

pleasantest of camp sites for the Burnt Pens, ten miles away on the trail to Fort Myers.

On the way to the Burnt Pens we had a very interesting experience with a pair of Sandhill Cranes, whose young we discovered "*peeping*" out on the prairie. Its *peeps* were to us absolutely indistinguishable from the calls of the numerous Jorees in the surrounding saw palmetto, and the solicitude of its parents was almost human.

We spent the night at the Burnt Pens and the next day, March 27, Tom and I left for Fort Myers in the automobile, leaving Peter to follow with the schooner.

I am glad to report that Tom Hand returned later to the Okaloa-coochee as warden, under the auspices of the National Association of Audubon Societies. There are still a few "crackers" who have not yet been educated against plume hunting, and as we had, while camping there, seen suspicious tracks in the swamp, Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson very gladly complied with the suggestion that someone be sent there to watch the rookery and its vicinity until the end of the breeding season.

CABOT'S TYPES OF YUCATAN BIRDS.

BY OUTRAM BANGS.

DURING the early days of the Boston Society of Natural History, in the "fortys," Dr. Samuel Cabot, Jr., was for a short period an active ornithologist. He collected birds vigorously himself and exchanged with many European naturalists and dealers. He also accompanied Stephens on his second expedition to Yucatan, and remained in that country from October, 1841, until June, 1842, visiting Cozumel Island at some time during that period. He made a collection of birds, which, judged by the rather informal list published in the appendix to 'Incidents of Travel in Yucatan' by John L. Stephens (Vol. II, p. 469), must have been fairly representative, and was certainly the first collection of any size to come out of the region.

Altogether Dr. Cabot amassed a collection of the birds of the world that at the time must have been a very fair working collection. He followed the custom, unfortunately too prevalent among naturalists of his day, of keeping very insufficient data — or none at all — attached to his skins. Soon after his death in 1885 his birds were presented to the Boston Society of Natural History. At that time the collection had dwindled sadly from its former numbers, largely, I have been told, on account of the depredations of the cloths moth, and partly, I feel sure, from specimens having been mounted with no record of whence they came then put on exhibition, and finally lost sight of.

Last year the collection was again transferred, this time to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, where I have carefully gone over it all.

A charming little account of the bird work of Dr. Cabot and his two brothers can be found in Brewster's 'Birds of the Cambridge Region,' beginning on page 81. A still more intimate acquaintance with Dr. Cabot's activities can be had from a large portfolio, preserved in the library of the Boston Society of Natural History and containing manuscripts of his various papers, many unpublished anatomical discussions often accompanied by fine original drawings, lists of exchanges and letters from most of the ornithologists of his day, both European and American.

Dr. Cabot during his short career as an ornithologist described no new birds except those collected by himself in Yucatan. The types of all except two of these I have found.

Besides the types listed below there still exist specimens of the following species, that for one reason or another I am certain were collected by Cabot himself in Yucatan.— *Agriocharis ocellata* (Cuv.); *Eupsychortyx nigrigularis* (Gould); *Columba leucocephala* Linn.; *C. flavirostris* Wagl.; *Melopelia asiatica trudeaui* (Audubon); *Colymbus dominicus brachypterus* Chapman; *Asarcia spinosa* (Linn.); *Ajaja ajaja* (Linn.); *Florida cerulea* (Linn.); *Dichromanassa rufa* (Bodd.); *Leucophoyx candidissima candidissima* (Gml.); *Polyborus cheriway* (Jacq.); *Buteo borealis calurus* Cass.; *Asturina plagiata* Schl.; *Rupornis magnirostris conspecta* Peters; *Urubitinga anthracina* (Licht.); *Herpetotheres cachinnans* (Linn.); *Glaucidium brasiliannum ridgwayi* Sharpe; *Amizilis rutila rutila* (Delattre);

Chlorostilbon canivetii canivetii (Lesson); *Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis* Ridg.; *Platypsaris aglaia yucatanensis* Ridg.; *Tityra semifasciata personata* (Jard. & Selby); *Mimus gilvus gracilis* (Cabanis); *Planesticus grayi tamaulipensis* (Nelson); *Cyclarhis flaviventris yucatanensis* Ridg.; *Dendroica bryanti bryanti* (Ridg.); *Guiraca caerulea caerulea* (Linn.); *Arremonops verticalis* (Ridg.) and *Icterus gularis yucatanensis* Berlepsch. Some others I suspect were really collected by Dr. Cabot in Yucatan but there is now no way of proving the fact.

Following is a list of the Yucatan birds described as new by Cabot with an account of such of the types as remain.

Sterna sandvicensis acuflava Cabot. *Sterna acuflava* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. II, p. 257, 1847. Taneah, coast of Yucatan, April 25, 1842.

One specimen only, mentioned.

TYPE now, M. C. Z. no. 72571.

Micrastur melanoleucus (Vieill.). *Falco percontator* Cabot, Boston Jour. of N. H., Vol. IV, p. 462, Jan. 1844. Edge of the great cenote at Chichen Itza, Yucatan.

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀ adult.

COPYES now ♂ M. C. Z. 72572; ♀ M. C. Z. 72573.

Eumomota superciliosa superciliosa (Sandbach). *Momotus yucatanensis* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. I, p. 156, 1843. Boston Journal, of N. H., Vol. IV, No. 4, p. 466, Jan. 1844. "Throughout Yucatan, particularly at Chichen Itza."

The number of specimens preserved was not stated by Cabot. One example still exists. This TYPE is now M. C. Z. no. 72575.

