

GENERAL NOTES

The cotypes of *Zosterops E. Newtoni* Hartlaub.—Recently F. Gill and I reported (*Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan*, no. 648, p. 2, 1966) an unsuccessful attempt to find the cotypes of *Zosterops E. Newtoni* in the Cambridge University Museum. Since then, Mr. C. W. Benson has found these specimens in the Newton Collection at Cambridge and kindly permitted me to examine them. The gray bird (27. Zos. . . 6) is typical of the gray race of the upland heaths and savannas and is hereby designated lectotype of *Zosterops E. Newtoni*, which Gill and I have emended to *edwardnewtoni* and considered a race of *Zosterops borbonica*. Our allocation of the brown specimen (27. Zos. . . 5) to our new subspecies *alopekion* appears fully justified. Both specimens have identical original data: "1871. C. E. Bewsher. Reunion." Both have been marked "Type" and "Z. E. Newtoni, Hartl"; and "— ad. ♂" has been added in pencil to the label of the gray bird, probably as a result of the describer's guess that the gray bird was a male and the brown one a female.

Our restriction of the type locality of *edwardnewtoni* to Nez de Boeuf, 5 kilometers east of le Vingt-Septième, will stand unless more detailed evidence concerning the locality where Bewsher obtained the birds is found. Mr. Benson tells me that there are no notes by Bewsher with the collection.—ROBERT W. STORER, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Young Curve-billed Thrasher attended by adult Brown Towhee.—On the morning of 2 October 1966 at the foot of the Black Mesa, about 3 miles northeast of Kenton, Cimarron County, Oklahoma, my ornithology class of 20 persons, an assistant, 2 visitors, and I watched for about 20 minutes a recently fledged Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*) that associated closely with, and appeared to receive food from, an adult Brown Towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*). Our attention was called to the thrasher, which was perched near the top of a large clump of arborescent "cholla" cactus (*Opuntia imbricata*), by its noticeable, rather loud call note, a *chack* or *check* wholly unlike the well known sharp, clearly enunciated *whit-it* of the adult Curve-billed Thrasher.

Puzzled by seeing a young thrasher at so late a date, I asked my companions to remain where they were while I approached the bird. When I was about 20 paces away it stopped calling and, headed in my direction, flew to the ground and moved awkwardly to the bottom of a shallow canyon. Here it fluttered its wings at a Brown Towhee which responded almost immediately by hopping toward the thrasher and jabbing its bill into the young bird's mouth. This "feeding" was accompanied by an impetuous squeal from the thrasher. The *chack*, which was probably a food cry, stopped while the two birds moved about on the ground within a few inches of each other.

Presently the towhee hopped into the shade of a dense one-seeded juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*), followed closely by the thrasher. When the young bird came into full view again, the towhee was with it. The thrasher's food cries were infrequent while it was on the ground.

The thrasher now flew to a large rock upslope about 30 feet away. Here it resumed the food cry, repeating the syllable with considerable regularity about every three seconds. The light yellow of the mouth-lining was visible each time the bird called. Soon the towhee flounced up beside it with crest raised, obviously curious or excited, but not—so far as we could see—with food in its bill.