

SECOND ANNUAL LIST OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE A. O. U. CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

THIS is the Second Annual List of proposed A. O. U. Check-List additions and changes in the names of North American birds. Like the First,¹ the present list comprises only ornithological cases, — *i. e.*, such as require specimens or the identification of descriptions for their determination, and consists of additions, subtractions, rejections, and changes of names due to various causes.

As far as possible the subject is here brought up to December 31, 1916, and nothing proposed after that date is included. A few mistakes in the First Annual List are now corrected, and some other points, notably newly recognized genera, more fully treated than space in the previous list would allow. There are, for various reasons, a number of omissions in the present list, but it is as nearly complete as possible. In the Third Annual List, which will be published in the Auk for April, 1918, it is purposed to bring the subject up to the close of the calendar year 1917; and thereafter, by annual lists, each comprising the ornithological activity of a calendar year, to keep the Check-List in this respect up to date.—
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I. ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN NAMES.

Hydroprogne tschegrava imperator (Coues) (*cf.* Stone, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, p. 429) should be **Hydroprogne caspia imperator** (Coues), since (*Hydroprogne caspia* is the accepted specific name of this bird.
Thalasseus Boie, Isis, X, 1822, p. 563 (type, *Sterna sandvicensis* Latham). Recognized as a genus (*cf.* Mathews, Birds Australia, II, pt. 3, 1912, p. 338; and Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLIX, 1915, pp. 516–517). Includes the following North American species now in the genus *Sterna*:

¹ For the First Annual List of Proposed Changes, see Auk, XXXIII, 1916, pp. 425–431. It will be understood that these lists cover *proposed* changes. The A. O. U. Committee has not as yet acted upon any of them, but they are presented in order to have them for handy reference and use, as well as to invite investigation and discussion.

Thalasseus maximus (Boddært).

Thalasseus elegans (Gambel).

Thalasseus sandvicensis acufiavidus (Cabot).

Sternula Boie. Recognized as a genus (*cf.* Mathews, Birds Australia, II, pt. 4, 1912, p. 373); and will contain the following North American forms now included in the genus *Sterna*:

Sternula antillarum antillarum Lesson.

Sternula antillarum browni (Mearns).

Sternula antillarum browni (Mearns). New subspecies. *Sterna antillarum browni* Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIX, 1916, p. 71 (near Monument No. 258, Mexican Boundary Line, on the edge of the Pacific Ocean, San Diego County, Calif.). Range: Pacific Coast region from California to Peru.

Sterna fuscata (Linnæus) becomes **Onychoprion fuscatus** (Linnæus), by recognition of the genus *Onychoprion* Wagler. (*Cf.* Mathews, Birds Australia, II, pt. 4, 1912, p. 388.)

Melanosterna Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, XV, 1846, p. 373 (type, *Sterna anætheta* Scopoli). By recognition of this as a genus (*cf.* Mathews, Birds Australia, II, pt. 4, 1912, p. 395), *Sterna anætheta* becomes *Melanosterna anætheta recognita*. (*Cf.* also Stone, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, pp. 429-430.)

Phœbastria Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vogel, 1852, p. V (type, *Diomedea albatrus* Pallas). Recognized as a genus (*cf.* Mathews, Birds Australia, pt. 3, 1912, pp. 242-244). Includes the following North American species now contained in *Diomedea*:

Phœbastria nigripes (Audubon).

Phœbastria albatrus (Pallas).

Phœbastria immutabilis (Rothschild).

Puffinus borealis Cory becomes **Puffinus kuhlii borealis** Cory, since it is now regarded as a subspecies of *Puffinus kuhlii* (Boie). (*Cf.* Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XXXV, 1915, p. 121.)

Puffinus griseus (Gmelin) becomes **Puffinus griseus chilensis** Bonaparte (*Puffinus chilensis* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, II, 1856, p. 202; Chile) in so far as records from the Pacific Coast of North America are concerned. (*Cf.* Mathews, Birds Australia, II, pt. I, 1912, p. 96.)

Puffinus griseus stricklandi Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Water Birds North Amer., II, 1884, p. 390 (North Atlantic Ocean). Revived as a subspecies, for *Puffinus griseus* from the Atlantic Ocean. (*Cf.* Mathews, Birds Australia, II, pt. I, 1912, p. 96.)

