

**The Original Description of *Hesperiphona vespertina montana* Ridgway.**—“*Hesperiphona vespertina*, var. *montana*” has been universally credited to Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, *History of North American Birds, Land Birds*, vol. 1, 1874, p. 449, pl. 22, fig. 4. Curiously, authors have ignored the adequate description previously given by Ridgway under the same name in the *Bulletin of the Essex Institute*, vol. 5, November, 1873, p. 189. Ridgway, himself (*Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus.*, 50, pt. 1: 43, 1901) dismissed the 1873 usage of the name as a *nomen nudum*, which it certainly is not. Even were there no description here, a reference is given to “*Birds of California*” [= Baird, in Cooper, *Ornithology of California*, 1870], p. 175, where there is a description with a text-figure but without a distinctive name.

The question then arises as to the type locality for *montana* of 1873. On page 181 the name is used without discussion in a list of Colorado birds. On page 189, two specimens are recorded from Waukegan, Illinois, as belonging to “this southern race,” but they are obviously secondary and not the basic specimens. The explanation lies in the 1870 book to which reference is made where the range of the distinct, but unnamed, southern population is given as “table-lands of Mexico, extending northward into New Mexico.” There, also, occurs the text-figure of the new bird which was reproduced with the 1874 usage, being latterly identified as based on U. S. National Museum no. 35150 from Mexico. Still later, Grinnell (*Condor*, 19: 20, 1917) established the identity of the specimen in question as having been collected by Dr. C. Sartorius at Mirador, near Veracruz; original number 180. Justifiably, as claimed by Grinnell, this specimen should be considered as the type of *montana* of 1874, and with equal logic occupies the same position with reference to *montana* of 1873. Mearns (*Auk*, 7: 247, 1890) claimed as type, U. S. National Museum no. 11960, from Cantonment Burgwin, New Mexico, and other authors accepted his dictum until Grinnell (*loc. cit.*) objected on the ground that such subsequent selection did not invalidate the claim of no. 35150 to its original position as type. The fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-List (1931) accepted Grinnell’s thesis.

Recognition of the 1873 paper as the original source of the name *montana* entails little change other than that of bibliographic reference and date. The type and type locality remain as at present accepted for the name of 1874, but since the type locality is not specifically mentioned in the original account, it should be indicated that Mirador, near Veracruz, Mexico, was ascertained from other sources (Baird, 1870; Ridgway, 1874; and Grinnell, 1917).—JOHN T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York*.

**The Original Edition of Azara’s ‘Apuntamientos.’**—A curious fact has recently come to hand concerning Azara’s famous work on the birds of Paraguay and eastern Argentina. Having occasion to refer to one of the species supposedly discussed in volume 1, I was surprised to find that the copy of the work in the library of the American Museum of Natural History did not have the account of the species in question. Further investigation revealed that volume 1 ended on page 399 with the discussion of species 101; volume 2 began with the preliminary matter on species 145, leaving a hiatus of 44 species that were neither discussed nor listed in the index.

Volume 1 is, however, a complete entity. Page 399 ends in the middle with the inscription: “Fin del Tomo Primero de los Páxaros,” and the bottom half of the page and the reverse of the leaf are blank. All signatures are complete, and page 399 is on the last leaf of its signature. The index to species 1 to 101 ends in the middle of a signature that is continued with other matter. Nothing is missing although the volume is obviously less extensive than it is supposed to be. The title is exactly as transcribed by Coues (*Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr.*, 5 [no. 2]: 246, Sept. 6,