

SPECIES OF UNVERIFIED OCCURRENCE

THIS LIST CONTAINS the names of 37 species and subspecies currently in good standing which have been stated to occur in Sonora but which appear at this time to be unsatisfactory candidates for inclusion as birds of that State. Hardly any two cases are exactly alike and vary from the obviously impossible to little more than a difference of opinion. The list does *not* include cases such as the rejection of proposed races, or changes in names due to subsequent systematic revisions. These will be found in the appropriate synonymies.

BUTEO JAMAICENSIS SOCORROENSIS NELSON

SOCORRO RED-TAILED HAWK

Buteo borealis socorroensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, Jan. 27, 1898, 7, in text (Socorro Island, [México]).—(not of Nelson) Brewster, 1902, 85, in text, part (Alamos).

The specimen recorded by Brewster under the above name is similar to the Socorro Island race in color, but by the same token comes well within the range of darker specimens of *calurus*. In wing and tail length it agrees much better with the latter and in my opinion should be so identified, just as have the two "*socorroensis*" which Brewster at the same time recorded from California. It was collected at Alamos on March 8, 1888, by M. A. Frazar and is now Number 224780 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

BUTEO LINEATUS ELEGANS CASSIN

RED-BELLIED HAWK

Buteo elegans Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, No. 7 Jan.-Feb. [May 22] 1855, 281 ([Sacramento]) California).

Buteo lineatus elegans A. O. U. Comm., 1895, 132 (Sonora).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 689 (lower Colorado River).—Dawson, 1923, 1684 (Sonora).

Buteo lineatus (not *Falco lineatus* Gmelin) Salvin and Godman, 1900, 66, part (Sonora).

Ascribed to Sonora in the second edition (1895) of the A.O.U. Check-list, but on what basis I am unable to ascertain. The record by Rhoads of "several" seen in February, 1905, on the lower Colorado River is very unlikely and requires confirmation. Salvin and Godman, and Dawson, simply "borrowed" Sonora from the Check-list.

BUTEO PLATYPTERUS PLATYPTERUS (VIEILLOT)

BROAD-WINGED HAWK

Sparvius platypterus Vieillot, Tabl. Ency. Meth., 3, 1823, 1273 (Pennsylvania).
 ? *Buteo platypterus* Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 689 (lower Colorado River).

Rhoads thought he saw "two or three" on the lower Colorado River in February, 1905. The alleged occurrence is dubious, to put it mildly.

FALCO DEIROLEUCUS TEMMINCK

ORANGE-BREASTED FALCON

Falco deiroleucus Temminck, Pl. Col., livr., 59, 1825 pl. 348 (Isla São Francisco Santa Catarina, Brazil).

Falco aurantius Coues, 1866, 43, in text (Sonora).

I do not know the basis for Coues' supposition that the range of this Central and South American species possibly extends through Sonora to southern Arizona. Probably pure speculation.

CALLIPEPLA SQUAMATA SQUAMATA (VIGORS)

MEXICAN SCALED QUAIL

Ortyx squamatus Vigors, Zool. Journ., 5, 1830, 275 (México).

Callipepla squamata squamata (not *Ortyx squamatus* Vigors) Peters, 1934, 44, part (southern Sonora).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 231, part (southern Sonora).

Peters informs me that he is at a loss to account for his inclusion of Sonora in the range of *squamata*. Hellmayr and Conover simply followed Peters.

COLINUS VIRGINIANUS GRAYSONI (LAWRENCE)

GRAYSON BOB-WHITE

Ortyx graysoni Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, 476 (Guadalajara [Jalisco], México).—(not of Lawrence) Grinnell, 1884, 243 (Sonora).—Ridgway, 1887d, 189, part, 585 (Sonora).

The earliest, more or less fragmentary, specimens of the Masked Bob-white were identified (by Ridgway) as *Ortyx graysoni*, and Sonora was included in the range of that species on authority of Herbert Brown. As late as 1887, two years after the description of *ridgwayi*, Ridgway continued to assign both species to Sonora.