Phaethon americanus Grant becomes **Phaethon catesbyi** Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. St. Petersb., IV, No. 7, 1838, p. 98, in text (Bermuda Islands), since the latter proves to refer to the same bird, and is of much earlier date. (*Cf.* Mathews, Auk, XXXII, 1915, pp. 195-197.)

Pœcilonetta bahamensis (Linnæus). *Anas bahamensis* Linnæus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, p. 124 (Bahama Islands). Taken at Cape Canaveral, Florida. (*Cf.* Brooks, Auk, XXX, 1913, p. 110.)

- Dafila acuta americana** (Bonaparte) becomes **Dafila acuta tzitzihoa** (Vieillot) (*Anas tzitzihoa* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., V, 1816, p. 163; Mexico), as the description of the latter evidently applies to the same bird. (Cf. Thayer and Bangs, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, p. 45.)
- Melanitta** Boie. Recognized as a genus (cf. Miller, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, pp. 278-281) to include the following North American species now in the genus *Oidemia*:
- Melanitta fusca** (Linnæus).
Melanitta deglandi (Bonaparte).
Melanitta perspicillata (Linnæus).
- Ardea herodias hyperoncha** Stone, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, p. 426 (error), should be **Ardea herodias hyperonca** Oberholser.
- Tringa canutus** (Linnæus) becomes **Canutus canutus rufus** (Wilson) (*Tringa rufa* Wilson, Amer. Ornith., VII, 1813, p. 43; shores of the Middle States), since the American bird proves to be subspecifically separable from that of the Old World. (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, III, pt. 3, 1913, pp. 272-273.)
- Limnocinclus** Gould, Handb. Birds Australia, II, 1865, p. 254 (type, *Totanus acuminatus* Horsfield). Recognized as a genus to include *Pisobia acuminata* Horsfield (= *Pisobia aurita* of the A. O. U. Check-List). (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, III, pt. 3, 1913, pp. 259-262.)
- Pisobia aurita** (Latham) becomes **Limnocinclus acuminatus** (Horsfield) (*Totanus acuminatus* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIII, May, 1821, p. 192; Java); since *Tringa* [= *Pisobia*] *aurita* Latham is the same as *Acititis hypoleuca* (Linnæus). (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, III, pt. 3, 1913, pp. 258-259.)
- Pelidna alpina sakhalina** (Vieillot) becomes **Pelidna alpina pacifica** Coues (*Pelidna pacifica* Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, p. 189), since the North American bird proves to be separable from that of eastern Asia. (Cf. Thayer and Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, V, 1914, p. 17.)
- Arenaria interpres oahuensis** (Bloxham). *Tringa oahuensis* Bloxham, Voyage Blonde, Sandwich Is., 1826, p. 251 (Sandwich Islands). Recognized as a subspecies for the birds from the Pacific Coast of North America now referred to *Arenaria interpres interpres*. (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, III, pt. I, 1913, pp. 5-10.)
- Lagopus lagopus lagopus** (Linnæus) becomes **Lagopus lagopus albus** Gmelin (*Tetrao albus*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, pt. II, 1789, p. 750; Hudson Bay), since the Northwestern North American bird is subspecifically separable from the European, which is *Lagopus lagopus lagopus* (Linnæus). (Cf. Clark, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXVIII, 1910, pp. 52-53.) Range: Hudson Bay to Alaska.
- Lagopus rupestris kelloggæ** Grinnell. New subspecies. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, No. 12, March 5, 1910, p. 383 (Zaikof Bay, Montague Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska).
- Chloroenas** Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. XXV (type, *Columba*

