

called ears, aurae, Federohren or the like, indicating a lateral position or origin.—W. L. McATEE, *Chicago Illinois*.

On type localities of Catesby.—It is disappointing to find that Aldrich in his recent review of the races of the Bob-white (Auk, 63: 498, 1946) has followed the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-List in designating South Carolina as the type locality of *Tetrao virginianus* Linnaeus. Linnaeus based his name on the bird which Catesby (Natural History of Carolina, etc.) called the American Partridge, *Perdix sylvestris virginiana*. The action of the Check-List Committee was in part based on error, as they cite Catesby's name for the Bob-white as *Perdix sylvestris americana* (Check-List: 88). Catesby spent seven years in Virginia. Aldrich implies that Catesby did not include observations made during this period in the 'Natural History' but cursory examination of its pages reveals that he frequently mentions Virginia in giving the ranges of birds. Of the Baltimore Oriole he writes that it is found in Virginia and Maryland but not Carolina. On the same plate with the Bob-white, Catesby figured a lily which he called *Lilium narcissus virginianensis*. Everything considered, there is no reason whatsoever to make the confusing decision that Virginia should not be the type locality of *Tetrao virginianus*. Since this name directly designates a type locality, we are free to disregard attempts to change it to Carolina and to follow Peters (Check-List Birds World, 2: 47, 1934) who has correctly indicated Virginia.

There are enough genuinely confusing situations in nomenclature without multiplying them needlessly. So far as Catesby's work is concerned, one very unfortunate example of the latter type of activity was the restriction of the type locality of the Blue Jay in such a way as to require the renaming of the northern subspecies (Oberholser, Auk, 38: 83, 1921). Coues had long before named the southern subspecies. Since Catesby mentioned no locality, it would have been a simple matter to continue to use *cristata* for the northern Blue Jay, with or without a designation of a more restricted suitable type locality. Ridgway [U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 50 (pt. 3): 351, footnote, 1904] thought that on the basis of both size and color the best dividing line between the northern and southern Blue Jays occurs at the northern base of the peninsula of Florida. Stone (Auk, 46: 447-454, 1929) in a discussion of type localities based on Catesby, made the sensible proposal that the decision of the first reviser for each species concerned be accepted. If this suggestion is followed, *cristata* can be used for the northern Blue Jay and *florincola* for the southern. Oberholser himself (The Bird Life of Louisiana: 419) recorded the northern Blue Jay from as far south as Louisiana. It probably occurs in South Carolina. If so, it can be claimed that Catesby's description *might* have been based on the northern subspecies. In Opinion 107, The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has stated as a general principle that "a name in current use is not to be supplanted by an earlier but rarely adopted or an unadopted name unless the argument is unambiguous and unless the premises are *not subject to difference of opinion*" (italics mine). Rigorous application of this sensible opinion will prevent many attempts to change established names on the basis of difference of opinion as to the subspecies represented by old types, or on similar pretexts.—DEAN AMADON, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

***Sarcocystis* (*Aspergillus*?) in wood warblers.**—On August 9, 1944, near Columbus, Ohio, one of us (G. H. B.) collected an immature male Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). Upon preparing it as a study skin, the bird was found to be heavily infected with *Sarcocystis*. This experience was repeated with an adult male Mourning