

on the border-line between the respective ranges of the two forms. While a larger series might afford a different result, under present circumstances I think we are justified in continuing to use Gmelin's name *aestiva* for the southern race and Batchelder's name *annicola* for the northern.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

A new name for *Bonasa umbellus canescens* Todd.—When casting about for a suitable name for the Ruffed Grouse of northern Ontario, described by me in the Auk, 57: 395, 1940, it never occurred to me to consult any Russian works for a possible previous use of the name I chose. Messrs. Friedmann and Aldrich, however, in their monographic review of this species (Condor, 45: 99, 1943), cited a published reference to a *Bonasa canescens* dating back to 1895. As long as my *canescens* was considered the same as *umbelloides* Douglas, as said by Friedmann and Aldrich, it did not seem worth while to rename it, but since Messrs. Snyder and Shortt [Canadian Journal Research, (D) 24: 128–129, 1946] have revived the race to which it had been applied, I propose to rechristen it

***Bonasa umbellus obscura*, subsp. nov.,**

with the same specimen as the type.

I take advantage of this opportunity to add that I do not at all agree with Friedmann and Aldrich's treatment of *monticola* and *medianus*, but further discussion of this matter will have to be postponed.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

Bar-tailed Godwit on Long Island, New York.—On or about November 15' 1946, a specimen of the Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa lapponica lapponica* (Linnaeus), in winter plumage, was collected by Mr. John Rose of Center Moriches, Long Island. The locality was on the south side of Moriches Bay, opposite Mastic, Long Island. The specimen was taken to the American Museum of Natural History where, with Dr. R. C. Murphy and Mr. J. T. Nichols, I compared it carefully with a series of European examples. We found that it agrees in every respect with winter examples collected in England. The specimen has been presented to the Museum where it is now catalogued as No. 308,880.

This is the first known occurrence of this bird on Long Island and the third for North America, being the second specimen actually to be taken in this country. The first record, mentioned by Bent in his 'Life Histories of North American Shore Birds,' Part 1 (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 142: 295, 1927), was on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, September 16, 1907. The second record, without a specimen taken, was in New Jersey. It was reported by C. W. Urner (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y., 50–51: 56, 1940) as having been seen by him at Absecon, N. J., on July 17, 1937; a separate account by J. K. Potter (Bird-Lore, 39: 393, 1937) says: "Brigantine, N. J., July 18 and August 14, Bar-tailed Godwit (Urner and others)." This indicates that there was probably a single bird in that general region which remained for some time and was seen by different observers. In any case, the present occurrence, it may be repeated, makes the third record and the second specimen for North America.—CARL L. MULLER, *New York, N. Y.*