

[this is due to the preparation]—the back is more olivaceous, approaching that of *palustris*, and the posterior under parts are more reddish; but the dimensions are greater (total length, 4 inches 10 lines; of the tail, 2 inches 6 lines). If these characters and dimensions are constant, they may form a distinct species under the name *Parus frigris* Nob.”

At a much later date (Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 9: 54, 1884) he corrected the locality to the “Etats-Unis” and tentatively placed his *frigris* with *atricapillus* “Race *septentrionalis*” because of the “long tail.” However, he re-affirms his color characters.

When in Brussels in July 1939, I was courteously given access to the Selys collection which is, or was at that date, housed in the old Selys residence a short distance from the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle. My notes taken at the time of the examination of the type of *Parus frigris* are as follows: “So far as I can see, this bird is simply *atricapillus*, a little more richly buff on the sides and under tail-coverts and as regards [restriction of] wing and tail edging. The original description mentioned the unusually reddish character of the under parts and the more olive [less grayish] tone of the back. The supposed restriction of the throat patch is partly due to fresh plumage and partly to the posture of the mount. At any rate, this specimen has nothing to do with *septentrionalis* where tentatively placed by Hellmayr (Das Tierreich, 18: 56, 1903). Immediate comparison is limited to a couple of birds from New York.”

As to other data relative to the type, it is a mounted bird in good condition, a fully plumaged adult with but slight wear apparent. Three Selys numbers are on the stand, 18, 858, and 1076, the last a printed label pasted on. On the rim of the stand is written in pencil “*frigris*.” The old Selys tag attached reads: “*Parus* (Poecile)/*atricapillus*. L./Race/*septentrionalis* Harris/type du *P. frigris* Selys/Etats Unis atlant.”. Measurements of wing, tail, and exposed culmen are 67, 62, and 8.0 mm., respectively. Incidentally, it is obvious that Selys's idea of *frigris* as a long-tailed race was gained partly from the rather elongated manner in which the specimen is mounted and partly by the slightly smaller size of his limited comparative material. His tail measurement of “2 inches 6 lines” was taken in a manner impossible to judge and may have been from the uropygium instead of from the point of insertion of the central pair of rectrices. Assuming that he used the Pied du Roi his measurement approximates 67 mm., a circumstance which favors the former method; if he used the English foot it would be 63 mm., and the latter method is indicated!

Recently, Aldrich and Nutt (Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4: no. 2, 29, 1939) have characterized and named as *Penthestes atricapillus bartletti* the Black-capped Chickadee of Newfoundland on precisely the color differences shown by the type of *Parus frigris*. The wing length of the type is also distinctly in favor of the Newfoundland race as given by Aldrich and Nutt. Unfortunately our bill measurements are not comparable. All things considered it would seem that the name of the Newfoundland Black-capped Chickadee should be *Parus atricapillus frigris* Selys.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *University of California, Los Angeles, California*.

Nomenclature of certain Pycnonotidae.¹—Among the scattered manuscript notes of the late Charles W. Richmond deposited in the United States National Museum, I have recently uncovered the following observations which seem not previously to have been brought to public attention:

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"*Ixos* Temminck

"Temminck establishes his section "Turdoïde" or "les Turdoïdes" in Livr. 12 [vol. 2] of the Pl. Col., and designates as type the *Turdus phoenicopterus*. Later (Pl. Col. livr. 64), he gives the name *Ixos* to this section. The type of *Ixos* should, therefore, be *T. phoenicopterus*, which is a *Campephaga*, and *Ixos* thus becomes a synonym of *Campephaga* (Vieillot, 1816).

Cretzchmar uses *Turdoïdes* in a generic sense for a *T. leucocephalus* (now a *Crateropus*), but later comes back to *Ixos*. His use of *Turdoïdes* is in a Temminckian sense and is synonymous with *Ixos*. . . ."

Reference to Temminck's remarks in the text accompanying pl. 274 (*Turdus azureus*), pl. 71 (*Turdus phoenicopterus*), and pl. 382, fig. 1 (*Ixos virescens*) and to the 'Tableau méthodique' (where for the first time we find the combination *Ixos phoenicopterus*, with the footnote, "Ces espèces portent dans le texte des Planches Coloriées le nom de *Turdus*, qu'il faut changer contre *Ixos*"), makes it certain that Richmond's view is correct and that Oberholser (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1899, p. 212), while right in stating that characters are given for the genus, is wrong in believing that "the only species given is *Ixos virescens* Temminck, which must therefore be considered the type." The name *Ixos*, accordingly, cannot be used for a pycnonotine genus.

