Cranioleuca solimonensis = *C. vulpina alopecias*
Nothura schreineri = *?N. maculosa* (*? boraquira*)
Odontorchilus olallae = *Thryothorus griseus*
Trogon rossi = *T. violacea*

OLD WORLD.—
Astrapia mayeri = *A. feminina*
Batis kathleenae = *B. margaritae*
Elocincla aenigma = *Malacocincla perspicillata*
Sylvia ticehursti = *?S. deserticola* (immature)
Taeniaparadisea mcnicolli = *Astrapia feminina*

These three birds are probably hybrids:

NEW WORLD.—
Dendroica potomac = *?D. dominica albilora* × *Compsothlypis americana*
Pteroglossus olallae = *P. bitorquatus sturmii* × *P. flavirostris mariae*

OLD WORLD.—
Cinnyris picta = *C. j. jugularis* × *C. sperata juliae* (?may be a freak)

American Museum of Natural History
New York City

A NEW HORNED LARK FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

BY STANLEY G. JEWETT

Otocoris alpestris alpina new subsp., ST. HELENS HORNED LARK

Type.—Adult male, No. 364,874, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey collection; Arctic-Alpine Zone of Mt. St. Helens, Skamania County, Washington, June 10, 1941; Stanley G. Jewett, original number 1,016.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Otocoris alpestris arcticola* Oberholser (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24 (No. 1): 816, 1902) but smaller and more grayish (less brownish); dark centers of dorsal feathers appear darker and more blackish in contrast to the more grayish edgings; hind-neck, upper tail-coverts, and lesser wing-coverts brighter and more pinkish (less cinnamomeous), contrasting more sharply with the color of the back.

Measurements.—Male (seven breeding specimens from Mt. St. Helens, Washington): wing, 107–112 mm. (average, 109.7); tail, 66.5–72 (68.4); exposed culmen, 9.5–10.5 (10.2); tarsus, 22–23.3 (22.8); middle toe without claw, 12–13 (12.7). Female (seven breeding specimens from Mt. St. Helens, Washington): wing, 95.5–105 (100); tail, 57–66 (62.2);

exposed culmen, 9.3–10.3 (9.7); tarsus, 22–23 (22.5); middle toe without claw, 11–12.5 (11.8).

Geographic distribution.—Breeds in Arctic-Alpine biome of Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Rainier, Washington, and probably also on other high mountains in Washington, and possibly also farther north in British Columbia. Winters in surrounding lowlands.

Discussion.—One of the most interesting facts about this new horned lark is its greater resemblance to the white-throated *arcticola* of Alaska than to the geographically closer yellow-throated *merrilli* of the surrounding lowlands, a marked example of ecological segregation of races.

The breeding birds of Mt. Rainier are assumed to be this new race on the basis of a male and two females taken there in mid-August that have almost completely acquired their fresh autumn plumage. They are more grayish than similarly plumaged birds from Alaska, differing from them in the same way that breeding birds from Mt. St. Helens differ from Alaskan breeding specimens. In default of specimens it has been impossible to determine how far north the breeding range of this new race extends, but it is likely that it intergrades with *arcticola* somewhere in British Columbia, since migrant and winter specimens of the southern race have been seen from southern British Columbia. However, breeding birds from the mountains of northwest-central British Columbia (Stikine River and Iskut River) are *arcticola*.

Knowledge of the winter range of the Mt. St. Helens lark is at present very incomplete and is based on the following very scanty records: southern British Columbia (Okanagan, Dec. 2, and Corvallis, January); Washington (Kiona, Dec. 25; Moses Lake, Nov. 6–8; Edwall, March 20); and Oregon (Baker, Dec. 16, and Enterprise, Feb. 18).

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Portland, Oregon