

Carduelis carduelis ultima, new subspecies

TYPE: Adult male; Niriz, southeastern Fars; March 29, 1940; W. Koelz, collector; deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from all the other races of the gray-headed group of *C. carduelis* by its longer bill. Plumage slightly paler than in *C. c. paropanisi* from Afghanistan and Tian Shan, more grayish, less yellowish on the back, and with somewhat more restricted distribution of gray pigment on the breast and flanks.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE: Wing, 83.0 mm.; tail, 53.0; bill from skull, 20.0. Five other adult males have the bill: 18.5, 19, 19.5, 20, 20. Average of the six specimens, 19.5.

The bill in *paropanisi* measures: in four males from Tian Shan, 16.5–19.0 (17.62); in 30 males from Afghanistan, 17.0–19.0 (17.65), and in nine from Khorasan, 17.0–19.5 (18.10).

RANGE: Southeastern Zagros Mountains from Niriz south, and the mountains in the region of Kirman, southern Persia.

REMARKS: The type is a breeding bird collected while nesting; the other specimens (five males and three females) were collected in the region of Kirman, from January 30 to February 12. This race is well isolated from all the other races of the gray-headed form by the great deserts of central and southeastern Persia and southern Afghanistan. A little farther northwest in the Zagros, *ultima* is replaced by one of the races (*niediecki*) of the black-headed group. Breeding specimens of this latter race were collected on March 16 at Shiraz. No hybrids were collected.—WALTER KOELZ, *Care of American Consul, Bombay, India.*

A new rose-finch from Afghanistan.—The population of *Carpodacus rhodochlamys* from western Afghanistan in my collection is a new race. It is herewith described as follows:

Carpodacus rhodochlamys bendi, new subspecies

TYPE: Adult male; Burchao Pass, Bend i Turkestan Range, western Afghanistan south of Maimana; October 15, 1939; W. Koelz, collector. Type on deposit in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

DIAGNOSIS: Very similar to *C. r. grandis* Blyth from western Himalayas (northern Punjab) but slightly paler and with the streaks on the upper surface less conspicuous, a little narrower. Adult female and birds of both sexes in first year plumage slightly paler and with the streaks above and below less conspicuous, a little narrower.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE: Wing, 93.0 mm.; tail, 73.0; bill from skull, 14.5. Five other adult males have the bill, 14.5–15.5 (15.0 average), and an adult female 15.0 mm. These other adults are just completing the molt, and the wing and tail feathers do not appear to be fully grown.

RANGE: Bend i Turkestan Range (northern side of the Hindu Kush), western Afghanistan. From Terak, about 150 miles east of the Bend i Turkestan Range, it is replaced by *C. r. grandis*.—WALTER KOELZ, *clo American Consul, Bombay, India.*

Lark sparrow nesting in southeastern Ohio.—Although the lark sparrow, *Chondestes g. grammacus*, is an irregular migrant through Athens County, Ohio, a search of the available records fails to indicate any previous observations of nests or breeding activities of this bird in southeastern Ohio.

On May 24, 1944, in a hilltop pasture five miles northeast of Athens, three lark sparrows (two males and one female) were observed participating in courtship maneuvers. On June 3, Mrs. F. H. Bezdek discovered a lark sparrow nest two miles south-

east of Athens, in an unplowed garden plot less than 50 yards from her house. Vegetation in the immediate region was very sparse, consisting of very short crab grass and scattered horse weeds, *Erigeron canadensis*.

The nest was a well-built cup, two and one-half inches across and one and one-half inches deep, constructed of coarse grasses and lined with rootlets and hair. It was set on the ground, firmly wedged between three horseweed plants which were three to four inches apart and 15 inches high. The nest contained four bluish, speckled eggs. All four eggs hatched June 15 or 16. The accompanying photograph (Pl. 5), as well as a series of movies, was taken on June 22. The young left the nest June 25 at 9:10, 11:15 a. m., 2:30 and 4:30 p. m. The parent birds and the four young remained in or near the garden at least three days.

On July 27, another brood of three young lark sparrows, not over one day out of the nest, was observed being fed by the parent birds on the lawn adjoining the above-mentioned garden. As no other lark sparrows had been found in the vicinity, and as there was sufficient time between broods, it may be reasonably assumed that the same birds were the parents of both broods.

During the summer of 1945, a pair of lark sparrows was again seen several times on this same hill, but no nest was found and no young seen.—H. T. GIER, *Zoology Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas (Contribution No. 257)*.

White-winged junco killed by Clark's nutcracker.—The week preceding January 28, 1948, was extremely cold; there were about 12 inches of snow on the ground. Many birds came to feeding trays near my cabin. On January 28 I saw a bird swoop against a window and fall to the porch floor. Before I could retrieve this white-winged junco (*Junco aikeni*), a Clark nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) darted down and carried the still fluttering junco to a branch of a near by pine tree. There it killed the junco with a few sharp jabs at its head, and then flew away with it. Its behavior was similar to that of a hawk with a mouse.—HELEN D. MACCRACKEN, *P. O. Box 1115, Estes Park, Colorado*.

Pallas's "Reise."—The bibliographical contributions of Elliott Coues do not mention this work and Zimmer's "Catalogue of the Edward E. Ayer Ornithological Library" (II: 480-481, 1926) annotates only the second edition. In Casey Wood's 'Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology' (1931: 511), the original publication is listed as of three parts (volumes) 1771-6. That is correct, but it is highly concentrated information. Pallas, or his editors, used the terms "Theil" and "Buch" in a way misleading to the English-trained reader, but entirely justified in German practice. The copy in the Library of Congress includes five separately bound books, and casual handling of them leaves one in doubt as to whether it technically consists of two, three, or five volumes.

Closer examination shows that the most reliable way of dating the parts is by the running heads (not the inconsistent or even missing title pages), and when arranged in chronological sequence, it becomes apparent that there are three volumes, the first with one part, and the second and third with two parts each. These in Pallasian nomenclature, however, are: Theil = volume, and Buch = part.

The general title applicable to all of the work is: P.[eter] S.[imon] Pallas / D. A. D. Professors der Natur-Geschichte [etc., 5 lines] / Reise / durch / verschiedene Provinzen / des / Russischen Reichs / . The parts may be cited as:

Erster Theil, St. Petersburg, 1771. 10 + 3-504 pp., numerous pls.

Running heads indicate that the explorations dealt with are those of 1768 and 1769. The / Anhang / Descriptiones fugitivae animalium atque / plantarum Annis 1768 et