A Record for *Neodrepanis hypoxantha* of Madagascar.—*Neodrepanis hypoxantha* was described by Salomonsen (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 53: 182, 1933) from two specimens, male and female, found in the British Museum (Natural History). These were collected by the Rev. W. Dean Cowan east of Tananarive, Madagascar, in July, 1881. Recently I have had occasion to examine the structural details of *Neodrepanis*, and in the U. S. National Museum collections I have found a male of *N. hypoxantha*, previously identified as *N. coruscans*, secured by the Rev. James Wills in October or November, 1895, marked "E. Imerina." In view of the few specimens known it is of interest to place this on record.

In correspondence accompanying the collection of birds with which the skin under discussion was obtained, the Rev. Wills indicated that he was engaged in mission work, and that most of his specimens were secured through his native teachers whom he had taught to skin birds and mammals. He writes further that "as I am in Imerina, the majority of my spoils are from the upper forest of the eastern side of the island." Mr. James M. Darley, Chief Cartographer of the National Geographic Society, informs me that on one map of Madagascar "Imerina" is marked as a region 15 miles to the south and southeast of Tananarive, while on another the "Plateau de l'Imerina" is shown just to the north of Tananarive. While the location is not wholly certain it appears to have been in the east central part of the island, and in the higher elevations from which the original forests have been almost completely destroyed in the last 40 years. From the rarity of *Neodrepanis hypoxantha* in collections it appears probable that it may have been restricted to these higher forests which few collectors penetrated, while the related *Neodrepanis coruscans* ranged in the lower levels. It is possible that *N. hypoxantha* may have become extinct with the destruction of the forests since it was not encountered during the work of the Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo-Américaine à Madagascar which covered the island in 1929 and 1930.

The National Museum specimen of *N. hypoxantha* (No. 159,285) is a flat specimen in fair condition, and is a bird of the year that differs somewhat from the adult male described by Salomonsen. In the National Museum specimen the throat, foreneck, upper breast, and under tail-coverts are old gold, and the breast, abdomen, sides, and under wing mustard yellow; the crown and hindneck are olive; sides of the head back of the auricular area, and sides of neck black; the lower hindneck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, wing-coverts and outer webs of inner secondaries deep, iridescent blue; wings and tail dull black. The large wattle found around and behind the eye in adults is only faintly indicated above the upper eyelid, the rest of the region being feathered.

Measurements are as follows: wing, 47.9; tail, 21.4; culmen from base, 20.9; and tarsus, 13.4 mm. The tip of the bill is very finely acuminate, so slender that it is fragile and could be easily broken. In fact it is bent in the present specimen, while Salomonsen remarked that it was gone in both of the British Museum skins. The outline of the bill and of the attenuate outer primary agree with the sketches in the original description.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.*

Corrections of Names in the Avian Subfamily, Timaliinae.—In consequence of the modern trend toward "lumping" of genera, at least four babblers require changes of names, for reasons to be explained below; and the generally accepted name of a fifth proves to have been the result of an unnecessary renaming. Owing to loss of my library during the war, I have had to request confirmation of my conclusions by Messrs. Jean Delacour and H. G. Deignan, to whom my thanks are hereby expressed.

1. *Argya* Lesson, 1831, is now united with *Turdoides* Cretzschmar, 1827. Under these circumstances, *Crateropus plebejus anomalus* Hartert (Nov. Zool; 28: 116, 1921: Farniso, near Kano) [= *Turdoides plebeja anomala* (Hartert)] must be used in place of *Crateropus plebejus gularis* Reichenow (Orn. Monatsb., 18: 7, 1910: Lamurole, Mba, S. Adamawa) [= *Turdoides plebeja gularis* (Reichenow)], not *Chatarrhaea gularis* Blyth, 1855 [= *Turdoides gularis* (Blyth)].

2. *Trochalopteron* Blyth, 1843, and *Grammatoptila* Reichenbach, 1850, are now united with *Garrulax* Lesson, 1831. Under these circumstances, *Grammatoptila austeni* Oates (Fauna of British India, Birds, 1: 104, 1889: Dafla and Eastern Naga Hills) becomes preoccupied by *Trochalopteron austeni* Godwin-Austen (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 39: 105: 1870: Khasi Hills) [= *Garrulax austeni austeni* (Godwin-Austen)]. For *Grammatoptila austeni* Oates, 1889 (now considered a race of *Garrulax striatus*), I propose

Garrulax striatus brahmaputra, new name.

3. *Ianthocincla* Gould, 1835, and *Trochalopteron* Blyth, 1843, are now united with *Garrulax* Lesson, 1831. Accordingly, *Ianthocincla ocellata similis* Rothschild (Nov. Zool., 28: 34, 1921: Shweli-Salwin Divide, Yunnan) becomes preoccupied by *Trochalopteron simile* Hume (Ibis, (3) 1: 408, 1871: Gilgit) [= *Garrulax variegatus similis* (Hume)]. For *Ianthocincla ocellata similis* Rothschild, 1921 (now considered a race of *Garrulax ocellatus*), I propose

Garrulax ocellatus maculipectus, new name.

4. *Fulvetta* David and Oustalet, 1877 (of which *Proparus* Blyth, 1844 [not *Proparus* Hodgson, 1841], is a synonym) is now united with *Alcippe* Blyth, 1844. Under these circumstances, *Fulvetta insperata* Riley (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 43: 123, 1930: Ndamucho, south of Lutien, Yunnan) [= *Alcippe cinereiceps insperata* (Riley)] must be used in place of *Proparus striaticollis yunnanensis* Rothschild (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 11, 1922: Mekong-Salwin Divide, Yunnan) [= *Alcippe cinereiceps yunnanensis* (Rothschild); see Greenway, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 74: 136, 1933], not *Alcippe fratercula yunnanensis* Harington, 1913.

5. *Yuhina diademata delacouri* Yen (Sci. Journ. [College of Science, Sun Yat-sen Univ., Canton], 6: 358, 362, 1934) was proposed as a substitute name for *Yuhina diademata obscura* Delacour and Jabouille (L'Oiseau et la Revue Française d'Ornithologie, 11: 403, 1930: Fansipan, Chapa, Tongking), believed preoccupied by *Yuhina occipitalis "obscura"* Rothschild, 1921. Yen's name has been adopted by recent workers in Indo-Chinese ornithology, but since Rothschild's name was, in fact, *Yuhina occipitalis obscurior*, it does not invalidate *Yuhina diademata obscura* Delacour and Jabouille, which must be restored to use.—MASAUJI HACHISUKA, *Atami, Shizuoka-ken, Japan.*

Longevity of Cuban Red-wing (*Agelaius assimilis*) in Captivity.—In August, 1936, I collected live specimens in Cuba for The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C. There were several Cuban Red-wings among my many crates of birds. In March, 1951, the last Red-wing died in captivity in its cage in the bird house.

This bird spent its entire life in the zoo in a cage by itself. Although it was not banded, there is no question that the life span of this individual was approximately 15 years.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*