Goshawk seems to be much less migratory than the American form.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

A new swallow-shrike.—The material of the Whitney South Sea Expedition indicates that the New Hebrides and Banks Island are inhabited by an undescribed subspecies of *Artamus leucorhynchus*. It may be described as follows.

Artamus leucorhynchus tenuis, new subspecies

Type.—No. 214,076, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Gaua, Banks Is.; September 10, 1926; Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Artamus l. melaleucus* (New Caledonia), but considerably smaller.—wing, ♂, 123.5–133 mm. (128.0); ♀, 122.5–131.0 (127.8); tail, ♂, 63.0–68.0 (65.7); ♀, 62.0–68.0 (65.4). In *melaleucus,* wing, ♂, 132.0–139.0 (135.1); ♀, 132.5–138.0 (135.3); tail, ♂, 68.0–73.0 (70.0); ♀, 66.0–71.5 (69.0).

Range.—New Hebrides (Efate, Leleppa, Mataso, Makura, Epi, Lopevi, Ambrym, Malekula, and Santo) and Banks Island (Gaua). Forty-five specimens examined.

A small series from the Loyalty Islands (Maré, Lifu) is somewhat intermediate, but is apparently closer to *melaleucus* (wing, ♂, 134.5; ♀, 130, 131, 132, 135, 135.5; tail, ♂, 68; ♀, 65.5, 66, 66, 68, 70). The smaller size and probable distinctness of the northern birds has already been discussed by Stresemann in his revision of the species (Novit. Zool., 20: 293, 1913).

That the lumping of specimens from the entire range of *tenuis* is justifiable is borne out by the statistics of the measurements of wing and tail. The standard deviations (δ) are: Wing, ♂, 2.28 (n = 17); ♀, 2.02 (n = 22); tail, ♂, 1.14 (n = 19); ♀, 1.41 (n = 23). The coefficients of variability (C. V.) are: Wing, ♂, 1.78; ♀, 1.58; tail, ♂, 1.73; ♀, 2.16. This variability is greater than we would find at a single locality, but not large enough to force us to call *tenuis* a collective race. Remarkable is the small C. V., considering the heterogeneity of the sample. Birds certainly show extremely little individual variability as compared to most other animals.—ERNST MAYR, *American Museum of Natural History.*

The name of the Sumatran Crested Olive Bulbul.—In a recent issue of 'The Auk' (59: 313, 1942), Deignan has shown that several genera of bulbuls should be united under the name *Microscelis.* He further designates *charlottae* as the specific name for the Malayan and East Indian bird formerly known as *Iole olivacea.* For the race from the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra there does not seem to be any name available unless *brunnescens* Finsch can be applied. However, this was a nomen nudum at its first appearance. Since then it has appeared only as a synonym (Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6: 55, 1881) and consequently is unacceptable except as a synonym of *olivacea* Blyth [= *charlottae*].

Fortunately the United States National Museum possesses the type and unique specimen of *Iole olivacea crypta* Oberholser (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 31: 197, 1918) from Djimaja Is. in the Anamba group. This specimen is a male collected September 22, 1899, by Dr. W. L. Abbott. It measures: wing, 92 mm.; tail, 80; culmen, 17. It is inseparable in color from September birds from Trang and Bandon, Peninsular Siam, and Sumatra.

The National Museum also possesses the type of *Iole olivacea perplexa* Riley (Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 29: 40, 1939). This and one other specimen mentioned in the original description were taken by H. C. Raven at Labuan Klambu, east