EREUNETES PUSILLUS (LINNAEUS)

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

Tringa pusilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 252 (in Domingo=Santo Domingo, [West Indies]).

Ereunetes pusillus (not *Tringa pusilla* Linnaeus) Sharpe, 1896, 514, part (Hermosillo).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 382, part (Hermosillo).—Bent, 1927, 244, part (Hermosillo).

The above record by Sharpe, followed by Salvin and Godman, was because of the refusal of those authors to recognize the validity of *E. mauri* as distinct from *pusillus*. Sharpe (*l. c.*) records the culmen measurement which surely should have been sufficient to keep the error out of modern literature. At any rate, I have examined the specimen ("Nov.," 1887) at the British Museum. It is *Ereunetes mauri*.

EROLIA BAIRDII (COUES)

BAIRD SANDPIPER

Actodromas Bairdii Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [13], sig. 14, June-Aug [Dec. 28], 1861, 194 (Fort Resolution=Great Slave Lake, Canada).

Heteropygia bairdi Salvin and Godman, 1903, 390 (Sonora).

Tringa bairdi (not *Actodromas bairdii* Coues) Price, 1899, 91 (lower Colorado River).

Although undoubtedly a transient, there are no authentic records for Sonora. Five specimens were taken by Mearns and Holzner at the San Bernardino Ranch on August 3 and 15, 1892 (U. S. Nat. Mus.), but (Mearns notes) these seem to have been taken on the Arizona side of the boundary. The record of Salvin and Godman is based on Allen (1893a) who lists a specimen without label and which may have been taken in Arizona, Sonora, or Chihuahua. Price's record of "abundant" in winter in the Colorado delta undoubtedly pertains to some other species.

STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS (LINNAEUS)

PARASITIC JAEGER

Larus parasiticus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 136 (intra tropicum Cancri, Europae, Americae, Asiae=coast of Sweden).

Stercorarius parasiticus (not *Larus parasiticus* Linnaeus?) Abbott, 1941, 417 (off Guaymas).

Known only from the statement of Clinton G. Abbott that jaegers were seen "engaged in . . . banditry" outside of Guaymas harbor on April 14, 1940. Mr. Abbott states (*in litt.*) that while he believed the two indi-

viduals seen to have been jaegers, they *might* have been dark-colored gulls. At his suggestion the record is accorded hypothetical status, especially since there is no known instance of occurrence of any species of jaeger in Gulf waters.

CHLIDONIAS NIGRA SURINAMENSIS (GMELIN)

BLACK TERN

Sterna surinamensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 604 (Surinam).

In the U. S. National Museum there is a specimen taken by Mearns and Holzner at the San Bernardino Ranch on the boundary, August 12, 1892. Mearns' field book shows that it was collected on the Arizona side of the line.

STERNA ANAETHETUS SCOPOLI

BRIDLED TERN

Sterna Anaethetus Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 1786, 92 (in Guinea=Panay, Philippine Islands).

Sterna anaestheta (not *Sterna anaethetus* Scopoli?) Stephens, 1885, 230, in text (Port Lobos).

Stephens found a dead tern at Port Lobos, August 20, 1884, which he thought answered "pretty well" to the description of this species. Since Stephens was uncertain of the identity the record must be discarded, at least for the present.

OTUS FLAMMEOLUS FLAMMEOLUS (KAUP)

FLAMMULATED SCREECH OWL

Str[ix] flammeola "Licht." Kaup, in Jardine, Contrib. Orn., 1852 [1853], 111 (Vera Cruz, México).

Megascops flammeolus Hasbrouck, 1893, map following p. 264.

The range of the Flammulated Screech Owl as outlined on the map cited includes the whole of the mountainous eastern half of Sonora. No specimen of *flammeolus* has been collected anywhere in the State.

OTOPHANES MCLEODII BREWSTER

EARED POOR-WILL

Otophanes mcleodii Brewster, Auk, 5, No. 1, Jan., 1888, 89 (Province of Chihuahua, México=[probably] near Durazno).—Ridgway, 1914, 554 (Sonora?).

