

later became one of the cotypes of *P. c. capitalis*. Other mountain forms were collected during the same day and included *Melospiza l. lincolni*, *Sitta canadensis*, *Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*, and *Corthylio calendula*.

From the evidence at hand it seems clear that the entire day was spent in Utah; consequently, the restricted type locality for *Perisoreus canadensis capitalis* should be listed as Henry's Fork, Utah.—ANGUS M. WOODBURY, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah*, AND CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service*.

Records of Sharp-tailed Sparrows from Maryland and Virginia in the National Museum.—The description of the James Bay Sharp-tailed Sparrow as a distinct race by Todd,¹ and other recently published observations on the subspecies of this marsh sparrow have made it desirable to check the material in the United States National Museum with the new information that is now available. I now recognize five forms. To correct previously published records for these birds from Maryland, the revised identifications are listed below under the names I now accept; to these I have added records for other specimens in our collection from Virginia and the District of Columbia as a matter of interest to ornithologists in these sections.

Ammospiza caudacuta diversa

Maryland: Ocean City, April 29, 1929, August 13, 1926, October 6, 1928, November 9, 1929; Cornfield Harbor (on Potomac River, one mile above its mouth at Point Lookout), April 24, 1932, October 13, 1929; Chesapeake Beach, July 4, 1929; Green Run Inlet, August 22, 1937.

Virginia: Smith's Island, May 14, 1910, December 18, 1898; Wallops Island, May 27 and 28, 1913.

This very distinct race is the breeding form of the coastal area north, according to Montagna, to Rehoboth and Bethany Beach, and probably to Lewes, Delaware, and Tuckerton, New Jersey. The specimens recorded above from Wallops Island, taken by W. L. McAtee, constitute another southern nesting record. The two males obtained were breeding birds, as in June, 1913, with Mr. McAtee, I examined the bodies preserved in alcohol. A juvenile specimen taken on Pea Island, North Carolina, by Dr. Paul Bartsch has been recorded (Wilson Bull., 54: 256, 1942) through a misunderstanding as this race but proves to be the Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza m. maritima*), and there is question as to whether the bird breeds that far south. The Wallops Island record by McAtee may be near the southern nesting limit.

Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta

Maryland: Cornfield Harbor, October 13, 1929.

Virginia: Smith's Island, December 18, 20, and 22, 1898.

This migrant from farther north should be common in the coastal marshes at the proper season.

Ammospiza caudacuta subvirgata

Maryland: Cornfield Harbor, October 13, 1929.

This bird also should be regular in migration.

Ammospiza caudacuta altera

Maryland: Ocean City, November 9, 1929; Cornfield Harbor, October 4, 1931.

Virginia: Four Mile Run, near Alexandria, Alexandria County, September 18, 1893.

¹ *Ammospiza caudacuta altera* Todd, Auk, 55: 117, 1938 (East Main, James Bay, Quebec). For discussion see Oberholser, H. C., Bull. Dept. Cons. State of Louisiana, 28: 652, 1938; Montagna, W., Wilson Bull., 54: 107-120, 1942; and Peters, J. L., Ann. Carnegie Mus., 29: 201-210, 1942.

Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni

Maryland: Cornfield Harbor, October 11, 1931, and October 14, 1928.

Virginia: Cobbs Island, May 12, 1892.

District of Columbia: September, 1862.

This race, with the James Bay Sharp-tailed Sparrow, comes to inland marshes in migration, while the other three frequent regions of brackish water.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The type locality of *Nectarinia dabryi* Verreaux.¹—Under the heading "Catalogue d'Oiseaux récoltés par Mgr. Perny, évêque du Su-tchuen, dans le nord de la Chine, et description de deux espèces nouvelles par M. Jules Verreaux," the author described *Nectarinia Dabryi* (Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie, (2) 19: 173-174, pl. 15, 1867) with the statement: "Cette belle espèce, que nous devons à l'obligeance de M. Soubiran, a été découverte dans le nord de la Chine, par M. Dabry, consul de France, auquel nous sommes heureux de pouvoir la dédier. . . Depuis la réception de cet Oiseau, nous avons eu la bonne fortune d'en voir plusieurs autres sujets, entre autres, parmi les Oiseaux de la même localité, rapportés par Mgr. Perny. . ." It seems clear that the type must be the specimen associated with Dabry and that those in Perny's collection are merely paratypes.

The type locality is first questioned by Lord Walden [*Ibis*, (n.s.) 6: 35, 1870], who gives the species as "découverte dans le nord de la Chine," but observes: "There must be some mistake about its habitat; Cochin China is probably intended."

In the same volume of "The Ibis" (pp. 296-297), P. L. Sclater, in a letter to the editor, writes: "In Lord Walden's excellent article on the Sun-birds of the Indian and Australian regions in the last number of 'The Ibis,' it is well remarked (p. 35) that there must be some mistake about the habitat of *Aethopyga dabryi* as given by M. Verreaux, namely, 'le nord de la Chine.' I am fortunately able to confirm Lord Walden's criticism, and to give the exact locality of this fine species. The type-specimen of this species was from the collection formed by Msgr. Chauveau on the hills above Ta-t sien-leou, which border the eastern boundary of the Chinese province of Sechen [*sic*], and was transmitted by him to M. Dabry, the French Consul at Hankow. This collection, which I had the pleasure of examining shortly after its arrival at Paris, likewise contained the new *Lophophorus lhuysi* and the new *Ithaginis geoffroyi*, also described by M. Verreaux, besides some other remarkable novelties. . . ."

David and Oustalet (*Oiseaux de la Chine: 80-81, 1877*), under *Aethopyga dabryi*, state: "Le Sucrier Dabry . . . ne se trouve en Chine que dans les provinces méridionales et occidentales, et c'est par erreur qu'il a été indiqué par J. Verreaux, dans la description originale, comme provenant du nord du Céleste-Empire. Le spécimen que Verreaux avait eu sous les yeux avait été recueilli sur les collines situées au-dessus de Tu-t sien-leou, à la limite orientale du Setchuan, par Mgr. Chauveau, et remis par ce dernier à M. Dabry, consul de France à Hankeou. . . ." Obviously, David and Oustalet here simply translate Sclater's remarks of 1870, repeating his inadvertence in regard to the "eastern" boundary and, presumably through a printer's error, spelling the name of the town with a 'u' instead of an 'a.'

In any case, no one has doubted that the type of *Nectarinia dabryi* came from the well-known town in western Szechuan called Ta-t sien-lu, until Messrs. Delacour and Greenway, describing *Aethopyga gouldiae harrietae* (*L'Oiseau et la Revue*

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