

tinct from *Aimophila*), it may as well be referred, at least provisionally, to *Aimophila*. Whether *Zonotrichia mystacalis* Hartlaub, *Z. quinquestrata* Sclater & Salvin, *Hæmophila humeralis* Cabanis, *Aimophila acuminata* Lichtenstein, *Hæmophila lawrencii* Salvin & Godman, and *Chondestes ruficauda* Bonaparte, are to be retained in *Aimophila*¹ or not has nothing to do with the case as affecting the nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List.

It therefore seems evident that the nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List requires modification in the following respects:—

(1) The interpolation of the genus *Aimophila* Swainson (Classification of Birds, II, 1837, 287, type, by elimination, *Pipilo rufescens* Swainson).

(2) Change in generic names of nos. 579 to 580b, inclusive, which should read as follows:—

579. *Aimophila carpalis* (COUES).

580. *Aimophila ruficeps* (CASSIN).

580a. *Aimophila ruficeps scottii* (SENNETT).

580b. *Aimophila ruficeps eremœca* (BROWN).

(3) Interpolation of an additional subspecies of *A. ruficeps*, as

580c. *Aimophila ruficeps sororia* RIDGW. (Auk, XV, July, 1898, p. 226), from the mountain districts of southern Lower California.—
ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Further Notes on *Dendroica kirtlandi*.—My paper on Kirtland's Warbler published in the last number of 'The Auk' (Vol. XV, pp. 289–293), requires an addition and a correction as follows: Mr. B. T. Gault calls my attention to the record of a capture of a specimen of this species by Mr. J. E. Dickinson, in Winnebago Co., Illinois, May 25, 1894, published in Bulletin No. 4 of the Nelson Ornithological Chapter (Oberlin, O., Jan. 15, 1895); and Mr. A. H. Jennings writes that his inclusion of the species in his nominal list of the birds of New Providence (Johns Hopkins University Circular, VII, 63) was based not on one but on eight specimens.

With Mr. Cory's Florida specimens recorded in the same number of 'The Auk' in which my paper appeared, these additions raise the total number of known specimens of this Warbler to seventy-five, of which fifty-five have been taken in the Bahamas and twenty in the United States.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Proper Name for Macgillivray's Warbler.—Macgillivray's Warbler was one of those western species discovered by John K. Townsend 1834—

¹ I have already made *Aimophila superciliosa* Swainson, the type of a new genus, *Plagiospiza* (Auk, XV, July, 1898, p. 242).

37 on the Columbia River and sent by him to Audubon for publication in the 'Birds of America.'

When Audubon received the first specimens of this bird he considered it identical with the Mourning Warbler of the East, notwithstanding that Townsend regarded it as distinct, and not having published a plate of the latter species he drew one from these western specimens and issued it with the title *Sylvia philadelphia*.

Upon Townsend's return he demonstrated to Audubon that the two birds were distinct and a drawing of the eastern species was thereupon published, also (this time correctly) entitled *Sylvia philadelphia*.

The fifth volume of Audubon's 'Ornithological Biography,' which appeared soon after, contained the accounts of the two species, the western one being described as new under the name of *Sylvia macgillivrayi*.

Townsend meantime prepared his 'Journal' for publication and in the appendix included a list of the birds found by him in the West, and descriptions of such as had not already been described by Audubon.

Among the latter was this Warbler which he called *Sylvia Tolmiei*, after W. F. Tolmie an officer of the Hudson Bay Company whose acquaintance he had made at Fort Vancouver.

Townsend supposed that Audubon would use this name, as he had indicated it on the specimens that he had sent him, and he was much annoyed to find that he had substituted *Sylvia macgillivrayi* for it, claiming at the same time that his own name *tolmiei* had priority¹.

This claim has not been recognized in late years, but investigation shows that Townsend's 'Journal' was issued and received at the Philadelphia Academy by April 16, 1839, while Audubon's fifth volume was not received at the London Athenæum until June 22 of the same year, and did not of course reach America until later still.

These facts show that Townsend's name has clear priority, and in the interests of accuracy and justice it is a satisfaction to make the correction.

Macgillivray's Warbler should therefore stand in our list as *Geothlypis tolmiei*; whether or not the common name shall also be changed to Tolmie's Warbler we shall leave to the judgment of the A. O. U. Committee.
— WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia*.

Sprague's Pipit near New Orleans, La.— On Nov. 24, 1898, I found in the drier parts of a favorite Snipe field, across the Mississippi from New Orleans, five Sprague's Pipits (*Anthus spragueii*): I had found them, as had also Messrs. Pring, Kopman, and W. B. Allison, in the vicinity of the city before, but these were the first I had seen for some years, and were earlier than any noted in former years. I flushed the birds repeatedly, shot one, a female, and had excellent opportunities for watching their

¹ Jour. A. N. S. Phila. VIII, 1839, p. 159.