308 [Auk

TWENTY-SEVENTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS¹

Proposals for additional forms and for change in status and in name that have been accepted by action of the Committee to December, 1951, are presented in the following list. The Committee met for discussion during the A.O.U. meeting in Montreal and has conducted much additional business by mail. Material for revision of ranges in the final family of the Passeriformes, the Fringillidae, is now under way, but there remains much further work before the manuscript for the fifth edition of the Check-list is complete.

Besides the material in the body of the present supplement, the Committee has considered recent statements relative to the date of publication of the two volumes of Pallas' Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, and holds, in accordance with earlier decisions, that this work is to be accepted as of 1811, and not of a later date.

In view of some recent statements that have come to the Committee. it is desirable to call attention to the fact that procedures relative to the names of birds included in the Check-list of North American Birds are governed by the American Ornithologists' Union Code of Nomenclature. This code was printed in the first edition of the Check-list in 1886 and was issued in separate form in 1892. It was revised to some extent with amplification of some of the Canons in 1908, the principal change being in the method of determining the types of genera, which was modified to conform with that found in Article 30 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. rules, therefore, have been in force for 65 years and still continue, with the exception of one further modification, relative to the "One-letter Rule," set forth in the Twenty-second Supplement to the Check-list (Auk, Vol. 64, July, 1947, pp. 445-446). This change, mainly concerning generic names, was made after careful study, in order to establish conformity for names of wide-ranging groups which appear in check-lists dealing with other parts of the world.

> ALEXANDER WETMORE, Chairman HERBERT FRIEDMANN, Vice-Chairman FREDERICK C. LINCOLN

Committee

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¹The Twenty-sixth Supplement was published in The Auk, vol. 68, no. 3, July, 1951, pp. 367-369.

Page

 Guara Reichenbach, 1853, becomes Eudocimus Wagler, 1832, as the latter is not preoccupied by Eudocima Billberg, 1820, for a genus of Lepidoptera. See Parkes, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 64, April 13, 1951, p. 61.

Eudocimus Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 1232. Type, by subsequent designation, Scolopax rubra Linnaeus (Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., vol. 25, 1877, p. 145).

The species will stand as follows:

Eudocimus albus (Linnaeus).

Eudocimus ruber (Linnaeus).

36. Olor Wagler is recognized as a genus distinct from Cygnus, for the Whooper, Whistling, and Trumpeter swans. Treatment in the Check-list will stand as follows:

Genus Olor Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 1234. Type, by subsequent designation, Cygnus musicus Bechstein = Anas cygnus Linnaeus (Gray, 1840).

Subgenus Olor Wagler.

Olor cygnus (Linnaeus).

Olor columbianus (Ord).

Subgenus Clangocycnus Oberholser.

Olor buccinator (Richardson).

- 37. Branta canadensis maxima Delacour. GIANT CANADA GOOSE. [172h.] Branta canadensis maxima Delacour, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1537, November 12, 1951, p. 5. (Round Lake, Grant County, Minnesota.) Additional subspecies. North Dakota and Kansas to Minnesota, western Kentucky, Tennessee, and northern Arkansas. Now extinct.
- 37. Branta canadensis fulva Delacour. QUEEN CHARLOTTE CANADA GOOSE. [172i.] Branta canadensis fulva Delacour, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1537, November 12, 1951, p. 7. (Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.) Additional subspecies. Glacier Bay, Alaska, south along the coast and islands to northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- 40. As the Pink-footed Goose and Bean Goose are now considered to be geographic races of the same species, for which the specific name is Anser fabalis Latham, the Pink-footed Goose will be listed as Anser fabalis brachyrhynchus Baillon. See Witherby, Jourdain, Ticehurst, and Tucker, Handb. Brit. Birds, vol. 3, 1939, pp. 193, 197.
- 48. Anas cyanoptera cyanoptera, North American Cinnamon Teal, through recognition of a northern subspecies, becomes Anas cyanoptera septentrionalium Snyder and Lumsden, Occ. Papers Roy. Ontario Mus. Zool., no. 10, August 10, 1951, p. 16. (2 miles south of Jensen, Utah.)
- 79. Dendragapus obscurus oreinus Behle and Selander. Great Basin Blue Grouse. [297h.] Dendragapus obscurus oreinus Behle and Selander, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 64, November 19, 1951, p. 125. (Three miles north of Queen of Sheba Mine, west side of Deep Creek Mountains, 7500 feet elevation, Juab County, Utah.) Additional subspecies. Deep Creek Mountains, Utah; Snake Range, Ruby Mountains, and Toyabe Range, Nevada.
- 83. Lagopus mutus saturatus Salomonsen. West Greenland Rock Ptarmigan. [302k.] Lagopus mutus saturatus Salomonsen, Dansk. Orn. For. Tidsskr., vol. 44, pt. 4, December 5, 1950, p. 221. (Skansen, Disko Island, West

