 and 39292, listed above, were for a period part of Ridgway’s private collection; as might be expected, the oldest label carried by each one is Ridgway’s own.

Cardinalis saturatus Ridgway


Cardinalis robinsoni Richmond

Auk 12 (4): 370, October 1895.


Genus PYRRHULOXIA Bonaparte

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata texana Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 1: 625 (in key), 623, Oct. 24, 1901.
112362. Adult female. Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. Jan. 12, 1887. Collected by George B. Sennett. Original number 27. Received from George B. Sennett, in whose private collection it was No. 4100.
112363. Adult female. Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. Feb. 4, 1887. Collected by George B. Sennett. Original number 80. Received from George B. Sennett, in whose private collection it was No. 4101.

At its first appearance (Auk 14: 95, 1897), this name was a nomen nudum, based upon birds from "Texas." When it was finally clothed with a description in 1901, Ridgway (op. cit., p. 629) gave the type locality as Corpus Christi. By this happy chance, the possible cotypes are reduced to the four here listed. No. 112815, the male, was selected by Richmond to be the type, but it is nevertheless only a cotype.

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata beckhami Ridgway

Auk 4 (4): 347, October 1887.


Ridgway tells us that he examined 17 specimens from "Southern Arizona and New Mexico and contiguous portion of Northern Mexico," but then designated as his type "No. 6370, U.S. Nat. Mus., ñ ad., El Paso, Texas; Lieut. J. G. Parke, U.S.A."—in short, a bird from a locality outside the range delineated! Unfortunately, excepting the sex, all the data given for No. 6370 belong, not with No. 6370, but with No. 6369, an adult female! Since, however, he gave putative characters for both the male and the female of beckhami, No. 6369 might conceivably be considered a cotype with No. 6370, and inasmuch as its data are complete, one could wish that it might be made the lectotype. Ridgway's errors in connection with No. 6370 were derived either from a misreading of the museum register or from Baird (Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9: 508, 1853).

The initials "J. G. P." on the label of No. 6369 are those of John Grubb Parke, the engineer officer in charge of the survey of the Line of the 32nd
Parallel and California, through whom the specimens collected by Heermann were transmitted to the United States National Museum (see Hume, Ornithologists of the United States Army Medical Corps, pp. 195–196, 1942; and Heermann, in Parke, Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 10:16, 1859).

The label of No. 6370 carries the initials “A.S.,” which are those of Arthur C. V. Schott, who acted as one of the naturalists with the Boundary Survey of 1851–1855, and was wholly unaffiliated with Lieutenant Parke’s expedition.

**Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulae** Ridgway

Auk 4 (4): 347, October 1887.


**Genus PHEUCTICUS** Reichenbach

**Pheucticus tibialis** “Baird, ms.” Lawrence


**Pheucticus uropygialis meridensis** Riley


**Fringilla maculata** Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 4 (75): pl. 373, figs. 2, 3, and 4, 1837.

**[Hedymeles melanocephalus]** var. capitalis Baird


specimen from which Audubon drew the male figure of *Fringilla maculata* for his folio plate."

**Hedymeles melanocephalus papago** Oberholser

Auk 36 (3) : 412, June 28, 1919.


**Genus GUIRACA** Swainson

**G[uiraca]. cœrulea var. eurhyncha** Coues

American Naturalist 8 (9) : 563, September 1874.


129063. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). México. Entered into the museum register on Feb. 27, 1858. Collected by John Taylor? Received from John Gould.

Coues examined "several" Mexican specimens, but designated no one of them as the type. The old-style red type label carried by No. 8063, however, bears the words "Guiraca caerulea/var. eurhyncha, Coues," written by Coues himself, and for this reason I have listed it alone. Since he was unable to discern any "difference in the plumage," one must regret that his selection was not made from the one subadult male and three adult females available to him, any one of which possesses more nearly complete data.

At the original description Coues gave no generic name beyond the initial *G*, which may have stood for either *Guiraca* or *Goniaphea*. In view of the fact that he himself spelled out *Guiraca* on the type label, we may suppose that this was the name intended.

**Guiraca chiapensis** Nelson


**Genus CYANOCOMPSA** Cabanis

**P[asserina]. parellina indigotica** Ridgway


**P[asserina]. sumichrasti** Ridgway


**Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens** Ridgway

Auk 15 (3): 229, May 14, 1898 (distribution date of author’s advance copies).


146114. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Panamá. 1877. Received from Adolphe Boucard.

Although theoretically first published in July 1898, in fact “an author’s edition of 100 copies of this paper was issued May 13, 1898 (see Auk 15: 223 [footnote 1], July 1898). A ms. note of Ridgway’s states: “(100 extras rec’d and mostly distributed May 14, 1898.—R.R.).”

**Cyanocompsa sterea** Oberholser


**Genus PASSERINA** Vieillot

**P[asserina]. versicolor pulchra** Ridgway


**Cyanospiza rositae** Lawrence, ex Sumichrast (ms.)


**Passerina ciris pallidior** Mearns


Genus *Tiaris* Swainson

**Euetheia olivacea intermedia** Ridgway


**Euetheia bryanti** Ridgway
Auk 15 (4): 322, October 1898.


**Tiaris olivacea ravida** Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 134 (9): 100, July 8, 1957.


Genus *Spiza* Bonaparte

**Emberiza Townsendii** Audubon
Ornithological biography 2: 183, 1834.

**Euspiza albigula** Michener

**Emberiza Auduboni** Deane, ex Townsend (ms.)

*==Spiza townsendii* (Audubon). See Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America 1: 174, 175, 1901.


For full information on the history of this unique specimen, see Deane, Auk 26 (3): 269–272, 1909.

Subfamily *Geospizinæ*

Genus *Geospiza* Gould

**Geospiza albemarlei** Ridgway


**Geospiza fratercula** Ridgway


**Cactornis brevirostris** Ridgway


115920. Adult (not immature) male. Charles Island—Santa María Island, Galápagos Islands—Archipiélago de Colón, eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. Apr. 8, 1888. Collector unnamed. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

**Geospiza debilirostris** Ridgway


**Geospiza**, *intermedia* Ridgway


**Geospiza fatigata** Ridgway


Geospiza conirostris Ridgway

Geospiza media Ridgway

Genus CAMARHYNCHUS Gould

Camarhynchus rostratus Ridgway

Camarhynchus镇sendi Ridgway
115914. Adult female. Same data as No. 115915.
Each of these specimens was described and treated as an equivalent cotype.

Camarhynchus pauper Ridgway
Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 12: 111, fig. 6, Feb. 5, 1890.
115913. Adult female. Charles Island=Santa María Island, Galápagos Islands=Archipiélago de Colón, eastern Pacific Ocean off Ecuador. Apr. 8, 1888. Collector unnamed. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.
Camarhynchus salvini Ridgway


Genus CACTOSPIZA Ridgway

C[actornis]. hypoleuca Ridgway


Genus CERTHIDEA Gould

Certhidea cinerascens Ridgway


Genus PINAROLOXIAS Bowdler Sharpe

Cocornis Agassi

C. H. Townsend


131680. Adult male. Cocos Island, eastern Pacific Ocean at lat. 5°35' N., long. 87°02' W. Feb. 28, 1891. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

Subfamily CARDUELINAE

Genus COCCOTHRAUSTES Brisson

Eophona melanura sowerbyi Riley


=Coccothraustes migratorius sowerbyi (Riley), fide Deignan (ms.).

4, 1908. Collected by Walter R. Zappey. Received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it was No. 50107.

Hartert and Steinbacher (Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna, Ergänzungsband 1: 36, 37, 1932) have recognized *Eophona migratoria pulla* Penard as the bird of the valley of the Yangtze, and have synonymized *sowerbyi* with *migratoria*. The type of *sowerbyi*, however, represents the resident form of the Yangtze valley, and Riley’s name has four years’ priority over Penard’s.

**Genus MYCEROBAS** Cabanis

*Mycerobas melanozanthos fratris-regis* Deignan


**Genus HESPERIPHONA** Bonaparte

*Hesperiphona vespertina*, var. *montana* Ridgway


Ridgway (in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, History of North American birds 1: 449, 1874) gave the range of *montana* as “Southern Rocky Mountains of United States, and mountains of Mexico,” and (ibid., p. 450) as “Southern Rocky Mountains of United States into Mexico; Orizaba! . . . Vera Cruz (alpine regions, breeding) . . . Guatemala . . . .” No type was specifically indicated, but, as has been pointed out by Grinnell (op. cit., p. 18), “a virtual type” had been designated by the fact that Ridgway used No. 35150 for his drawing (pl. 22, fig. 4). Despite all this, the label of a skin from Cantonment Burgwyn, New Mexico (No. 11960), is the one that bears the words “Type of supposed ‘var. montana’—RR.” (in Ridgway’s own hand). Mearns (Auk 7: 247, 1890) was therefore somewhat justified in establishing No. 11960 as the lectotype.

Grinnell’s insistence on the importance of No. 35150’s having served as model for the drawing resulted in reducing *mexicana* Chapman, 1897, to a synonym of *montana*, and permitting Grinnell himself to bestow the name *warreni* on the bird that ranges from Colorado through New Mexico. His reasoning, however, has sufficient cogency to induce me to list here only No. 35150, which is certainly the better prepared specimen.

More recently, Zimmer (Auk 70: 213, 1953) has thrown new light on the problem by showing that as far back as 1870 Baird (in Cooper, Geological survey of California, ornithology 1: 175–176) had referred to Ridgway’s still unnamed form and given its range as “the table-lands of Mexico,
and extending northward into New Mexico.” This finding strengthens Grinnell’s thesis and would seem to establish No. 35150 as the type beyond the possibility of further argument.

_Hesperiphona abeillii [sic] saturata_ Sutton and Burleigh


_Hesperiphona abeillei saturata_ Sutton and Burleigh.


