

racés (*bivittatus*—*coronatus*) with the streaked underparts of the western races (*angustirostris*—*certhiolus*); differs, however, from both by larger size and longer bill, in which respect it closely resembles *praedatus* of the La Plata region.”

American Museum of Natural History,
New York, N. Y.

A NEW HAZEL GROUSE FROM THE PROVINCE OF SZECHWAN, CHINA.

BY J. H. RILEY.¹

LAST year the U. S. National Museum received quite a large collection of specimens from the Reverend David C. Graham from the mountains of western Szechwan. Among the birds were three skins of a grouse that were identified at the time as *Tetrastes sewerzowi*. Recently the National Geographic Society has presented to the National Museum the material collected by Dr. F. R. Wulsin, during his recent journeys in China. These collections contained an adult male specimen of *Tetrastes sewerzowi* from Choni, Kansu, about sixty miles south of Labrang. Upon comparison, the Szechwan specimens were found to be a much more reddish brown above and on the chest and to present some other differences from the Kansu bird.

Taking advantage of Dr. Peter P. Suschkin's visit to Washington, the above specimens were shown to him, and he agrees with me that the Szechwan specimens evidently represent a distinct form. He informs me that Przewalski collected around Labrang and that his type probably came from that vicinity. This makes the Choni specimen practically topotypical. It certainly agrees with the description and fairly well with the copy of the plate given in Rowley's *Orn. Misc.*, vol. 2, pt. 10, 1877, 430, pl. 8, except that the dark barring above and below is depicted in the plate as brown instead of blackish as indicated in the description. The new form may be known as:

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***Tetrastes sewerzowi secunda* subsp. nov.**

Type, adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 277457, near Tatsienlu, Szechwan, China, alt. 12000 feet, July 28, 1923, collected by David C. Graham.

Similar to *Tetrastes sewerzowi* Przewalski, but the brown bars above and on the chest near hazel instead of buffy brown; the lesser and greater wing-coverts and the scapulars with a rather broad white shaft spot at the tip; the incipient neck-ruff with a few white spots; below the black bars seem to be broader, especially on the upper chest; and the flanks are more tawny. Wing, 161; culmen, 14; tarsus, 37; middle-toe, 34.5 mm.

Remarks.—Two of the specimens examined are males and one is a female. The two males are in molt and are acquiring new tails. The second male is more of a hazel brown than the type. The specimen marked as a female, I suspect, is really a young male, as it seems to be acquiring a black throat. It is more tawny than the other two specimens, has the white spotting on the wing-coverts and scapulars much reduced, and the white bars on the breast broader.

The Szechwan specimens all came from 11,000 to 12,000 feet altitude near Ü Long Kong, a place about ten miles from Tatsienlu, on the small river that flows northward into that town and were taken between July 28 and August 3.

U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

DISEASES OF THE RUFFED GROUSE.

BY ALFRED O. GROSS.

DURING the course of life history studies now being made at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and in field work conducted in southeastern New York for the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station, Syracuse, New York, certain diseases of the Ruffed Grouse have come to my attention. Since these diseases may have an important bearing on the periodic fluctuation in the numbers of the Ruffed Grouse it seems desirable to make a preliminary report on the birds examined. Thus far 17 birds in the flesh, 9 males and 8 females, have been received; 2 from New York,