

2. *Aviceda leuphotes syama* (Hodgson)

Baza Syama Hodgson, Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 5: 777, Dec., 1836 (lower region of Nepal).

Baza loophotes burmana W. L. Sclater, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 41: 31, Nov. 30, 1920 (Maliwun, Mergui District, Tenasserim Division, Burma).

Baza loophotes melli Stresemann, Jour. f. Orn., 71: 525, Oct. 15, 1923 (Tsogokwan, Kwangtung Province, China).

RANGE.—Breeding in Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, northern Burma, Assam, and the lower slopes of the Himalayas west to Nepal. In winter or on migration known from Annam, Cochinchine, eastern and southeastern Siam, and the Malay Peninsula south to Singapore Island. Birds occurring in Ceylon during the north-east monsoon probably belong here.

3. *Aviceda leuphotes leuphotes* (Dumont)

Falco leuphotes Dumont, Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles, 16: 217, Apr., 1820 (Pondicherry).

RANGE.—Breeding in southern India, southern Burma, northern and eastern Siam, northern Indochine (excepting Tongking), and Hainan. In winter or on migration recorded from northern Tenasserim, southeastern Siam, and Bas-Laos.

The arrangement given above is only tentative. The species may well be only a winter visitor to Pondicherry, and the type of *Falco leuphotes* may be a representative of the Nepalese race, in which case Hodgson's *syama* would become a synonym of *leuphotes*, and the birds with shorter wing tips would require a new name. Moreover, it is by no means certain that the form breeding in northern Siam is really inseparable from that breeding, for instance, in Travancore; in so assuming I have merely followed the judgment of others. It is hoped that the conclusions here drawn will induce students with more material from India at their disposal to confirm, correct, or deny them.

For the loan of specimens and for written information on the birds in their charge, my thanks are due the authorities of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Additional light on the races of the Dowitcher.—The discovery of an adult breeding specimen of *Limnodromus griseus* from Fort Chimo, Quebec, in the collection of the United States National Museum, is significant in the study of racial variation in this species. There has been considerable doubt as to the distinctness of a race, *L. g. hendersoni* Rowan, comprising the breeding population of dowitchers in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. One of the chief reasons for this doubt has been that *hendersoni* was originally described as distinct from a group of migrants the breeding grounds of which were unknown. Breeding specimens from the west side of Hudson Bay, although not quite the same as the interior breeding birds, were certainly more like them than like the Atlantic coastal migrants assumed to represent typical *griseus*.

For some unknown reason an almost certainly breeding female specimen (U. S. N. M. 94471), taken by L. M. Turner, on June 10, 1883, at Fort Chimo, Ungava (now part of Quebec), has been overlooked until recently. The specimen matches the extremes of the "eastern type" migrants exactly. It is extremely dark above, with buffy markings reduced to a minimum; heavily spotted below with evenly distributed rounded spots, not elongated laterally, or concentrated in a pectoral band as in *scolopaceus*; belly and under tail-coverts whitish in contrast to the reddish

breast. It is assumed that this bird represents the breeding population of the dowitcher on which the name *Scolopax grisea* Gmelin was based. It bears out the belief of Rowan (Auk, 49: 26, 1932) that "the breeding grounds of *griseus* [the type of which came from the coast of New York (*tom. cit.*: 27)] must lie east of Hudson Bay, possibly in the almost unknown interior of Ungava or perhaps even Labrador." On the basis of specimen evidence it is concluded that in migration typical *griseus* is by far the most numerous dowitcher along the Atlantic seaboard north of Virginia, although there is a specimen of *hendersoni* in the National Museum from as far north as Barnstable, Massachusetts. In view of this it is probably legitimate to consider the description of *Scolopax grisea*, based on a bird from the coast of New York, as most likely to be of the eastern type. On the other hand, from Virginia southward along the Atlantic coast, *hendersoni* is almost, if not quite, as common as *griseus*. Even stranger than this, these two races seem to be found commonly, and in almost equal numbers, along the Pacific coast in migration, indicating the possibility that the breeding range of *griseus* may extend considerably to the west of the Ungava Peninsula, possibly even extending completely across the continent to the north of the range of *hendersoni*.

The specimens before me show that *hendersoni* is not only easily recognizable in breeding dress, but in winter and immature plumages as well. The specimens do not support the concept of some authors that *scolopaceus* is a distinct species from *griseus*. There is complete intergradation in all characters. In size the intergradation is with *hendersoni*, but in most color characters the intergradation is with *griseus*. The following tabulation of characters may be helpful in the identification of dowitcher specimens in any plumage, providing comparative series of all three races are available.

CHARACTERS SEPARATING THE RACES OF *Limnodromus griseus*

<i>scolopaceus</i>	<i>hendersoni</i>	<i>griseus</i>
<i>Adult breeding:</i> Long bill (especially ♀) laterally elongated spots confined chiefly to a pectoral band. Very deep reddish buff below, and on feather edging above. Throat usually speckled. Fairly black above.	<i>Adult breeding:</i> Medium bill. Sparse spotting scattered evenly below. Circular spots. Fairly deep reddish buff below. Excessive golden feather edges above with relatively little black.	<i>Adult breeding:</i> Short bill. Fairly heavily marked below with circular spots scattered thickly and evenly over breast and throat, which are a relatively light reddish buff. Relatively larger amount of white posteriorly below. Blackest of the three races. Above with feather edgings reduced and not very reddish.
<i>Immature:</i> Very dark above and below. Usually dusky wash on sides. Feather edgings above deep rufescent.	<i>Immature:</i> Light above and below. Relatively buffy on chest. Above light buffy feather edges prominent.	<i>Immature:</i> Dark and dusky appearing above, feather edges dull and not prominent. Breast band relatively grayish.
<i>Adult winter:</i> Very dark gray.	<i>Adult winter:</i> Very light gray.	<i>Adult winter:</i> Intermediate shade of gray.