- Greenland.) Additional subspecies. Northwestern Greenland, from Upernavik District south to Egedesminde District.
- 83. Lagopus mutus yunaskensis Gabrielson and Lincoln. Yunaska Rock Ptar-MIGAN. [302l.] Lagopus mutus yunaskensis Gabrielson and Lincoln, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 64, April 13, 1951, p. 63. (Yunaska Island, Aleutian Islands.) Additional subspecies. Yunaska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.
- 118. Erolia maritima groenlandica (Løvenskiold), described from Greenland, and accepted in the Twenty-sixth Supplement, Auk, vol. 68, July, 1951, p. 368, is dropped from the list, since further information shows that it is too poorly differentiated to warrant a name. See Salomonsen, Grønlands Fugle, pt. 2, 1951, pp. 230-231. The North American bird then reverts to a binomial, Erolia maritima.
- 159. Cuculus canorus bakeri is dropped from the list since the specimens on the basis of which it has been included prove to be Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi. See Deignan, Condor, vol. 53, May, 1951, pp. 154-155.
- 164. Otus asio gilmani becomes a synonym of Otus asio cineraceus, since the type of gilmani is identified as a specimen of cineraceus. See A. H. Miller and L. Miller, Condor, vol. 53, no. 4, July 26, 1951, pp. 169-172.
- 164. Otus asio yumanensis Miller and Miller. SAHUARO SCREECH OWL. Otus asio yumanensis A. H. Miller and L. Miller, Condor, vol. 53, no. 4, July 26, 1951, p. 172. (10 miles west of Pilot Knob, 1 mile south of United States-Mexican boundary, Baja California, México.) New name for the race formerly called Otus asio gilmani. The number remains that used for O. a. gilmani.
- 177. The genus Nephoecetes is united with Cypseloides. See Zimmer, Auk, vol. 62, no. 4, October, 1945, pp. 589-590.
 - Cypseloides Streubel, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 366. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hemiprocne fumigata* Streubel (Sclater, 1865). The form in our Check-list will stand as follows:
 - Cypseloides niger borealis (Kennerly).
- 188. Colaptes cafer sedentarius van Rossem, added in the Twentieth Supplement, Auk, vol. 62, no. 3, July, 1945, p. 442, is found on further data to be inseparable from Colaptes cafer collaris, and is dropped from the Check-list. See Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 50, no. 6, September 14, 1951, p. 620.
- 220. Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons Ridgway, 1880, becomes Perisoreus canadensis pacificus (Gmelin), 1788, from Corvus pacificus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 1, 1788, p. 372. (In insulis maris australis = Norton Sound, Alaska.) See Stresemann, Ibis, vol. 91, no. 2, April, 1949, pp. 252, 255.
- 221. Perisoreus canadensis pacificus A. H. Miller, 1943, preoccupied by Perisoreus canadensis pacificus (Gmelin), 1788, is renamed Perisoreus canadensis arcus A. H. Miller, Condor, vol. 52, no. 1, January 24, 1950, p. 46.
- 222. Cyanocitta stelleri percontatrix van Rossem, accepted in the Twentieth Supplement, Auk, vol. 62, no. 3, July, 1945, p. 445, is a synonym of Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha Baird. See Phillips, Condor, vol. 52, no. 6, December 6, 1950, pp. 252-253.
- 224. Aphelocoma coerulescens immanis Grinnell, recorded as a synonym of Aphelocoma coerulescens superciliosa (Strickland) in the Twentieth Supplement, Auk, vol. 62, no. 3, July, 1945, p. 445, is recognized as distinct from superciliosa for the birds of the Willamette Valley in southern Washington and western Oregon. See Pitelka, Univ. California Publ. Zoöl., vol. 50, no. 3, July 20, 1951, pp. 266, 395-398.

