The loral and auricular regions are quite rich green. Jugulum and lower throat abruptly joining white above and black below, rich ochraceous buff.

The frontal processes are much more developed than the one shown in the splendid figure in Ridgway's 'Manual,' its anterior outline at a right angle with the line of the tomium, the farthest point from tomium being 38 mm., its greatest width 27 mm., its least width 18 mm., while the greatest depth of bill is 17 mm. The other Drake shows respectively 34, 24, 17 and 18 mm.

Though the birds were reported at the close of December, they spent the winter at the place secure from the various strategies used to approach them, or lure them within shot of the shore, and so it was the beginning of April before they came into the hands of this expert collector. This was due to the fact that the depth of water required to yield their favorite food, — which upon dissection proved to be young holothurians (*Pentacta frondosa*), — kept them farther from the shore than *Somateria dresseri* is accustomed to feed, and this animal being abundant at their chosen spot, they would not condescend to approach decoys as *S. dresseri* did.

According to Hagerup, *S. spectabilis* habitually feeds in deeper water than that required by *Somateria mollissima borealis* in Greenland where both species are abundant (Birds of Greenland, p. 19).

RANGES OF *HYLOCICHLA FUSCESCENS*, AND *HYLOCICHLA FUSCESCENS SALICICOLA* IN NORTH AMERICA.

BY REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR.

WHILE looking over the Ornithological Collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, I came across a peculiar specimen of Wilson's Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) taken at Newport, Rhode Island, by R. L. Agassiz on the very late date for this locality of September 25, 1885. A few days later I happened to

speak to Dr. Walter Faxon in regard to this specimen, and he spoke of always having noticed a peculiarity in late fall migrants of this species in New England. This led me to look into the matter more carefully with the following results.

I find that the range of typical *Hylocichla fuscescens* extends northward to Nova Scotia (Streuracke); Toronto, Ontario; northern Ohio; and westward to Missouri. Audubon recorded it from Newfoundland (Orn. Biog., II, p. 362) and Labrador, the species, however, was probably *Hylocichla aliciæ*. Mr. William Brewster recorded it from Ellis Bay, Anticosti (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. His., Vol. XXII, p. 368) where he writes "rather to my surprise I came upon a pair of these Thrushes, ... they were seen so distinctly that there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the identification." The birds, however, were not taken. Thompson in 'Birds of Manitoba' (Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. XIII, p. 633) records this species as an "abundant summer resident," and gives the following localities where the species has been recorded: Pembina; Red River Valley; Selkirk, and Red River; Shoal Lake; Oak Point; Portage la Prairie; Lake Manitoba, and westward; Carberry; Qu' Appelle; but Thompson's records for typical *Hylocichla fuscescens* are probably at fault, the bird inhabiting this region (Manitoba) being undoubtedly *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, for the specimen (Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 112606) from Shoal Lake, Manitoba, I have examined, and it is typical of this last named race, as are many other specimens examined from the same region. Two specimens (Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., Nos. 63847, Pembina, Dak., and 13698, Rainy Lake River), identified by Mr. Ridgway as *H. fuscescens* are without doubt *salicicola*, though slightly intermediate, as might be expected, being taken on the border line between the two races.

The range of *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola* Ridgw., Willow Thrush, is from Missouri (Charleston) and Dakota westward to the Rocky Mountains (Washington, Spokane), south to New Mexico and Arizona, and northward to Manitoba, Rainy Lake River and British Columbia (Kamloops). A series of specimens from Codroy, Newfoundland, in Mr. William Brewster's collection I find to be typical *salicicola*, but I am unable to obtain any

