

204. *Hylocichla guttata pallasi*. HERMIT THRUSH.—Common migrant; frequent summer resident at Mount Forest. Arrives about April 18, and lingers about for ten days. Again seen from late September until the middle of October.

205. *Planesticus m. migratorius*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—Common summer resident. Arrives from March 2 until the 14th. Leaves from late October until November 18. They begin to flock early in August. Eggs are laid early in May and from then until July. Two to three broods are often reared. First young desert the nest about May 20–June 1; second brood is awing about July 10.

206. *Sialia sialis sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—Common summer resident. Arrives about March 12 and leaves about October 20. Breeds in May and June. The first brood leaves the nest about May 28; the second sometime in July.

Edmonton, Alberta.

EIGHTEENTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

SINCE the appearance of the Seventeenth Supplement to the A. O. U. Check-List¹ the Committee on Nomenclature has passed on a considerable number of cases. These opinions are presented in the following pages. They are made up chiefly of ornithological cases, though some of purely nomenclatural bearing are introduced. The number of additions is 55; of accepted changes in nomenclature or status 32; of rejections 6; and of eliminations 7; total, 100.

Committee	{	WITMER STONE, <i>Chairman</i>
	{	HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, <i>Secretary</i>
	{	JONATHAN DWIGHT
	{	T. S. PALMER
		CHARLES W. RICHMOND

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES.

- 52.1. *Larus thayeri* Brooks. THAYER'S GULL. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LIX, No. 5, September, 1915, p. 373 ("Buchanan Bay, Ellesmere Land," Canada). New species. Range: Arctic coasts and islands of North America west of Greenland; south in winter to southern British Columbia, and casually to Delaware Bay.

¹ Cf. 'The Auk,' XXXVII, No. 3, July 14, 1920, pp. 439–449.

- Gelochelidon nilotica** (Linnaeus) becomes, by recognition of a North American subspecies, **Gelochelidon nilotica aranea** (Wilson); AMERICAN GULL-BILLED TERN. *Sterna aranea* Wilson, Amer. Ornith. VIII, 1814, after Jan. 19, p. 143, pl. LXXII, fig. 6 ("shores of Cape May," New Jersey). (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, II, part 3, September 20, 1912, p. 330; Hartert, Vögel paläarkt. Fauna, Heft XIII-XIV [Band II, 7-8], February, 1921, p. 1715.)
- Sterna caspia** Pallas becomes, by recognition of a North American subspecies, **Sterna caspia imperator** (Coues); COUES' CASPIAN TERN. *Thalasseus imperator* Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., XIV, February, 1863, p. 538, in text (North America; type locality, Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie). (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, II, part 3, September 20, 1912, p. 337.)
- Sterna anaetheta** Scopoli becomes, by recognition of a North American subspecies, **Sterna anaethetus recognita** (Mathews); AMERICAN BRIDLED TERN. *Melanosterna anaethetus recognita* Mathews, Birds Australia, II, part 4, November 1, 1912, p. 403 ("Bahama breeding bird"). (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VIII, June 26, 1919, p. 512.)
- Procellariidae** becomes **Hydrobatidae** (not Thalassidromidae), because of the change of the name of the type genus of the family, *Thalassidroma* Vigors, to *Hydrobates* Boie. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 2, April 8, 1919, p. 276.)
- Priocella glacialoides** (A. Smith) becomes **Priocella antarctica** (Stephens) (*Fulmarus antarcticus* Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., XIII, part 1, February, 1826, p. 236 "Antarctic Ocean, pretty far to the south"), since the latter is the earliest name for the species, and is not preoccupied by *Procellaria antarctica* Gmelin. (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, II, part 2, July 31, 1912, p. 127.)
84. **Phoebetria palpebrata** (J. R. Forster) becomes, by recognition of a Pacific-American subspecies, **Phoebetria palpebrata auduboni** Nichols and Murphy; AMERICAN SOOTY ALBATROSS. 'The Auk,' XXXI, No. 4, September 30, 1914, p. 531 ("mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon").
- 100.1. **Pterodroma cahow** (Nichols and Mowbray). BERMUDA PETREL. *Aestrelata cahow* Nichols and Mowbray, 'The Auk,' XXXIII, No. 2, March 31, 1916, p. 194 ("Southeast side of Castle Island," Bermuda Islands). New species. Range: Bermuda Islands.
- 105.2. **Oceanodroma kaedingi** Anthony becomes **Oceanodroma leucorhoa kaedingi** Anthony, because considered only subspecifically distinct from *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*. (Cf. Willett, 'The Auk,' XXXII, No. 3, June 29, 1915, p. 301.)
- Dafila acuta** (Linnaeus) becomes, by recognition of an American subspecies, **Dafila acuta tzitzihua** (Vieillot), AMERICAN PINTAIL. *Anas tzitzihua* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., V, about November, 1816, p. 163 ("Mexique"). (Cf. Reichenow, Ornith. Monatsb., IX,