_Hesperiphona abeillii [sic] cobanensis_ Nelson


30747. Adult male. Cobán, Department of Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. 1861. Collected by Osbert Salvin and/or Frederick Du C. Godman. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederick Du C. Godman, in whose private collection it was No. 3940.

**Genus PYRRHULA** Brisson

**Pyrrhula cocccinea** var. Cassini “Baird” Dall


**Pyrrhula cocccinea** De Selys. Var. Cassinii Baird

Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci. 1 (2): 316, pl. 29, fig. 1 (not earlier than Oct. 22), 1869.


_Pyrrhula cocccinea_ var. Cassini Dall is a nomen nudum.

**Pyrrhula steerei** Mearns


**Pyrrhula erythaca** wilderi Riley


Genus POLIOSPIZA Bonaparte

Poliospiza albogularis sordalae Friedmann


Crithagra kilimensis Richmond

Auk 14 (2): 155, April 1897.


118331. Adult male. Mount Kilimanjaro (at elev. 6,000 feet), Moshi District, Northern Division, Tanganyika Territory. Aug. 11, 1888. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Crithagra striolata affinis Richmond

Auk 14 (2): 156, April 1897.

=Poliospiza striolata striolata (Rüppell). See Sclater, Systema avium æthiopicarum 2: 323 (footnote 1), 1930.

118319. Adult male. Mount Kilimanjaro (at elev. 6,000 feet), Moshi District, Northern Division, Tanganyika Territory. June 12, 1888. Collected by William L. Abbott.

Genus CARPODACUS Kaup

Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii Stejneger


Carpodacus purpureus nesophilus Burleigh and H. S. Peters


Carpodacus purpureus rubidus Duvall


Carpodacus]. californicus Baird


Many specimens supposed to be representative of his new form were listed by Baird (op. cit., p. 414), but since his diagnosis was based upon characters of the male, the potential number of cotypes is immediately greatly diminished by subtraction of the females. The number must be still further restricted by the fact that many, even among the males, would now be considered examples of more recently named races.

Grinnell (loc. cit.) has decided that the type should be No. 10230, which was the model for pl. 72, fig. 2, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, "Birds of North America," 1860. It by no means follows that the model for a portrait in a later work must be the type of a name; indeed, we know that some plates in the work in question were drawn from specimens not even in the original series of 1858. In fact, however, some restriction of type locality was in this case essential, and Grinnell has inferentially performed such restriction. Since No. 10230 was the only male seen by Baird from Fort Tejon (and was, moreover, the only one listed on p. 412 in the tabulation of "Comparative measurements of species"), it alone is listed above.

_Carpodacus cassinii vinifer_ Duvall


_Carpodacus cassinii_ Baird


There were three cotypes of this form, only two of which are still in the museum; the third, No. 6420, a male with data as for No. 6421, was sent in April 1872 to the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires. Since Baird's diagnosis placed greater emphasis on characters of the male, Duvall (loc. cit.) has restricted the type locality to the provenience of the two males and has established No. 6421, the male still in Washington, as the lectotype.
Carpodacus mexicanus sordidus Aldrich


Carpodacus elementis Mearns


Carpodacus amplus Ridgway


70005. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.

80452=70006 reentered. Same data as No. 70004.

70007. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.

70008. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.

70009. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.


70005. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.

70007. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.

70008. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.

70009. Adult male. Same data as No. 70004.


70011. Adult female. Same data as No. 70010.

80453=70012 reentered. Same data as No. 70010.


Each of the eleven specimens in Ridgway’s original series is an equivalent cotype.

Nos. 70006 and 70012 at some time entered the private collection of Robert Ridgway, had their original labels removed, and, when returned to the Museum in 1880, were entered into the register under wholly new numbers.

Carpodacus frontalis ruberrimus Ridgway


86286. Adult male. Same data as No. 86285.

86287. Adult male. Same data as No. 86285.

It is no longer possible to give the exact number of adult male cotypes in Ridgway’s original series, but entries in the early registers indicate that many more than the seven here listed must have lain before him. No locality more definite than “Cape St. Lucas” was mentioned, and one might have supposed that when, long afterward, Ridgway chose a lectotype, he would have selected one of the skins so labeled. On the contrary, however, he chose No. 86286, which, in the color of its under tail coverts, does not even agree with the description of ruberrimus. In fact, despite Ridgway’s assertion that “in all of the ‘Cape St. Lucas’ specimens the under tail coverts are deeply tinged with pink,” only No. 26546, of those still in the museum, can accurately be so described!

No. 16963 at some time entered Ridgway’s private collection, and now carries, as its oldest label, Ridgway’s own. No. 86285 is currently in the mounted exhibition collection.

Carpodacus mexicanus sonoriensis Ridgway

Birds of North and Middle America 1: 135, Oct. 24, 1901.

164320. Adult male. Álamos (lat. 27°01’ N., long. 103°58’ W.), State of Sonora, México. Dec. 30, 1898. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 6037. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

164321. Adult male. Original number 6039. Other data same as No. 164320.

164322. Adult male. Original number 6038. Other data same as No. 164320.


164324. Adult male. Original number 6036. Other data same as No. 164320.

Ridgway named this form (only inferentially on characters of the male) from a series of three males from Batopilas, Chihuahua, and five males from Álamos, Sonora. He himself did not consider the two groups quite homogeneous (op. cit., pp. 135–136 [footnote 3]), and while he indicated neither
type nor type locality, his choice of a subspecific name enables us to restrict the type locality to the only possible Sonoran provenience.

The five here listed are equivalent cotypes; No. 164324, stated by Van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 6: 295, 1931), on Richmond’s authority, to be the type, is only a lectotype, selected without regard for the fact that it is the one bird of the five to have some of the breast feathers abnormally colored!

*Carpodacus mexicanus centralis* Moore


*Carpodacus mexicanus coccineus* Moore


**Genus LOXIGILLA** Lesson

*Loxigilla portoricensis* var. *grandis* Lawrence


Lawrence gave a full description of an unspecified adult male, following this with a comment to the effect that “the plumage of the female is similar to that of the male, “and, farther along, giving measurements of an unspecified female. It would thus appear that the type should be a male and that his reference under “Remarks” to “the female from St. Kitts chosen as the type” should be considered a *lapsus calami*, but the one female now in Washington has been set aside by Richmond as the type, and Dr. John T. Zimmer, with whom I have discussed the problem, is in agreement with Richmond.

Lawrence stated that the original series consisted of nine specimens from Ober, of which but one, a male, was in olive-colored plumage; he indicated further that the entire series was in the United States National Museum. In fact, however, but three specimens were ever entered into the museum register, Nos. 80928 (adult male), 80929 (immature male), and 80930 (adult female). The remainder of the series seems to be two adult males now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and three adult males and one adult female now in the Chicago Natural History Museum (ex Cory Collection).

Even if we are to follow Richmond in accepting a female as type, it is obvious that the Chicago skin (No. 9069) has equal status with ours and that
each one can only be a cotype. If, on the other hand, an adult male is to be considered type, then our No. 80928 has no better claim than the two in New York and the three in Chicago, and all of these must be considered cotypes.

[Loxigilla violacea] \( \beta. \) bahamensis Ridgway


\[=\textit{Loxigilla violacea violacea} \text{(Linnaeus). \ See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the Americas 11: 160, 1938.}\]

74707. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. Entered into the museum register on Sept. 16, 1878. Collected by Henry Bryant. Received from Henry Bryant, in whose private collection it was No. 686.

Loxigilla violacea maurella Wetmore


Pyrrhulagra \([\text{sic}]\) affinis “(Baird)” Ridgway

Auk 15 (4) : 322, October 1898.

\[=\textit{Loxigilla violacea affinis} \text{(Ridgway). \ See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 168, 1950.}\]


This specimen, long before it achieved typeship, was sent to Henry Bryant, in whose private collection it became No. 1289. It was returned to Washington in the distribution of the Bryant Collection, after that collector’s demise.

Loxigilla violacea parishii Wetmore


Pyrrhulagra coryi Ridgway

Auk 15 (4) : 323, October 1898.

\[=\textit{Loxigilla noctis coryi} \text{(Ridgway). \ See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 168, 1950.}\]


Pyrrhulagra dominicana Ridgway

Auk 15 (4) : 323 October 1898.

\[=\textit{Loxigilla noctis dominicana} \text{(Ridgway). \ See Bond, Checklist of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 169, 1950.}\]

**Pyrrhulaga crissalis** Ridgway


**Genus** **SPOROPHILA** Cabanis

*Sporophila incerta* Riley


236586. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently male). Gualea (near Nanegal), Province of Pichincha, Ecuador. Entered into the museum register on July 21, 1914. Received from Otto Holstein.

*Spermophila atriceps* “Baird, m.s.” Lawrence.


*Spermophila badiiventris* Lawrence


*Spermophila collaris* Lawrence


Spermophila Hicksii Lawrence

Camarhynchus leucopterus Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.): 118, "pl. xxxii, fig. 1," 1848.

Spermophila parva Lawrence

Spermophila palustris Barrows

Barrows indicated that his original series comprised nine males and two females. Two cotypes, both males, are now Nos. 31309 and 31597 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and two others, a male and a female from the Sclater Collection, are now in the British Museum (Natural History). The present location of the remaining three males and one female is apparently unrecorded.
Genus ORYZOBORUS Cabanis

Oryzoborus nuttingi Ridgway


91198. Adult female. Original number 897. Other data same as for No. 91196.


Genus VOLATINIA Reichenbach

Volatiniia jacarini atronitens Todd


Geospiza peruviana Peale

U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 115, “pl. xxxi, figs. 1, 2,” 1843.


14883. Adult female. Same data as No. 15749. No. 15749 was sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences on Jan. 25, 1881, but was returned to Washington in 1919.