Otophanes mcleodi Sharpe, 1900, 83 (Sonora).

I know of no basis for Sharpe's ascription of this species to Sonora. Ridgway simply followed Sharpe, but questioned the record.

CYNANTHUS SORDIDUS (GOULD)

DUSKY HUMMINGBIRD

Cyanomyia (?) *sordida* Gould, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 4, 1859, 97 (Oaxaca, México).

Phaeoptila sordida Ridgway, 1911, 367 (Opodepe; La Chumata).

P.[haeoptila] sordida Simon, 1921, 297 (Sonora).

Ridgway cites Thayer and Bangs (1906) as reference for the above localities. However, this species is not mentioned in that paper and it seems certain that Ridgway's quotation was the result of a *lapsus*. Simon, of course, simply borrowed from Ridgway.

[CYANOMYIA SALVINI BREWSTER]

SALVIN HUMMINGBIRD

Cyanomyia salvini Brewster, Auk, 10, July, 1893, 214 (Nacozari, Sonora, México).—Griscom, 1934, 377 (crit.).—van Rossem, 1934d, 440 (crit.).

Uranomitra salvini Boucard, 1895, 400 (Sonora).—Bishop, 1906, 337, (Nacozari; crit.).—A. O. U. Comm., 1910, 206, part (Nacozari).—Simon, 1921, 326 (Nacozari).

Uranomitra violiceps Salvini Berlioz, 1932, 132 (crit.).

Amizilis salvini Ridgway, 1911, 429, part (Nacozari).—Bangs, 1930, 219 (loc. of type).

Amazilia salvini Sharpe, 1900, 109 (Sonora).—A. O. U. Comm., 1931, 183, part (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931c, 253, in text (Sonora).—Bent, 1940, 446 (Nacozari; crit.).

Agyrtia salvini Dubois, 1899, 136 (Sonora).

Without much question the type of *Cyanomyia salvini* is a hybrid between *Amazilia violiceps conjuncta* Griscom and *Cynanthus latirostris magica* (Mulsant and Verreaux), as was first pointed out by Griscom (1934) and which opinion is concurred in by most ornithologists who since have examined it. While *conjuncta* exhibits a good deal of variation (47 specimens seen), the type of *salvini* cannot be considered an individual variant of that race even, as Peters (*in litt.*) expresses it, by the "wildest imagination." Incidentally, the writer once suggested (1931c) that possibility (!) before, however, he had examined the type of *salvini*.

LAMPORNIS CLEMENCIAE CLEMENCIAE (LESSON)

TEXAS BLUE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

Ornismya Clemenciae Lesson, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouch, 1829, [xlvi], 216, pl. 80 (México).

Lampornis clemenciae clemenciae (not *Ornismya clemenciae* Lesson) Moore, 1938a, 25 (Baromicon).

Moore has recorded a single specimen from Baromico. This is a region of intermediates where *bessophilus*, on present evidence, seems to be the best name to employ. See also footnote under that race.

SELASPHORUS SASIN SASIN (LESSON)

ALLEN HUMMINGBIRD

Ornismya Sasin Lesson, Hist. Nat. des Oiseaux-Mouche, May, 1829, xxx, 190, pl. 66 (Monterey et San Francisco = San Francisco, California).

Selasphorus alleni (not of Henshaw) Allen, 1893a, 36 (Santa Barbara).—A. O. U. Comm. 1910, 204, part (Sonora).—Ridgway, 1911, 609, part (Santa Barbara).—Dawson, 1923, 924, part (Sonora).

S. [*elasphorus*] *Alleni* Simon, 1921, 406, part ("northeastern Chihuahua").

The various ascriptions of the Allen Hummingbird to Sonora and, in part at least, to Chihuahua, all stem from the record of Allen, who records (as *alleni*) a specimen taken at Santa Bárbara on September 21, 1890. John T. Zimmer informs me that this individual is *Selasphorus rufus* and that the late W. DeWitt Miller had also made an annotation on the label to that effect.

