

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).

gatam refert, adeoque hac parte Todum cinereum aequat, quamquam ipsa mole minor et vix Regulo par sit. Color illi supra plumbeo-canus, versus verticem sensim nigricans; subtus a gula ad caudam lacteus; Pennarum volaticarum autem, remigum scilicet et rectricum fere niger, marginibus externis remigum et tectricum secundariarum, itemque rectricum lateraliu in cauda aequali albis."

It should be noted that although Pallas assigned the species to the genus *Todus* of Linné, he called particular attention to the less massive bill ("ipsa mole minor"), not quite like that of the Wren ("vix Regulo par sit"). But Gmelin and Latham, both ignoring this modification in the shape of the bill distinguishing it from that of *Todus cinereus*, placed the species in *Todus*, thereby effectually concealing its identity.

Pallas' description agrees perfectly with Buffon's Gnatcatcher to which the name *Polioptila livida* (Gmelin) (Syst. Nat., I, (2), 1789, p. 981) has been applied. This species bears a superficial resemblance to *Todus cinereus* Linné (= *Todirostrum cinereum*), and is of about the same size. The bill is long like that of *Todirostrum*, wide at the base, but more slender, more compressed toward the tip, but not nearly so much as in the Wren (*Troglodytes*). The upper parts are bluish gray; head darker or dusky in the female or immature male, black in the adult male; under parts entirely white; wings dusky black with white inner margins to the primaries and white outer margins to the secondaries and secondary coverts; central pair of tail feathers entirely black, the others tipped or margined with white, the outermost pair almost entirely white, the base only being black.

It is, I think, sufficiently clear that Pallas' description, and hence Gmelin's *Todus plumbeus*, applies to this species which, on the grounds of anteriority, must henceforth be known as *Polioptila plumbea* (Gmelin) instead of *Polioptila livida* (Gmelin).

The two Guiana forms are thus:

Polioptila plumbea plumbea (Gmelin)

Polioptila plumbea innctata Hellmayr.

By this disposition of *Todus plumbeus* Gmelin, a further correction in nomenclature becomes necessary, affecting the name of the Plumbeous Gnatcatcher originally described by Baird (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 1854, p. 118) under the name *Culicivora plumbea* and subsequently known as *Polioptila plumbea* (Baird). This combination now being preoccupied by *Polioptila plumbea* (Gmelin) is no longer tenable, and hence the name of Baird's Plumbeous Gnatcatcher automatically becomes *Polioptila melanura* Lawrence (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VI, 1858, p. 168).—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Museum Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

Red-breasted Nuthatch, (*Sitta canadensis*), Breeding on Long Island, N. Y.—June 15, 1921, at Orient, Long Island, I took a female Red-breasted Nuthatch, believing it to be a late spring migration record for the locality. On examination the specimen proved to be a breeding bird.