Both specimens which Bonaparte used for his 'Conspectus' descriptions are extant in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, where I examined them in June and again in August, 1939. There is no question of their authenticity, and particulars as to their use have long ago been made public by Schlegel (Mus. Pays-Bas, 1 (livr. 9): 64, 1867). Essentially the same information is written on the stands on which the birds are mounted. The individual used as the basis for plate 439 (Bonaparte's reference) and of his description of *"sieberi"* is a good example of the large south-central race (wing, 181 mm.; tail, 172). The other, the basis of the description of *"ultramarinus,"* is, as before stated, *wollweberi*. Because of the wording of Temminck and Laugier's text to plate 439, combined with Bonaparte's sole reference, the larger bird might conceivably be the actual 1825 type. However, Schlegel, a contemporary and co-worker of Bonaparte, makes no claims other than those set forth above.

The type of *Corvus ultramarinus* was sent to Bonaparte by a Dr. Samuel M'Clellan from an unspecified locality in Mexico, together with some specimens of *Cassiculus melanicterus* and a *"Fringilla grammaca."* Who Dr. M'Clellan was I have been unable to ascertain. His name does not appear in the indices of the few zoological publications of the period and Mr. de Schauensee informs me that there is no record of any association with the Academy. The most likely assumption is that he was one of the several medical men connected with American mining activity in southern Mexico and who were mentioned by Bullock ('Six Months Residence and Travels in Mexico'). One of the co-types of *melanicterus*, described at the same time as *ultramarinus*, has been examined at the Paris Museum and shows no indication of having been in captivity. It seems not unlikely that both species were from the same general locality, and I suggest Temascaltepec as one which will accommodate the few known facts plus the circumstantial evidence.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *University of California, Los Angeles.*

A new crow from Arizona.—For many years the crow has been known to occur in the Mogollon Plateau region of Arizona, and it has been assumed that these crows would necessarily be of the race *hesperis*, which was supposed to range through the western states to the exclusion of all other races.

In January, 1940, my friend, Lyndon L. Hargrave, secured a small series of crows at a camp in Burnt Corral Wash, on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona. He at once found that these birds did not correspond to the description of *hesperis*. He called this fact to my attention, but had no opportunity to work out the problem personally.

In studying this problem, I briefly examined the specimens in the United States National Museum in August, 1941, although time did not permit the measuring of a series. A few months later I was privileged to make a more detailed study of those in the American Museum of Natural History. To the authorities of these two institutions, as well as to Hargrave, I am greatly indebted.

Crows from the western United States generally, at least from Okanagan, British Columbia, south to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and to San Diego County, California, are small, as pointed out by Ridgway, and to them belongs the name *hesperis* (type locality Fort Klamath, Oregon). The present writer failed to examine the type specimen, but it is clear that the race to be described below does not range as far north as Oregon.

The distribution of crows in the western interior is by no means continuous. South of the northern halves of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado they are local in

occurrence, at least as breeding birds. The southern limits of *hesperis* as a breeder seem to be near Santa Fé, New Mexico, and some of the highest plateaus of extreme northern Arizona. Farther south there is a belt of desert uninhabited by crows in the Coconino Plains—Little Colorado—Rio Puerco region. Still farther south, from central-western New Mexico west-northwest to near Williams, Arizona, is the faunally important Mogollon Plateau. About its lakes and grassy "parks" we find rather commonly:

Corvus brachyrhynchos hargravei subsp. nov.

Mogollon Crow

Type.—Male adult, no. 562, collection of Allan R. Phillips; Burnt Corral Wash, 2 miles above Burnt Corral Ranch, Fort Apache Indian Reservation, southwestern Apache County, Arizona, January 8, 1940; L. L. Hargrave (orig. no. H145); shot by W. G. Duncan.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *C. b. brachyrhynchos* of northeastern North America in long wing and tail, and thus larger than any geographically adjacent race; differs from *C. b. brachyrhynchos* in small, slender bill and tarsus, etc., as does *hesperis*.

Measurements.—Three males, wing, 328 to 334 mm. (or more); tail, 186 to 198; tarsus, 56 to 56.5; exposed culmen, 49 to 51. Three females (one of them not sexed but presumed to be a female from its small size), wing, 310 to 312 (or more); tail, circa 175 to 185; tarsus, 51.5 to 57 (or more); exposed culmen, 44.5 to 52.5 mm. One of each sex was measured by Hargrave and not seen by me, and due allowance has been made for slight differences in the method of taking measurements. Wing *chord* is the measurement used.