- Aphelocoma coerulescens superciliosa (Strickland), SACRAMENTO SCRUB JAY, will be numbered 481g.
- 225. Xanthoura yncas glaucescens becomes Xanthoura yncas luxuosa (Lesson), from Garrulus luxuosus Lesson, Rev. Zool., April, 1839, p. 100. (México.) See Sutton, Condor, vol. 53, no. 3, May 29, 1951, pp. 124-128.
- The number for Cissilopha san-blasiana nelsoni, added in the Twenty-sixth Supplement, Auk, vol. 68, no. 3, July, 1951, p. 368, should be 483.1, not 483l.
- 229. Parus atricapillus garrinus Behle. ROCKY MOUNTAIN BLACK-CAPPED CHICK-ADEE. [735h.] Parus atricapillus garrinus Behle, Auk, vol. 68, no. 1, January, 1951, p. 75. (Near Merkley Park, 5500 feet, Ashley Canyon, 10 miles north of Vernal, Uintah County, Utah.) Additional subspecies. Eastern Idaho and southern Montana to eastern Utah and northern New Mexico.
- Parus cinctus alascensis (Pražák), 1895, becomes Parus cinctus lathami Stephens, 1817, from Parus Lathami Stephens, in Shaw, Gen. Zool., vol. 10, pt. 1, 1817, p. 44. (Norton Sound, Alaska.) See Stresemann, Ibis, vol. 91, no. 2, April, 1949, pp. 252, 255.
- 243. Troglodytes troglodytes seguamensis Gabrielson and Lincoln. Seguam Winter Wren. [722i.] Trogolodytes trogloydtes seguamensis Gabrielson and Lincoln, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 64, May 14, 1951, p. 73. (Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.) Additional subspecies. Seguam, Amukta, and Yunaska islands, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.
- 262. Luscinia svecica robusta Buturlin, 1905, becomes Luscinia svecica awatcha (Gmelin) from Motacilla Awatcha Gmelin, Syst. Nat. vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 986. (In Camtschatca = Kamchatka.) See Stresemann, Ibis, vol. 91, no. 2, April, 1949, pp. 253, 255. The change in the specific name from suecica to svecica, used also in the Twenty-fifth Supplement, Auk, vol. 67, no. 3, July, 1950, p. 369, is made to conform with the original spelling.
- 264. Locustella ochotensis becomes Locustella ochotensis ochotensis, through recognition of extralimital subspecies, and from examination of the specimen from Nunivak. See Wetmore, Condor, vol. 53, no. 4, July 26, 1951, p. 206.
- Prunella montanella becomes Prunella montanella badia Portenko, from examination of the specimen from Nunivak Island. Wetmore, Condor, vol. 53, no. 4, July 26, 1951, p. 206.
 - Prunella montanella badia Portenko, Siberian Mountain Accentor, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., May, 1929, A, no. 9, p. 220. (Tschuktschenland = Chokotski Peninsula, northeastern Siberia.)
- 268. Motacilla flava alascensis (Ridgway), 1903, becomes Motacilla flava tschutschensis Gmelin, 1789, from Motacilla tschutschensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 962. (ad littora Tschutschi = at sea, in Bering Strait, off the Chokotski Peninsula, Siberia.) See Stresemann, Ibis, vol. 91, no. 2, April, 1949, pp. 251, 255.
- 297. Chamaethlypis poliocephala poliocephala becomes Chamaethlypis poliocephala ralphi (Ridgway), from Geothlypis poliocephala ralphi Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 16, February 5, 1894, p. 692. (Brownsville, Texas.) See Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 93, May 25, 1943, p. 316; idem, vol. 95, July 7, 1944, p. 72.
- 332. The name *Pipilo fuscus wrangeli* (Bonaparte), accepted in the Twenty-third Supplement, Auk, vol. 65, no. 3, July, 1948, p. 443, is found on further study to be of uncertain reference. The form will be known again as *Pipilo*

- fuscus petulans Grinnell and Swarth. See Davis, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoöl., vol. 52, no. 1, October 30, 1951, pp. 27-30, 103-105.
- 332. Pipilo fuscus mesatus Oberholser, Colorado Brown Towhee, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 50, August 7, 1937, p. 118. (Gaume's Ranch, elevation 4600 feet, northwestern corner of Baca County, Colorado.) Additional subspecies. Southeastern Colorado to northeastern New Mexico and northwestern Oklahoma. See Davis, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoöl., vol. 52, no. 1, October 30, 1951, pp. 62-63, 107.
- Zonotrichia coronata (Pallas), 1811, becomes Zonotrichia atricapilla (Gmelin), 1789, from Emberiza atricapilla Gmelin, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 875. (in Sinu Natka, et insulis Sandwich = Prince William Sound, Alaska.)
 See Stresemann, Ibis, vol. 91, no. 2, April, 1949, pp. 249, 255.
- 356. Melospiza georgiana nigrescens Bond and Stewart. Coastal Plain Swamp Sparrow. (584b.] Melospiza georgiana nigrescens Bond and Stewart, Wilson Bull., vol. 63, no. 1, March, 1951, p. 38. (Nanticoke River Marshes, Wicomico County, opposite Vienna, Maryland.) Additional subspecies. Coastal plain of eastern Maryland and Delaware.
- 358. Melospiza melodia maxima Gabrielson and Lincoln. GIANT SONG SPARROW. [581cc.] Melospiza melodia maxima Gabrielson and Lincoln, Condor, vol. 53, no. 5, September 26, 1951, p. 251. (Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska.) Additional subspecies. From Atka to Attu, western Aleutian Islands, Alaska.
- 358. Melospiza melodia amaka Gabrielson and Lincoln. AMAK SONG SPARROW.
 [581dd.] Melospiza melodia amaka Gabrielson and Lincoln, Condor, vol. 53, no. 5, September 26, 1951, p. 253. (Amak Island, north of the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, Alaska.) Additional subspecies. Amak Island. Bering Sea, Alaska.