specimen along the line of the 50th parallel of latitude between Newfoundland and Rainy Lake River. Although this apparent hiatus exists, careful comparison and measurements show no difference between specimens from these two localities. The specimen from Chicago, Ill., which Mr. Ridgway cited in the collection of H. K. Coale of that city (No. 15681), taken September 16, was undoubtedly a fall straggler, but probably not so far out of its range as at that time supposed. The bird recorded from Cook Co., Texas (Cook's Migration in the Miss. Valley, Bull. No. 2, U. S. Dept. of Agr., p. 284) was probably also a straggler. The pair of Thrushes observed by Mr. Brewster on Anticosti may have been of this race, for without the bird in the hand it is difficult, though not impossible, to tell it from *Hylocichla fuscescens*, and it seems unlikely that Mr. Brewster should identify *fuscescens* or its subspecies for *alicice*. The specimen taken at Newport, before referred to (also typical *salicicola*), and the Willow Thrush recorded from near the town of Chester, South Carolina, October 5, 1888, by Leverett M. Loomis (Auk, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 194), and a male taken by me at Bristol, Rhode Island, on September 24, 1899 (typical *salicicola*), are probably not stragglers, as one might heretofore have supposed, from the far West, but from Newfoundland. The question at once arises as suggested above, whether *salicicola*, as it inhabits Newfoundland, does not also inhabit Labrador, Anticosti, and surrounding regions, and whether it does not also inhabit the intervening country between its known western and eastern habitats.

It will be interesting to see whether many of the eastern United States collections do not contain specimens of *salicicola* taken late in the fall or perhaps early in the spring, formerly identified as *Hylocichla fuscescens*.[1]

It is thought that it may be of value to add here, beside the

[1] Since the above was put in type I have received from Mr. W. E. Saunders a specimen of *H. f. salicicola* from Ottawa, Ont., taken Sept. 19, 1899. Being a fall specimen, it only shows the southward migration of this race extends as far west as Ottawa, or that in case the bird had followed a direct southern route, that the region directly north of Ottawa is inhabited by *H. f. salicicola*, which would be interesting as filling the gap between its western and eastern ranges.

table of measurements of specimens examined, a supplementary description of *Hylocichla f. salicicola*; as Mr. Ridgway's description is in some ways decidedly unsatisfactory.

Upper parts *olivaceous*-tawny, "russet olive" particularly on crown, nape, back, scapulars and tail, most tawny on the rump. Under parts: throat almost immaculate and unmarked, breast suggesting *swainsonii*, dark olivaceous-buff, not light tawny buff like *fuscescens*, quite heavily marked with blunt arrow shaped spots of fuscous, especially in the fall, unlike the brownish more penciled markings of *fuscescens*; lower breast and belly white, tinged strongly with olivaceous on the sides and flanks; wings olivaceous-tawny "russet olive" with the greater, middle and primary coverts tawny; cheeks tawny, but not lores, as in *swainsonii*; upper mandible very dark brown, under horn color, *tipped with brown as in swainsonii*, unlike *fuscescens*, whose under mandible is untipped in the spring and lightly if at all in the fall.

Ridgway states that the breast in adult spring specimens "is only faintly or not at all spotted with darker," which is hardly so, I think even in the very specimens he examined, this marking of the breast being one of the characteristics of *salicicola*; and his measurements, proving the race "averaging decidedly larger" than *fuscescens*, do not agree with mine taken from a much larger series than he tabulates, showing the males of *salicicola* to be only slightly larger, and the females slightly smaller than *fuscescens*, or no real material difference in size.

For the use of specimens for comparison thanks are due to Dr. Chas. W. Richmond and Mr. F. W. True of the U. S. National Museum; Mr. Witmer Stone of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Phila.; Dr. Walter Faxon, Museum Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge; Mr. William Brewster of Cambridge; Mr. Paul Bartsch of Washington, D. C.; Mr. G. F. Dippie of Toronto, Canada, and Mr. H. B. Bigelow of Boston.

HYLOCICHLA FUSCESCENS SALICICOLA.

Males.

