

The name of the Javanese Bush Warbler.—In my revision of the Bush Warblers of the genera *Cettia* and *Bradypterus* (Ibis, 1943: 28), I inadvertently used the name *montana* for the Javanese form of *Cettia fortipes*. It now appears that *Sylvia montana* Horsfield 1821, so far applied to the bird, is antedated by *Sylvia montana* Wilson 1812, which is attached to a species of Parulidae. Therefore a new name is required for the Javanese bird.

In the Handlist of Malaysian Birds (p. 253), Chasen used *montana*, but he mentions as a synonym *Sylvia vulcania* Blyth, Ibis, 1870: 170, Java (nomen nudum). The quotation from Blyth's article is as follows:

"NEORNIS MONTANA? (Horsfield) (*vide* Ibis, 1867, p. 27); *Sylvia vulcania* S. Müller. Wholly dark brown, paler below, whitish on the throat and along middle of lower parts; a slight pale supercilia; wing 2.5 in.; tail 2.75 in., much cuneated. Hab. 'Java and Timor', Leyden Museum."

The above is a good description of the bird. According to Opinion 4 of the International Commission: "Manuscript names acquire standing in nomenclature when printed in connection with the provisions of Art. 23, and the question as to their validity is not influenced by the fact whether such names are accepted or rejected by the author responsible for their publication."

The name *vulcania* is valid and not in the least a *nomen nudum*. Therefore the Javanese bird must be known as *Cettia fortipes vulcania* Blyth 1870. Solomon Müller never apparently published the name, which was probably written by hand on a label in the Leyden Museum, where it was picked up by Blyth at the time of his visit there in 1869 which he mentions at the beginning of his article in the Ibis, 1870 (p. 157).

Finch mentions the name slightly differently spelled—"Sylvia vulcana S. Müll."—in Mus. Lugd., as a synonym of *Cettia montana* (Notes Leyden Museum, 22: 208, 1900). The fact that he put it in brackets seems to indicate a previously unpublished name, as we presume it is. The specific name for this group of Bush Warblers is *Cettia fortipes* Hodgson 1845.—J. DELACOUR, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

The subspecific name of the Malaysian Green Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula aenea*).—As shown by E. Mayr [The Birds of Timor and Sumba, Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., 83 (2): 147-148, 1944], the subspecific name *aenea* must be restricted to the birds from the Lesser Sunda Islands. Also, contrary to my recent statement (Zoologica, 31: 1, 1946), the name *consobrina* Salvadori 1887 (Nias) should be restricted to the group of West Sumatran Islands except Engano, where a distinct race is found (*aenothorax*).

The birds of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Java and neighboring islands are decidedly grayer on the head and neck than *consobrina*. The earliest available name for them is *polia* [*Muscadivores aeneus polius* Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Mus., 98: 18, 1917; Santian Islands (Anamba Islands)].—J. DELACOUR, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

Nest stealing by Black-headed Grosbeak.—An observation which I made on June 18, 1946, while in the Yosemite Valley, I thought was very interesting. I was resting on the ground on the edge of the old apple orchard near Camp Curry, when I noted a female Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus maculatus*) pulling dry grasses and weed stems from a nest in an apple tree overhead. When she had a sufficiently large beakful she flew to my left and disappeared through the yellow pines on the edge of the orchard. I waited for her to return and again watched

her through my field glasses carefully gathering nesting material from the nest overhead and flying off in the same direction as before. I followed her course by traversing the carpet of ferns and golden brodiaea and located her moulding out her nest fifteen feet up in another old apple tree.

The nest from which she stole the material was that of a Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) from which the young had just recently departed. Blackbirds were still vociferously scolding passers-by because of young blackbirds in the vicinity.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California*.

Fairy Bluebird—long-tailed macaque association on Mindanao.—In part 2 of his 'Birds of the Belgian Congo' (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 75: 352, 1939) Dr. James P. Chapin states that the Long-tailed Hornbill (*Tropicranus albocristatus cassini*) is known by the natives to follow habitually bands of monkeys, an association from which the birds derive considerable benefit in that the monkeys, as they travel through the trees, drive insects from concealment into the open where they may be preyed upon by the waiting and perennially ravenous hornbills. Dr. Chapin, in his text, refers as well to other known examples of this habit, such as that of a Bornean drongo (*Dissemurus paradiseus*) which follows bands of macaques (reported by Ridley) and of another drongo (*Dicruropsis leucops*) which accompanies the Celebes Crested "Ape" (*Cynopithecus niger*) in the same manner (described by Raven).

In the mountain forests of the Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, the author found that the Black-mantled Fairy Bluebird (*Irena cyanogastra melanochlamys*) accompanies troops of the long-tailed or crab-eating macaque (*Macaca irus*) with apparently the same end in view. During the months of August, September and October, 1945, this handsome bird was observed regularly and, although it was seldom to be seen associating with others of its kind, the species was almost invariably encountered singly and in the company of a band of macaques. This habit is so well known by the human inhabitants of the region that their name for the species means "sentinel of the monkeys," and they ascribe to it the duties of a guard. It is far more probable that it is the bird which benefits from the association rather than the monkeys, and in a fashion similar to that of the hornbill and the drongos.—KEN STOTT, JR., *San Diego Zoo, San Diego, California*.

Wild Turkey anting.—Sometime someone will compile a new bibliography of anting. Then reference to the following note by Dallas Lore Sharp ('Beyond the Pasture Bars,' p. 65, New York, 1914) should be welcome. "When her brood begins to lag and pine, the wild mother knows, and leading them to some old ant-hill, she gives them a sousing dust-bath. The vermin hate the odor of the ant-scented dust, and after a series of these baths disappear."—W. L. McATEE, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois*.

Notes on the occurrence of birds in the Gulf of Mexico.—In view of the present discussion of the validity of the trans-gulf migration route as a regular flyway of North American birds, the following general observations may be of interest. I spent the period from March 15 to August 20, 1943, as Armed Guard Commander on the U. S. S. Castana, which plied between Norfolk, Virginia, and ports on the coasts of Texas and Florida. Naval directives prohibited the keeping of diaries during wartime on sea-going vessels, so that it was not possible to keep exact notes on when and where birds were observed in the Gulf of Mexico. However, even generalized notes may be of value to the discussion.

On every voyage through the Gulf during the period, a number of birds flew about