- fasciata* Say). Recognized as a genus (cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VII, 1916, pp. 283-307). Includes the following North American species now in the genus *Columba*:
- Chloroenas fasciata fasciata** (Say).
Chloroenas fasciata vioscæ (Brewster).
Chloroenas flavirostris flavirostris (Wagler).
- Patagienas** Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. XXV (type, *Columba leucocephala* Linnæus). Recognized as a genus (cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VII, 1916, pp. 308-315). Includes the following North American species now in the genus *Columba*.
- Patagienas leucocephala** (Linnæus).
Patagienas squamosa (Bonnaterre).
- Melopelia asiatica mearnsi** Ridgway. New subspecies. Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVIII, May 27, 1915, p. 107 (5 miles north of Nogales, Ariz.).
- Chamæpelina passerina bermudiana** (Bangs & Bradlee) becomes **Chamæpelina passerina bahamensis** Maynard (*Chamæpelina bahamensis* Maynard, Amer. Exchange and Mart, III, 1887, p. 33), since the bird from the Bermuda Islands proves to be inseparable from that of the Bahama Islands. (Cf. Todd, Annals Carnegie Mus., VIII, 1913, pp. 568-571.)
- Oreopeleia** Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. XXV (type, *Columba martinica* Linnæus). Recognized as a genus (cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VII, 1916, pp. 467-495). Includes the following North American species now in the genus *Geotrygon*:
- Oreopeleia chrysia** (Salvadori).
Oreopeleia montana (Linnæus).
- Hierofalco** Cuvier. Recognized as a genus (cf. B. O. U. Committee, List Brit. Birds, 1915, pp. 147-148). Includes the following North American species now in the genus *Falco*:
- Hierofalco rusticolus candicans** (Gmelin).
Hierofalco rusticolus obsoletus (Gmelin).
Hierofalco mexicanus (Schlegel).
- Falco fuscocærulescens** Vieillot becomes **Falco fuscocærulescens septentrionalis** subsp. nov., Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIX, June 6, 1916, p. 98 (Fort Huachuca, Ariz.).
- Cerchneis** Boie. Recognized as a genus (cf. Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, 1915, pp. 372-382). Includes the following North American species now in the genus *Falco*:
- Cerchneis tinnunculus** (Linnæus).
Cerchneis sparveria sparveria (Linnæus).
Cerchneis sparveria phalæna (Lesson).
Cerchneis sparveria peninsularis (Mearns).
Cerchneis sparveria paula Howe and King.
Cerchneis sparverioides (Vigors).
- Otus asio asio** (Linnæus) becomes **Otus asio nævius** Gmelin (*Strix*

- navia* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, pt. I, 1788, p. 289; New York); since *Otus asio* of the A. O. U. Check-List refers properly to the Florida race now called *Otus asio floridanus*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, pp. 690-692.)
- Otus asio floridanus** (Ridgway) becomes **Otus asio asio** (Linnæus); since birds from South Carolina, the type locality of the latter, are referable to the Florida race. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, pp. 687-690.)
- Bubo virginianus neochanes** Stone, Auk, XXXIII, Oct, 1916, p. 427 (error) should be **Bubo virginianus neochorus** Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, 1914, p. 46 (Fox Island River, Newfoundland).
- Surnia ulula ulula** (Linnæus) becomes **Surnia ulula pallasi** Buturlin, Ornith. Monatsb., XV, June, 1907, p. 100 (Siberia); since the Alaska record of the species is referable to the latter. (Cf. Hartert, Vög. Pal. Fauna, VIII, 1913, pp. 1012-1013.)
- Glaucidium phalœnoides** (Daudin) becomes **Glaucidium brasilianum ridgwayi** Sharpe (*Glaucidium ridgwayi* Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 55, in text; Guatemala); since the Mexican bird is a recognizable race, and a subspecies of the South American *Glaucidium brasilianum* (Gmelin). (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, pp. 798-803.)
- Micropallas whitneyi idoneus** Ridgway (cf. Stone, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, p. 427) should be **Micropallas whitneyi idonea** Ridgway, since the gender of the subspecific name should conform to that of the genus.
- Conuropsis carolinensis interior** Bangs becomes **Conuropsis carolinensis ludoviciana** (Gmelin), since birds from Louisiana, the type locality of *Psittacus ludovicianus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, pt. i, 1788, p. 347, are referable to the interior race. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VII, 1916, p. 150.)
- Trogon ambiguus** Gould becomes **Trogonurus ambiguus ambiguus** (Gould), by recognition of the genus *Trogonurus* Bonaparte (Ateneo Italiano, II, No. 8, May, 1854, p. 129; type, *Trogon collaris* Vieillot), and of an extralimital subspecies. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. V, 1911, pp. 761-773.)
- Megaceryle** Kaup becomes **Streptoceryle** Bonaparte, (Ateneo Italiano, II, 1854, p. 320; type, *Alcedo alcyon* Linnæus), because the latter is recognized as a genus and the former is consequently found to be extralimital. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, pp. 407-421). The genus *Streptoceryle* includes the following North American forms:
- Streptoceryle alcyon alcyon** (Linnæus).
Streptoceryle alcyon caurina (Grinnell).
Streptoceryle torquata torquata (Linnæus).
- Ceryle americana septentrionalis** Sharpe becomes **Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis** (Sharpe), by recognition of the genus

