

*Amussium fenestratum* (Forbes) Jeffreys.

Jeffreys, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 561.

Verrill, Trans. Conn. Acad., v, p. 582, July, 1882 (description).

*Pecten fenestratus* Forbes, Rept. Brit. Assoc. for 1843, pp. 146, 192, 1844.

Verrill, Proc. Nat. Mus., iii, p. 403, Jan., 1881 (description).

*Pecten inæquisculptus* Tiberi (t. Jeffreys).

This elegant species has been dredged, living, at several stations off Martha's Vineyard, in 86 to 310 fathoms. It was most numerous at stations 949 and 1040, in 100 and in 93 fathoms.

It occurs on the European coasts, off Portugal and in the Mediterranean Sea; from 50 to 250 fathoms.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

##### 1. *Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus*, subsp. nov.

CH.—In coloration, somewhat intermediate between *C. mexicanus* (*typicus*) and *C. conspersus* (paler than the former, darker than the latter), but in dimensions agreeing best with the latter.

*Adult*: Above dull rusty brown, less reddish anteriorly, the whole top of head, nape, back, and scapulars distinctly speckled with white, each white dot immediately preceded by an equally distinct one of dusky; rump and outer surface of wings ferruginous, the former nearly immaculate, the latter rather coarsely barred with black; upper tail-coverts chestnut-rufous, each feather with a white terminal and black subterminal dot. Tail clear rusty rufous, crossed by about seven or eight narrow, irregular bars of black, these less than .05 of an inch broad on the middle feathers, and about .10 of an inch wide on the outer pair. Chin, throat, and jugulum silky white (more or less tinged with ochraceous), passing gradually on the breast into soft ochraceous, this changing to rich ferruginous on sides, abdomen, and remaining lower parts, the parts thus colored marked, more or less distinctly, with black dots or bars, and, in some specimens, white terminal specks. Bill dusky, the mandible paler; iris brown; legs and feet brownish black or dark brown. Wing 2.25–2.40 (2.32), tail 2.00–2.20 (2.12). culmen .75–.85 (.81), bill from nostril .52–.65 (.60), tarsus .68–.72 (.70), middle toe .50–.58 (.53). (Five specimens.)

*Hab.*—California, north to San Francisco and the Calaveras River.

The Californian specimens of this species appear to differ uniformly from examples obtained in the Interior, in the characters indicated above. They are all decidedly darker in coloration, approaching in this respect the typical *C. mexicanus* of Mexico, but they are much smaller than the latter race. Compared with a series of seven examples of *C. conspersus*, as to dimensions, five examples of *punctulatus* average the same in length of wing, .05 of an inch less in length of tail, the middle toe and tarsus

each .02 longer, and the culmen .09 of an inch longer. It is quite likely, however, that a larger series of each would negate these apparent slight differences.

Types, 82715, ♂ ad., Forest Hill, Placer County, California, October 7, 1862, F. Gruber, and 79154, ♀ ad., Calaveras R., 30 miles east of Stockton, L. Belding.

## 2. *Lophophanes inornatus griseus*, subsp. nov.

CH.—Differing from *L. inornatus (typicus)* in rather larger size and decidedly grayer colors. Above uniform brownish gray; beneath pale grayish, lighter on the middle of the abdomen. Wing 2.80–3.00, tail 2.40–2.70, culmen .40–.48, tarsus .80–.90.

*Hab.*—Middle Province of United States, from Nevada, Utah, and Colorado to New Mexico and Arizona.

All specimens of this species from the Middle Province region differ from Californian examples as noted above, the difference being absolutely constant in the considerable series examined. The distinctions between the two races may be stated more precisely as follows:

Var. *INORNATUS*. Above grayish olive-brown, beneath grayish white. Wing 2.68–2.90, tail 2.20–2.60, culmen .38–.40, tarsus .80–.88. *Hab.*—California and Western Oregon.

Var. *GRISEUS*. Above brownish gray, beneath paler grayish. Wing 2.80–3.00, tail 2.40–2.70, culmen .40–.48, tarsus .80–.90. *Hab.*—Middle Province of United States.

## 3. *Geothlypis beldingi*, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—*Adult* ♂ (No. 87685, U. S. Nat. Mus., San José del Cabo, Lower California; L. Belding): Entire lower parts very rich yellow (much deeper than in *G. trichas*), paler, but not inclining to white, on the anal region, the sides and flanks tinged with brownish; whole forehead, lores, malar region, and auriculars deep black, this having exactly the same limits and extent as in *G. trichas*, *G. melanops*, and *G. rostrata*, but *bordered behind for its whole extent with bright yellow*, inclining to whitish only in a very limited space, immediately back of the auriculars. Entire upper parts uniform olive-green (richer and browner than in the allied species), anteriorly fading gradually into the yellow behind the black mask, the occiput and nape somewhat tinged or indistinctly clouded with umber-brown. Bill wholly deep black; feet brownish. Wing 2.60, tail 2.70, its graduation .50, culmen .55, bill from nostril .40, tarsus .95, middle toe .65.

*Adult* ♀ (No. 87686, same locality, &c.): Above olive-green, the pileum and sides of head more brownish; lores, suborbital region, etc., brownish olive, mixed somewhat with yellowish; malar region and entire lower parts bright yellow, more ochrey-whitish about the anal-region. Bill black above, brownish below; feet pale brownish. Wing 2.35, tail 2.40, its graduation .30; culmen .55, tarsus .95, middle toe .65.

