

then fed on fishing worms, beetles, and raw meat until they were old enough to fly.

The soft chocolate underparts, the small size, the dark bill, the well defined white "V" from above the eyes, and the lack of ear tufts identified them as Saw-whets. When they were able to fly they were released.

I feel this is a legitimate second nesting record in Illinois for this owl.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, Quincy, Illinois.

A Substitute Name for a Thrush, *Turdus*, of the West Indies.—The name *Turdus nigrirostris* Lawrence (Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 1: 146 [in reprint, 147], June, 1878) proves to be preoccupied by *Turdus nigrirostris* Karelín (Trudy Sankt-Peterburgskago Obshchestva Ėstestvoispytatelei, 6: 288, 1875). For the bird of Saint Vincent, I propose *Turdus fumigatus bondi*, new name, in honor of James Bond, the well-known authority on West Indian ornithology.

Karelín's name has been ignored by such authors as Hartert and Steinbacher, but is not a *nomen nudum*; the accompanying brief description may be translated from the Russian as follows: "Similar to the Siberian [thrush], but distinguished by the lack of a white eye-brow. Arrives in flocks late in the autumn." Its type locality is "the territory of the Cossacks of the Ural," which, on modern maps, appears as the West Kazakhstan Province of the so-called Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

The "Siberian thrush" of the Russians is *Turdus sibiricus* Pallas, 1776, known to non-Russian ornithologists as a species breeding from Japan to central Siberia in two races, each of which has a very conspicuous white supercilium in the adult. One must wonder whether *Turdus nigrirostris* Karelín represents a little-known, but valid, resident form of western Siberia, or merely an exceptional specimen of one of the familiar races.—H. G. DEIGNAN, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

The Discovery of Sprague's Pipit, *Anthus spragueii*.—"The first specimen of this truly interesting Lark was procured by Mr. Sprague, another of my companions, who shot it on the 19th of June, 1843, near Fort Union, Upper Missouri." So said Audubon in 'The Birds of America' (Vol. 7: 334, 1844) where the bird that he called *Alauda Spragueii*, after his artist, Isaac Sprague, is described. That statement is generally accepted as fact and it is perpetuated in Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Wagtails, etc.' (1950). There are, however, three records that show it to be not literally true. One of these appears in Audubon's journal of his Missouri River expedition, published in 'Audubon and His Journals,' edited by Maria R. Audubon (1897) with notes by Elliott Coues, where, on page 41 of Volume 2, under date of June 19, 1843, we read, "Harris and Bell have returned, and, to my delight and utter astonishment, have brought two new birds: one a Lark, small and beautiful," etc. To this Coues's footnote is: "This is the first intimation we have of the discovery of the Missouri Titlark, which Audubon dedicated to Mr. Sprague under the name of *Alauda spragueii* . . . It is now well known as *Anthus (Neocorys) spraguei*." Just before this the journal had said, "Sprague has been drawing all day."

Although the journal as printed does not state it specifically (there is indication of an omission), Audubon must have decided at once to name the new "Lark" for Sprague because he had already named a sparrow and a vireo for Harris and Bell respectively, for on the next day Harris and Bell are out again and he is hoping they will bring more specimens of "Sprague's Lark." On June 22 Audubon and his companions heard the song of "the little new Lark that I have named after Sprague" but had not been able to discover its nest. On the 24th, however, the nest was found, and very appropriately by Sprague himself, who took the female and her five eggs. Thus Sprague had more than a merely honorary association with his "Lark,"