Chloroceryle Kaup., Verh. Naturhist. Vereins Hessen, II, 1848, p. 68 (type, *Alcedo superciliosa* Linnæus). (Cf. Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXI, 1912, pp. 264-311; and Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, pp. 407, 421-441.)

Dryobates villosus leucomelas (Boddart) becomes **Dryobates villosus septentrionalis** (Nuttall) (*Picus septentrionalis* Nuttall, Man. Ornith. U. S. and Canada, ed. 2, I, 1840, p. 684; Saskatchewan River, Saskatchewan, Canada); since *Picus* [= *Dryobates*] *leucomelas* Boddart proves to be the same as *Dryobates villosus villosus* (Linnæus). (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XL, 1911, p. 604.)

Dryobates borealis (Vieillot) becomes **Phrenopicus borealis** (Vieillot), by recognition of the genus *Phrenopicus* Bonaparte, Ateneo Italiano, II, 1854, p. 123 (type, *Picus borealis* Vieillot). (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, pp. 268-271.)

Balanosphyra Ridgway. New genus. Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 1911, p. 34 (type, *Picus formicivorus* Swainson). Includes the following North American woodpeckers now in the genus *Melanerpes*:

Balanosphyra formicivora formicivora (Swainson).

Balanosphyra formicivora aculeata (Mearns).

Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi (Ridgway).

Balanosphyra formicivora angustifrons (Baird).

Balanosphyra formicivora formicivora (Swainson). Recorded from south central Texas. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, p. 104.)

Antrostomus vociferus vociferus (Wilson) becomes **Setochalcis vocifera vocifera** (Wilson), by institution of the new genus *Setochalcis*. (Cf. Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, 1914, p. 12.)

Antrostomus vociferus macromystax (Wagler) becomes *Setochalcis vocifera arizonæ* (Brewster) (*Antrostomus vociferus arizonæ* Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VI, 1881, p. 69; Chiricahua Mts., Ariz.), by recognition of the Arizona race as distinct from that of central Mexico. (Cf. Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, 1914, p. 12.)

Chordeiles virginianus aserriensis Cherrie, Auk, XIII, 1896, p. 136 (valley of Aserri River, near San José, Costa Rica). Recognized as the form breeding in central southern Texas. (Cf. Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 86, 1914, p. 71.)

Cypseloides niger borealis (Kennerly) becomes **Nephæcetes niger borealis** (Kennerly), by recognition of the genus *Nephæcetes* Baird, Rep. Explor. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, p. 142 (type, *Hirundo nigra* Gmelin). (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. V, 1911, pp. 703-710.)

Uranomitra salvini (Brewster) becomes **Amizilis salvini** (Brewster), by the combining of *Uranomitra* with the genus *Amizilis*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. V, pp. 406, 429-430.)

- Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa** (Cabanis and Heine). *Laphyctes satrapa* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., II, 1859, p. 77 (Lichtenstein MS.) (Guiana). Taken at Scarborough, Maine. (Cf. Norton, Auk, XXXIII, 1916, p. 382.)
- Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus** (Linnæus) becomes **Agelaius phoeniceus predatorius** (Wilson) (*Sturnus predatorius* Wilson, Amer. Ornith., IV, 1811, p. 30, pl. XXX, figs. 1, 2; eastern Pennsylvania); since *Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus* of the A. O. U. Check-List refers properly to the Florida race now called *Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus*. (Cf. Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 1911, pp. 226-227.)
- Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus** Maynard becomes **Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus** Linnæus, since birds from South Carolina, the type locality of the latter, are referable to the Florida race. (Cf. Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 1911, pp. 226-227.)
- Loxia curvirostra sitkensis** Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., V, Feb. 18, 1909, p. 223 (Windfall Harbor, Admiralty Island, Alaska). Recognized as a tenable subspecies (cf. Brooks, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., LIX, September, 1915, p. 406). Range: Coast district of southeastern Alaska.
- Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi** Bishop. New subspecies. Bishop, Condor, XVII, Sept., 1915, p. 187 (Chilliwack, B. C.). Range: southwestern British Columbia to western Washington; in winter to California.
- Melospiza melodia fisherella** Oberholser. New subspecies. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, Dec. 23, 1911, p. 251 (Honey Lake, near Millford, Calif.). Range: eastern California, western Nevada, and central southern Oregon.
- Melospiza melodia mailliardi** Grinnell. New subspecies. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. 5, Feb. 18, 1911, p. 197 (Rancho Dos Rios, near Modesto, Calif.). Range: Lower San Joaquin valley, California.
- Guiraca cærulea salicaria** Grinnell. New subspecies. *Guiraca cærulea salicarius* Grinnell, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, June 16, 1911, p. 163 (Santa Ana River, near Colton, Calif.). Range: central and southern California.
- Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons** (Say) becomes **Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons** (Rafinesque) (*Hirundo albifrons* Rafinesque, Kentucky Gazette, February 14, 1822, p. 3, col. 4; Newport, Kentucky); since Rafinesque's name is clearly identifiable as *Hirundo* [= *Petrochelidon*] *lunifrons* Say and is of earlier date. (Cf. Rhoads, Auk, XXIX, 1912, pp. 192-195.)
- Penthestes hudsonicus nigricans** Townsend. New subspecies. Townsend, Auk, XXXIII, Jan., 1916, p. 74 (Shekatika, Saguenay County, Quebec). Range: Forested region of Labrador Peninsula.
- Corthylio** Cabanis, Journ. f. Ornith., I, Jan., 1853, p. 83 (type, *Motacilla*

calendula Linnæus). Recognized as a genus (cf. Miller, Auk, XXXII, 1915, pp. 234-236). Includes the following North American species now in *Regulus*:

Corthylio calendula calendula (Linnæus).

Corthylio calendula grinnelli (Palmer).

Corthylio obscurus (Ridgway).

Regulus calendula obscurus Ridgway becomes ***Corthylio obscurus*** (Ridgway), because considered specifically distinct from *Corthylio calendula*. (Cf. Miller, Auk, XXXII, 1915, pp. 235-236.)

II. REJECTIONS AND ELIMINATIONS.¹

****Melopelia asiatica trudeaui*** (Audubon) = *Melopelia asiatica asiatica*. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VII, pp. 378-382.)

Strix occidentalis huachucae Swarth (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, No. I, May 26, 1910, p. 3 [Huachuca Mts., Ariz.]) = *Strix occidentalis lucida* (Nelson). (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLIX, July 26, 1915, p. 253.)

****Glaucidium gnoma vigilante*** Grinnell = *Glaucidium gnoma californicum* Selater. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VI, 1914, p. 791.)

GENERAL NOTES.

Type of the Large-billed Puffin.—In the third edition of the A. O. U. Check-List, 1910, p. 27, the name *Fratercula arctica naumanni* is stated as "based upon *Mormon glacialis* of Naumann, Isis, 1821, 782, pl. VII, fig. 2.

In conducting a study of the Puffins brought from Labrador by the Bowdoin College Expedition of 1891,² I found it desirable to examine typical representatives of *Fratercula arctica* (Linnæus) from Europe, and also *Fratercula arctica glacialis* (Naumann) as then understood.

I was at the time aware that the status of the latter had been questioned by some writers, and as I became convinced that the bird was recognizable, wished to emphasize the fact. As the bird had no place in the Labrador fauna it was disposed of in a footnote.³ I now think that in the endeavor to treat the matter briefly, and credit Naumann with its discovery I may

¹ Eliminations of forms already in the A. O. U. Check-List, the Sixteenth Supplement or the First Annual List, are prefixed with an asterisk.

² Proc. Portland Soc. N. H., II, p. 140-145.

³ l. c. p. 144.