TROGON CITREOLUS GOULD

CITREOLINE TROGON

Trogon citreolus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1835, 30 (no locality=[probably] San Blas or Mazatlán).—Salvin and Godman, 1896, 497, in text (Sonora).

Although Salvin and Godman state that their collectors found this trogon in Sonora, they cite no Sonora localities in their list of specimens taken by Lloyd and others. There are no Sonora-taken specimens in the collection at the British Museum.

TROGON MEXICANUS CLARUS GRISCOM

NORTHWESTERN MEXICAN TROGON

Trogon mexicanus clarus Griscom, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13, November 7, 1932, 57 (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, México); *ibid.*, in text (Sonora).

Certain records for this trogon are from localities very close to the Chihuahua-Sonora boundary, but I can find no records or specimens which justify inclusion of the species as a bird of Sonora.

CENTURUS CHRYSOGENYS CHRYSOGENYS (VIGORS)

GOLDEN-CHEEKED WOODPECKER

Picus chrysogenys Vigors, Zool. Beechey's Voyage, 1839, 24 (western México; [see Ridgway, 1914, 90, footnote]).

Centurus chrysogenys chrysogenys Ridgway, 1914, 89 (southern Sonora).

Centurus elegans Lawrence, 1874, 294 (Sonora).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 424 (Sonora).

Melanerpes elegans Hargitt, 1890, 184, part (Sonora).

The various ascriptions of this species to Sonora date back to Lawrence (1874) who, presumably on the authority of Grayson, included Sonora in the range. I know of no specimens to substantiate the statement, and no recent collectors have encountered the species anywhere in the State.

EMPIDONAX AFFINIS PULVERIUS BREWSTER

SIERRA MADRE FLYCATCHER

Empidonax pulverius Brewster, Auk, 6, No. 2, April, 1889 [separates distributed January 31], 86 (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, México).—Sharpe, 1901, 139 (Sonora).—Ridgway, 1907, 572 (Sonora).—Hellmayr, 1927, 212 (Sonora).

Empidonax affinis (not *Tyrannulus affinis* Swainson) Salvin and Godman, 1889, 78, part (Tutuaca in Sonora).

All ascriptions of *pulverius* to Sonora date from Salvin and Godman, 1889, who erroneously cited Tutuaca as in Sonora. The specimen in question was collected by W. Lloyd at Tutuaca, Chihuahua, April 2, 1888. It is now in the British Museum, where examined by me in 1938.

EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS APHRASTA (OBERHOLSER)

CHIHUAHUA HORNED LARK

Otocorys alpestris aphrasta Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, No. 1271, June 9, 1902, 860 (Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, México).

Otocorys alpestris var. *Aphrasta* Dubois, 1903, 1099 (Sonora).

Dubois' ascription is based on no tangible evidence so far as can be determined.

RIPARIA RIPARIA RIPARIA (LINNAEUS)

BANK SWALLOW

Hirundo riparia Linnaeus, Sys. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 192 (Sweden).

? *Clivicola riparia* (not *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus?) Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 68 (Magdalena).

Swallows seen by Evermann and Jenkins at Magdalena in July, 1887, and recorded as above would seem much more likely to have been Rough-winged Swallows, which are common in that locality. At any rate, confirmation is required. Mearns' notes list a specimen of the Bank Swallow as taken at San Bernardino Ranch on August 18, 1892, but his field entry of "Arizona" places it out of bounds, possibly by only a matter of yards!

PARUS INORNATUS PLUMBESCENS (GRINNELL)

LEAD-COLORED TITMOUSE

Baeolophus inornatus plumescens Grinnell, Condor, 26, Nov. 15, 1934, 251 (Silver City, New Mexico).

Baeolophus inornatus griseus (not of Ridgway, 1902, nor *Parus griseus* Müller) Ridgway, 1904, 390, part ("probably into Sonora").