- No. 2, February, 1901, p. 18; Thayer and Bangs, 'The Auk,' XXXIII, No. 1, December 31, 1915, pp. 45-46.)
- 150.1. **Glaucionetta clangula clangula** (Linnaeus). GOLDEN-EYE. *Anas clangula* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, January 1, 1758, p. 125 ("Europa"). Recorded as North American from a specimen taken on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. (Cf. Hanna, 'The Auk,' XXXIII, No. 4, October 11, 1916, p. 400.)
- 155a. **Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus** Brooks. WESTERN HARLEQUIN DUCK. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., LIX, No. 5, September, 1915, p. 393 ("Cape Shipunski, Kamchatka"). New subspecies. Range: western North America and northeastern Asia.
160. **Somateria dresseri** Sharpe becomes **Somateria mollissima dresseri** Sharpe, because considered only subspecifically distinct from *Somateria mollissima*. (Cf. C. W. Townsend, 'The Auk,' XXXIII, No. 3, June 30, 1916, pp. 291-292.)
- 165a. **Oidemia deglandi dixonii** Brooks. DIXON'S WHITE-WINGED SCOTER. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., LIX, No. 5, September, 1915, p. 393 ("Humphrey Point, Arctic Alaska"). New subspecies. Range: northern Mackenzie, northern Alaska, and northeastern Siberia, south in winter to China and Lower California.
- Olor** Wagler becomes **Cygnus** Bechstein (Ornith. Taschenb. Deutschl., Th. II, 1803, p. 404, footnote), because the type of the latter is, by tautonymy, *Anas cygnus* Linnaeus. (Cf. British Ornith. Union Committee, List Brit. Birds, ed. 2, 1915, p. 382.) The North American species will therefore now stand as follows:
179. **Cygnus cygnus** (Linnaeus).
180. **Cygnus columbianus** (Ord).
181. **Cygnus buccinator** Richardson.
- Plegadis autumnalis** (Linnaeus) becomes **Plegadis falcinellus** (Linnaeus) (*Tantalus falcinellus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, I, 1766, after May 24, p. 241; "Austria, Italia"), since, according to our present nomenclatural rules, *Tringa autumnalis* Linnaeus (in Hasselquist, Reise Paläst., 1762, p. 306) is ineligible for use, because appearing in a book that is merely a translation of a work published before 1758. (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, III, part 5, March 26, 1914, pp. 396-397; Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXV, No. 4, October 16, 1918, p. 476.)
- 194c. **Ardea herodias treganzai** Court. TREGANZA'S HERON. 'The Auk,' XXV, No. 3, by July 8, 1908, p. 291 ("Egg Island, Great Salt Lake, Utah"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLIII, December 12, 1912, p. 545.) Range: western United States (except the Pacific coast region north of Lower California), south in winter to southern Mexico.
- 194d. **Ardea herodias hyperonca** Oberholser. CALIFORNIA HERON. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLIII, December 12, 1912, p. 550 ("Baird,

northern California"). New subspecies. Range: Pacific coast region of the United States.

194e. **Ardea herodias sanctilucae** Thayer and Bangs. ESPIRITU SANTO HERON.

Ardea herodias sancti-lucae Thayer and Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, IV, February 23, 1912, p. 83 ("Espiritu Santo Island, Lower California"). New subspecies. Range: southern Lower California.

Philohela Gray becomes **Rubicola** Jameson (*Rubicola* "Vieill." Jameson, ed. Wilson's Amer. Ornith., III, 1831, p. 98; type, by monotypy, *Scolopax minor* Gmelin), because the latter is an earlier name, and valid, though introduced apparently by mistake. The only species is:

228. **Rubicola minor** (Gmelin).

Gallinula galeata (Lichtenstein) becomes, by recognition of its subspecific relationship with the European *Gallinula chloropus*, and by its subspecific distinctness from the South American typical form of the species, **Gallinula chloropus cachinnans** Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, V, May 17, 1915, p. 96 ("Arbuckle Creek, De Soto Co., Florida"). (Cf. Bangs, loc. cit., pp. 93, 94, 96-97.)