**Genus PINICOLA** Vieillot

**Pinicola enucleator** alascensis Ridgway  


**Pinicola enucleator** kodiaka Ridgway  


Ridgway based this form upon numerous specimens from both Kodiak Island and Sitka, all of which have equivalent status as cotypes. No. 54465 carries a red label, upon which Ridgway himself has written "Pinicola enucleator kodiaka Ridgw.," but it must be understood that this is no more than a lectotype. Since it is no longer possible to reconstruct the original series, I do not attempt to list the remaining cotypes.

**Pinicola enucleator** montana Ridgway  


**Genus LEUCOSTICTE** Swainson

**Leucosticte tephrocotis** irvingi Feinstein  


**Leucosticte tephrocotis** umbrina O. J. Murie  
Condor 46 (3): 122, May 24, 1944.


**Leucosticte littoralis** Baird  
Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci. 1 (2): 318, pl. 28, fig. 1 (not earlier than Oct. 22), 1869.


61131. Adult (sex not indicated). Port (not Fort) Simpson, Coast Electoral District, Province of British Columbia, Canada. 1864 or 1865. Collected by James Hepburn.

The type of this form has been variously mentioned, even by Ridgway, as now the one from Sitka, again the one from Port Simpson. In fact, each of the two is an equivalent cotype.

No. 61131, not entered into the museum register until December 1870, carries a tag with the words "To be returned to J. Hepburn S. F.", in Hepburn's own hand. A second label, filled in wholly by Baird, has, on the reverse side, "Return to J. Hepburn," and on the obverse, "Type." Whether or not the skin was returned to Hepburn and later presented by him to the museum cannot now be known.

No. 45976, the museum's own property, does not show the word "Type," but bears instead the circular red tab that was once used in Washington to identify a type specimen.

Since one of the two had to be returned to private ownership, it is clear that Baird had every reason to treat the second specimen as a cotype.

**Leucosticte campestris** Baird

*in* Cooper, Geological survey of California, Orn. 1: 163 (not earlier than October) 1870.


**Leucosticte atrata** Ridgway


This name was established upon a series of two males and three females, of which one male (our No. 60638) had been in the museum since October 1870, while the remainder formed part of Aiken's private collection.

Late in 1897 or early in 1898, No. 162695 was purchased from Aiken for $25.00. Although its oldest label bears the word "Type" in Ridgway's hand, it is only one of five cotypes.

On this label also appears the name "L. atro-rosea Ridgway," which was later to appear as a *nomen nudum*, (spelled "atrirosea") in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 7 (4): 486, February 1877, where was announced the gift of the "original specimen" by Aiken to the Society. The skin, a female col-
lected at Canon City on Apr. 18, 1874, is now No. 88564 of the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The fate of the other cotypes is unknown to me.

**Genus CARDUELIS** Brisson

/Aegiothus exilipes/ Coues


**Aegiothus fuscescens** Coues


Coues's original series was composed of seven specimens, of which Nos. 18099, a male, and 18101, a female, were sent on Jan. 12, 1862, to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Nos. 18097 and 18102 at some time entered the private collection of Robert Ridgway, who removed the original labels of Coues and transferred onto his own labels only what he considered important. Since on the reverse of each label he has written "One of the types of 'fuscescens, Coues!'," we must assume that he was not unaware of the importance of these particular specimens.
**Spinus pinus vagans** Aldrich


In a letter dated Feb. 25, 1954, the collector informs me that “Edna . . . was a deserted mine in June, 1910. . . . The location . . . is in Boise County, on Crooked Creek, a tributary of the north Boise River about 15 miles east of Idaho City, Boise County, Idaho. . . . The country is in the semi-arid Transition Zone, typical yellow pine forest with associated plants, birds, and mammals.”

**Fringilla mexicana** [“Swainson”] Audubon

Ornithological biography 5: 282, pl. 433, fig. 4, 1839.

**Carduelis Yarrellii** Audubon

Synopsis of the birds of North America, p. 117, 1839.


**Spinus ictericus peruanus** von Berlepsch and Stolzmann


159851. Adult male. La Merced, Chanchamayo, Department of Junín, Perú. Jan. 9, 1891. Collected by Jan Kalinowski. Original number 1069. Received from the Branicki Museum, Warsaw.

This form was established upon “nombreux individus de La Merced (janvier) et de Garita del Sol (juillet 1891),” all of which are cotypes. Stolzmann and Domaniewski (Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonic 6: 170, 1927) have made a skin in Warsaw (No. P.2763), having all data identical with those of our specimen, a lectotype, but its claims to typeship are no different from those of the Washington bird.

**Chrysomitris siemiradzkii** von Berlepsch and Taczanowski


TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


This name was based upon four adult males and one female, collected in August and September 1832 at Guayaquil, all of which are cotypes. Stolzmann and Domanievski (Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici 6: 170, 1927) have set up a skin in Warsaw (No. P.2765), having all data identical with those of our specimen, as lectotype, but as in the case of Spinus ictericus peruanus, its claims to typeship are no higher than those of the bird in Washington.

**Chrysomitis Bryantii** Cassin


35299. Adult male. Same data as No. 35297.

35300. Adult female. Same data as No. 35297.

There were apparently four males and four females in Cassin's original series. Of these two males and two females have vanished from the collection without trace, but one female (No. 35301) was at some time sent to Osbert Salvin and is now in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), London.

**Carduelis Stanleyi** Audubon

Synopsis of the birds of North America, p. 118, 1839.


2036. Adult female. "Upper California," error=Valparaiso, Province of Aconcagua, Chile. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon, who in turn (probably) obtained it from John K. Townsend.

**Spinus tristis salicamans** Grinnell

Auk 14 (4): 397, October 1897.


160934. Adult male (in winter plumage). Pasadena="Eaton Cañon 'wash' some 3 miles southeast of Altadena" (see Grinnell, loc. cit.),
Los Angeles County, California. Dec. 21, 1895. Collected by Joseph Grinnell. Original number 575. Received from Joseph Grinnell, of whose private collection it once formed part.

**Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus** Oberholser


**Chrysomitris (Pseudomitris) mexicanus** var. arizonae Coues


37091. Adult male. Original number 418. Other data same as for No. 37088.

37092. Adult male. Original number 417. Other data same as for No. 37088.

These three seem to have been the only specimens seen by Coues from Fort Wingate, although he had numerous paratypes from Fort Whipple.

No. 37091 at some time entered the private collection of Robert Ridgway as “An original type”; happily, in this instance, Coues’s label was not removed.

**Fringilla texensis** Giraud

Description of sixteen new species of North American birds, [p. 19,] pl. 5, fig. 1, 1841.


47700. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently female). “Texas.” “1838.” Received from Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

See my remarks under Muscicapa texensis Giraud (p. 275).

A cotype of this form, acquired by Baird from Bell in 1841, became his No. 559 and later entered the museum collection under the same number. The specimen seems to have vanished without trace.
Astragalinus mexicanus jouyi Ridgway
Auk 15 (4) : 320, October 1898.


Spinus psaltria croceus Jouy


Chrysomitris dominicensis Bryant


Genus LOXIA Linnaeus

Loxia curvirostra japonica Ridgway


There was at least one other cotype, No. 91431, an adult female, which cannot now be found in the collection.
Loxia curvirostra bendirei Ridgway
Ridgway had no fewer than 22 Bendire-taken skins from Fort Klamath, all of which might properly be considered cotypes. That I have here listed a single pair is due to the fact that No. 94881 ("Type, ♂.—R.R.") and No. 94892 ("Type, ♀.—R.R.") were the two distinguished with a red label by Ridgway himself.

Loxia curvirostra perena Bent
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 60 (15) : 1, Dec. 12, 1912.

Loxia megaplaga Riley
=Loxia leucoptera megaplaga Riley. See Bond, Check-list of birds of the West Indies, ed. 3, p. 171, 1950.

Genus SICALIS Boie

Pseudochloris uropygialis connectens Chapman

Sicalis luteola mexicana Brodkorb

Sicalis luteola eisenmanni Wetmore
Sicalis chapmani Ridgway
Auk 16 (1): 37, January 1899.


120835. Adult male. Diamantina (near Santaréém and east of the mouth of the Río Tapajós), State of Pará, Brazil. June 25, 1887. Collected by Jessie Riker (Mrs. Clarence B. Riker). Original number 33. The letter "J" on the original label indicates that this specimen was collected by Mrs. Riker.

Subfamily EMBERIZINAE

Genus DIUCA Reichenbach

Pipilo cinerea Peale
U.S. Exploring Expedition 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 123, "pl. xxxi, fig. 3," 1848.


15094. Adult female. Same data as No. 15092. According to Cassin's ms. list, there were three cotypes of this form. No. 15091 long ago left the U.S. National Museum and is now No. 75875 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge.

Genus IDIOPSAR Cassin

Idiopsar brachyurus Cassin


Genus PHRYGILUS Cabanis

Phrygilus punensis Ridgway


99571. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently female). Near Lake Titicaca, Department of Puno, Perú. Entered into the museum register on August 18, 1834. Received from Joseph H. Batty. Ridgway established this name upon two specimens, of which the male was No. 3535 (not 6535) of the Lafresnaye collection of the Boston Society
of Natural History and is now No. 76624 of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge.

**Haplospiza montosa** Riley


**Fringilla (Niphaea) laciniata** Peale

*U.S. Exploring Expedition* 8 (Mamm. and Orn.) : 121, "pl. xxxii, fig. 2," 1848.


**Genus** Spodiornis Sclater

**Spodiornis rusticus arcanus** Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Sr.


**Genus** Acanthidops Ridgway

**Acanthidops bairdi** Ridgway


**Genus** Pselliophorus Ridgway

**Tachyphonus tibialis** Lawrence


Our No. 33317 must have lain before Lawrence as a second specimen, but since it is not sexed as a male and does not have the bill black, it does not agree with the diagnosis and therefore cannot be considered a cotype.
**Genus ATlapetes Wagler**

**Atlapetes pileatus dilutus** Ridgway

Auk 15 (3): 228, May 14, 1898 (distribution date of author's advance copies).