Ridgway's perfectly reasonable supposition that the range of "*griseus*" (i. e., *plumbescens*) extends into northern Sonora has not, to date, been verified.

CERTHIA FAMILIARIS MONTANA RIDGWAY

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEPER

Certhia familiaris montana Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, July 8, 1882, 114 (Middle Province of North America [etc.]—Mount Graham, Arizona); 1904, 467 ("probably into northern Sonora").

The basis of Ridgway's conjecture might conceivably have been a specimen taken by Mearns on the San Pedro River on the boundary line, October 15, 1892, and entered in his field book as "*Certhia familiaris* (?)," in contrast with his usual "*Certhia mexicana*" entries. Dr. Friedmann advises me that this specimen is not in the National Museum collection, and I have been unable to locate it elsewhere.

CINCLUS MEXICANUS MEXICANUS SWAINSON

MEXICAN DIPPER

Cinclus mexicanus Swainson, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, May, 1827, 368 (Temas-cáltepec, México).—Allen, 1893a, 41 (Chuhuichupa).

Cinclus mexicanus mexicanus Ridgway, 1904, 677 (Chuhuichupa, Sonora).—Hellmayr, 1934, 107 (Sonora).

Chuhuichupa is well within Chihuahua territory. There is apparently no authentic record of the Dipper in Sonora, although it probably occurs at some points.

TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES PACIFICUS BAIRD

WESTERN WINTER WREN

Troglodytes hiemalis var. *pacificus* Baird, Rev. Amer. Birds, sig. 10, Sept., 1864, 145 (Simiahmoo, Puget Sound, W. T. [=Washington]).

Troglodytes hiemalis pacificus (not of Baird) Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 690 ("Colony" [=Colonia Lerdo]).

Just what species was seen by Rhoads in the Colorado delta in February is problematical,—possibly the House Wren, but almost impossibly the present species.

SALPINCTUS OBSOLETUS LATISFASCIATUS (LICHTENSTEIN)

MEXICAN ROCK WREN

Troglodytes latifasciatus Lichtenstein, Preis-Verz. der . . . Vögel . . . Mexico . . . , 2, Sept. 1, 1830 (México [City], México).

Salpinctes obsoletus notius (not of Ridgway, 1903) Ridgway, 1904, 648, part (Alamos).—Hellmayr, 1934, 274, part (Alamos).

The basis of Ridgway's determination is obscure. At any rate, the five Alamos specimens examined seem to be indistinguishable from *obsoletus* (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.). None, however, are in juvenile plumage. The case requires further study. For change in subspecies name from *notius* to *latifasciatus* see van Rossem, 1934d, p. 416.

TOXOSTOMA CINEREUM CINEREUM (XANTUS)

SAN LUCAS THRASHER

Harporhynchus cinereus Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 11, sig. 21, 1859 [Jan. 12, 1860], 298 (Cape San Lucas, Baja California, México).—(not of Xantus) Parker, 1887, 71 (Guaymas).

One, obviously "wild," record, that by Parker who records the species from Guaymas on the basis of eggs collected. What species is actually referred to is problematical.

GUIRACA CAERULEA DELTARHYNCHA VAN ROSSEM

NAYARIT BLUE GROSBEAK

Guiraca caerulea deltarhyncha van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 58, July, 1938, 133 (Tepic, Nayarit, México); *ibid.*, in text (Guirocoba).

The individual recorded as of this race from Guirocoba is now regarded as a non-typical example of *Guiraca caerulea interfusa* (q. v.).

SPINUS PSALTRIA MEXICANUS (SWAINSON)

MEXICAN GOLDFINCH

Carduelis mexicana Swainson, Philos. Mag., n. s., 1, No. 6, June, 1827, 435 (Temascáltepec and Real del Monte, México).

Astargalinus [sic] *psaltria mexicanus* (not *Carduelis mexicana* Swainson) Sheffler, 1931a, 137 (27 miles S. of Nogales).

The above record is the result of a *lapsus* (fide Sheffler). No specimens were taken.