Tringa Linnaeus becomes **Calidris** Anonymous (Allgem. Lit.-Zeitung, 1804, II, No. 168, June 8, 1804, col. 542; type, by tautonymy, *Tringa calidris* Gmelin = *Tringa canutus* Linnaeus), because after *Tringa* Linnaeus is transferred to the group hitherto called *Helodromas*, the earliest available generic name for the Knot is *Calidris* Anonymous. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVII, No. 3, July 14, 1920, pp. 451-452.) It therefore must now be called:

234. **Calidris canutus** (Linnaeus).

Machetes Cuvier becomes **Philomachus** Anonymous (Allgem. Lit.-Zeitung, 1804, II, No. 168, June 8, 1804, col. 542; type, by monotypy, *Tringa pugnax* Linnaeus), since the latter is of earlier date. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, August 16, 1917, p. 581; Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 2, April 8, 1919, p. 278.) The Ruff should therefore now be called

260. **Philomachus pugnax** (Linnaeus).

Squatarola squatarola (Linnaeus) becomes by recognition of an American subspecies, **Squatarola squatarola cynosurae** Thayer and Bangs; AMERICAN BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, V, April 9, 1914, p. 23, in text ("Baillie Island, Arctic America").

Ochthodromus Reichenbach becomes **Pagolla** Mathews (Birds Australia, III, part 1, April 2, 1913, p. 83, in text; type, by original designation and monotypy, *Charadrius wilsoni* Ord), because *Ochthodromus* is preoccupied by *Ochthodromus* LeConte, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IV, 1848, p. 453 (Coleoptera), and *Pagolla* is thus the only tenable name for the genus. (Cf. Oberholser, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., Arts, and Letters, XIX, part 1, December 30, 1918, p. 520.) The only North American species is

280. *Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia* (Ord).
- 295a. *Lophortyx gambelii sanus* Mearns. COLORADO GAMBEL'S QUAIL. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, July 10, 1914, p. 113 ("Olathe, Montrose County, Colorado"). New subspecies. Range: southwestern Colorado.
- 297d. *Dendragapus obscurus flemingi* Taverner. FLEMING'S GROUSE. 'The Auk,' XXXI, No. 3, June 29, 1914, p. 385 ("Near Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory," Canada). New subspecies. Range: southern Yukon and southwestern Mackenzie to northern British Columbia.
- Callipepla squamata squamata* (Vigors) becomes, by recognition of the Arizona race as distinct from the Mexican typical subspecies, *Callipepla squamata pallida* Brewster; ARIZONA SCALED QUAIL. [*Callipepla squamata*] *pallida* Brewster, Bull. Nuttall. Ornith. Club, VI, No. 2, April, 1881, p. 72, in text (Rio San Pedro, Arizona"). (Cf. Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, IV, March 9, 1914, p. 100.)
- 300d. *Bonasa umbellus thayeri* Bangs. NOVA SCOTIA RUFFED GROUSE. 'The Auk,' XXIX, No. 3, July 6, 1912, p. 378 ("Digby, Nova Scotia"). New subspecies. Range: Nova Scotia.
- 300e. *Bonasa umbellus yukonensis* Grinnell. YUKON RUFFED GROUSE. The Condor, XVIII, No. 4, July 20, 1916, p. 166 ("Forty-mile (on Yukon River near Alaska boundary), Yukon Territory"). New subspecies. Range: interior of Yukon Territory and Alaska.
- 302g. *Lagopus rupestris sanfordi* Bent. TANAGA PTARMIGAN. Smithsonian. Misc. Coll., LVI, No. 30, January 6, 1912, p. 1 ("Tanaga Island, Aleutian Chain, Alaska"). New subspecies. Range: Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.
- 304b. *Lagopus leucurus altipetens* Osgood. SOUTHERN WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN. 'The Auk,' XVIII, No. 2, by March 30, 1901, p. 180 ("Mt. Blaine, Colorado"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Riley, Canadian Alpine Journal, special number, 1921 [February 17, 1913] p. 60). Range: Rocky Mountain region of the United States.
- 316b. *Zenaidura macroura caurina* Ridgway. DUSKY MOURNING DOVE. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VII, May 5, 1916, p. 348, footnote ("Oregon"). New subspecies. Range: Pacific coast region of the northwestern United States.
- Geotrygon** Gosse becomes, so far as North America is concerned, **Oreopeleia** Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vogel, 1853, p. XXV (type, by monotypy and original designation, *Col[umba]. martinicana* Brisson = *Columba martinica* Linnaeus). (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. 50, part VII, May 5, 1916, pp. 467-484.) The species of *Geotrygon* in the A. O. U. Check-List will therefore now stand as:
322. **Oreopeleia chryisia** (Salvadori).
- 322.1. **Oreopeleia montana** (Linnaeus).
- Buteonidae** becomes **Accipitridae**, because *Accipiter* is the type and earliest described genus, instead of *Buteo*. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 4, October 31, 1919, p. 569.)