See my remarks under *Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens* Ridgway (p. 601).

**Buarremon elœoprorus** Sclater and Salvin


90501. Adult (sex not indicated). Vicinity of Medellin, Department of Antioquia, Colombia. 1872–1878. Collected by Thomas K. Salmon. Received from Osbert Salvin and Frederick Du C. Godman, of whose private collection it once formed part.

An undisclosed number of cotypes were in the Sclater and the Salvin–Godman Collections, all taken by Salmon at either Santa Elena or Medellín. Among them were the three specimens listed by Sclater (Catalogue of the birds in the British Museum 11: 265, 1886).

**Buarremon melanops** Sclater and Salvin


The cotypes of this form were two in the Sclater Collection, obtained from the Maison Verreaux, Paris, and five collected by Buckley at “Simacu” (of which our No. 90504 is one). All except this last are now in the British Museum (Natural History), London.

**Atlapetes schistaceus fumidus** Wetmore and W. H. Phelps, Sr.


Atlapetes apertus  Wetmore


Buarremon inornatus  Sclater and Salvin

Ibis (4) 3: 427, October 1879.


This form was established upon two skins in the Sclater collection, taken by Fraser at Pallatanga, and an unstated number collected by Buckley at "Jima." In addition to the specimen listed above, four cotypes are in the British Museum (Natural History), London.

A[rr]emon[.] frontalis  von Tschudi


34744. Adult male. Barranca, "on the edge of a small stream of the same name to the north of the road to San Carlos, and on the slopes of the Volcán de Póas, and with an altitude of not less than 6,000 feet, probably more" (see Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 6: 335, 1910), Province of Alajuela, Costa Rica. Apr. 14, 1864. Collected by Julián Carmiol.
Arremon schlegeli fratruei Wetmore

Arremon callistus Oberholser

Arremon aurantiicostris saturatus Cherrie

Arremon rufidorsalis Cassin

Arremonops superciliosa sinaloae Nelson

[Embernagra rufivirgata] β. crassirostris Ridgway
Ridgway based this form upon four specimens, of which one, No. 23890 from Venado Island, is now considered representative of another race. Of the remaining three, one said to be from Córdoba, the property of George N. Lawrence, is probably deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Richmond has for some unexplained reason set aside No. 22443 as the type, despite the fact that it is the only one of three wholly devoid of useful data. It is, of course, but one of three cotypes.

**[Embernagra rufivirgata] γ. verticalis** Ridgway


No. 39281 had entered the private collection of Robert Ridgway by exchange prior to Ridgway’s establishment of the race *verticalis*; as usual with such specimens, its original label was removed and replaced with Ridgway’s own.

The word “Type” in Ridgway’s hand appears on the reverse side of each of the three labels.

**Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis** Nelson


**Arremonops richmondi** Ridgway

 Auk 15 (3): 228, May 14, 1898 (distribution date of author’s advance copies).


See my remarks under *Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens* Ridgway (p. 601).
Arremonops conirostris viridicata  Wetmore
461362. Adult male. Coiba Island, Pacific Ocean off the Province of
Original number 20209.

Arremonops venezuelensis  Ridgway
Auk 15 (3): 228, May 14, 1898 (distribution date of author’s advance
copies).

=Arremonops conirostris conirostris (Bonaparte). See Hellmayr, Catalogue
of birds of the Americas 11: 445, 446, 1933.

119280. Adult (sex not indicated). Vicinity of Puerto Cabello, State of
Carabobo, Venezuela. Collected by Starhne. Received from Hans
von Berlepsch (of whose private collection it once formed part), who
acquired it in June 1883 from H. B. Moescher.

See my remarks under Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens  Ridgway (p.
601).

Genus CHLORURA  Sclater

Fringilla chlorura  Audubon
Ornithological biography 5: 336, 1839.

=Chlorura chlorura (Audubon). See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of
the Americas 11: 451, 1938; A.O.U. Committee on Classification and

1896. Immature male. “Ross’ creek, a small branch of Snake river” (see
Townsend, Narrative of a journey across the Rocky Mountains, p. 39,
1839)—about 20 miles southwest of Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho.
July 12, 1834. Collected by John K. Townsend. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private
collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon, who in turn obtained it from John
K. Townsend.

Genus PIPILO  Vieillot

Pipilo Oregonus  Bell
1843.

=Pipilo erythrophthalmus oregonus  Bell. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of
birds of the Americas 11: 456, 1933; Sibley, Univ. California Publ.

2367. Adult male. “Oregon territory”—vicinity of Fort Vancouver, Clark
Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once
formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon, who in turn obtained it from John K. Townsend.

Pipilo megalonyx  Baird
in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9: xli,
515, 1858.

500936—61—41

10284. Adult male. Fort Tejon, Kern County, California. Entered into the museum register on May 20, 1858. Collected by John Xántus.


10636. Adult (sex not indicated, but apparently female). Fort Tejon, Kern County, California. Entered into the museum register between July 29 and Oct. 25, 1858. Collected by John Xántus. Original number 1132?

10637. Subadult male. Fort Tejon, Kern County, California. Entered into the museum register between July 29 and Oct. 25, 1858. Collected by John Xántus. Original number 1050?

Baird based his new form upon a long series of skins from diverse localities; some of these are now held representative of entirely different races. By his statement that "The specimens exhibiting the highest development of claw are from Fort Tejon," the author inferentially restricted the type locality to that place, and birds from Fort Tejon alone should be treated as cotypes.

Baird referred to material collected by Xántus at Fort Tejon, but so cursorily as to indicate that the specimens were newly arrived at the museum and still unnumbered. Examination of the register shows that the potential cytotypes are certainly Nos. 10284, 10287, 10288, and 10289, and probably Nos. 10636 and 10637. Nos. 10283 and 10289 have vanished from the collection without trace.

No. 10287 has been generally accepted as the type because of the fact that the word "Type" in Baird's hand appears on the oldest label. Baird in fact wrote "Type of pl. 73," with reference to Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Birds of North America, 1860, and No. 10287 might have been selected as the skin that best lent itself to use as the artist's model. Examination of plate 73, however, shows that, in this case, the artist took great liberties with his subject, for the bird depicted has the glossy upper parts of an old adult, while No. 10287 has the brownish-black upper parts of a first-autumn specimen.

In Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (History of North American birds, p. 113, 1874), we find No. 10284 used as model for the text-figure showing the enlarged foot (the most important character in Baird's diagnosis of megalonyx), again because this specimen doubtless best served the purpose.

In short, Nos. 10284 and 10287 are certainly equivalent cytotypes, and Nos. 10636 and 10637 probably have equally valid claims with them to typeship.
Pipilo maculatus atratus Ridgway
Auk 16 (3): 254, July 1899.

Pipilo clementae Grinnell
Auk 14 (3): 294, July 1897.

Each of these specimens was designated as a type in the original description.

Pipilo maculatus consobrinus Ridgway
70028. Adult male. Guadalupe Island (lat. 29°00' N., long. 118°15' W.), eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. Feb. 20, 1875. Collected by Edward Palmer. Original number 5.
70030. Adult male. Same data as No. 70028.
70032. Adult male. Same data as No. 70028.
70035. Adult female. Same data as No. 70033.

Ridgway listed as cotypes Nos. 70028–70035 and one unnumbered female. No. 70029 was at some time sent to John E. Thayer and is now No. 328590 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge. No. 70031, a male, has vanished without trace, as has also No. 70034, a female (unless it be the bird reentered into the register as No. 189625).
Nos. 70028 and 189625 both became part of Ridgway’s private collection, and the oldest labels now carried by them are Ridgway’s own. In the case of No. 70028, the U.S. National Museum’s number appears on Ridgway’s label, but no such notation is found on that of No. 189625—thus one cannot be sure that No. 189625 is not the unnumbered female listed at the original description.

The word “Type” in Ridgway’s hand occurs on the oldest label of No. 70033, and the red tabs formerly employed to indicate typeship are attached to each of Ridgway’s private labels (Nos. 70028 and 189625), but these specimens are in fact but three of nine equivalent cotypes.

**Pipilo Socorroensis** Grayson


**Pipilo carmani** Lawrence


50843. Adult male. Same data as No. 50842.

50844. Adult female. Same data as No. 50842.

50846. Adult male. Same data as No. 50842.


Taylor (loc. cit. supra) found that Grayson had a total of 12 specimens, all of which must be considered cotypes of *Pipilo Socorroensis* Grayson. Of these, seven or eight came to the U.S. National Museum: Nos. 39989, 39990, 50842–50846, and 58268, but Nos. 39989 and 50845, both males, have vanished from the collection without trace (unless No. 58268 is merely No. 50845 reentered into the register under a new number). The remaining four or five specimens seem, according to Taylor, to have been sold by Grayson and destined for persons in England.

Although all of these are cotypes of Grayson’s name, only Nos. 39990 and 50843 are cotypes of *Pipilo carmani* Lawrence, by his definite designation at the original description.

**Pipilo erythrophthalmus leptoleucus** Oberholser


Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster Howell

Pipilo Alleni Coues


Coues mentioned neither type locality nor specimens, but since he named this form in a review of Allen’s “Mammals and Winter Birds of East Florida” (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 2: 161–450, 1871), we are justified in surmising that the original series are the 29 Maynard-taken birds listed by Allen (p. 283). See Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 1: 427 [footnote 1], 1901), who probably had his information directly from Coues!

Seven of these skins, all listed by Allen, came to Washington, but Nos. 55265 and 55269 have vanished without trace. Bangs (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 70: 388, 1930) has listed as cotypes the Museum of Comparative Zoology’s Nos. 10722 and 10726, a male and a female respectively, but any others of the original series, now in Cambridge or elsewhere, would seem to possess equivalent status.