Coll. No.	Collection.	Locality.	Date.	Sex.	Wing.	Tarsus.	Bill.	
							Culmen.	Nostril.
46261	Wm. Brewster, Cambridge	Codroy, Newfoundland	June 1, 1895	♂	4.00	1.18	.50	.39
46264	" " "	" "	" 15, 1895	♂	4.10	1.13	.48	.37
46260	" " "	" "	May 31, 1895	♂	4.03	1.15	.45	.36
46262	" " "	" "	June 1, 1895	♂	3.76	1.20	.48	.35
46263	" " "	" "	" 1, 1895	♂	4.07	1.15	.51	.38
46258	" " "	" "	May 31, 1895	♂	4.02	1.22	.52	.41
46259	" " "	" "	" 31, 1895	♂	3.98	1.19	.45	.35
25331	Comp. Zool., Cambridge	Mouth Blue River, Colorado	June 4, 1877	♂	4.10	1.19	.48	.39
65052	" " "	Fort Rice, Dakota	" 16, 1873	♂	3.80	1.10	.52	.39
	Bryant, Cambridge	Charlestown, Missouri	May 9, 1879	♂?	3.88	1.10	.51	.40
66669	U. S. Nat. Mus.	Fort Garland, Colorado	June 19, 1873	♂	3.95	1.17	.48	.38
10882	" " "	Fort Bridger, Wyoming	May 28, 1858	♂	3.81	1.14	.47	.38
13698	" " "	Rainy Lake River	" 29, ?	♂	3.90	1.10	.49	.35
65893	" " "	Souris River	Sept. 16, 1873	♂?	3.86	1.16	.52	.39
65051	" " "	Fort Rice, Dakota	June 14, 1873	♂?	4.00	1.14	.49	.35
112606	" " "	Shoal Lake, Manitoba	May 20, 1887	♂	4.02	1.20	.53	.35
41519	" " "	Montana	" 1865	♂?	4.00	1.23	.51	.38?
63847	" " "	Pembina, No. Dakota	Aug. 19, 1887	♂	3.88	1.20	.51	.37
112605	" " "	Shoal Lake, Manitoba	May 20, 1887	♂	3.86	1.14	.52	.39
31555	Acad. Nat. Sciences	Kamloops, British Columbia	July 14, 1892	♂	3.91	1.16	.45	.36
31554	" " "	Clinton, British Columbia	" 6, 1892	♂	3.92	1.15	.47	.36
31553	" " "	Bonaparte, British Columbia	" 16, 1892	♂	3.90	1.16	.48	.36
29240	" " "	Dickinson Co., Iowa	June, 1881	?	4.07	1.26	.51	.35
790	R. H. Howe, Jr., Brookline	Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1899	♂	3.85	1.13	.48	.36
	Totals, average				3.94+	1.16+	.49+	.37+

HYLOCICHLA FUSCESCENS SALICICOLA.

Females.

Coll. No.	Collection.	Locality.	Date.	Sex.	Wing.	Tarsus.	Bill.	
							Culmen.	Nostril.
46267	Wm. Brewster, Cambridge	Codroy, Newfoundland	June 10, 1895	♀	3.74	1.16	.51	.47
46266	" " "	" "	" " "	♀	3.77	1.13	.50	.40
46265	" " "	" "	May 30, 1895	♀	3.89	1.10	.47	.36
36524	Comp. Zool., Cambridge	Newport, R. I.	Sept. 25, 1885	♀	3.75	1.15	.47	
118369	U. S. Nat. Mus.	(Near Spokane) Washington	June 10, 1890	♀	3.71	1.14	.50	.35
10881	" " "	Fort Bridger, Wyoming	May 27, 1858	♀	3.83	1.12	.49	.35
31556	Acad. Nat. Sciences	Kamloops, British Columbia	July 14, 1892	♀	3.79	1.05	.50	.37
31557	" " "	Vernon, British Columbia	Aug. 1, 1892	♀	3.78	1.11	.49	.38
31558	" " "	" " "	" 9, 1892	♀	3.77	1.14	.44	.32
1401	Paul Bartsch, Wash.	Allamakee Co., Iowa	June 28, 1895	♀	3.78	1.15	.50	.35
1402	" " "	" " "	" 27, 1895	♀	3.65	1.18	.47	.31
1589	" " "	Burlington, Iowa	Aug. 29, 1898	♀	3.76	1.19	.50	.35
	Totals, average				3.77—	1.13+	.49+	.36+

HYLOCICHLA FUSCESCENS.