Centurus dubius dubius (Cabot). *Picus dubius* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. I, p. 164, 1844. Boston Journal of N. H., Vol. V, p. 91, 1845. Uxmal, Yucatan, Nov., 1841.

One specimen an adult ♂.

TYPE now, M. C. Z. no. 71785.

Chloronerpes rubiginosus yucatanensis (Cabot). *Picus yucatanensis* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. I, p. 164, 1844. Boston Journal of N. H., Vol. V, pt. I, p. 92, 1845. Road from Chemax to Yalahao, Yucatan, March, 1842.

One specimen, ♂.

This cannot now be found.

Dryobates scalaris parvus (Cabot). *Picus parvus* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. I, p. 164, 1844. Boston Journal of N. H., Vol. V, p. 92, 1845.¹ Ticul, Yucatan, December, 1841.

¹ Original reference cited in error in Ridgway, 'Birds of North and Middle America.' Part VI, p. 249, as Jour. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila, V, 1845, 90.

One specimen, ♂.

This specimen also appears to be lost.

Amizilis yucatanensis yucatanensis (Cabot). *Trochilus yucatanensis* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. II, p. 74, 1845. "The most common hummingbird in Yucatan." The "*specimens*" from which it was described were taken "about the acacias which grew upon the tops of the ruined buildings."

One of the TYPES still exists; now no. 72512 M. C. Z.

Thryomanes albinucha (Cabot). *Troglodytes albinucha* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. II, p. 258, 1847. Near Yalahao, Yucatan, April 6, 1842.

One specimen, TYPE now M. C. Z. no. 72514.

Psilorhinus mexicanus vociferus (Cabot). *Corvus vociferus* Cabot. Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. I, p. 155, 1843. Boston Journal of N. H., Vol. IV, p. 464, 1844.

Casa del Gobernador; Yturbe and Izamal, Yucatan.

Three specimens, ♂ ♂ ♀.

One of these, I learn from Dr. Witmer Stone, is preserved in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. It was presented by Prof. S. F. Baird who apparently obtained it from Dr. Cabot and is marked as the TYPE (No. 3096 A. N. S. Phila.).

Icterus mesomelas mesomelas (Wagler). *Oriolus musicus* Cabot. Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. I, p. 155, 1843. Boston Journal of N. H., Vol. IV, p. 465, 1844.

Ticul and Macoba, Yucatan.

Three specimens, ♂ ♂ ♀.

One of the TYPES still exists; now M. C. Z. no. 72515.

Piranga roseo-gularis roseo-gularis Cabot. *Pyrranga roseo-gularis* Cabot. Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., Vol. II, p. 187, 1846. Boston Journal of N. H., Vol. V, p. 416, 1846. On the road from Chemax to Yalahao, April 5, 1842.

One specimen ♂, TYPE now M. C. Z. no. 72518.

Saltator atriceps raptor (Cabot). *Pyrrhula raptor* Cabot, Boston Journal of N. H., Vol. V, p. 90, pl. 12, 1844. "Very numerous throughout Yucatan."

Apparently but two specimens ♂ and ♀.

COPYES now, ♂ M. C. Z. no. 72574; ♀ M. C. Z. no. 72520.

Under this name Cabot confused two species, describing and figuring as the male the Yucatan form of *Saltator atriceps* and as the female the Yucatan subspecies of *Saltator grandis*.

In his Revision des Tanagriden, Berlin 1910, page 1114, Von Berlepsch described as a new subspecies the Yucatan form of *Saltator grandis*, as *Saltator grandis yucatanensis*, and Peters (Auk, 1913, p. 380), set up Cabot's name for the Yucatan form of *Saltator atriceps* — *Saltator atriceps raptor*.

Besides the Yucatan birds described by himself, Cabot collected in Cozumel Island, two specimens of a yellow honey creeper, that was after-

wards named by Prof. Baird. One of these was mounted and put on exhibition in the Boston Society (it is now M. C. Z. no. 72580) and probably Baird did not have it. The other, still a skin, bears a label on which "type" is marked, in, I think, Baird's handwriting.

Ccereba caboti (Baird). *Certhiola caboti* Baird, Am. Nat., Vol. VII, p. 612, Oct. 1873, Cozumel Isl. 1842. TYPE now, M. C. Z. no. 72525.

The only other type — so far as I have been able to ascertain — in the Cabot collection was,

Tragopan caboti (Gould). *Ceriornis caboti* Gould, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 161. Figured in Birds of Asia, VII, pl. 48. This specimen, is now M. C. Z. no. 73213. It was mounted and had been somewhat battered, during its many changes of abode, but has been remade into a very good skin by Mr. George Nelson.

THE ATLANTIC RANGE OF LEACH'S PETREL (*OCEANODROMA LEUCORHOA* (VIEILLOT)).

BY ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY.

ACCORDING to the A. O. U. Check-List, 1910, the western Atlantic range of Leach's Petrel extends from breeding grounds in southern Greenland south casually to Virginia. In the eastern Atlantic the species is known, either as a regular visitor or as a wanderer, at the Azores, Madeira (Nov.), Canary Islands (Nov.), Cape Verdes (Jan.), and the coasts of Sierra Leone and Liberia (Bannerman, Ibis, Vol. II, 1914, pp. 450, 451). Specimens have also been taken in January and March between the Equator and 5° N. latitude, in the longitude of the Cape Verdes, or in approximately the geographical center of the tropical Atlantic Ocean (Salvin, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., Vol. XXV, 1896, p. 350).

During the cruise of the whaler *Daisy*, 1912-1913, I observed and collected *O. leucorhoa* over an area which extends farther to the west and south in the equatorial Atlantic than the previously known range of the species.