If, however, any specimens have stronger claims to typeship than others, these would be the ones in the U.S. National Museum, which alone perhaps
came under Coues's eyes. Coues was based at Fort McHenry, Maryland, from Nov. 25, 1870, to Apr. 30, 1872, and thus must at some time have examined our series, which had reached Washington as early as May 1869.

**Pipilo chlorosoma** Baird


**Pipilo orizabae** Cox

Auk 11 (2) : 161, April 1894.


132724 (not 132720). Adult male. Mount Orizaba=Citlaltepetl (at elev. 11,000 feet), State of Veracruz, México. August 1891. Collected by Ulysses O. Cox. Original number 4. Received from Ulysses O. Cox.

**Pipilo fuscus mesatus** Oberholser


**Pipilo fuscus intermedius** Nelson


164259. Adult male. Álamos (lat. 27°01' N., long. 103°53' W.), State of Sonora, México. Dec. 21, 1898. Collected by Edward A. Goldman. Original number 5969. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Pipilo fuscus jamaesi** C. H. Townsend


305936. Adult male. Tiburón Island, Gulf of California off the State of Sonora, México. Apr. 13, 1911. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Original number 185. Received from the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, through the American Museum of Natural History, New York (where it was [accidentally?] given their No. 131854).

**Pipilo fuscus aripolius** Oberholser

Condor 21 (5) : 210, Sept. 30, 1919.

Pipilo albigula Baird


Only six specimens had been entered into the museum register prior to the date of Baird’s description, so these alone may safely be considered cotypes. The missing one is No. 12994, sent in February 1860 to Alexander D. Bache.

Pipilo fuscus potosinus Ridgway
Auk 16 (3): 254, July 1899.


Genus MELOZONE Reichenbach

Pyrgisoma xantusii “Baird, ms.” Lawrence


Genus CALAMOSPIZA Bonaparte

F[ringilla]. bicolor J. K. Townsend


2869. Adult male. “Plains of the Platte river,” Nebraska or Wyoming. May 24–June 1, 1834. Collected by Thomas Nuttall. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon, who, in turn, obtained it from Thomas Nuttall. Audubon (Ornithological biography 5: 19, 1839) quotes Nuttall as follows: “On the 24th of May, soon after crossing the north [=south] branch
of the Platte, we met with this very interesting species of *Fringilla*.” Townsend (Narrative of a journey across the Rocky Mountains, p. 57, 1839) says: “On the morning of the 24th of May we forded the Platte river, or rather its south fork, along which we had been travelling during the previous week,” and (p. 58) on May 25, “we made a noon camp . . . on the north branch or fork of the river, and in the afternoon travelled along the bank of the stream.”

Study of Townsend’s account shows that it was indeed the south fork that was crossed by the travellers, since from May 15, when the Platte was first seen in the vicinity of Grand Island, the party had constantly moved along the southern bank of, first the Platte proper, and then of its southern fork. Since they crossed the southern fork in the morning of May 24 and, moving northward on horseback, were able to reach the southern shore of the northern fork at noon of the following day, the type locality of *Fringilla bicolor* Townsend might well be restricted to the western part of Keith County, Nebraska.

Audubon (*loc. cit.*) quotes Townsend as saying: “I never observed this bird to the west of the Black Hills.” The “Black Hills” of Townsend are a “range of high and stony mountains” not farther than one day’s ride along the North Platte from its confluence with the Laramie, therefore in Goshen County and/or Platte County, Wyoming.

Two more cotypes with similar data, No. 22951, a male, and No. 22953, a female, are preserved in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

*Genus MYOSPIZA* Ridgway

*Myospiza humeralis pallidula* Wetmore


370276. Adult male. Maicao, Commissary of La Guajira, Colombia.

April 14, 1941. Collected by Alexander Wetmore and Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. Original number 11385.

[Coturniculus manimbe] var. *dorsalis* Ridgway


Type Specimens of Birds

*Passerculus* Bonaparte

*Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti* Ridgway


96628. Adult female. Oakland, Alameda County, California. February 14, 1884. Collected by Walter E. Bryant. Original number 1242. Received from Walter E. Bryant through Lyman Belding.

*Passerculus beldingi* Ridgway


96633. Adult male? San Diego, San Diego County, California. March 9, 1884. Collected by Lyman Belding. Original number 3459. Received from Lyman Belding.

96628. Adult female. Same data as No. 96633. Original number 3459. Received from Lyman Belding.

*Passerculus guttatus* Lawrence


*Passerculus sanctorum* Coues

Key to North American birds, ed. 2, p. 364, 1884.


70636. Adult male. San Benito Islands=Islas Bonitas (lat. 28°18' N.), Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. Entered into the museum register in May 1876. Collected by Thomas H. Streets.

70637. Adult (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 70636. The citation for this name is commonly given as Ridgway, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 5: 533, 1883, where, however, it is a *nomen nudum*. Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas 11: 492 [footnote 2], 1938) points out correctly that the name was first validated by Coues in 1884.

*Ammodramus sandwichensis brunnescens* Butler

Auk 5 (3): 265, July 1888.


Butler established this form upon a series of five specimens with similar data, four of them in his private collection, one in that of Frank S. Wright. Peters and Griscom (op. cit.) have pointed out that Butler’s material included at least two subspecies, and have restricted the application of the name “to that element in the original series, showing the diagnostic characters of the male shot on Dec. 8, 1879, which is marked ‘type’ in Butler’s handwriting on his original label, and which also carries a U.S. Nat. Mus. type label.”

How many of the original series may be considered cotypes of brunnescens under this restriction is unknown to me, nor have I information on the present whereabouts of Butler’s and Wright’s skins.

**Genus AMMODYRAMUS** Swainson

[(**Coturniculus**) *passerinus*] var. *perpallidus* “Ridgway, Mss.” Coues

Key to North American birds, p. 137, October 1872.


Coues gave no indication as to specimens seen by him, but since he used Ridgway’s ms. name, the types should be sought among those examined by Ridgway. In the latter’s report on the ornithology of the Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, we find but two specimens listed, of which one, a juvenile from Nevada, is hardly worthy of consideration; in the circumstances, No. 58605, marked by Ridgway himself as “Type,” is the only possible type specimen.

**Coturniculus savannarum floridanus** Mearns


**Ammodyramus savannarum obscurus** Nelson

Auk 14 (1): 61, January 1897.


EMBERIZA BAIRDII Audubon

Birds of America 7: 359, pl. 500, 1844.


1835. "Prairie of the Upper Missouri"—Fort Union (near the confluence of the Yellowstone River with the Missouri), Williams or McKenzie County, North Dakota. July 26, 1843. Collected by Edward Harris and John G. Bell. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

Two cotypes of this form are preserved in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where they are Nos. 24085 and 24086.

See my remarks on the type locality under Alauda Spragueii Audubon (p. 474).

CENRONYX OCHROCEPHALUS Aiken

American Naturalist 7 (4): 237, April 1873.


GENUS AMMOSPIZA Oberholser

AMMOSPIZA CAUDACUTUS BECKI Ridgway


AMMOSPIZA MARITIMA FISHERI Chapman

Auk 16 (1): 10, January 1899.


PASSERHERBULUS MARITIMUS HOWELLI Griscom and Nichols


Original number 24. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Fringilla Macgillivraii** Audubon

Ornithological biography 2: 285, 1834.


2394. Immature (sex not indicated). Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

This bird has been traditionally considered the type of *Fringilla Macgillivraii* Audubon, and is accordingly here listed, but it should be noted that (1) Audubon had "a dozen specimens" in his series, that (2) this skin lacks all pertinent data, that (3) it is an immature and Audubon’s description seems to be based upon adults. No. 2394 is in my eyes at most a paratype.

**Thryospiza maritima pelonota** Oberholser


**Ammodromus [sic] maritimus, var. nigrescens** Ridgway


83501. Adult female (not male). Indian River—"Dummitt’s Grove"—the collector’s camp on the Indian River "just north of the Haulover Canal and about a mile and a half from the famous Dummitt’s Grove on Mosquito Lagoon" (see Howell, Florida bird life, p. 15, 1932), Brevard County, Florida. Apr. 4, 1872. Collected by Charles J. Maynard. Original number 7251. Received from Robert Ridgway, in whose private collection it was No. 1855.

Sutton (Florida Naturalist 22: 29, 1949) has attempted to show that the type locality of *nigrescens* is not somewhere on Merritt’s Island, but Salt Lake, near Titusville. Salt Lake is the place where the form was first collected by Maynard on Mar. 17, 1872, and is the type locality for *Ammodramus melanoleucus* Maynard, 1875, but it cannot be denied that the type specimen of *nigrescens* Ridgway, 1873, was taken on Apr. 4, 1872, when ( _fide_ Howell, _loc. cit._) Maynard was based at "his old collecting station near Dummitt’s grove on Indian River (April and May)."
Thryospiza mirabilis Howell


Genus POOECETES Baird

[Poaeaetes gramineus] variety confinis Baird


8945. Adult female. “Loup fork of Platte”=(as of July 29, 1857) the confluence of the Dismal River with the Middle Loup, near Dunning, Blaine County, Nebraska. July 29, 1857. Collected by Ferdinand V. Hayden. Exploration of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone.

8942. Immature male. Same data as No. 8945.

Baird established this form upon a very long series of cotypes from many parts of the West, but the restricted type locality “Loup fork of Platte” has been generally accepted for many years. (I have been unable to learn when and by whom the restriction was made.) In the circumstances, I accept here as cotypes only Nos. 8942 and 8945, both taken at the same place on the same day. (No. 8947, stated by Baird to have been collected on July 29, 1857, was, according to the museum register, in fact shot on July 19 and thus came from some other reach of the stream; it cannot now be found in the collection.)