There is some apparently geographic variation in *hesperis*. Eight males and six females from Okanagan, B. C., average, respectively, 307.4 (293 to 319) and 298.5 mm. (290 to 305). Two males and seven females from Nicasio, Calif., give 284 (277 to 291) and 284.3 (271 to 299). Some of the latter I suspect may be incorrectly determined as to sex. With better material it may well prove necessary to separate a race in coastal California, but the limited material examined by me does not justify such a course at the present time. Eliminating the Nicasio "males," twelve males and twenty-two females of *hesperis* give a total range of 293 to 319 and 271 to 306 mm., respectively, in wing length. Tail measurements show similar trends but more overlap, and are more difficult to take.

Range.—The Mogollon Plateau region of Arizona and doubtless adjacent New Mexico. Probably winters mostly in valleys below the plateau "rim."

Remarks.—The new race is dedicated to Lyndon L. Hargrave in recognition of his efforts to stimulate ornithology in the southwest. The discovery that the size of the crow increases southward in the west is of interest. This is of course the reverse of a so-called "law" of geographic variation, but it is of frequent occurrence in birds which maintain the same zonal status in the southwest as in the northwest. This they do by inhabiting progressively higher altitudes, generally speaking, toward the south. Other species exemplifying this trend include the Hermit Thrush, Solitary and Warbling Vireos, Red Crossbill, Spotted Towhee, and the juncos.

The migrations of crows in the inland southwest appear slight, and almost no specimens are available as yet to determine their extent. Although very few of the specimens of *hargravei* examined were taken in summer, I have no doubt that

they represent the resident population of the region. It may be remarked, parenthetically, that *hargravei* is a rare bird in collections. There are a few in the U. S. National Museum, but I found none whatever in the American Museum of Natural History.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Notes on Malaysian cuckoos.[1]—While studying the material in the collection of the U. S. National Museum from the Greater Sunda area and particularly the west Sumatra islands, several points in the distribution and nomenclature of some of the Malaysian cuckoos have come up to which I would like to call attention.

Cuculus fugax fugax Horsfield

In his 'Handlist of Malaysian Birds' (1935, p. 123), Chasen has a footnote under *Hierococcyx fugax nisicolor* Blyth to the effect that a form of this cuckoo occurs on Banka Island, southeast of Sumatra. It is perhaps worth while recording that there are two specimens in the U. S. National Museum (Nos. 180,513; 180,514) collected by Abbott in May and June, 1904, on Banka, which are referable to *Cuculus f. fugax* Horsfield, the resident bird of the area.

Rhopodytes sumatranus rodolphi, new subspecies

Type.—Ad. ♂. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. No. 56,255, collected Oct.–Nov., 1896, by J. Z. Kannegieter, Pini, Batu Islands, west Sumatra.

Description.—From *sumatranus* this race differs by larger size and a longer, stouter bill. Fourteen males of *sumatranus* in the collection of the U. S. National Museum measure: wing, 135.5–153 mm. (143.4); tail, 207–237 (221.4); culmen, 30–36 (33). The measurements of the type of *rodolphi* are: wing, 154; tail, 238; culmen, 38.25. Measuring the depth of both mandibles, I secured the following figures for the series of *sumatranus:* 13.25–14.5 (13.83); the depth in the type of *rodolphi* is 16. Comparing the measurements of length and depth by use of standard deviation tables, the result is greater than 3 in both cases (3.3, 5.1) showing that on the character of the bill alone, the larger size of the type is significant.

Discussion.—This is a wide-ranging species on the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, being found from the mangroves up to four thousand feet, but the present record is the only one for the west Sumatra islands.

This race is named for my friend, Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee, who is so interested in East Indian birds.

Riley (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51: 96, 1938) named a race, *minor,* from Borneo, on the basis of "averaging a lighter gray on the head, throat, and chest; the size smaller in comparison with *sumatranus.*" The measurements of eight specimens, including the type of *minor,* fall within the range of measurements of *sumatranus* just cited. Birds from Peninsular Siam tend to agree with Bornean specimens in being very slightly paler gray on the head and throat. They are also in agreement in falling within the smaller range of measurements expressed in the series. However, considered by themselves, Bornean birds will not uphold the name *minor.* Even by lumping them with upper Malay Peninsula specimens, a difficult feat from the zoogeographical point of view, there is too much overlap in size and color to allow this separation.

Rhinortha chlorophaea facta, new subspecies

Type.—Ad. ♂. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 179,678, collected Feb. 20, 1903, by W. L. Abbott, Tana Massa, Batu Islands, West Sumatra.

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