

on the abdomen and under tail-coverts. The under tail-coverts are basically olive-gray, terminally speckled with fuscous. The throat and face of this bird are reddish-brown where the area would be normally dirty white or buffy.

The cross-barring of the normal contour feather is partially preserved on the flanks of no. 36,667 (Plate 7, lower right), but the bars are considerably washed out in appearance. The lower breast feathers of this bird tend to be uniformly brown. A tannish longitudinal stripe runs with the midrib on each feather, much narrower than the comparably-located gray-buff wedges of no. 45,176. These stripes are bordered with fuscous areas. The abdomen, under tail-coverts, leg feathers, face, and throat are all lighter in shade than similar areas of no. 45,176.

These mutations illustrate extremes of variation that this highly variable species, and the *Tetraonidae* in general, can obtain. They can only be recorded, not explained, as the genetics of wild birds is still imperfectly understood.

Acknowledgement is due the American Museum of Natural History for permission to publish on these specimens.—LEONARD J. UTTAL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**A peculiar Goshawk from Labrador.**—The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology received from Ernest Doane a female Goshawk collected by him at Red Bay, Labrador, on November 11, 1925. I identified the specimen tentatively as *Accipiter gentilis gentilis* and recently sent it to Dr. Ernst Mayr for a more authoritative opinion and comparison with the good series of the European form in the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Mayr studied the specimen and wrote: "Your Goshawk is a curious bird. The feathers of the back show clearly that it is just completing its molt into the first adult plumage. This may explain the broad white margins on the lesser upper wing-coverts and the relatively heavy shaftstreaks on the under parts. Both these features are absent from nearly all our specimens of *gentilis*. Your bird is, as far as the underparts are concerned, fairly well matched by one Swedish bird. If we did not have this specimen, I might have written you that your bird is not *gentilis*. The bird is certainly not one of the eastern Asiatic races which are much more finely barred, and have very inconspicuous shaftstreaks. In many respects your bird looks almost like an intermediate between *gentilis* and *atricapillus*. I would very much like to see additional Goshawks from Labrador. The adults of *gentilis* are reported to be completely sedentary. Furthermore, the species does not occur on any of the North Atlantic islands. In fact, it is even a rarity on the British Islands, and does not nest there. Altogether you will agree with me that the situation is very puzzling. The date (November 11) agrees, of course, with the normal migratory period of the species. Concluding, I would say that the specimen can be recorded as a second year female of *Accipiter gentilis gentilis*, unless some day a subspecies is discovered in Labrador which is intermediate in character between the American and the European races."

In reply to Dr. Mayr's inquiry about additional specimens, I replied that we have in this museum another adult Goshawk, a male, taken at the same place six days earlier. However, this second bird is a perfectly normal example of *atricapillus*. This would seem to strengthen the case for considering the first specimen to be *A. g. gentilis*.

It is noteworthy that there are at least six records, mostly winter ones, of the American Goshawk being taken in England. On the other hand, the European

Goshawk seems to be much less migratory than the American form.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**A new swallow-shrike.**—The material of the Whitney South Sea Expedition indicates that the New Hebrides and Banks Island are inhabited by an undescribed subspecies of *Artamus leucorhynchus*. It may be described as follows.

***Artamus leucorhynchus tenuis*, new subspecies**

*Type.*—No. 214,076, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Gaua, Banks Is.; September 10, 1926; Whitney South Sea Expedition.

*Diagnosis.*—Similar to *Artamus l. melaleucus* (New Caledonia), but considerably smaller.—wing, ♂, 123.5–133 mm. (128.0); ♀, 122.5–131.0 (127.8); tail, ♂, 63.0–68.0 (65.7); ♀, 62.0–68.0 (65.4). In *melaleucus*, wing, ♂, 132.0–139.0 (135.1); ♀, 132.5–138.0 (135.3); tail, ♂, 68.0–73.0 (70.0); ♀, 66.0–71.5 (69.0).

*Range.*—New Hebrides (Efate, Leleppa, Mataso, Makura, Epi, Lopevi, Ambrym, Malekula, and Santo) and Banks Island (Gaua). Forty-five specimens examined.

A small series from the Loyalty Islands (Maré, Lifu) is somewhat intermediate, but is apparently closer to *melaleucus* (wing, ♂, 134.5; ♀, 130, 131, 132, 135, 135.5; tail, ♂, 68; ♀, 65.5, 66, 66, 68, 70). The smaller size and probable distinctness of the northern birds has already been discussed by Stresemann in his revision of the species (Novit. Zool., 20: 293, 1913).

That the lumping of specimens from the entire range of *tenuis* is justifiable is borne out by the statistics of the measurements of wing and tail. The standard deviations ( $\delta$ ) are: Wing, ♂, 2.28 ( $n = 17$ ); ♀, 2.02 ( $n = 22$ ); tail, ♂, 1.14 ( $n = 19$ ); ♀, 1.41 ( $n = 23$ ). The coefficients of variability (C. V.) are: Wing, ♂, 1.78; ♀, 1.58; tail, ♂, 1.73; ♀, 2.16. This variability is greater than we would find at a single locality, but not large enough to force us to call *tenuis* a collective race. Remarkable is the small C. V., considering the heterogeneity of the sample. Birds certainly show extremely little individual variability as compared to most other animals.—ERNST MAYR, *American Museum of Natural History.*

**The name of the Sumatran Crested Olive Bulbul.**—In a recent issue of 'The Auk' (59: 313, 1942), Deignan has shown that several genera of bulbuls should be united under the name *Microscelis*. He further designates *charlottae* as the specific name for the Malayan and East Indian bird formerly known as *Iole olivacea*. For the race from the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra there does not seem to be any name available unless *brunnescens* Finsch can be applied. However, this was a nomen nudum at its first appearance. Since then it has appeared only as a synonym (Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6: 55, 1881) and consequently is unacceptable except as a synonym of *olivacea* Blyth [= *charlottae*].

Fortunately the United States National Museum possesses the type and unique specimen of *Iole olivacea crypta* Oberholser (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 31: 197, 1918) from Djimaja Is. in the Anamba group. This specimen is a male collected September 22, 1899, by Dr. W. L. Abbott. It measures: wing, 92 mm.; tail, 80; culmen, 17. It is inseparable in color from September birds from Trang and Bandon, Peninsular Siam, and Sumatra.

The National Museum also possesses the type of *Iole olivacea perplexa* Riley (Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 29: 40, 1939). This and one other specimen mentioned in the original description were taken by H. C. Raven at Labuan Klambu, east