The two specimens described above have been compared with ex-

amples of all the known Mexican *Geothlypea*, excepting *G. speciosa* Sel., of which there is probably no specimen in any American collection. The latter, so far as I am able to judge from descriptions, seems to differ in "ochre-yellow" instead of intensely rich gamboge, lower parts,\* in the smaller size (wing 2.40, tail 2.30, tarsus .85), and apparently in the absence of a light band bordering the hinder margin of the black mask, which it is said also occupies the top of the head, while in the present bird the black extends backward only .30-.35 of an inch from the frontal antiæ. From *G. trichas*, *G. melanops*, and *G. rostrata*, the only other related species, the differences are so great as not to need specification.

Since the above was written three more specimens (skins) have been received from Mr. Belding. The two males agree minutely with the one described above, except that the yellow of the lower parts is scarcely so intense, though still much deeper than in the allied species. In both there is the same very slight whitening (for the space of about .20 of an inch) just behind the auriculars, the feathers bordering the black mask being elsewhere entirely light yellow. These specimens measure as follows:

Number.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail.	Graduation of tail.	Culmen.	Bill from nostril.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.
87532	San José, Lower California. . .	April 24, 1882	2.55	2.60	.40	.52	.35	.95	.65
87533	San José, Lower California. . .	April 29, 1882	2.60	2.70	.50	.52	.35	.95	.65

The female (No. 87534, San José, April 29) differs from the type chiefly in having the auriculars and lores quite distinctly darker, forming a slight indication of the mask of the male. Wing 2.40, tail 2.50, its graduation .45; culmen .50, tarsus .90, middle toe .60.

This fine new species is one well worthy to bear the name of the enthusiastic naturalist who has had the good fortune to discover it—Mr. L. Belding, of Stockton, Cal., already well known to ornithologists through his valuable contributions to our knowledge of Californian birds †—to whom I take great pleasure in dedicating it.

4. *Rallus beldingi*, sp. nov.

CH.—Most resembling *R. elegans*, but darker and richer colored throughout, the sides and flanks with the white bars much narrower, and marked also with very distinct blackish bars. Size, smaller.

Adult ♀ (No. 86419, Espiritu Santo Islands, Lower California, February 1, 1882; L. Belding): Pileum and upper half of nape dark sooty brown or sepia; ground-color of other upper parts deep olive-brown (much as in *R. virginianus*—decidedly darker than in *elegans*), broadly

\* Cf. BAIRD, Review Am. B. i, p. 223, and SALVIN & GODMAN, Biol. Centr. Am. Aves. i, p. 152.

† Cf. these Proceedings, vol. i, pp. 388-449.

striped with brownish black, about as in *R. obsoletus*; wing-coverts dull chestnut-brown, tinged with olive, the exterior feathers more rusty; supra-oral stripe light cinnamon, the feathers white at base; lores, continuous with a broad stripe behind the eye, dull grayish brown; under eyelid whitish; malar region, cheeks, entire foreneck, jugulum, and breast rich cinnamon, much deeper than in any of the allied forms; chin white, throat mixed white and cinnamon, the latter on tips of the feathers; entire sides and flanks rather dark hair-brown (less olivaceous than upper parts), rather distinctly barred with blackish and very sharply barred with pure white, the bars of the latter color about .05-.07 of an inch in width; lining of wing dark brown, with very narrow white bars; anterior and middle portion of crissum marked much like the flanks, the lateral and terminal lower tail-coverts pure white. Basal two-thirds of the mandible, and posterior portion of maxillary tomium deep orange; rest of bill dark horn-brown, the end of the mandible paler; feet dark horn-brown. Wing 5.70, tail 2.50, culmen 2.15, depth of bill at base .50, in middle .30; tarsus 1.92, middle toe 1.80.

Compared with specimens of all the allied species and races of the genus, the present bird is instantly distinguishable by the characters pointed out above. In intensity of coloration it most nearly resembles *R. virginianus*; but, apart from its much larger size, presents the following differences of coloration: The side of the head below the eye is chiefly cinnamon, whereas this portion is in *R. virginianus* very distinctly ashy; the breast, etc., are both deeper and redder cinnamon; the ground-color of the sides and flanks much paler (uniform black in *virginianus*); the black stripes of the upper parts are both narrower and less sharply defined, while the wings are much less rusty.

Compared with the larger species (*R. longirostris*, with its races, *R. elegans* and *R. obsoletus*), it is difficult to say to which it is most nearly related. None of the forms of *R. longirostris*, however, need close comparison, the darkest colored race of that species (*saturatus*, from Louisiana) having broader black stripes and a very different (ash-gray) ground-color above; the breast, &c., a very much duller and lighter cinnamon, and the flank-bars broader and on a uniform ground-color. *R. obsoletus* agrees best in the coloration of the upper parts, which, however, in all specimens (including one from San Quentin Bay, on the western side of Lower California) have a lighter, and in some a decidedly grayer, ground-color; but the white flank-bars are much broader, with unicolored interspaces, the breast very conspicuously paler, and the size considerably greater. *R. elegans* has also the breast paler, the ground-color of the upper parts a lighter and much more yellowish olive, and the black stripes much more sharply defined. Upon the whole, I see no other way than to consider the specimen in question as representing a very distinct species or local race, which I take great pleasure in naming after its collector.