Coll. No.	Collection.	Locality.	Date.	Sex.	Wing.	Tarsus.	Bill.	
							Culmen.	Nostril.
153	R. H. Howe, Jr., Brookline	Belmont, Mass.	May 23, 1896	♂	3.91	1.09	.50	.35
124	" " "	" "	" 20, 1893	♂	4.09	1.16	.49	.35
192	G. C. Shattuck, "	Brookline, "	" 17, 1896	♂	4.05	1.21	.51	.35
36	" " "	" "	" 13, 1894	♂	4.10	1.15	.51	.38
8095	Comp. Zool., Cambridge	Cambridge, "	" 22, 1868	♂	3.95	1.19	.52	.40
538	" " "	Newtonville, Mass.	" 16, 1868	♂	3.85	1.15	.52	.38
8094	" " "	Cambridge, "	" 22, 1868	♂	3.91	1.20	.50	.35
23330	" " "	Plainfield, N. J.	" 10, 1872	♂	4.10	1.09	.48	.37
23329	" " "	" "	" 10, 1871	♂	3.90	1.10	.50	.38
	H. V. Greenough, Brookline	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	" 16, 1897	♂	4.09	1.19	.54	.42
	Bryant, Cambridge	Washington, D. C.	June 20, ?	♂	3.77	1.15	.47	.36
120	" "	Lynn, Mass.	May 17, ?	♂	3.58	1.08	.48	.38
118	" "	" "	" 15, ?	♂	3.76	1.11	.49	.37
112604	U. S. Nat. Museum	Toronto, Canada	Aug. 19, 1887	♂	4.01	1.23	.50	.38
18818	" " "	Steuracke, Nova Scotia		♂	3.77	1.15	.46	.35
	Totals, average				3.92+	1.15	.49+	.37+
632	R. H. Howe, Jr., Brookline	Brookline, Mass.	May 15, 1898	♀	3.71	1.05	.48	.35
19	R. W. Gray, "	" "		♀	3.91	1.10	.55	.37
	H. V. Greenough, "	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	May 27, 1896	♀	3.80	1.16	.49	.38
8836	Comp. Zoo, Cambridge	Newtonville, "	" 25, 1868	♀	3.70	1.19	.47	.35
6764	" " "	Brookline, "	" 1851	♀	3.90	1.19	.50	.35
8096	" " "	Cambridge, "	" 22, 1868	♀	3.65	1.18	.55	.38
121	Bryant, Cambridge	Lynn, "	" 17, ?	♀	3.79	1.14	.48	.37
	" "	Milton, Maine	" 27, 1874	?	3.64	1.16	.50	.35
119	" "	Lynn, Mass.	June 6, ?	♀	3.97	1.18	.50	.38
108	G. F. Dippie, Toronto	Toronto, Canada	May 1, 1894	♀	3.98	1.20	.50	.36
	Totals, average				3.80+	1.15+	.50+	.36+

COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENTS.

	♂				♀			
	Wing.	Tarsus.	Bill.		Wing.	Tarsus.	Bill.	
			Culmen	Nostril.			Culmen	Nostril.
H. fuscescens	3.92+	1.15	.49+	.37+	3.80+	1.15+	.50+	.36+
H. f. salicicola	3.94+	1.16+	.49+	.37+	3.77—	1.13+	.49+	.36+

A NEW WREN FROM ALASKA.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

THE Wren inhabiting the westernmost islands of the Aleutian group proves, upon examination, to be easily distinguishable from that found from Unalaska eastward and with which it has hitherto been considered identical. The type of *Anorthura alascensis* came from Saint George, one of the Pribilof Islands, and is apparently the same as the Unalaska bird, being certainly different from the form on the western Aleutians; which latter, thus entitled to a new name, may be called

Anorthura meligera, sp. nov.

CHARS. SP. — *Anorthura* A. alascensi *affinis sed obscurior, multo minus rufescens, corpore posteriore magis distincte fasciato.*

Al., 50.5–55.5 (52.9) mm.; caud., 33.5–37 (34.3) mm.; culm. exp., 14–16 (15.1) mm.; tars., 18.5–20 (19.2) mm.

Geographic Distribution. — The westernmost islands of the Aleutian group, Alaska.

Description. — Type, female adult, No. 135647, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Attu Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, June 4, 1894; C. H. Townsend. Above sepia brown, reddening somewhat posteriorly, the lower back indistinctly, the rump and superior tail-coverts distinctly barred with blackish; tail prout's, brown, paler exteriorly, barred with blackish; wings fuscous, the secondaries and wing-coverts indented with dull ochraceous, the primaries with buffy; sides of head like the back, mottled with buffy; super-