

men in the Berlin Museum (no. 9805) collected by Sieber in 'Brazil,' very probably near Pará (not Peru, this being a typographical error in the original description). This specimen answers the description of *reichenowi* very well and differs from all other skins in the collection by the characters mentioned; nevertheless I feel convinced that this is nothing but an individual variant of *P. menstruus*."

Examination of material in the Emil Kaempfer Collection at The American Museum of Natural History shows that we are dealing with a perfectly well marked race, separable at a glance by its blue abdomen to be known as *Pionus menstruus reichenowi* (Heine). The characters of this subspecies, essentially as set forth by Heine, are: Similar to *Pionus m. menstruus* but head, neck, and throat darker blue; feathers of the throat lacking the pink-red bases present in *menstruus*. Feathers of the back and rump darker green edged with blue, especially on the rump. Feathers of the breast and belly olive, instead of green and broadly tipped with indigo blue. Sides, flanks, and legs green as in *menstruus* but suffused with light blue. Under tail coverts red as in *menstruus* but with blue centers instead of green. Bill blackish with a yellowish patch at base of upper mandible as compared to the red patch in *menstruus*. Upper wing coverts golden green instead of grass green; under wing coverts similar to *menstruus* but with indigo blue edgings.

The following specimens in our collection represent *reichenowi*: Bahia, Cajazeiras, 1,000', Rio Grungogy, 3 ♂; Espirito Santo, Lagõa Juparaná, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Brazil, Maximilian Collection, 1, no sex.

In 1960 O. Pinto (São Paulo, Brazil, Papeis Avulsos Do Departamento De Zoologia, 14: 12-13, 1960) described a race *Pionus menstruus cyanescens* which, unfortunately, proves to be a synonym of *reichenowi*, a name Pinto did not mention. The localities given by Pinto do, however, help us define the range of *P. m. reichenowi*. He records it north to Rio Largo, Maceio, Alagoas, and south to Pau Gigante, Espirito Santo. Thus the range of this subspecies may be given as "coastal forests of eastern Brazil from (at least) Alagoas to Espirito Santo."

As noted above, Stresemann believes that the earlier specimens came from Pará. Possibly the range of *reichenowi* extends that far north, but more probably the birds were merely exported from there.—CHARLES E. O'BRIEN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024*.

***Parus rufescens levyi* a nomen novum for *P. r. caliginosus* Burleigh.**—An area comprised of parts of British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana is the range of a distinctive population of Chestnut-backed Chickadees I described under the name *Parus rufescens caliginosus* (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 72: 15-16, 1959). Kenneth C. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum recently pointed out to me that *P. a. caliginosus* Burleigh is a junior primary homonym of *Parus wollweberi caliginosus* van Rossem (Fieldiana-Zoology, 31: 89, 1947) and is therefore preoccupied. Snow (Check-list of birds of the world, 7: 88, 1967) placed *P. r. caliginosus* in the synonymy of *P. r. rufescens* without having seen specimens. Parkes, who has compared fresh fall series from the populations in question, agrees with me that *caliginosus* is a valid subspecies. Under these circumstances I am renaming the interior population of the Chestnut-backed Chickadee *Parus rufescens levyi*. The patronymic acknowledges the significant contributions to our knowledge of the avifauna of Idaho made by Seymour H. Levy during the years he resided in the state.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, 97 McKay Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89502.