

comparison with the type of *bohndorffi*. There was no difference in the distribution of gray, blackish, and rufous on the head and throat; and although the crown of the type of *bohndorffi* was faintly lighter, the distinction was too slight to be of even subspecific nature. Other young birds in our collection from the Ituri forest are similar to that from Banalia.

Adult birds from both Uelle and Ituri basins have more black about the face than in the young, the centers of their crown feathers are darker, and the chestnut plumage of the body is darker and richer. *Phyllanthus czarnikowi* O.-Grant,¹ being based merely upon these adult characters, is not a recognizable form.—JAMES P. CHAPIN, *American Museum of Natural History*.

Another Calaveras Warbler in Colorado.—The writer collected a second specimen for Colorado of this Warbler (*Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis*) on the banks of Pine Creek just above its junction with the South Fork of the South Platte River on September 17, 1922. This locality is the site of the old town of Nighthawk, Colo., and is situated about fifteen miles in an air line from the area in which the writer found the first specimen of this subspecies collected in the State.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Mockingbird in Winter in Lake Co., Ohio.—A record of the Mockingbird was made by the writer on the afternoon of January 28, 1923, as it sat at the edge of a dense thicket of hawthorn. My only other record for Lake Co. was made September 14, 1919. The bird was comparatively tame and my observations were made close enough for the white eyelids to be distinctly seen.—E. A. DOOLITTLE, *Painesville, Ohio*.

The Identity of Gmelin's *Todus plumbeus*.—It is remarkable that the name *Todus plumbeus* used by Gmelin (*Syst. Nat.*, I, (1), 1788, p. 444) for a small bird with very distinctive markings should have remained unidentified for more than a century and a quarter.

Gmelin compiled his diagnosis directly from the description of the third species in the text of *Todus leucocephalus* in Pallas' 'Spicilegia Zoologica,' Tom. I, Fasc. VI, 1769, p. 17, citing in addition to this the Plumbeous Tody of Latham (*Gen. Syn. Birds*, II, 1782, p. 661). But Latham drew his description from the same source, so that, everything considered, *Todus plumbeus* Gmelin is based wholly upon the bird described by Pallas, the identity of which must also, therefore, be that of Gmelin's entry.

Pallas (*l. c.*) described from a specimen said to have come from Surinam whence, as he says, collections of birds were frequently received. The original text is as follows:

"*Aliam, huic ultimae [Todus cinereus Linné] affinem speciem Surinamo accepi, quae rostri magnitudine et figura ad amussim fig. A. modo adle-*

¹ Bulletin Brit. Orn. Club, XIX, 1907, p. 40 (Mawambi, Ituri).