

during August do not accurately indicate the remains of the original breeding population. It is also interesting to note that many of the birds which have reared their young in the forest and the meadow are, for the most part, to be found during August in second-growth areas. This is especially true of the flycatchers, warblers, vireos, swallows, sparrows, and goldfinches.

As there has been very little work done on bird populations in the Northwest, and as this survey is too limited to serve as a basis, any comparisons between the density of bird life in this part of the country with that of other parts is not advisable.

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THE TYPE LOCALITIES OF SOME MEXICAN BIRDS OF
THE GENERA *APHELOCOMA*, *CYANOCITTA*,
AND *PEUCEDRAMUS*

BY PIERCE BRODKORB

In the following paragraphs, type localities are established for the names of eight Mexican birds, referable to six species and subspecies. In some cases these names were proposed without definite locality, and for others the locality originally given has proved erroneous. Thanks are due the authorities of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the United States National Museum for the use of material, and to A. J. van Rossem for information on certain types preserved in European museums. This study was aided by a grant from the Faculty Research Fund of the University of Michigan, made available through the Board of Governors of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies.

Aphelocoma ultramarina ultramarina (Bonaparte)

Corvus ultramarinus BONAPARTE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4 (2): 387, 1825 (Mexico; restricted to Temascaltepec by van Rossem, 1942).

Garrulus sordidus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., (new ser.) 1 (5): 437, 1827 (Real del Monte, error).

Pica sieberii WAGLER, Syst. Avium, 1: [332], 1827 (Mexico).

Within two years this jay was given three separate names, but it is now apparent that they all refer to the same form. Van Rossem (Auk, 59, no. 4: 572, 1942) examined the type of Bonaparte's *C. ultramarinus* and found that it belongs to the large subspecies inhabiting the mountains surrounding the Valley of Mexico.

In the original description of *G. sordidus*, Swainson gave the locality as Real del Monte, in the state of Hidalgo. Since specimens from Hidalgo belong to the small subspecies separated by Nelson as *Aphelocoma sieberii potosina*, Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 7: 56, 1934) employed the Swainsonian name for that subspecies. There seems, however, to be some error in Swainson's type locality, for that author himself later changed it to the tableland of Mexico [Zool. Illust., (2) 2: pl. 86 and text, 1832]. Moreover, van Rossem [Auk, 56 (1): 86, 1939] examined the type in the museum of Cambridge University and reported that it belongs to the large subspecies of the mountains of central Mexico, rather than to the small form of Hidalgo and San Luis Potosí.

Swainson mentioned that he had only one specimen. The data borne by the label of the type consist simply of the words "Bullock. Mexico." On pages 444-445 of Bullock's 'Six Months' Residence and Travels in Mexico' (London: John Murray, 1824) there are given some particulars incident to the collecting of this species. On July 20, 1823, Bullock and his companions were traveling along the road from Mexico to Veracruz, where they intended to embark for England. That afternoon, however, they met with an accident to their carriage and were forced to return to Río Frío for repairs, where, he says, "we were detained till the following day, which afforded me an opportunity of procuring several good birds." Several of these are enumerated, among them "two kinds of blue jays, all undescribed." The two jays are Swainson's *G. sordidus* and *G. coronatus*. In view of these circumstances, I restrict the type locality of *G. sordidus* to Río Frío, in the state of Mexico.

Pica sieberii of Wagler also was based exclusively upon specimens collected by Bullock. Therefore I restrict its type locality also to Río Frío.

***Aphelocoma unicolor unicolor* (Du Bus)**

Cyanocorax unicolor DU BUS, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-arts Belg., 14 (2): 103, 1847 (1e Mexique).

Aphelocoma unicolor coelestis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16: 108, 1903 (San Cristóbal, Chiapas).

In a recent paper on Du Bus's types, van Rossem (Wilson Bull., 54, no. 3: 212-213, 1942) reported that the type of *C. unicolor* belongs

to the Central American subspecies later described as *coelestis* by Ridgway, rather than to the bird of the Mexican plateau as had hitherto been thought. Although in the original description only the country of origin was given, Du Bus, in a later communication (*Esquisses Ornithologiques*, livr. 4: pl. 17 and text, 1848), mentioned the locality, Tabasco. Such a lowland area is of course impossible for a high-mountain species like this, and further doubt of its correctness is raised by the fact that Du Bus also attributed two other high mountain birds to Tabasco, namely, *Turdus rufigorques* and *Peucedramus olivaceus taeniatus*. Chiapas is the only Mexican state in which any of these three birds occur. All three are not uncommon in the pine forests of both the Sierra Madre and the Mesa Central of Chiapas. I restrict the type locality of *C. unicolor* to San Cristóbal, or as it is now called Ciudad de Las Casas, since this, the largest town in Chiapas, is the locality nearest Tabasco from which the species has been reported.

***Aphelocoma unicolor concolor* (Cassin)**

Cyanocorax concolor CASSIN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4: 26, 1848 (South America, error).

