

GENERAL NOTES

The Koels of the Bay of Bengal.—While examining Ceylon specimens of the Koel, *Eudynamis scolopacea*, I have had occasion to look over the series of these cuckoos in the collections of the U. S. National Museum, as well as additional material in the American Museum of Natural History. I am most grateful to the authorities of these institutions for allowing me to examine these specimens. The following measurements are all in millimeters.

Previously, *vide* Peters (Birds of the World, 4: 37, 1940), the range of *Eudynamis s. scolopacea* included the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Specimens in the collections seem to disprove this as follows:

Eudynamis scolopacea scolopacea (Linné)

Specimens from India and Ceylon measure as follows (in millimeters):

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
4 ♂♂	191–198 (av. 194.5)	184–202	28–28.5
8 ♀♀	185–197.5	180–194	27.5–29

In addition, Whistler and Kinnear (Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 37: 524, 1935), and Whistler (*Spolia Zeylanica*, 23: 217, 1944), give the following measurements:

	Wing	Tail
India, 3 ♂♂	187.5–193	186–195
Ceylon, 2 ♂♂	194.5–197	187–193
India, 2 ♀♀	194	190, 192

Female adults are usually white-spotted, with rufous-tinted streaks on the head.

RANGE: India; Bombay Presidency south of the Godavery, Madras and south India; Ceylon.

Eudynamis scolopacea malayana Cabanis and Heine

Specimens from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula measure:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
♂♂	203–218	194–198 (one, 208)	31.5–36
♀♀	199–213 (one, 221)	190–202 (one, 210)	29–31.5

Female adults have a more buffy tint to the plumage than the preceding form as noted by Chasen (*Handlist Malay Birds*: 128, 1935). I would call this tint buffy rather than rufous.

RANGE: Assam, Burma, Malaysia, etc., as noted by Peters (*t. c.*: 37).

Eudynamis scolopacea simalurensis Junge

Specimens measure:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
♂	195, 211	197	36
♀ (? im.)	190.5	186	30

In this form the female is distinctly rufous both above and below, with the general proportions of *malayana*.

Eudynamis scolopacea dolosa, subsp. nov.

TYPE: ♂ ad. U. S. N. M. No. 178508, collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on Barren Island, Andaman Islands, January 7, 1901.

DIAGNOSIS: This race differs from *Eudynamis s. scolopacea* by larger size, and in the female by a tendency to darker, more buffy-spotted plumage both above and below.

From *malayana* this race differs by a smaller wing-tail index, and in the female by a tendency to darker, more buffy-spotted plumage both above and below. Two females from Barren Island are very dark buffy in color, whereas two females from South Andaman in the A. M. N. H. collection are not distinctively darker than females of *malayana*. However, the wing-tail index in these birds runs between 90 and 91%, while in the case of *E. s. scolopacea*, the wing-tail index is over 95%, and in examples of *malayana* measured, the wing-tail index runs between 95 and 100%.

From *simalurensis*, this race differs by the paler color of the females.

A series measures:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
3 ♂♂	207.5, 211, 212 (type)	189, 191 (type), 192	30, 31, 31 (type)
4 ♀♀	201-216 (208)	184-194 (190.5)	30-34 (31.5)

In this race I would include birds from the Nicobar Islands. I have examined four males and three females from Car Nicobar, Little Nicobar and Great Nicobar. The measurements are enormously variable:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
4 ♂♂	202.5, 203.5, 233, 235	189 (2), 221 (2)	32-34
3 ♀♀	201-208	188-197	31, 32.

However, in coloration these birds are similar, and the wing-tail index in the Nicobar birds runs from 93 to 94%.

RANGE: Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The labels on the specimens note that this form feeds on fruit and is very numerous on Barren Island. Soft parts: iris red; bill of male pale green, of female greenish horn; feet plumbeous.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The status of *Dendroica auduboni nigrifrons* in the United States.—About a year ago, I had the opportunity to examine more than one hundred male specimens, as well as females and immatures, of *Dendroica auduboni* from New Mexico and Arizona, the latter coming from the Huachuca, Chiricahua and Catalina mountains. These were measured and compared carefully with a series of twenty-two specimens of *Dendroica nigrifrons* (Brewster) in the Moore Collection, from several localities in southwestern Chihuahua, fourteen of which are breeding adults taken at Laguna Juanota and Los Frailes in southwestern Chihuahua, a little over a hundred miles southeast of the type locality of *nigrifrons*. In addition, I have inspected (not synchronously) the cotypes and the topotypical series in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, as well as smaller groups in other museums. There are also in the Moore Collection one hundred and ten specimens of *Dendroica auduboni auduboni* and *D. auduboni memorabilis*. Of the borrowed males from Arizona and New Mexico, forty-one are adults. It is my belief that these three mountain ranges of Arizona and certain high areas of New Mexico constitute an area of intergradation between *memorabilis* of Colorado and *nigrifrons* of southern Chihuahua, that most of the breed-