Tropidonotus compressicaudus walkeri, subspecies nov.

In a collection of reptiles sent from Florida by Mr. S. T. Walker is a Tropidonotus which differs so markedly in coloration from anything in the reserve series of the National Museum that the above name is proposed for it.

Body short, form triangular, somewhat compressed towards the tail. Head deep, broad, and short. Postfrontals very large, vertical long and narrow, occipitals large. One antecorital, three postorbitals, the lower angle of the central one being prolonged to touch the sixth upper labial. Eight upper labials on each side, sixth and seventh about the same size. Twenty-two rows of scales, the first and second faintly the rest strongly carinated. Ground color, yellowish-olive, two black bands on neck, behind which are zigzag transverse blackish bands which continue down the body to the end of the tail.

It will be seen from this description that the subspecies under consideration resembles in a very marked degree Kennicott's *Tropidonotus compressicaudus*, but differs in having a larger and narrower vertical, one more row of scales, and in shape of head. So far as pattern and coloration are considered, they are precisely as described by Kennicott in *T. compressicaudus*, with the exception that there are two stripes on the neck, not four, and that the zigzag bands in the present species taper at the sides, and continue to end of tail, not breaking up into spots.

The subspecies is named in honor of Mr. S. T. Walker, who has forwarded many valuable specimens to the National Museum.

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Descriptions of Some New Birds from Lower California, Collected by Mr. L. Belding.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

1. Lophophanes inornatus cineraceus. *Ashy Titmouse.*

Subsp. Chin.—Adult ♂ (No. 89809, Laguna, Lower California, February 2, 1883; L. Belding): Above ashy-gray, slightly tinged with olive, especially on the rump; sides of head and neck paler ashy, gradually fading into whitish-gray on lores, cheeks, chin, throat, and jugulum; other lower parts grayish-white, the sides and crissum slightly tinged with brownish. Bill and feet black (dark plumbeous in life?). Wing 2.80, tail 2.50, culmen 3.8, depth of bill at base .20, tarsus .75, middle toe .50.

This local race of *L. inornatus* is even more decidedly gray above than the Middle Province form (*L. inornatus griseus*), characterized in volume 5 of these Proceedings (page 344). It is likewise much paler colored.
beneath, the lower parts appearing almost white (the belly quite so) on comparison. The bill is likewise much smaller and apparently quite different in color, being uniform deep-black in the type specimen, whereas in grisescus (as well as in inornatus proper) it is horn-colored. Typical inornatus is equally light-colored beneath, but the upper parts are very different, being olive-brown instead of ashy-gray.

2. Psaltriparus grin\r

Sp. chL.—Adult (No. 89801, Laguna, Lower California, February 2, 1883): Entire pileum uniform light brown, or isabella-color (exactly as in some specimens of P. minimus); side of head similar, but paler, and gradually fading into white on chin and throat; remaining lower parts very pale smoky-gray, with a faint lilac tinge (exactly as in P. minimus). Upper parts light plumbeous-gray, in very marked and abrupt contrast with the brown of the nape. Bill, legs, and feet deep black. Wing 2, tail 2.30, the outer feather .50 of an inch shorter; culmen .20, depth of bill at base .12, tarsas .60, middle toe .30.

This pretty new species, while combining, to a certain degree, the characters of P. minimus and P. plumbeus, is yet apparently quite distinct from both. In the brown head and color of the under parts it agrees exactly with the former, but the resemblance ends there. From the latter it differs in much whiter throat and decidedly clearer, more bluish, shade of the upper parts, in both of which respects there is a close resemblance to P. melanotis. The bill is very slender, like that of P. plumbeus.

"I take much pleasure in dedicating this species in honor of my good friend Sr. Don Francisco C. Grinda, of La Paz, as a slight token of my appreciation of his generous impulses and gentlemanly qualities of head and heart.—L. B."


Sp. chL.—Adult: Head and neck ash-gray; gradually lightening into very pale ashy on the throat, the occiput and nape somewhat tinged with brown; lores blackish, in distinct contrast. Back, scapulars, upper (or inner) greater wing-coverts and tertials dull light rufous-brown, somewhat tinged with olive; rump and upper tail-coverts grayish-olive, or light grayish-brown, as are also the lesser, middle, and lower (outer) greater wing-coverts; primaries more gray, edged with paler, the outermost white on the margin; inner webs of tertials dusky. Tail dusky grayish olive-brown, the exterior feather chiefly white, the next with nearly the terminal half white next the shaft, the third with or without a small terminal white spot. Jugulum very pale buffy-grayish, in rather abrupt, though not pronounced, contrast with the white of the abdomen; entire sides and flanks deep cinnamon-buff; crissum dull white. Maxilladark brown (not black), mandible "bright yellow"; iris "color of ripe oranges" or "bright yellow"; legs and feet pale brown
in the dried skin. Wing 2.75-2.80, tail 2.70-2.80, culmen .40-.41, depth of bill through base .25, tarsus .80, middle toe .52-.55.

Types, Nos. 89811 ♂ ad., and 89810 (sex not determined), Laguna, Lower California, February 2, 1883; L. Belding.

This pretty and very distinct species is perhaps most nearly related to J. insularis, of Guadalupe Island, but differs in much brighter and more varied coloration, longer tail, and other differences of proportions. In general appearance there is a somewhat close resemblance, at first sight, to a very brightly-colored female J. oreganus, especially in the color of the back and sides, but it is the only one of the "pink-sided" group, having yellow eyes and mandible, the latter characters, as well as the pale color of the throat, allying it more closely to J. cinereus. It is so markedly distinct, however, from all its congeners as to really need no comparison with any of them.

The species is dedicated by Mr. Belding to Professor Baird.

MARCH 9, 1883.

NOTE.—Since the above was put in type, additional specimens of all these new birds have been received from Mr. Belding. Their characters as already given require no modification.

ANTHUS CERVINUS (PALLAS)* IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

In the collection of birds made by Mr. L. Belding in Lower California, during the winter of 1882-'83, is a single specimen of an Anthus collected at San José del Cabo on the 26th of January, which was thought to be, and in fact was described in Ms., as a new species, until three specimens of the same bird were found among a small lot from the coast of China, recently received at the National Museum from Mr. P. L. Jouy. These additional specimens naturally led to a further examination of the type of the supposed new species, and the much-scattered literature pertaining to the Asiatic species of this genus, the result of

*Anthus cervinus (Pall.) Keys. & Blas. Tawny-throated Titlark.

Motacilla cervina PALL. Zoog. Rosso-As. i, 1811, 511.


Anthus caecili Aubouin, Hist. Nat. de l'Egypte, Ois. 1828, 360.

Anthus rufogularis Breihm, Vög. Deutschl. 1831, 963.

Anthus pratensis rufogularis Schleg., Rev. Crit. 36.


Anthus rosaceus Hodgs., Gray's Misc. 1831, 83.

Anthus pelopus Hodgs., l.c.

Red-throated Pipit Auct.

Tawny-throated Pipit Auct.