- 339c. **Buteo lineatus texanus** Bishop. TEXAS RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. 'The Auk,' XXIX, No. 2, April 5, 1912, p. 232 ("Corpus Christi, Texas"). New subspecies. Range: central southern Texas.
- Aluco pratincola** (Bonaparte) becomes **Tyto alba pratincola** (Bonaparte), AMERICAN BARN OWL, because considered only subspecifically distinct from the European typical race, **Tyto alba**. (Cf. Hartert, Vögel paläarkt. Fauna, Heft VIII, [Band II, 2], August, 1913, p. 1039.) For change of the generic name *Aluco* to *Tyto*, cf. the 17th Supplement to the A. O. U. Check-List ('The Auk,' XXXVII, No. 3, July 14, 1920, p. 444).
- Strix varia albogilva** Bangs becomes again **Strix varia helveola** (Bangs) (*Syrnium nebulosum helveolum* Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, March 31, 1899, p. 31; "Corpus Christi, Texas"), because the latter name is now considered not preoccupied by *Strix helvola* Lichtenstein. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 2, April 8, 1919, p. 283.)
- 369b. **Strix occidentalis lucida** (Nelson). ARIZONA SPOTTED OWL. *Syrnium occidentale lucidum* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, November 30, 1903, p. 152 ("Mt. Tancitaro, Michoacan, Mexico"). Recorded from the southwestern United States. *Strix occidentalis huachucae* Swarth is considered identical. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLIX, July 26, 1915, p. 256.) Range: southwestern United States and northern and central Mexico.
- Cerchneis** Boie. Raised to generic rank. (Cf. Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, May 27, 1915, pp. 372-382). It includes the following forms of the genus *Falco*:
- 359.1. **Cerchneis tinnunculus** (Linnaeus).
 - 360. **Cerchneis sparveria sparveria** (Linnaeus).
 - 360a. **Cerchneis sparveria phalaena** (Lesson).
 - 360b. **Cerchneis sparveria peninsularis** (Mearns).
 - 360c. **Cerchneis sparveria paula** (Howe and King).
 - 361. **Cerchneis sparverioides** (Vigors).
- 372b. **Cryptoglaux acadica brooksi** Fleming. ISLAND SAW-WHET OWL. 'The Auk,' XXXIII, No. 4, October 11, 1916, p. 422 ("Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia"). New subspecies. Range: Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.
- 373j. **Otus asio hasbroucki** Ridgway. HASBROUCK'S SCREECH OWL. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 694 ("Palo Pinto County, Texas"). New subspecies. Range: central and north central Texas.
- 373k. **Otus asio quercinus** Grinnell. PASADENA SCREECH OWL. 'The Auk,' XXXII, No. 1, January 1, 1915, p. 60 ("Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California"). New subspecies. Range: southwestern California.
- 373l. **Otus asio brewsteri** Ridgway. BREWSTER'S SCREECH OWL. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 700 ("Salem, Oregon"). New subspecies. Range: western Oregon.