AIMOPHILA NOTOSTICTA (SCLATER AND SALVIN)

OAXACA SPARROW

Peucaea notosticta Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 322 (in Mexico meridionali=State of México or State of Puebla).—(not of Sclater and Salvin) Allen, 1893a, 39 (Bavispee River).

The specimens from Sonora and Chihuahua listed by Allen under the above name are *Aimophila rufescens mcleodii* (in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; examined).

AIMOPHILA RUFICEPS BOUCARDI (SCLATER)

BOUCARD SPARROW

Zonotrichia boucardi Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1, pl. 1 (Orizaba, Vera Cruz, and La Puebla, Puebla, México=La Puebla).

Peucaea ruficeps boucardi (not *Zonotrichia boucardi* Sclater) Allen, 1893a, 39 (Bavispee River).

The specimen listed by Allen is *Aimophila ruficeps scottii*. It has been examined in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

[AMPHISPIZA PREGLACIALIS DAWSON]

Amphispiza preglacialis Dawson, Birds of California, 1923, 280, in text (Sonora).

This presumed ancestor of "*A. belli* and *A. nevadensis*" appears to be perfectly at home in the hypothetical list.

JUNCO CANICEPS DORSALIS HENRY

RED-BACKED JUNCO

Junco dorsalis Henry, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, [10], sig. 8, "May" 117 (Fort Thorn=Fort Stanton, New Mexico).—Ridgway, 1901, 297 (northeastern Sonora).—Bailey, 1928, 470 (Sonora).

Junco phaeonotus dorsalis (not *Junco dorsalis* Henry) A. O. U. Comm., 1910, 268, part (Sonora); 1931, 347, part (Sonora).—Hellmayr, 1938, 552, part (Sonora).

Although *dorsalis* has several times been cited as from Sonora, the only basis is Allen (1893a, p. 39), who lists one specimen from "San Diego" under that name. San Diego is in Chihuahua; moreover, the bird is not *dorsalis* at all but *Junco caniceps caniceps* (Miller, 1941, p. 210). There is the probability that *dorsalis* occurs occasionally south of the United States boundary in Sonora, but no specimens have been collected to date.

JUNCO OREGANUS MONTANUS RIDGWAY

MONTANA JUNCO

Junco montanus Ridgway, Auk, 15, Oct., 1898, 321 (Columbia Falls, Montana).

[?] *Junco oreganus shufeldti* (not *Junco hyemalis shufeldti* Coale) van Rossem, 1931c, 301, part (15 miles s. of Nogales).—Hellmayr, 1938, 547, part (15 miles s. of Nogales).

A specimen taken by, or for, Griffing Bancroft 15 miles south [west] of Nogales [=at or near Rancho La Arizona] on February 17, 1929, cannot now be located, but according to my notes it would fall under *montanus* as defined by Miller (1941, p. 251). The several ascriptions to Sonora in earlier publications (A.O.U. Comm., 1910, p. 266, and Chapman, 1914, p. 443, under *Junco hyemalis connectens*; Bailey, 1928, p. 737; A.O.U. Comm., 1931, p. 346, under *Junco oreganus shufeldti*; Dawson, 1923, p. 289, under *Junco oreganus couesi*) seemingly all date back to Allen, 1893a, in which paper "*Junco hyemalis shufeldti*" is listed from Chuhuichupa, a Chihuahua locality.

MELOSPIZA MELODIA MEXICANA RIDGWAY

MEXICAN SONG SPARROW

Melospiza melodia, var. *mexicana* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. No. Amer. Birds, 2, 1874, 18, footnote (Puebla, México).

Melospiza fasciata mexicana (not *Melospiza melodia*, var. *mexicana* Ridgway) Allen, 1893a, 39 (Bavispee River).—Ridgway, 1894a, 66 (Bavispee River; crit.).

The two specimens taken on the Bavispee River, December 21 and 26, 1890, upon which Allen's "*mexicana*" record was based, are *merrilli* (q. v.).