Warren’s party, of which Hayden was a member, followed the Loup Fork (=Middle Loup River) from mouth to source; birds taken anywhere along its banks were labelled simply “Loup Fork.” The map accompanying Warren’s “Preliminary Report of Explorations in Nebraska and Dakota in the Years 1855–56–’57,” (1875), shows their camp sites with dates.

Genus AIMOPHILA Swainson

Zonotrichia melanotis Lawrence


Peucaea carpalis Coues

American Naturalist 7 (6) : 322 (footnote), June 1873.


62372. Adult (sex not indicated). Vicinity of Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. September 1872. Collected by Charles E. Bendire. Received from Elliott Coues (in whose private collection it was No. 2689).

Bendire (Ornithologist and Oölogist 7: 121, 1882) writes: "I found these birds very common on the ridges bordering Rillito Creek, a little back from the creek bottom proper, but seldom any great distance from the latter in the dry and arid cactus covered plains. The Rufous-winged Sparrow seemed to be particularly partial to a strip of country scarcely a mile in length by four hundred yards wide running parallel to the creek and near the present site of Camp Lowell. . . . In this comparatively small space I found not less than forty-three of their nests with eggs and a still larger number of those of the Black-throated Sparrow which were still more common, besides a number of nests containing young birds in various stages of growth."

Hæmophila sumichrasti Lawrence


Aimophila rufescens pallida Nelson and T. S. Palmer

Auk 11 (1) : 43, January 1894.


Aimophila rufescens discolor Ridgway


112119. Adult male. Río Segovia, Honduras or Nicaragua (the south bank is Nicaragua, and the north bank, except at the mouth, is contested territory). July 19, 1887. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Original number 2032.


*Aimophila ruficeps sororia* Ridgway


See my remarks under *Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens* Ridgway (p. 601).

*Peucaea ruficeps fusca* Nelson


*Peucaea ruficeps australis* Nelson


*Peucaea illinoensis* Ridgway


78386. Adult (sex not indicated). Aug. 11, 1879. Other data same as for No. 78385.

78387. Adult (sex not indicated). Apr. 29, 1879. Other data same as for No. 78385.


These five perhaps represent all the cotypes, since there is no evidence that Ridgway actually examined the skins taken by Nelson and Jencks.
No. 83606 has been considered the type by Charles W. Richmond, despite the fact that it is the only one of five upon whose label nowhere appears the word “Type” in Ridgway’s hand, and despite the fact that No. 83605 carries the red-rimmed private label sometimes used by Ridgway to distinguish a type specimen!

No. 61244 was presented to the museum by Ridgway in December 1871 or January 1872, but must at some time have reentered his own collection as part of an exchange, since it was again enregistered (as No. 83605) in 1881, when he finally made over his entire collection to the museum.

**Fringilla Bachmani** Audubon

Birds of America (folio) 2: pl. 165, 1833.


2872. Adult (sex not indicated). Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon. This is presumably a cotype, but since its oldest label is devoid of all essential data, except for the “n” indicating that it came to Baird from Audubon, its true history cannot now be traced.

**Peucaea aestivalis**, var. **Arizonae** Ridgway

American Naturalist 7 (10): 616, October 1873.

= *Aimophila botterii arizonae* (Ridgway). See Phillips, Auk 60: 244, 1943.


**Aimophila botterii texana** A. R. Phillips

Auk 60 (2): 242, Apr. 5, 1943.

165935. Adult male. Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas. May 2, 1900. Collected by Vernon O. Bailey. Original number 800. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Aimophila botterii goldmani** A. R. Phillips

Auk 60 (2): 243, Apr. 5, 1943.


**Coturniculus mexicanus** Lawrence


**Aimophila sartorii** Ridgway

Auk 15 (3): 227, May 14, 1898 (distribution date of author’s advance copies).


See my remarks under *Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens* Ridgway (p. 601).

**Zonotrichia Cassinii** Woodhouse


**Genus AMPHISPIZA** Coues

**Amphispiza bilineata opuntia** Burleigh and Lowery


**Amphispiza bilineata deserticola** Ridgway

Auk 15 (3): 229, May 14, 1898 (distribution date of author’s advance copies).


See my remarks under *Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens* Ridgway (p. 601).

**Amphispiza bilineata pacifica** Nelson

Auk 17 (3): 267, July 1900.

**Amphispiza bilineata grisea** Nelson


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**Poospiza Bellii,** var. **Nevadensis** Ridgway


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**Amphispiza bellii clementeae** Ridgway

Auk 15 (3): 230, May 14, 1898 (distribution date of author's advance copies).

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**Amphispiza bellii cinerea** C. H. Townsend


117575. Adult male. Ballenas Bay (Pacific coast at about lat. 26°45' N.), State of Baja California, México. May 3-4, 1888. Collected by Charles H. Townsend. Received from the U.S. Fish Commission.

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**Genus JUNCO** Wagler

**Struthus caniceps** Woodhouse


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**Junco dorsalis** Henry

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS


9272—9271? Adult (sex not indicated). Fort Stanton (not Fort Thorn), Lincoln County, New Mexico. Entered into the museum register on Feb. 27, 1858. Collected by T. Charlton Henry.

There were apparently but two syntypes of this form, of which one (No. 9271=9272?) was returned to its collector in 1859 and has now disappeared.

The true type locality of *Junco dorsalis* has been established by Cooke (in Bailey, Birds of New Mexico, p. 740, 1928). That the views there expressed are correct may be assumed not only from the evidence adduced by Cooke, but also from the fact that the junco was described in the same note as *Toxostoma dorsalis* on the leaf (pp. 117 and 118) that was to be suppressed about a month later, so that the name of the latter might be altered to *Toxostoma crissalis* (see Oberholser, Auk 37: 303, 1920). In the course of correcting one printer's error, several others seem to have been perpetrated!

A full discussion of the ambiguities surrounding the data for Nos. 9271 and 9272 has been presented by Miller (*loc. cit.*). I suggest that the true No. 9271 was the specimen returned to Henry, and that Baird's No. "9270" should have read No. "9272"; many similar lapsus occur in his report of 1858, and also in the notations subsequently added to the museum register, based upon carelessly copied early records.

**Junco. cinereus palliatus** Ridgway

Auk 2 (4): 364, October 1885.


**Junco bairdi**, "Belding, ms." Ridgway


39310. Adult male (not "not determined"). La Laguna (about lat. 23°35' N.), Sierra de la Laguna (northern portion of the Sierra de la Victoria), State of Baja California, México. Feb. 2, 1833. Collected by Lyman Belding.

39311. Adult (sex not indicated, not "male"). Same data as No. 39310. Doubtless through a printer's error, the numbers 39310 and 39311 were transposed in Ridgway's original description.

**Junco fulvescens** Nelson

Auk 14 (1): 61, January 1897.

143906. Adult male. San Cristóbal Las Casas, State of Chiapas, México. Sept. 21, 1895. Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Gold-
man. Original number 3079. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Junco altilica Salvin**


This skin, received in Washington in December 1863, is marked by Salvin as “Type specimen,” and is unquestionably one of the cotypes. Four others, with similar data, are in the collection of the British Museum (see Miller, Univ. California Publ. Zool. 44: 323–339, 1941).

**Fringilla. Oregana J. K. Townsend**


1943. Subadult male? “Forests near the Columbia river.” Oct. 16, 1834. Collected by John K. Townsend. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John K. Townsend?

A third cotype, with similar data, is preserved in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it is No. 24043.

**Junco montanus Ridgway**


**Junco mearnsi** Ridgway


**Junco hyemalis shufeldti** Coale

Auk 4 (4) : 330, October 1887.


**Junco oreganus pontilis** Oberholser

Condor 21 (3) : 119, June 6, 1919.


**Junco insularis** Ridgway


70015. Adult male. Guadalupe Island (lat. 29°00' N., long. 118°15' W.), eastern Pacific Ocean off the State of Baja California, México. Feb. 12, 1875. Collected by Edward Palmer. Original number 10.

70016. Adult male. Feb. 12–20, 1875. Other data same as for No. 70015.

70017. Adult male. Same data as No. 70016.

70018. Adult male. Same data as No. 70016.


70021. Adult female. Same data as No. 70020.

70023. Adult female. Same data as No. 70020.

70024. Adult female. Same data as No. 70020.


70027. Immature (sex not indicated). Same data as No. 70026.

Thirteen specimens came from Palmer to the museum, but only twelve were listed by Ridgway in the original description, since No. 70019 had apparently already disappeared prior to report on the collection. The missing No. 70019, should it ever be found, has accordingly no claim to cotype-ship.

Two other specimens are not listed above; of these, No. 70021, a female, was sent on April 12, 1883, to Osbert Salvin and is now in the British Museum (Natural History), London, while No. 70025, an unsexed immature (with original number "35") was sent in 1877 to George N. Lawrence, from whom it may have passed to the American Museum of Natural History, New York.
Although, at the original description, all of these (excepting No. 70019) were given equal status as cotypes, yet it should be noted that the word "Type" in Ridgway's hand appears on the reverse side of the oldest labels of No. 70015, a male, and No. 70023, a female.

**Junco hyemalis danbyi** Coues

Nidiologist 3 (2): 14, October 1895.


153183. Adult (sex not indicated). Custer, Custer County, South Dakota. September 1895. Collected by Elliott Coues. Received from Elliott Coues.

**Junco hyemalis, var. Aikeni** Ridgway

American Naturalist 7 (10): 613 (in key), 615, October 1873.


Ridgway states that he examined a series of four males and two females, but our No. 61302, for which full data are given at the original description, is obviously the type, even though, perhaps through an oversight, the word "type" is nowhere used. This specimen had already entered the museum collection early in 1872, and it is certain that Ridgway intended to bestowed typeship upon the only member of the series not the personal property of the collector.

**Junco annectens** Baird

in Cooper, Geol. Surv. California, Orn. 1: 564 (not earlier than October) 1870.


