

*Eudynamis scolopacea dolosa*, subsp. nov.

TYPE: ♂ ad. U. S. N. M. No. 178508, collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on Barren Island, Andaman Islands, January 7, 1901.

DIAGNOSIS: This race differs from *Eudynamis s. scolopacea* by larger size, and in the female by a tendency to darker, more buffy-spotted plumage both above and below.

From *malayana* this race differs by a smaller wing-tail index, and in the female by a tendency to darker, more buffy-spotted plumage both above and below. Two females from Barren Island are very dark buffy in color, whereas two females from South Andaman in the A. M. N. H. collection are not distinctively darker than females of *malayana*. However, the wing-tail index in these birds runs between 90 and 91%, while in the case of *E. s. scolopacea*, the wing-tail index is over 95%, and in examples of *malayana* measured, the wing-tail index runs between 95 and 100%.

From *simalurensis*, this race differs by the paler color of the females.

A series measures:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
3 ♂♂	207.5, 211, 212 (type)	189, 191 (type), 192	30, 31, 31 (type)
4 ♀♀	201-216 (208)	184-194 (190.5)	30-34 (31.5)

In this race I would include birds from the Nicobar Islands. I have examined four males and three females from Car Nicobar, Little Nicobar and Great Nicobar. The measurements are enormously variable:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
4 ♂♂	202.5, 203.5, 233, 235	189 (2), 221 (2)	32-34
3 ♀♀	201-208	188-197	31, 32.

However, in coloration these birds are similar, and the wing-tail index in the Nicobar birds runs from 93 to 94%.

RANGE: Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The labels on the specimens note that this form feeds on fruit and is very numerous on Barren Island. Soft parts: iris red; bill of male pale green, of female greenish horn; feet plumbeous.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**The status of *Dendroica auduboni nigrifrons* in the United States.**—About a year ago, I had the opportunity to examine more than one hundred male specimens, as well as females and immatures, of *Dendroica auduboni* from New Mexico and Arizona, the latter coming from the Huachucha, Chiricahua and Catalina mountains. These were measured and compared carefully with a series of twenty-two specimens of *Dendroica nigrifrons* (Brewster) in the Moore Collection, from several localities in southwestern Chihuahua, fourteen of which are breeding adults taken at Laguna Juanota and Los Frailes in southwestern Chihuahua, a little over a hundred miles southeast of the type locality of *nigrifrons*. In addition, I have inspected (not synchronously) the cotypes and the topotypical series in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, as well as smaller groups in other museums. There are also in the Moore Collection one hundred and ten specimens of *Dendroica auduboni auduboni* and *D. auduboni memorabilis*. Of the borrowed males from Arizona and New Mexico, forty-one are adults. It is my belief that these three mountain ranges of Arizona and certain high areas of New Mexico constitute an area of intergradation between *memorabilis* of Colorado and *nigrifrons* of southern Chihuahua, that most of the breed-

ing birds of this region are pure *memorabilis* and a smaller percentage are intergrades between *memorabilis* and *nigrifrons*, nearer to the former.

It is obvious that the reason *nigrifrons* has been credited as occurring in Arizona and New Mexico is the inadequate character of the type series from Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, on which Brewster based his description. He had only five specimens, from which he chose three to be cotypes—an adult male, female and juvenal. Of the other two, one is a "young bird in first plumage." My series proves that Brewster did not sufficiently emphasize either the extensiveness of the black on the under parts or the larger size. In addition, he failed to realize that the white patch on the wings, when not worn, usually is larger and less restricted than that of the more northern birds. My series indicates that male *nigrifrons* from southwestern Chihuahua, as compared either with true *auduboni* or *memorabilis*, has the following five distinct characters:

- (1) Auriculars and forehead solid black;
- (2) Back in most of my breeding males, almost solid black, interrupted with a few narrow streaks of gray;
- (3) Under parts in most breeding males black all the way to the under tail-coverts;
- (4) White patch on wings averaging larger and more conspicuous;
- (5) Size larger, averaging for the wing of adult males 83.2 mm. (79.2–86.4), as compared with an average of 80.0 mm. (75.6–85.6) for forty-one adult males of *memorabilis*, and an average of 74.9 (71.5–77) mm. as given by Oberholser (Ohio Journ. Sci., 21: 240, 1921) for *auduboni*. Oberholser's average of 81.8 for *nigrifrons* apparently includes the intergrades from Arizona, which I believe to be *memorabilis*.

The females are also well marked in the breeding plumage, but the characters of the males are sufficient indicators for our purpose.

Of the forty-one breeding male intergrades from this region of Arizona and New Mexico, the majority are unquestionably *memorabilis* in all their characters and only thirteen have any of the five characters of *nigrifrons* well developed. All except one of these are nearer to *memorabilis* than to *nigrifrons*. In the entire lot there is just a single male, a specimen belonging to the California Academy of Sciences, which is nearer to *nigrifrons* than to *memorabilis*, but even this individual is not pure *nigrifrons*.

For the courtesy of loans I am deeply indebted to Robert T. Orr of the California Academy of Sciences and to John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California*.

**The type locality of Franklin's Grouse.**—In part 1, number 1, of the Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, I stated in a footnote on page 213 that Major Allan Brooks had informed me that Franklin's Grouse, *Canachites franklinii*, was not found at Okanagan. What he actually had written me was that it was not found at *Okanagan Landing*, the restricted type locality as given in the 4th edition of the A. O. U. Checklist. On publication of the volume, Major Brooks called my attention to the mistake. He also wrote that while the Landing did not afford its zonal habitat, this grouse was common in many parts of the Okanagan fifteen miles away. In justice to Major Brooks this correction should have been published long ago.—BOARDMAN CONOVER, *Chicago, Illinois*.

**A long-standing error.**—In the standard works of Wilson, Audubon, and Nuttall, and also in 'Birds of the Northwest' (Coues, *t. c.*: 543, 1874), the name "flusterer" is credited to the Coot (*Fulica americana*), an attribution seemingly trace-