- 373.2. **Otus xantusi** (Brewster) becomes **Otus asio xantusi** (Brewster), because considered only subspecifically distinct from *Otus asio*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 703.)
- 375h. **Bubo virginianus lagophonus** Oberholser. NORTHWESTERN HORNED OWL. *Asio magellanicus lagophonus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, January 22, 1904, p. 185 ("Fort Walla Walla, Washington"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 747.) Range: Idaho and interior of northern Oregon, north to central Alaska.
- 375i. **Bubo virginianus icelus** (Oberholser). COAST HORNED OWL. *Asio magellanicus icelus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, January 22, 1904, p. 185 ("San Luis Obispo, California"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 746.) Range: south central coast region of California.
- 375k. **Bubo virginianus occidentalis** Stone. PALE HORNED OWL. [*Bubo*]. *virginianus occidentalis* Stone, 'The Auk,' XIII, No. 2, by April 9, 1896, p. 156, in text ("Mitchell Co., Iowa"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 743.) Range: western United States from Minnesota and Montana south to Kansas and Utah.
- 375l. **Bubo virginianus neochorus** Oberholser. NEWFOUNDLAND HORNED OWL. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, March 20, 1914, p. 46 ("Fox Island River, Newfoundland"). New subspecies. Range: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
- 379b. **Glaucidium gnoma swarthi** Grinnell. VANCOUVER PYGMY OWL. 'The Auk,' XXX, No. 2, March 31, 1913, p. 224 ("Errington, Vancouver Island, British Columbia"). New subspecies. Range: Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- 379c. **Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli** Ridgway. COAST PYGMY OWL. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 791 ("Humboldt Bay, California"). New subspecies. Range: Pacific coast region from central California to southern British Columbia.
- 381a. **Micropallas whitneyi idonea** Ridgway. TEXAS ELF OWL. *Micropallas whitneyi idoneus* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 810 ("five miles from Hidalgo, Texas"). New subspecies. Range: southern central Texas, south to the Valley of Mexico.
- 381b. **Micropallas whitneyi sanfordi** Ridgway. SANFORD'S ELF OWL. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 809 ("Miraflores, Lower California"). New subspecies. Range: Southern Lower California.
- Chloroceryle** Kaup. Raised to generic rank. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 421; Miller, Bull. Amer.

Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXI, September 12, 1912, pp. 266-287; 304-311.)
The only North American form is:

391. *Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis* (Sharpe).

- 393i. *Dryobates villosus orius* Oberholser. SIERRA WOODPECKER. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XL, June 3, 1911, p. 609 ("Quincy, California"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 215.) Range: Nevada, eastern California, central and eastern Oregon, and south central Washington.
- 393j. *Dryobates villosus icastus* Oberholser. CHIHUAHUA WOODPECKER. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XL, June 3, 1911, p. 612 ("El Salto, Durango, Mexico"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 221.) Range: southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, south to Tepic and Zacatecas, Mexico.
- 393k. *Dryobates villosus sitkensis* Swarth. SITKA HAIRY WOODPECKER. Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. 9, October 9, 1911, p. 315 ("Etolin Island, Alaska"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 220.) Range: coast region of southeastern Alaska.
- 394f. *Dryobates pubescens microleucus* Oberholser. NEWFOUNDLAND DOWNY WOODPECKER. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, March 20, 1914, p. 43 ("Fox Island River," Newfoundland). New subspecies. Range: Newfoundland.
- 394g. *Dryobates pubescens glacialis* Grinnell. VALDEZ DOWNY WOODPECKER. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 12, March 5, 1910, p. 390 ("Valdez Narrows, Prince William Sound, Alaska"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 239.) Range: southern Alaska, from the Kenai Peninsula to northern British Columbia.
- 396c. *Dryobates scalaris symplectus* Oberholser. TEXAS WOODPECKER. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLI, June 30, 1911, p. 155 ("Mouth of Nueces River, Texas"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 257.) Range: northeastern Mexico, through middle Texas to southeastern Colorado.
- 399a. *Xenopicus albolarvatus gravirostris* Grinnell. SOUTHERN WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER. *Xenopicus gravirostris* Grinnell, The Condor, IV, No. 4, July 17, 1902, p. 89 ("Camp Chilco, Sierra San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 267.) Range: southern California.
- 405b. *Phloeotomus pileatus floridanus* Ridgway. FLORIDA PILEATED WOODPECKER. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, February 24, 1911, p. 33 ("Prevatt's Camp, 24 miles S. W. of Kissimmee, Florida"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 159.) Range: central and southern Florida.