Baird had before him several specimens, but Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America 1: 276 [footnote 2], 1901) has shown that all but No. 10701 were examples of the form later to be named **Junco oreganus mearnsi** Ridgway (an opinion with which Miller concurs). Thus restricted, the skin listed above is the only possible type of **Junco annectens**.

**Genus SPIZELLA** Bonaparte

**Spizella passerina boreophila** Oberholser


194942. Adult male. Fort Simpson (at the confluence of the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers), District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories,
Canada. May 23, 1904. Collected by Edward A. Preble. Original number 1761. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[(Spizella) socialis] var. arizonae Coues


Some 40 specimens, all from Fort Whipple and all of Coues’s collecting, were entered into the museum register prior to publication of the name arizonae; perhaps 35 of these were still in the collection in October 1872, and all must be considered as at least potential cotypes. (Of the 35, 17 now lie before me.)

Twenty-six specimens taken in the autumn of 1864 were entered into the register in April 1865, apparently by Baird, as “Spizella arizonae Coues” (without a following query); so far as members of this series are still in Washington, the same name appears in Coues’s hand upon their labels.

Thirteen others, mostly taken in the spring of 1865, were entered in January 1866 as “Spizella ?”; upon the labels of surviving specimens appears in Coues’s hand either “‘arizonae’?” and/or “socialis?”

Careful study of Coues’s diagnosis shows that the cotypes must be adult or subadult birds in autumn plumage—in short, members of the earlier series labeled by Coues himself as arizonae and from which the diagnosis published in 1872 must have been drawn. The series collected in the spring of 1865 does not, of course, fit this diagnosis, since the crown is no longer “grayish-brown streaked with dusky like the back,” the black frontlet is not lacking, and there is a “definite ashy superciliary line.” To judge from label identifications, the spring-taken series must have caused Coues himself
to doubt the validity of the form he had intended to name from the autumn-
taken birds.

Despite the author’s reservations, he was nevertheless to publish the name
in October 1872, accompanied by a diagnosis established wholly upon the
autumn birds collected in 1864 and to which he had tentatively given the
name *arizonae* as early as 1865.

In other words, the cotypes of *arizonae* must be found among Nos. 37145–
37170, some of which, wearing a striated immature plumage not mentioned
in the description, need not be seriously considered. The 7 listed above are
the only ones still in Washington; on the labels of four of them, Richmond
has written “Cotype!,” but at no time could he decide which one had more
claim to typeship than another and therefore never selected any one of them
as the type. Of the 19 not listed above, some have disappeared from the
collection without trace, while others were sent long ago to various institu-
tions and collectors.

**Spizella socialis mexicana** Nelson

Auk 16 (1) : 30, January 1899.

≡*Spizella passerina mexicana* Nelson. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds
of the Americas 11: 553, 1938.

Sept. 24, 1895. Collected by Edward W. Nelson and Edward A. Gold-
man. Original number 3116. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service.

**Emberiza Shattuckii** Audubon

Birds of America 7: 347, pl. 493.

≡*Spizella pallida* (Swainson). See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of the
Americas 11: 559, 1938.

1937. Adult (sex not indicated). “The country bordering the Upper
Missouri”—vicinity of Fort Union (near the confluence of the Yellow-
stone River with the Missouri), Williams or McKenzie County, North
Dakota. 1843. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private
collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

**Spizella Breweri** Cassin

1856.

≡*Spizella breweri breweri* Cassin. See Hellmayr, Catalogue of birds of
the Americas 11: 561, 1938.

1905. Adult female. “Rocky Mts.”—Big Sandy Creek (at about lat.
42°00’ N., long. 109°30’ W.), Sweetwater County, Wyoming. June 15,
1834. Collected by John K. Townsend. Received from Spencer F.
Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired
it from John J. Audubon, who, in turn, obtained it from John K. Town-
send.

2890. Adult male. Same data as No. 1905.
Our Nos. 1905 and 2890 were taken at the same time and place as the type specimen of *Orpheus montanus* Townsend (see Coues, Auk 17: 68–69, 1900). Cassin saw an unspecified number of skins from “Western North America, California, New Mexico,” most of which doubtless were or are in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. At least one of these is listed by Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 51: 30, 1899): a Townsend-taken bird (No. 24050) from “Black Hills, Dak[ota].” This bird could have come, of course, only from Townsend’s “Black Hills” of Wyoming; see my remarks under *F[ringilla]. bicolor* Townsend (p. 637).

**Spizella wortheni** Ridgway


98512. Adult male. Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico. June 16, 1884. Collected by Charles H. Marsh. Received from Charles K. Worthen.

**Spizella evura** Coues


The name *evura* first appeared on Coues’s labels for Nos. 37142–37144 (from 50 miles south of Fort Wingate, New Mexico), which were entered into the museum register by Baird in April 1865 as “Spizella evura Coues,” but these three (none of which is now in the museum) are precluded by provenience from consideration as cotypes.

At the place in which the name *evura* is first published, Coues states that “during my first autumn [1864] at Fort Whipple I shot numerous specimens” exhibiting the characters of *evura*. Not one of these can now be found in Washington with the exception of No. 83567, which was apparently obtained by Ridgway directly from Coues; on the reverse side of Ridgway’s private label is written “Typical of ‘evura’ Coues,” in Coues’s own hand.

No. 40321, although not collected in the autumn of 1864, yet was taken prior to publication of the name, and is at least potentially a cotype; upon the face of Coues’s private label is written “Spizella ‘evura’ mihi.”

**Spizella atrogularis cana** “Coues” Grinnell and Swarth


23367. Immature male. Sierra Santa Gertrudis, “a southern section of the Victoria Mountains in the Cape district, not far from San José del Cabo” (see Grinnell, Univ. California Publ. Zool. 32 : 31, 1928), State

Although the name *cana* has been generally attributed to Coues (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, for 1866, p. 83, 1866), I cannot see that it is there anything but a *nomen nudum*—not only unaccompanied by any indication of difference, but even (erroneously) shown to be inseparable from Coues's *evura*: "Several specimens from Cape St. Lucas, in precisely the plumage of my autumnal Whipple examples, I find labeled by Baird with the mss. name 'S. cana, n. s.'" (complete "description").

If Coues is to be accepted as author of a valid name, a number of cotypes are to be considered, but No. 23867 is the type of *Spizella atrogrularis cana* Grinnell and Swarth.

**Struthus atrimentalis** Couch


**Genus ZONOTRICHIA** Swainson

**Fringilla Harrisii** Audubon

Birds of America 7: 331, pl. 484, 1844.


1940. Adult male. "Kickapoo country"—Doniphan County, Kansas. May 6 (not 5), 1843. Collected by Edward Harris. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon.

Audubon states that six specimens were actually shot, all but one by Edward Harris. Reference to Harris's Journal (ed. McDermott, University of Oklahoma Press, p. 57, 1951) shows that the first of the species was taken by him on May 4, 1843, along the Missouri below the Black Snake Hills. On May 5, the party "stopped at Black Snake Hills on the Missouri Side of the river [=Robidoux's Post on the site of the future city of Saint Joseph, Buchanan County]." On May 6 was collected "another Finch of same species as that of Thursday [May 4] in better plumage—both males—Landed our Indians today at their settlement." The third specimen was not taken until several days later.

The oldest label carried by our No. 1940 has all data written in Baird's hand. The date "5 May" can only be a *lapsus calami* for May 4 or May 6, since the accounts of both Audubon and Harris mention no specimen of the new bird taken on May 5. The words "Kickapoo country" indicate that our skin is indeed the one of May 6, since the farthest point of the riverside boundary of the Kickapoo Reservation (which began across the Missouri just a few miles above the modern Saint Joseph) would have been
passed during the first day's travel upstream from Robidoux's Post, which had been visited on May 5, 1843.

Two other cytotypes, obtained from Edward Harris, are in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (Nos. 24073 and 24074).  

**Zonotrichia leucophrys**, var. *intermedia* Ridgway


5551. Subadult male. Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. Entered into the museum register in December 1856. Collected by Emanuel Samuels. Original number 293.


Ridgway mentioned no type locality for this form, but gave its range as "Middle Province of the U.S., north to Alaska in the interior." Not until publication of his "Birds of North and Middle America" (1: 340 [footnote 2], 1901), does he state: "Type from Ft. Kenai, Alaska, May." There is reason to believe, however, as I shall show, that the four skins available to him from Fort Kenai (Nos. 58435, 58436, 58438, and 58439) were not considered representative of *intermedia* at the time of description.

I have withdrawn from the collection all surviving specimens that have been labeled *intermedia* by Ridgway himself and that were part of the collection prior to December 1873 (many seen by him have been sent away or have otherwise been lost to the museum). There are eight of these, of which six (Nos. 3341, 5551, 6205, 26568, 46986, and 52634) carry original labels upon which the words "gambelii" or "leucophrys" have been crossed out.
with blue pencil, while the word “intermedia” in Ridgway’s hand appears on the reverse side in the same blue pencil.

A seventh, No. 62998, carries as its oldest label Ridgway’s own, upon which appears the red tab with which he distinguished type specimens in his private collection.

The eighth, No. 26572, has the word “intermedia” written in ink by Ridgway on the obverse side of the label; I assume that this identification was made subsequently to description of intermedia, and that it was not one of the original series.

Two of the Fort Kenai birds (Nos. 58438 and 58439) now lie before me. No. 58438 carries only a red type label, upon which the name and data have been transcribed by William Palmer. The other, bearing an original label, at no time, by anyone, has been identified as anything but gambelii! Thus, although these skins had been available to Ridgway in 1873, he did not then consider them representative of his intermedia, and accordingly they did not become eligible for cotypeship.

Another argument against the choice of a Fort Kenai bird as lectotype is the fact that Ridgway in 1873 gave the Alaskan range of intermedia as “in the interior,” and in 1887 (Manual of North American birds, p. 416) as “Breeding throughout Alaska (except coast east and south of the peninsula).” Either of these statements would rule out Fort Kenai as type locality, and the second shows that as late as 1887 Ridgway had not yet claimed that his intermedia occurred at Fort Kenai.

