

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-