The transfer of the name *unicolor* Du Bus to the Central American subspecies necessitates the use of Cassin's name, *concolor*, for the bird of the Mexican plateau. Cassin's type, No. 3039 in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, was formerly mounted in the Rivoli Collection. It is a molting bird with the following measurements: wing (not fully grown), 163 mm.; tail, 132; culmen, 30.5; tarsus, 40; middle toe, 22. It agrees in color with specimens from the states of Mexico and Veracruz, in contrast to *A. u. guerrierensis* Nelson from Guerrero and *A. u. unicolor* from Guatemala. Since the supposed locality, 'South America,' is erroneous, I substitute the eastern part of the state of Mexico, as this appears to be the most likely place of origin.

***Cyanocitta stelleri azteca* Ridgway**

Cyanocitta stelleri azteca RIDGWAY, Auk, 16 (3): 256, 1899. (Mountains near Mirador, Vera Cruz, error.)

The nomenclature and ranges of the two subspecies of *Cyanocitta* inhabiting the mountains of the states of Mexico and Veracruz, respectively, have been badly confused. Ridgway's type, No. 35156 in the United States National Museum, belongs to the black-crested, gray-backed subspecies that inhabits the mountains surrounding the Valley of Mexico. The original label has been removed. The two labels now on the specimen are the red type label and a label of Ridgway's personal collection. These labels are both strung on the

same thread, so they were undoubtedly attached about the time of the description of the subspecies, some thirty-five years after the bird was collected. The data from the labels read as follows: "E. Mexico (Mirador). June, 1864. C. Sartorius." In the catalog entry, made on February 6, 1865, the locality, Mirador, is not mentioned, but in its place are the words, "Pine lands. High." Since the type was received from Sartorius, who lived at the Hacienda Mirador, Ridgway assumed that it was collected near that place. Such, however, is apparently not the case, for other specimens from the vicinity of Mirador belong to the bluer subspecies whose range extends through the mountains of Veracruz and Hidalgo. That the type was not an accidental stray is suggested by the fact that another specimen resembling it was collected at the same time. It is probable that Sartorius collected the type somewhere along the road to Mexico City. I therefore substitute Río Frío, in the State of Mexico, as type locality, since this is the nearest place to Mirador where the present subspecies occurs. The supposed Veracruz records for *azteca* should be eliminated from the range of that form.

***Cyanocitta stelleri coronata* (Swainson)**

Garrulus coronatus SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1 (5): 437, 1827 (various parts of the Tableland).

Cyanocitta galeata CABANIS, Mus. Hein., 1 (sig. 28): 222, 1851 (S. Fé de Bogotá?, error).

Salvin and Godman, and Ridgway, applied the name *coronata* to the bluer subspecies of *Cyanocitta* that inhabits the eastern cordillera in the states of Hidalgo and Veracruz. Hellmayr, misled by the supposed type locality of Ridgway's *azteca*, reversed the ranges of *azteca* and *coronata*. The type of *G. coronatus* apparently is no longer in existence, since neither Salvin and Godman (Biol. Cent.-Amer., Aves, 1: 491, note, 1887) nor van Rossem (*in. litt.*) were able to find it in the Cambridge University Museum. The description is ambiguous but perhaps fits the bluer subspecies of Hidalgo and Veracruz better than the bird of the State of Mexico. As already stated above under *Aphelocoma u. ultramarina*, Bullock collected *Cyanocitta* at Río Frío, but the birds from that region are of the subspecies *azteca*. Swainson specifically mentions having specimens from various parts of the tableland, and Bullock's journeys took him into the ranges of both subspecies. In order to retain Swainson's name for the subspecies to which it has been applied by most authors, I restrict the type locality of *coronatus* to Real del Monte, in the state of Hidalgo, a well-known Bullockian locality.

The type locality of *C. galeata* is of course erroneous, as Cabanis himself suspected. The description leaves little doubt that it applies to the bluer subspecies of Hidalgo and Veracruz. I therefore substitute, as type locality, the vicinity of Jalapa, Veracruz, where many species in the Heine collection were taken.

***Peucedramus olivaceus taeniatus* (Du Bus)**

Sylvia taeniata DU BUS, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-arts Belg., 14 (2): 104, 1847 (le Mexique).

Peucedramus olivaceus aurantiacus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18: 441, 1896 (Chilasco, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala).

For the reasons given under *Cyanocorax unicolor*, I restrict the type locality of *S. taeniata* to San Cristóbal, Chiapas.

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TWO NEW SUBSPECIES OF *CATHARUS AURANTIROSTRIS*

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AMONGST material from Colombia submitted for examination by Hermano Nicéforo Maria of Cúcuta and Bogotá, Colombia, were several specimens of a new form of *Catharus*. Study of these specimens required the examination of much additional material and resulted in the further discovery that another Colombian subspecies deserved recognition. The two new forms are described below.

Unless otherwise indicated, specimens are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

***Catharus aurantirostris inornatus*, new subspecies**

TYPE from San Gil, Santander, Colombia. No. 409864, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected in June, 1939, by Hermano Nicéforo Maria.

DIAGNOSIS.—Somewhat similar to *C. a. phaeopleurus* of central and western Colombia but duller in coloration; upper parts nearly uniformly drab without decided gray on the head or warm brown on the lower back; anterior and lateral under parts paler gray. The light-colored under parts are similar to those of *aurantiistrostris* and *birchalli* but the upper parts, although similarly uniform, are much duller and less rufescent.

RANGE.—Known only from San Gil.