

published table; Mecox Bay, L. I., a few (J. F. Kuerzi, et al.); Montauk, L. I., 50, a few dead (J. F. Kuerzi, et al.); Quogue, L. I., 15 found dead on beach, 1 alive but tar-covered ('Local Bird Club'—W. Sedwitz); Danbury, Conn., 1 dead, on road (Elwood Logan); Kensico Reservoir, N. Y., 2 observed (Elwood Logan); Peekskill, N. Y., some 8 scattered birds found exhausted (High School pupils—Miss Marguerite Powell, science teacher); Clinton, N. J. (some 50 miles west of New York City) 1 found dead, 1 exhausted (James Rintoul); Princeton, N. J., 1 picked up alive, died next day (V. W. E. Payne—C. H. Rogers). *November 21*, Seaford, L. I., 1 from here brought to K. W. Baasch at Baldwin (H. C. Raven); Princeton, N. J., 1 picked up on a pool (Prof. Marcus S. Farr—C. H. Rogers). *November 22*, Eastport, L. I., a few stragglers still present in the bay, alighting in Duck decoys (Wilcox). *November 24*, Baldwin, L. I., 1 swimming in creek (H. C. Raven). *November 25*, Barnegat Light, Bradley Beach, Manahawken Bridge, Manataloken Bridge, and Toms River Bridge, N. J., about 2 at each of these localities (M. C. Rich). *About December 1*, Dunellen, N. J., 1 found dead on a pond (Miss Marie Shultz); and *December 3*, Far Hills, N. J., 1 killed by a cat ('Messenger-Gazette'), the above two records from Mrs. Theodore Herbst.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York, N. Y.*

Microsittace ferruginea minor in Northern Patagonia.—Several years ago in work with a collection of birds from Patagonia presented to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology by Mr. J. R. Pemberton I listed three specimens of Parrot taken June 3, 1912 on the Upper Arroyo Las Bayas in western Rio Negro under the name *Microsittace ferruginea*.¹ This is apparently the most northern record for the species on the eastern side of the Andes. Recently, through the kindness of Dr. Joseph Grinnell, I have again examined these skins to find on careful comparison that they represent the form *Microsittace ferruginea minor* Chapman which has been currently supposed to range only in Chile. The birds from Rio Negro have the smaller size (wing measurements 180.0 to 181.5 mm.), the darker green coloration, and the darker abdominal red of this race, and are readily differentiated from typical *ferruginea* of farther south.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Range of Amazona oratrix.—While working on the distribution and relationships of the Parrots of the American genus *Amazona* Lesson, it seemed evident that *auropalliata* (*Psittacus auro-palliatius* Lesson, *Rev. Zool.*, 1842, p. 135.—Realejo, Nicaragua) and *oratrix* (*Amazona oratrix* Ridgway, *Man. No. Am. Bds.* 1887, p. 587. New name for *Chrysotis levaillantii* G. R. Gray, not *Amazona levaillantii* Lesson) were conspecific. An apparent barrier to such treatment was the fact that both birds were recorded from two nearby localities in Honduras and from Ruatan Island.

Feeling confident that some error was present I started upon the task of running down the basis of the records with some rather interesting results. *A. oratrix* is attributed to Ruatan by Salvin and Godman in the 'Biologia Centrali Americana,' *Aves*, II, 1897, p. 587, the collector being given as Gaumer and the authority for the statement, *Ibis*, 1889, p. 241. Reference to 'The Ibis,' year and page stated, fails to find any mention of this fact; the paper by Salvin, part of which appears on that page, deals briefly with the results obtained by Godman and some of his collectors in northern Mexico. In the same volume of 'The Ibis,' Salvin published a list of the birds collected on the coast of Yucatan and islands in the Bay of Honduras by Geo. Gaumer and on page 373 definitely lists *auropalliata* from Ruatan Id. based on several specimens (listed in *Catalogue of Birds*, XX, p. 292 as spec. *f-i*, adult and *k*, imm;

¹ Univ. California Publ. Zool., vol. 24, 1926, p. 432

5 skins). The only other species of *Amazona* recorded from Ruatan is the very different *A. autumnalis* (Linn.). No specimens of *levaillantii* (*i. e. oratrix*) are listed in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' p. 294 from any point nearer than the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and it would therefore appear that the record of *oratrix* on Ruatan was due to a slip on the part of the authors of the Aves volumes of the Biologia.

The record of *oratrix* from Yohoa, Honduras rests on the tenuous grounds of sight record and interpretation of a misapplied name. In 'The Ibis,' 1860, p. 121, Taylor mentions under *Chrysotis auripalliata*, a Parrot at Yohoa much resembling *auripalliata* in plumage "but rather smaller with the yellow on the fore part of the head instead of behind, . . . but it was unnecessary to shoot one." On p. 317 he writes "the parrot mentioned on p. 121 as much resembling *Chrysotis auripalliata* is *Chrysotis xanthops*." [*Psittacus xanthops*, is a Brazilian species. The name was for a time erroneously applied to what is now called *oratrix*]. In the absence of a specimen, and due to the fact that Taylor's description of the birds seen by him at Yohoa does not differ from *auropalliata* as *oratrix* does, I see no reason for regarding the record as pertaining to any thing other than *auropalliata*. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 233 records *auropalliata* from Chasniguas, Honduras, a specimen collected by Erich Wittkugel. I have never been able to locate Chasniguas on any map, but it is apparently somewhere in the valley of the Chamelicon River or in hills between it and the Guatemala boundary.

Recent collectors in Caribbean Honduras have obtained only *auropalliata* (Peters 1928, Emlen and Worth 1930). J. H. Townsend secured *auropalliata* on the "Segovia River" but the exact spot is not known.

In spite of the hiatus in distribution of *A. oratrix auropalliata* and *A. ochrocephala panamensis* Cabanis (*Chrysotis panamensis* Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., 22, 1874, p. 349, Panama) a gap which includes the greater part of Costa Rica, there is no doubt that the *oratrix* group is a representative of *ochrocephala* (*Psittacus ochrocephala* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1788, p. 339.—South America) and should stand as a subspecies.

The "formenkreis," if this view is accepted will be as follows.

Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae Nelson. Range.—Tres Marias Islands, off the west coast of Mexico.

Amazona ochrocephala oratrix Ridgway. Range.—Mexico in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Guanajuato, Colima, Guerrero and Yucatan; British Honduras.

Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata (Lesson). Range.—Extreme eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Pacific slope of Central America to northwestern Costa Rica, extending into the Caribbean lowlands of norther Honduras east at least to the Ulua Valley; Ruatan Island.

Amazona ochrocephala panamensis (Cabanis). Range.—Panama and the tropical lowlands of northern Colombia east to the Santa Marta region.

Amazona ochrocephala ochrocephala (Gmelin). Range.—Colombia (east of the base of the Eastern Andes), Venezuela and the Guianas, south to the Rio Branco and the middle Amazon.

Amazona ochrocephala xantholaema Berlepsch. (Orn. Monatsb., 21, 1913, p. 147). Range.—Island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

A New Rhinoptynx from Argentina.—Upon examination, it appears that specimens of *Rhinoptynx clamator* from Tucuman, Argentina, are different from previously described forms of the species. They are therefore characterized as a new race.