

New Mexico. The bird was evidently a female or immature bird as the distinctive markings on the tail, sides, and wings were yellow. We were able to watch the bird at close range for some time as it flitted in and out of the shrubbery.—ARTHUR F. HALLORAN, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Las Cruces, New Mexico*, and ALBERT H. TROWBRIDGE, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Tucson, Arizona*.

**A new grosbeak from northwestern Thailand.**<sup>1</sup>—The spotted-winged grosbeak resident in small numbers on certain of the higher peaks of northwestern Thailand is sufficiently distinct from birds believed to represent the nominate race (Nepal) to justify erection of a new subspecies. I propose to name it:

*Mycrobas melanozanthos fratris-regis*, subsp. nov.

TYPE.—Adult male, U. S. National Museum no. 336124, collected on Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai province, N. W. Thailand, at 5,500 feet, February 2, 1936, by H. G. Deignan.

Since no fresh topotypical material of *melanozanthos* has been available, I have found it necessary to compare Thai specimens with examples from Szechuan and N. W. Yunnan, considered by recent authors to be inseparable from more western Himalayan birds. From these Chinese birds, *fratris-regis* differs in having the upper parts deep slate, not black, and the under parts a decidedly paler lemon-chrome (Ridgway). The wing-length of six Chinese adult males ranges from 122.2 to 129.3 mm.; that of three adult males of *fratris-regis*, from 117.3 to 120.9 mm.

The distinctions here pointed out have already been noted both by De Schauensee (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 86: 236, 1934) and by Riley (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 172: 533-534, 1938), each of whom, possessing but a single male from Thailand, refrained from naming the more southern race.

The new form is dedicated to H.R.H. Phra Pin Klao, younger brother of H.S.M. Phra Chom Klao (Maha Mongkut or Rama IV) and Second King of Siam during the latter's reign, who first among the Thai cultivated a scientific interest in the natural productions of his country. Ruschenberger ('A Voyage round the World,' Philadelphia, 1838) in 1836 viewed his zoölogical gardens and his "private museum, in which there [were] many fine specimens of natural history; quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, &c., all preserved and set up by himself" (p. 294). As a Corresponding Member of The National Institution for the Promotion of Science, as early as 1843 he forwarded to Washington specimens of birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes, and "vegetable formations," in exchange for which he requested works "on military or naval art, such as field exercises, heavy ordnance, and the science of war." Of the ornithological material, more than sixty specimens may still be seen in the museums of Philadelphia and Washington. It is fitting that the memory of this early Asiatic naturalist, who, by one writer, was described as "a perfect wonder of education and intellectual attainments," be associated with the largest and handsomest fringillid yet known from his native land.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Washington, D. C.*

**A correction.**—Owing to war conditions, the authors of the paper on 'Incubation and Fledging Periods of African Birds' (Auk, 57: 313-325, 1940) were not able to read their proofs; and on p. 316 the paragraph beginning "December 2" should be deleted.—R. E. MOREAU, *Amani, Tanganyika Territory*.

<sup>1</sup> Published with permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.