- 405c. **Phloeotomus pileatus picinus** Bangs. WESTERN PILEATED WOODPECKER. Proc. New England Zoöl. Club, IV, April 2, 1910, p. 79 ("Sumas, British Columbia"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 162.) Range: British Columbia and western Montana, south to central California.
- 412b. **Colaptes auratus borealis** Ridgway. BOREAL FLICKER. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, February 24, 1911, p. 31 ("Nulato, lower Yukon River, Alaska"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, p. 20.) Range: Canada east of the Rocky Mountains and north to the limit of trees; Alaska; central northern United States; and south occasionally in winter to California and Colorado; accidental in Greenland and on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.
- Colaptes cafer saturator** Ridgway becomes **Colaptes cafer cafer** (Gmelin) (*Picus cafer* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, i, 1788, before July 25, p. 431; "Caput bonae spei"), because the type locality of *Picus cafer* Gmelin is now shown to be Nootka Sound, British Columbia, and *Colaptes cafer saturator* is therefore a synonym. (Cf. Palmer, 'The Auk,' XXXIII, No. 3, June 30, 1916, pp. 322-324.)
- 421a. **Chordeiles acutipennis inferior** Oberholser. SAN LUCAS NIGHT-
HAWK. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, April 6, 1914, pp. 24, 109 ("Triunfo, Lower California, Mexico"). New subspecies. Range: Lower California, Mexico.
- Atthis morcomi** Ridgway becomes **Atthis heloisa morcomi** Ridgway, because regarded as only subspecifically separable from *Atthis heloisa*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part V, November 29, 1911, p. 595.)
- Amizilis** Gray becomes **Amazilia** Lesson (L'Echo du Monde Savant, ser. 2, VIII, No. 32, October 22, 1843, col. 757; type by subsequent designation [Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXX, December 4, 1918, p. 256], *Ornismia cinnamomea* Lesson), because *Amizilis* Gray proves to be a synonym of *Cyananthus* Swainson, and the earliest available name for the genus hitherto called *Amizilis* is *Amazilia* Lesson. The North American forms will now stand as follows:
438. **Amazilia tzacatl tzacatl** (De La Llave).
439. **Amazilia yucatanensis chalconota** Oberholser.
- 439.1. **Amazilia salvini** (Brewster).
- Amizilis cerviniventris chalconota** (Oberholser) becomes **Amazilia yucatanensis chalconota** Oberholser, because regarded as only subspecifically separable from **Amazilia yucatanensis**. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part V, November 29, 1911, p. 415.)
- Uranomitra salvini** (Brewster) becomes **Amazilia salvini** (Brewster), by the merge of the generic group *Uranomitra* with *Amazilia* (= *Amizilis*). (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part V, November 29, 1911, p. 429.)

- 485d. **Perisoreus canadensis sanfordi** Oberholser. NEWFOUNDLAND JAY. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, March 20, 1914, p. 49 ("Fox Island River, Newfoundland"). New subspecies. Range: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.
- 488c. **Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus** Howell. SOUTHERN CROW. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVI, October 23, 1913, p. 199 ("Bon Secour, Alabama"). New subspecies. Range: southeastern United States (except Florida), north to the District of Columbia and southern Illinois, and west to eastern Texas.
489. **Corvus caurinus** Baird becomes **Corvus brachyrhynchos caurinus** Baird, because regarded as only subspecifically separable from *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part III, December 31, 1904; Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., X, No. 1, February 13, 1912, p. 50.)
- 498h. **Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis** Grinnell. NEVADA RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, May 11, 1914, p. 107 ("Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada"). New subspecies. Range: Nevada and northeastern California.
- 498i. **Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus** Mailliard. KERN RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. The Condor, XVII, No. 1, January 30, 1915, p. 13 ("Isabella, Kern County, California"). New subspecies. Range: Kern County, California.
- 515e. **Pinicola enucleator eschatosus** Oberholser. NEWFOUNDLAND PINE GROSBILL. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, March 20, 1914, p. 51 ("Harry's River, Newfoundland"). New subspecies. Range: Newfoundland; south in winter to Massachusetts.
- 521b. **Loxia curvirostra percna** Bent. NEWFOUNDLAND CROSSBILL. Smithsonian. Misc. Coll., LX, No. 15, December 12, 1912, p. 1 ("Flat-bay River, Newfoundland"). New subspecies. Range: Newfoundland; south in winter to Massachusetts.
- 524b. **Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni** Grinnell. SIERRA NEVADA ROSE FINCH. The Condor, XV, No. 2, March 25, 1913, p. 77 ("Whitney Meadows, 9800 feet altitude, Sierra Nevada, Tulare County, California"). New subspecies. Range: Sierra Nevada, California.
- 587b. **Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster** Howell. ALABAMA TOWHEE. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVI, October 23, 1913, p. 202 ("Spring Hill near Mobile, Alabama"). New subspecies. Range: Alabama.
- 588f. **Pipilo maculatus falcifer** McGregor. SAN FRANCISCO TOWHEE. The Condor, II, No. 2, March 16, 1900, p. 43 ("Palo Alto, California"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Swarth, The Condor, XV, No. 5, October 15, 1913, p. 171.) Range: coast region of central and northern California.
- 588g. **Pipilo maculatus curtatus** Grinnell. NEVADA TOWHEE. Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. 8, August 24, 1911, p. 309 ("Big Creek Ranch, altitude 4350 feet, base of Pine Forest Mountains, Humboldt County, Nevada"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Swarth, The