It is very possible that some of the true cotypes listed above are representative of Z. l. leucophrys rather than of gambelii, and thus that the series should be still further reduced.

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli Ridgway
Auk 16 (1): 36, January 1899.
78183. Adult male. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. Entered into the museum register on July 7, 1879. Collected by William A. Cooper. Original number 52.

Ridgway bestowed this name upon “the darker coast form” (his entire description!), which had been previously erroneously known to authors as “gambelii.” Since once again the author carelessly neglected to designate a type specimen, the entire series of nuttalli then in the museum should presumably rank as cotypes!

In 1901 Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, 1: 343) states: “type from Santa Cruz, mid. coast, California”; No. 78183 was about that time equipped by William Palmer with a red type label. In fact, however, its claims to typeship are no more cogent than those of numerous other cotypes.

Since the form was first properly diagnosed and given a type locality in 1901, it might be argued that the name should be cited from 1901!
Brachyptiza antillarum Riley


Brachyptiza capensis insularis Ridgway
Auk 15 (4) : 321, October 1898.


Zonotrichia capensis orelera Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 117 (2) : 9, Sept. 25, 1951.


Brachyptiza capensis mellea Wetmore


Brachyptiza capensis choraules Wetmore and J. L. Peters


Genus PASSERELLA Swainson

Passerella iliaca zaboria Oberholser


Passerella iliaca altivagans Riley

**Passerella iliaca insularis** Ridgway  
Auk 17 (1): 30, January 1900.  

**Passerella iliaca annectens** Ridgway  
Auk 17 (1): 30, January 1900.  

**Passerella iliaca fuliginosa** Ridgway  
Auk 16 (1): 36, January 1899.  

**Plectrophanes townsendi** Audubon  
*Birds of America* (folio) 4 (85): pl. 424, fig. 7, 1838.  
2874. Adult female. "Columbia River"=(probably) the vicinity of Fort Vancouver, Clark County, Washington (see Townsend, Narrative of a journey across the Rocky Mountains, p. 345, 1839). Feb. 15, 1836. Collected by John K. Townsend. Received from Spencer F. Baird (of whose private collection it once formed part), who acquired it from John J. Audubon, who in turn obtained it from John K. Townsend.

**Passerella iliaca olivacea** Aldrich  

**Passerella schistacea** Baird  
Type Specimens of Birds

Melospiza georgiana ericrypta Oberholser

283543. Adult male. Fort McMurray, near McMurray (at the confluence of the Clearwater River with the Athabaska), Athabaska Electoral District, Province of Alberta, Canada. May 6, 1921. Collected by John A. Loring. Original number 970. Received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Passerculus caboti Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway

History of North American birds 2: pl. 46, fig. 9, Jan. 1874.

This fragmentary specimen (consisting of head, neck, and upper back only!) was nowhere described, but became the type of a colored drawing (which, incidentally, does not at all resemble its model!).

Since no author's name is mentioned, Passerculus caboti is customarily credited jointly to Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, but it may be noted that the oldest label carries the words "Passerculus caboti, Baird."

Melospiza georgiana nigrescens G. M. Bond and Stewart

Wilson Bull. 63 (1). 38, April 1951.

This number of The Wilson Bulletin is dated "March 1951," but did not appear until some time in April. The editor then incumbent, George M. Sutton, informed me in a letter dated Apr. 30, 1951: "The March issue..."
of the *Bulletin* was badly delayed as a result of color-plate difficulties. I received a sort of advance copy myself about April 10, but Dr. [Andrew J.] Berger did not receive his copy until April 27. From all that I can learn, April 24 is about as close as we can come to an accurate date of publication."

The U.S. National Museum copy reached the museum library from Baltimore on April 24, so it must obviously have been sent out at least one day earlier.

**Melospiza melodia maxima** Gabrielson and Lincoln  


**Melospiza melodia amaka** Gabrielson and Lincoln  


**Melospiza insignis** Baird  
*Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci.* 1 (2): 319, pl. 29, fig. 2 (not earlier than Oct. 22), 1869.


There were evidently six skins in Baird’s original series, of which one, No. 52478, has disappeared from the collection without trace.

Although no specimen was designated as the type, yet Baird himself has written "Type" on the label (not Bischoff’s original one) of No. 52476. The choice of this bird as lectotype is a strange one, since its bill has been shot away (or eaten by insects?), its sex is doubtful, and its measurements are well below the average ones given by the author.

It might be noted that Nos. 54536 and 54537 were entered into the museum register with the simple name "Melospiza," to which Baird himself later added "insignis n.s."; Nos. 52476–52479, originally entered as "Melospiza,"
have the word "insignis" only in the hand of Charles W. Richmond. Thus it appears that Nos. 54536 and 54537 were the specimens that first convinced Baird that he had to deal with an unnamed race.

Despite Baird's later and apparently capricious choice of No. 52476 as lectotype, all of the original six must be considered cotypes.

**Melospiza melodia kenaiensis** Ridgway

Auk 17 (1): 29, January 1900.

131730. Adult? (on label, "juv") male. Port Graham (on the shore of Cook's Inlet near the tip of the Kenai Peninsula), southern Alaska. Apr. 9, 1892. Collected by Charles H. Townsend.

**Melospiza fasciata caurina** Ridgway

Auk 16 (1): 36, January 1899.


**Melospiza melodia inexspectata** Riley


**Fringilla cinerea** "Gmel." Audubon

Ornithological biography 5: 22, 1839.

**Fringilla guttata** Nuttall


**Melospiza melodia morphina** Oberholser

Auk 16 (2): 183, Apr. 1899.


Baird has written upon an old label of No. 1860: "Fringilla cinerea of Audubon. Type of his description and figure."

Another cotype of *Fringilla cinerea* Audubon came through Edward Harris into the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it is No. 24028. Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 51: 19, 1899) claims that this skin alone can be a type of *Fringilla guttata* Nuttall, but there is as much reason to believe that Nuttall saw our No. 1860, then in Edward Harris's possession, as the Academy's No. 24028, then equally in Harris's possession.

*Melospiza melodia* *morphna* Oberholser is a new name for *guttata* Nuttall, preoccupied in *Fringilla*, and is based upon the same type specimen(s).

In summary, No. 1860 is a cotype of *Fringilla cinerea* Audubon, and also a probable cotype of *Fringilla guttata* Nuttall and of *Melospiza melodia* *morphna* Oberholser; No. 1942 is a probable cotype of *Fringilla cinerea* Audubon, but presumably has no connection with the other two names.

*Melospiza melodia fisherella* Oberholser


*Ammodromus Samuelsii* Baird


=*


5553. Adult male. Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. May 9, 1856. Collected by Emanuel Samuels. Original number 775.


Baird (in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Birds of North America, p. x, 1860) stated that the type of *Ammodromus samuelsii* is No. 7093, and probably at that time attached to it a type label. Richmond, who normally seized eagerly upon such a solution to the problem of selecting the type, here, strangely enough, goes off in the opposite direction, because "no. 5553 is the bird of the orig. descr., & is therefore the real type" (ms.). Since Baird's description is his usual composite one, it would be difficult indeed to prove that either one or the other specimen is "the bird of the orig. descr." In fact, of course, the two listed above are equivalent cotypes!

The name *samuelsii* was probably used by Baird as euphonically preferable to the more proper *samuelsi*; unfortunately, as it stands it is not obviously dedicated to Emanuel Samuels at all, but apparently to some imaginary Samuel.

*Melospiza gouldii* Baird


8053. Adult? (sex not indicated). "California." Entered into the museum register on Feb. 27, 1858. Received from John Gould. Grinnell *(loc. cit.*) has fixed the type locality of this form as "five miles west of Inverness, toward Point Reyes, Marin County."

**Melospiza fasciata pusillula** Ridgway


**Melospiza heermannii** Baird


**Melospiza fasciata graminea** C. H. Townsend


**Melospiza fasciata clementae** C. H. Townsend


**Melospiza fasciata cooperi** Ridgway


**Melospiza fasciata montana** Henshaw

Auk 1 (3): 224, July 1884.


Zonotrichia fallax Baird


Melospiza goldmani Nelson
Auk 16 (1) : 29, January 1899.


Melospiza adusta Nelson
Auk 16 (1) : 28, January 1899.


Melospiza melodia, var. mexicana Ridgway


Melospiza melodia euphonia Wetmore
Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 95 (17) : 1, Sept. 26, 1936.

Melospiza melodia atlantica Todd
Auk 41 (1) : 147, Jan. 10, 1924.
**Genus CALCARIUS** Bechstein

**Calcarius lapponicus coloratus** Ridgway

Auk 15 (4) : 320, October 1898.


**Calcarius lapponicus alascensis** Ridgway

Auk 15 (4) : 320, October 1898.


**Plectrophanes melanomus** Baird


After an apparently composite diagnosis, Baird gives a set of measurements, followed by “(No. 6290).” As a result, No. 6290 has passed as the type, despite the fact that its state of plumage agrees in hardly any particular with Baird’s description of the putative form! I suggest that “(No. 6290)” has reference only to the measurements immediately preceding, and that it might easily be a lapsus calami for No. 6292, of which the make-up permits a more exact measurement of “length” than does that of No. 6290!

All adults among the nine specimens listed by Baird on page 437 should no doubt be considered cotypes of melanomus. I have been able to find only four of the original series, and of these Nos. 9116 (not 9115) and 6293 are too young for serious consideration.

**Genus PLECTROPHENAX** Stejneger

**P[lectrophenax]. nivalis townsendi** Ridgway


**Plectrophenax hyperboreus** Ridgway


Each of these four was fully described as the type of a particular plumage, and each is distinctly so marked on its label.
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