

Pedioecetes Baird.

- Pedioecetes* BAIRD, B. N. A. 1858, xxi. (= *Pediocaetes*, p. 625).
308. **Pedioecetes phasianellus** (LINN.).
Pedioecetes phasianellus (part.) BAIRD, B. N. A. 1858, xliv.
308a. **Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus** (ORD).
Pedioecetes phasianellus var. *columbianus* COUES, Key, 1872,
234.
308b. **Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris** RIDGW.
Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris RIDGW. Proc. Biol. Soc.
Wash. II, 1884, 93.

Poocetes Baird.

- Poocetes* BAIRD, B. N. A. 1858, xx. (= *Poocetes*, p. 447).
540. **Poocetes gramineus** (GMEL.).
Poocetes gramineus BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, xxxix.
540a. **Poocetes gramineus confinis** (BAIRD).
[*Poocetes gramineus*] variety *confinis* BAIRD, B. N. Am.
1858, 448.
[*Poocetes gramineus*] var. *confinis* COUES, Key, 1872, 136.
540b. **Poocetes gramineus affinis** (MILLER).
Poocetes gramineus affinis MILLER, Auk, V, 1888, 404.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW HYLOCICHLA.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

TRUE *Hylocichla ustulata* appears to be divisible into two fairly well defined geographical races, one of which is without a name. The type of *Hylocichla ustulata* came from the Columbia River, and examination shows it to belong to the form characteristic of the Northwest Coast region. The bird inhabiting interior and southern California may therefore be called

***Hylocichla ustulata* *ædica*, subsp. nov.**

CHARS. SUBSP.—*Hylocichla H. u. ustulatae similis, sed hypochondriis et partibus superioribus pallidioribus ac minus rufescentibus.*

Geographic Distribution.—California, excepting the northern coast; north in the interior to southern Oregon; south, in winter, to Arizona and southern Mexico.

Description.—*Type*, male, adult, No. 79462, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Santa Barbara, California, June 25, 1875; H. W. Henshaw. Upper surface olive, the wing-quills and tail-feathers more brownish, the latter having their outer webs somewhat more grayish than the inner ones; lesser coverts and outer webs of all the other wing-feathers nearly like the back; bases of inner webs of secondaries and innermost primaries buff. Lores and eye-ring buff, the former mixed with brownish; sides of neck and head buffy, much mixed with the color of the head; sub-malar streak olive; throat and upper breast pale buff, the chin and center of throat almost immaculate; sides of throat streaked with olive; jugulum with triangular spots of the same color; remainder of under surface dull white, sparingly spotted anteriorly, the sides and flanks heavily washed with brownish gray; axillars dull brown, edged with buff. Wing, 98 mm.; tail, 78 mm.; exposed culmen, 13 mm.; tarsus, 30 mm.

Young in first plumage, male, No. 153944, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Santa Cruz, California, July 27, 1891; R. C. McGregor. Upper parts brownish olive, the superior tail-coverts tipped with rufous; wings fuscous, the innermost secondaries, together with outer webs of all other of the wing-feathers practically like the back; tail similar, the inner webs somewhat darker; head, neck, back, scapulars, lesser and median wing-coverts with tear-shaped spots of deep buff; sides of head and neck deep buff, mixed with the color of upper parts; sub-malar streak dull brown; chin buffy white, unspotted; jugulum and upper breast deep buff, heavily marked with brownish olive; remaining lower parts dull white, marked transversely on anterior portion with buff and pale brownish olive; sides and flanks washed with brownish olive; crissum dull buffy white; lining of wing buffy, mixed with brownish.

This new race most closely resembles *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*, from the eastern part of North America; so closely, in fact, that it has not infrequently been identified as such; but all records of 'swainsonii' from California belong undoubtedly under the present form. It differs from *swainsonii* in more rufescent coloration on the flanks, sides and upper surface, this being often most noticeable on the tail and superior tail-coverts. The same characters, though much more pronounced, distinguish it from *Hylocichla u. almæ*. It is usually paler than *ustulata*, and has very much less of rufous tinge to the upper surface, including both wings and tail; the sides and flanks are more grayish; the buff of jugulum somewhat paler. Although most of these

characters are not entirely constant, typical specimens may be without difficulty discriminated. There seems to be no material difference in size between any of the forms of *Hylocichla ustulata*.

Breeding specimens from Fort Klamath, Oregon, are not typical *ædica*, but are nearer this form than to *ustulata*. Birds from the northern part of the Californian coast, at least as far south as Nicasio, are intermediate and rather difficult satisfactorily to place, but they seem to be, on the whole, nearer *ustulata* than to *ædica*.

Specimens of *Hylocichla u. ædica* from the following localities have been examined, breeding records being designated by an asterisk:

California.—Santa Barbara*; Santa Cruz*; Panamint Mts.; San Francisco; Sacramento; Milpitas; Marysville*; Tuolumne County*; San Jose; Tehama; Laguna Station, San Diego County; Mountain Spring, San Diego County; Summit of Coast Range, Mex. Bound. Line, San Diego County; Jacumba, Mex. Bound. Line.

Oregon.—Fort Klamath*.

Lower California.—Gardiners Laguna, Salton River, Mex. Bound. Line.

Arizona.—Fort Huachuca.

Mexico.—Chicharras, Chiapas.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM MEXICO.

BY E. W. NELSON.

The birds described below are from the collection of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

I am indebted to Mr. Robert Ridgway, Curator, and Dr. C. W. Richmond, Assistant Curator, of Birds, U. S. National Museum, for various courtesies while preparing the present paper.

All measurements are in millimeters.