

posing it (Monogr. Phaëthon: 270, 1840), but ignoring that, his description is merely a translation of Catesby's, including the sentence, "Color generalis albus, dorso transversim nigro fasciolato."

In view of the record as here reviewed, it seems necessary to revert to the usage of the third edition of the A. O. U. Check-List (1910, p. 59) and use Ogilvie-Grant's name *Phaëthon americanus* (*Phaëthon americanus*, Bull. British Orn. Club, 49: xxiv, Dec., 1897) for the white-backed bird. As this form is considered a subspecies in the *lepturus* complex (Oberholser, Auk, 36: 556, 1919; Peters, Birds of the World, 1: 79, 1931), the name should be *Phaëthon lepturus americanus* Ogilvie-Grant. This author, in his revision (Cat. Birds British Mus., 26: 456, 1898), while correctly citing *Phaëthon catesbyi* Brandt as a synonym of *P. aethereus*, makes the first reference under *P. americanus*, the Tropic Bird of Catesby, thus giving further evidence of the strange confusion that has prevailed with respect to the names of the western Atlantic tropic birds. Despite this slip, Ogilvie-Grant described the white-backed species (by comparing it with *flavirostris* = *lepturus*) and gave it its only unshared name.—W. L. McATEE, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois.*

The type of *Telespiza ultima* Bryan.—In 'The Auk,' 34: 70-72, 1917, the late William A. Bryan named and described *Telespiza ultima* from Nihoa Island, Hawaii. The type series consisted of five specimens collected by Lieut. W. H. Munter, February 12, 1916. The holotype and three paratypes were skins made from formalin specimens; the fifth was left in formalin.

Among a number of Mr. Bryan's birdskins recently donated by Mrs. Bryan to the Los Angeles County Museum are the four above mentioned. The holotype is now no. 20243 and the three paratypes are nos. 20244-5-6 in our collection.—G. WILLET, *Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California.*

The correct name of the Fijian Mountain Lorikeet.—Flights of this little lory appeared in the summer of 1875 in different parts of the Fiji Islands and specimens collected by C. Pearce, A. Boyd, Th. Kleinschmidt, and A. L. Layard came into the possession of three bird taxonomists. All three described the species as new, but Finsch, learning of an earlier name for the species, withdrew his own name at the last minute (Journ. Mus. Godeffroy, 12: 3-4, 1876). The species is now known under the name *Vini aureicinctus* (Layard) [Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 16: 344, Nov., 1875]. Actually the species had already been described four months earlier by Ramsay under the name *Trichoglossus amabilis*. Ramsay read a description of this species at a meeting of the Linnaean Society of New South Wales on July 26, 1875. However, the Proceedings of the Society, which contain the report of this meeting, were not published until February, 1876. Knowing the tardiness of this publication, Ramsay took steps to insure the priority of his description. Since at that date no frequently issued scientific journal was available in Australia, he published a complete, detailed, technical description of *amabilis* in a daily newspaper, the Sydney Morning Herald of July 28, 1875. Furthermore, in order to make sure that this publication would not be overlooked, he called attention to it in the Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 1: 74. Mr. K. A. Hindwood had the great kindness to look up the files of the Sydney Morning Herald and report to me that no. 11604 (of July 28, 1875) of this paper contains on p. 9 "a very complete technical description of both male and female [of *amabilis*], together with measurements and some general remarks. The actual descriptions of both male and female take up about 50 lines single column in the newspaper."