- Condor, XV, No. 5, October 15, 1913, p. 173.) Range: eastern Oregon to Nevada and northeastern California.
- 588h. **Pipilo maculatus falcinellus** Swarth. SACRAMENTO TOWHEE. The Condor, XV, No. 5, October 15, 1913, p. 172 ("Marysville Buttes, altitude 500 feet, 4 miles northwest of Sutter, Sutter County, California"). New subspecies. Range: middle California, from Tulare County north to the northern boundary of the State.
- Zamelodia** Coues becomes **Hedymeles** Cabanis (Museum Heineanum, I, 1851, after October 23, p. 152; type, by subsequent designation [Gray, Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., 1855, p. 71], *Loxia ludoviciana* Linnaeus), because *Hedymeles* is now not considered re-occupied by *Hedymela* Sundevall. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 1, January 5, 1919, p. 115.) The two species of this genus are:
595. **Hedymeles ludovicianus** (Linnaeus).
596. **Hedymeles melanocephalus** (Swainson).
- 612.1a. **Petrochelidon fulva pallida** Nelson. COAHUILA CLIFF SWALLOW. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, October 10, 1902, p. 211 ("Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico"). Recorded from central Texas. (Cf. Bishop, 'The Auk,' XXVII, No. 4, by October 10, 1910, p. 459.)
- 655a. **Dendroica coronata hooveri** McGregor. HOOVER'S WARBLER. Bull. Cooper Ornith. Club, I, No. 2, March 15, 1899, p. 32 ("Palo Alto, California"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., X, No. 1, February 13, 1912, p. 68; Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXV, No. 4, October 16, 1918, p. 465.) Range: western North America from Mackenzie and Alaska south to central British Columbia and Alberta, and in winter to Lower California and Vera Cruz, Mexico.
- 681f. **Geothlypis trichas scirpicola** Grinnell. TULE YELLOW-THROAT. The Condor, III, No. 3, May 15, 1901, p. 65 ("El Monte, Los Angeles County, California"). Revived as a subspecies. (Cf. Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., X, No. 1, February 13, 1912, p. 68. Range: southern California.
- 751b. **Salpinctes obsoletus proximus** Swarth. SAN MARTIN ROCK WREN. *Salpinctes guadeloupensis proximus* Swarth, The Condor, XVI, No. 5, September 15, 1914, p. 215 ("San Martin Island, Lower California"). Recognized as a subspecies of *Salpinctes obsoletus*. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 3, June 28, 1919, pp. 407, 408.) Range: San Martin Island, Lower California.

REJECTIONS AND ELIMINATIONS.

- Melanosterna** Blyth, as a genus to include *Sterna anaethetus recognita*. (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, II, part 4, November 1, 1912, p. 395.) Regarded as not generically distinct from *Sterna* Linnaeus. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VIII, June 26, 1919, pp. 485-486.)

