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HYBRID *PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR* + *CARPOD-
ACUS PURPUREUS*.

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Plate I.

THE EARLY part of 1890 is remembered at Toronto as the great Grosbeak season. During January, February and March, Pine and Evening Grosbeaks appeared in such numbers as were never before seen. On 22d January a small red Grosbeak was taken from a flock of Pine Grosbeaks by Mr. William Cross, and was brought to me for identification. Its general appearance recalled *Carpodacus cassinii*, but having no specimen of this for comparison, I sent the bird to Dr. J. A. Allen, who pronounced it "clearly a hybrid between the common Purple Finch and the Pine Grosbeak." The specimen was subsequently seen by Mr. Robert Ridgway and M. A. Suchetet, the French student of avian hybrids, and all concur in pronouncing it a most interesting and undoubted hybrid between the species named.

The only question raised by M. Suchetet is—was it born in a state of nature? For on that the chief interest would turn. To this I reply, the deep red tints that are found on the Pine Gros-



Lith. by Koenigstein. Philadelphia.

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HYBRID, CARPODACUS + PINICOLA.

beak, the Purple Finch, the Crossbills and the European Linnet, are invariably lost in cage birds, and are permanently succeeded by a dull yellow or bronze tint. The specimen in question has all the deep and rich red tints of the brightest plumaged Pine Grosbeak. In addition to this the great difficulty of getting these birds to breed in confinement must be remembered, while the excellent condition of this specimen shows that it was accustomed to liberty. The absence of traces of cage-life and the fact that it was with the wild birds that came down from the north seem to indicate with almost certainty that it was a wild born bird.

I published a description of the specimen in the 'Transactions' of the Canadian Institute (Proc. Orn. Subsection Can. Inst. for Jan'y, Feb'y, March, 1890, pub. Toronto, Oct. 1890), but it was very brief and contains several printers' errors, as well as the blunder of removing my name from the article and substituting that of the collector. The following is a fuller description:

No. 1225 (Collection of Ernest E. Thompson): adult male, length, 6.75 inches; wing, 3.75; tail, 3.125; tarsus, .78; middle toe and claw, .78; beak, .50; depth of culmen, .43; width of gape, .375. In form, as in size, it is intermediate between the two supposed progenitors. The bill is as large as that of some *Pinicola*, and is swollen as in this genus, but it is without the hook. The wing is pointed, the second primary is longest, the order being 2, 3, 1, 4; the secondaries fall short of the point by .94 inch; the forking of the tail is .34 deep.

In general style of coloration it resembles a very highly colored *Pinicola*; no *Carpodacus purpureus* that I have compared it with at all approaches it in richness.

The head and neck are glossy crimson, deeper in certain lights, always deepest on the crown, and slightly tinged with yellow on the sides of the neck. The lores, chin and antrorse ruff are light brownish gray. All the feathers of the crown have dark centers, which, however, are concealed; on the cervix they show somewhat, and on the nape they give a slightly spotted or streaked appearance. All of this may be matched exactly in specimens of *Pinicola*.

The scapulars and interscapulars have dark brown centers and light brown edges, with a general cast of yellowish brown

except on the middle of the back and the middle of the scapulars, where a deep tinge of crimson suffuses all and overpowers the yellow. This may be exactly matched in *Carpodacus*, but I believe not in *Pinicola*.

The rump is of a deep clear rose color, exactly as in *Pinicola*. The upper tail-coverts are brownish ash with lighter edge, and a large spot of crimson or deep red on the inner vane of each. This also is as in *Pinicola*, but with the ashy gray of that species replaced by brownish gray, a replacement that is observed throughout.

The throat is of the clear rosy crimson of *Pinicola*, but on the breast it becomes tinged somewhat with the duller purple of the *Carpodacus*, and each feather shows a dark brown central line. The sides of the breast, the flanks and the body under the wings show the warm grayish brown of true *Carpodacus*, and have also the darker center of the latter. The belly is pure white and the crissum white with a rosy tinge, as in *Carpodacus*, but the under tail-coverts have dark central lines as in *Pinicola*.

The wing feathers are of a deep fuscous brown, each feather with a lighter edge, and the whole suffused with red, as in *Carpodacus*, but the three upper tertials are broadly edged with white, exactly as in *Pinicola*. The pale reddish margin of the median and greater coverts are exactly intermediate.

The tail feathers are blackish brown with pale red suffused edges, and may be exactly matched by examples of either species.

The color of the beak is intermediate, being of a deep brown horn color, darkest on the culmen, and palest at the base below. The color of the feet is deep brown, exactly intermediate.

Briefly, then, this specimen presents the rich, rosy and crimson tints and the white wing markings of the adult male *Pinicola enucleator*, but everywhere replaces the ashy tints of this species with the warm brown of *Carpodacus purpureus*. It has also the whole of the abdominal region white as in the latter, but in all other particulars of size, form and color, it is exactly intermediate.