In examining some fifty recognizable forms variously placed by recent authors in the genera *Microscelis* Gray 1840, *Iole* Blyth 1844, *Hemixos* Blyth 1845, *Ixocincla* Blyth 1845, *Tricholestes* Salvadori 1874, and *Haringtonia* Mathews & Iredale 1917 (new name for *Hypsipetes* Vigors 1831, not *Ypsipetes* Stephens 1829), I have been quite unable to discover characters which might be used to separate any one group from those others most nearly related and suggest that what seems to be scientific fact will be best served by placing all under the oldest name, *Microscelis* Gray 1840 (genotype: *Turdus amaurotis* Temminck).

Such procedure makes necessary a series of changes in connection with the names *olivacea* (used twice) and *virescens* (used three times). *Iole olivacea* Blyth 1844 is preoccupied by *Hypsipetes olivacea* Jardine & Selby 1837. The next oldest name in the specific group, *Iole virescens* Blyth 1845, is preoccupied by *Ixos virescens* Temminck 1825. The third oldest name is either *Iole viridescens* Blyth, published in 'The Ibis' for January 1867, or *Criniger charlottae* Finsch, published in the 'Journ. f. Ornith.' for January 1867. Since I have not been able to obtain more definite information on the dates of appearance of these two names, I here arbitrarily select *charlottae* as the older, which then becomes the specific name, while *viridescens* becomes the proper name for the subspecies of Arakan.

The race of *Microscelis charlottae* found in Sumatra and the Malay States is left without a name unless *Trichophorus brunnescens* Finsch 1867, a 'still-born synonym,' be considered to have acquired nomenclatural standing by Chasen's action in placing it in synonymy with *Iole olivacea* Blyth 1844 (with full bibliographic references) and restricting the type locality to Sumatra by implication (Handlist Malaysian Birds, 1935, p. 193).

Ixocincla virescens Blyth 1845 of the Nicobar Islands (which I retain as a full species) will be known as *Microscelis nicobariensis* (Moore) 1854.

Taking a broad view of what is embraced by the 'species,' I would place in the genus *Microscelis*, as here conceived, the following, in what seems to be a natural sequence from the most to the least specialized:

1. *M. madagascariensis* (including *Ixocincla borbonica* and *I. crassirostris* of the 'Systema Avium Ethiopicarum' and *M. psaroides* of the 'Fauna Brit. India, Birds,' 2 ed.).
2. *M. leucocephalus*.
3. *M. amaurotis*.
4. *M. siquijorensis*.
5. *M. everetti*.
6. *M. rufigularis*.
7. *M. philippensis*.
8. *M. striaticeps* (not seen).
9. *M. nicobariensis*.
10. *M. virescens* (including *Ixos malaccensis* and *I. maclellandii* of the 'Handlist Malaysian Birds').
11. *M. flavala* (including *Ixos cinereus* of the 'Handlist Malaysian Birds' and *I. castanonotus* and *I. canipennis* of 'Les Oiseaux de l'Indochine Française').
12. *M. criniger*.
13. *M. icterica* (not seen; possibly conspecific with the last).
14. *M. charlottae*.

—H. G. DEIGNAN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

New records of the Colima Warbler from Mexico.—Specimens of the Colima Warbler (*Vermivora crissalis* Salvin and Godman) are still not so common but that its occurrences in new areas should be recorded. Two individuals have been added recently to the Moore Collection, both of them taken by Chester C. Lamb, one an adult male secured on November 12, 1934, at Rancho Batel, five miles due north of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico, at an altitude of about 5200 feet; and the other, a second adult male, taken on November 3, 1941, at Sierra Ozumatlan in north-eastern Michoacan, Mexico, at an altitude of approximately 9500 feet. Both birds have acquired their winter plumage, the feathers being unworn, but the former one (no. 12592 Moore Collection) has lost all of its rectrices. The latter one (no. 30355 Moore Collection) is in perfect condition. The specimen from Sinaloa is the first record for that State, and the Michoacan one seems to be the most south-eastern locality at which the Colima Warbler has been taken.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California*.

Louisiana Water-Thrush breeding in Essex County, New York.—According to Eaton's 'Birds of New York' (1912) the Louisiana Water-thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) breeds as far north as the southern end of Lake George. On June 7, 1941, during a search along boulder-strewn, rushing streams, I found two pairs along the Warren-Essex County boundary, one pair within Essex County at an altitude of 800 feet. On June 9, I found a pair with young at Port Henry, in central Essex County.—GEOFFREY CARLETON, *The Library, City College, New York City*.

Redstart breeding in Worcester County, Maryland.—The Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) occurs only rarely as a breeding bird in the Atlantic coastal plain. Dr. Stone ('Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' 2: 847, 1937) cites two breeding records for the coastal plain of New Jersey. However, it is not until one gets into the higher wooded hill country of the Piedmont province that one finds it breeding regularly, although there are a few breeding localities situated at the edge of the fall-line such as those in the Wissahickon and other valleys in and around Philadelphia.