- Sula piscator** (Linnaeus) versus **Sula sula** (Linnaeus). (Cf. Mathews, *Birds Australia*, II, part 3, June 23, 1915, pp. 207-209.) Change rejected, because the name *Pelecanus piscator* Linnaeus, though a mixture of two species, the common Brown Booby and the Red-footed Booby, is, notwithstanding this, available by subsequent restrictions for the latter bird. (Cf. Selater, *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club*, XXXV, No. CCI II, January 27, 1915, pp. 48-49; Wetmore, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, LXIII, No. 4, August, 1919, pp. 168-170.)
- Polysticta** Eyton versus **Heniconetta** Gray. (Cf. British Ornithologists' Union Committee, *List Brit. Birds*, ed. 2, 1915, p. 385.) Change rejected, because *Polysticta* Eyton (*Catal. Brit. Birds*, April, 1836, p. 58) is not preoccupied by *Polysticte* Smith (*Report Explor. Central Africa*, June or later, 1836, p. 53). (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 2, April 8, 1919, p. 277; *ibid.*, No. 3, June 28, 1919, p. 418.)
- 191.1 **Ixobrychus neozenus** (Cory). Eliminated, because considered only a color phase of *Ixobrychus exilis* (Gmelin). (Cf. Bangs, 'The Auk,' XXXII, No. 4, October 7, 1915, p. 483.)
- Neopisobia** Mathews (*Birds Australia*, III, part 3, August 18, 1913, p. 245, in text; type, by original designation and monotypy, "The bird described by Horsfield as *Totanus damacensis*"), proposed as a subgenus of *Pisobia*. Rejected, because *Totanus damacensis* Horsfield proves to be the same as *Pisobia ruficollis* (cf. Hartert, *Novit. Zool.*, XXIII, No. 1, April 14, 1916, pp. 92-93), which is a typical *Pisobia*, and *Neopisobia* thus is a strict synonym of *Pisobia*.
- Strix occidentalis huachucae** Swarth, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, VII, No. 1, May 26, 1910, p. 3 ("Huachuca Mountains, Arizona"). Rejected because considered identical with *Strix occidentalis lucida* Nelson, from the same region. (Cf. Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XLIX, July 26, 1915, p. 253.)
- Strix occidentalis caurina** (Merriam). Eliminated, because considered identical with *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*. (Cf. Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XLIX, July 26, 1915, pp. 253-255.)
- Cryptoglaux acadica scotaea** (Osgood). Eliminated, because regarded as identical with *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica* (Gmelin). (Cf. Ridgway, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, pp. 629, 633.)
- Otus flammeolus idahoensis** (Merriam). Eliminated, because regarded as not separable from *Otus flammeolus*. (Cf. Ridgway, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, pp. 730-732.)
- Coccyzus minor minor** (Gmelin). Eliminated, because all the North American records prove to belong under *Coccyzus minor maynardi* Ridgway. (Cf. Ridgway, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 50, part VII, May 5, 1916, pp. 21-28.)
- Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nitidus** Brewster. Eliminated, because regarded as a color phase of *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii* (Audubon).

(Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part VI, April 8, 1914, pp. 548-552.)

Uranomitra Reichenbach. Eliminated, because considered not separable from *Amazilia* Lesson. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, part V, November 29, 1911, p. 406.) The only North American species will therefore now stand as:

439.1. **Amazilia salvini** (Brewster).

520.2. **Passer domesticus** (Linnaeus) versus **Passer hostilis** Kleinschmidt, Falco, XI, No. 2, December, 1915, p. 19 (Tring, England). Change rejected, because the English bird, from which the American is descended, is not sufficiently different from typical *Passer domesticus* of continental Europe to be separated even subspecifically. (Cf. Witherby, Pract. Handb. Brit. Birds, I, part 2, April 30, 1919, p. 101.)

GENERAL NOTES.

Notes on the Diving of Loons and Ducks.—The notes recently published in the January number of 'The Auk,' on this subject, remind me of the tale of the "Two Knights and the Shield."

Loons as well as Ducks, Auks and other allied species use their wings in swimming under water, as a general rule, but there are times when they do not. When a bird dives and uses its wings, it leaves behind a wake of bubbles of air, which clearly indicate the direction in which it is going. Through some instinct, I believe, the birds realize this, so that when they desire to sneak away without attracting attention, the feet only are used. Wounded birds often do this, as well as nesting birds. They appear to glide along with very little disturbance of the water. I have had abundant opportunities of observing this trait, in many kinds of birds, both in fresh and salt water. When not using the wings Ducks cannot make very long dives. This is the reason why so many Ducks, of the Scoter family especially, have been chased and drowned during the molting season. When scared by the firing of guns they would dive as deeply as possible to try and escape. Having few or no feathers on the wings, they could not return to the surface fast enough, got exhausted and drowned. This used to be an old time dodge of collecting a large lot of birds, either for meat or feathers, and was practiced by men of the cod fishing fleet. Scoters when molting congregate together in large numbers, at certain localities, where food is abundant, shell fish of some kind, but preferably near blue mussel or oyster beds. After feeding they move out to sea some two or three miles off shore. If perchance during a fog some steamer happens to run through or near a flock, they become frightened, dive, and hundreds are drowned. In August, 1918, such an occurrence happened near Bic, St. Lawrence River. and over five hundred drowned birds were picked up next day, by boats, crossing over to the north shore.—NAP. A. COMEAU, *Godboul, Quebec.*