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

This supplement covers actions of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature relative to changes in name and status, as well as additions, which have been accepted to the end of the year 1952. The Committee held sessions during the meeting of the A.O.U. in Baton Rouge, and has conducted much additional business through the circulation of memoranda. The revision of ranges for the fifth edition of the Check-List has now advanced into the final family, the Fringillidae. There remains a considerable volume of work to be done on the many corrections received from collaborators.

We record with sadness the death on April 19, 1952, of James Lee Peters, whose work as a member of our committee had always been of immeasurable value.

Committee

ALEXANDER WETMORE, Chairman
HERBERT FRIEDMANN, Vice-Chairman
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- Colymbus auritus becomes Colymbus auritus cornutus Gmelin, through recog-3. nition of an American race distinct from the Old World race. American Eared Grebe. Colymbus cornutus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, pt. 2, 1789, p. 591. (Hudson Bay.) See Parkes, Condor, vol. 54, no. 5, September 22, 1952, pp. 314-315.
- 6. Diomedea cauta cauta Gould. Tasmanian White-capped Albatross. [83.1.] Diomedea cauta Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 [July, 1841], p. 177. (Bass Strait, Australia.) Additional species. Seas near Australia; breeding on Albatross Island, Bass Strait, and wandering in the southern Pacific Ocean. Accidental at sea, about 39 miles off the mouth of the Quillayute River, Washington. See Slipp, Auk, vol. 69, no. 4, October, 1952, pp. 458-459, pl. 16.
- 13. Oceanodroma tethys tethys (Bonaparte). Galápagos Storm Petrel. [106.3.] Thalassidroma tethys Bonaparte, Tagebl. Deutsch. Naturf. Aerzte (Wiesbaden), Beilage no. 7, 1852, p. 89. (Galápagos Islands.) Additional species. Breeds in the Galápagos Islands, ranging at sea south to the latitude of northern Perú, and north to that of southern Baja California. Accidental at Melpomene Cove, southern end of Guadalupe Island, Baja California. See Huey, Auk, vol. 69, no. 4, October, 1952, pp. 460-461.

¹The Twenty-seventh Supplement was published in The Auk, Vol. 69, No. 3, July, 1952, pp. 308-312.

- 31. Botaurus lentiginosus, formerly accepted as based on Ardea lentiginosa Montagu, Suppl. Orn. Dict., 1813 (preface dated June), not paged, is now taken from the earlier description by Rackett of the same specimen: Ardea lentiginosa, in Pulteney, Cat. Birds, Shells, and some of the more rare Plants of Dorsetshire, second edition (enlarged), May, 1813, p. 14. (Parish of Piddleton, Dorsetshire, England.) The name will be cited as Botaurus lentiginosus (Rackett), with the reference as given above. See Macdonald and Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. 71, no. 5, June 22, 1951, p. 30.
- 60. Mergus serrator major Schiøler, accepted in the Twenty-fourth Supplement, Auk, vol. 66, no. 3, July, 1949, p. 282, is renamed Mergus serrator schiøleri by Salomonsen, Dansk. Orn. For. Tidsskr., vol. 43, pt. 2, June, 1949, p. 186, since M. s. major Schiøler, 1925, is antedated by Mergus major Sprüngli, 1784, and Mergus major Dubois, 1860.
- 83. Lagopus lagopus muriei Gabrielson and Lincoln. Shumagin Willow Ptarmigan. [301f.] Lagopus lagopus muriei Gabrielson and Lincoln, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 62, December 22, 1949, p. 175. (Nagai Island, Shumagin Islands, Alaska.) Additional subspecies. Aleutian Islands from Atka to Unimak; the Shumagin Islands; and Kodiak.
- 87. Alectoris graeca (Meisner). Chukor Partridge. [288.2.] Perdix graeca Meisner, Syst. Verz. Vög., 1804, p. 41. (Greece.) Introduced species. Now established in Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, Arizona, and Colorado and introduced elsewhere. Found native as a species from southern Switzerland, Hungary, the Caucasus, Transcaspia, Tibet, Mongolia, and Manchuria south to Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Iran, Chinese Turkistan, and Nepal. (Several subspecies have been included in the introduced stock in different localities.)
- 117. Totanus totanus robustus Schi

 gler, Iceland Redshank, becomes Totanus totanus totanus Linnaeus. Continental Redshank. Scolopax totanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, vol. 1, 1758, p. 145. (Europa = Sweden.) See Salomonsen, Gr

 gnalands Fugle, pt. 3, 1951, p. 567, where a specimen of the typical form is recorded. The record of T. t. robustus was based on two specimens reported by Helms but not subspecifically identified and apparently not preserved.
- 146. Cepphus grylle mandti becomes Cepphus grylle mandtii to conform with the original spelling.
- 197. Dendrocopos pubescens gairdneri becomes Dendrocopos pubescens gairdnerii to conform with the original spelling.
- 209. Empidonax griseus Brewster becomes Empidonax wrightii Baird, since the type specimen of the latter proves to be an example of the Gray Flycatcher. See Phillips, Auk, vol. 56, no. 3, July, 1939, p. 311.
- Empidonax wrightii of the fourth edition of the Check-List becomes Empidonax oberholseri Phillips. Wright's Flycatcher. Empidonax oberholseri A. R. Phillips, Auk, vol. 56, no. 3, July, 1939, p. 311. (Hart Prairie, San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.)
- 230. Parus carolinensis atricapilloides Lunk. Northwestern Carolina Chickadee. [736d.] Parus carolinensis atricapilloides W. A. Lunk, Wilson Bull., vol. 64, no. 1, March 15, 1952, p. 19. (10 miles south of Arnett, Ellis County, Oklahoma.) Additional subspecies. Southern Kansas through Oklahoma to central Texas.
- 259. Hylocichla ustulata almae Oberholser, accepted in the Nineteenth Supplement, Auk, vol. 61, no. 3, 1944, p. 457, is found to be inseparable from H. u.

- swainsoni (Tschudi), and is now relegated to synonymy. See Godfrey, Canadian Field-Nat., vol. 65, no. 5, September-October, 1951, pp. 172-174.
- 259. Hylocichla ustulata incana Godfrey. Yukon Olive-backed Thrush. [758c.] Hylocichla ustulata incana W. E. Godfrey, Canadian Field-Nat., vol. 65, no. 5, September-October, 1951, p. 173. (Lapie River, Canol Road mile 132, Yukon Territory.) Additional subspecies. Breeds in eastern Alaska, southern Yukon Territory, northern British Columbia, and north-central Alberta. Migration and winter range not recorded.
- 273. Sturnus vulgaris zetlandicus, recently accepted as accidental in eastern Greenland, is dropped from the list, since the specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) proves to be Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. See Salomonsen, Grønlands Fugle, pt. 3, 1951, p. 575.
- 319. The reference to the original description of Hesperiphona vespertina montana, listed from Ridgway, 1874, is corrected to read R. Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., vol. 5, November, 1873, p. 189. The type locality remains Mirador, near Vera Cruz, México. See Zimmer, Auk, vol. 70, no. 2, April, 1953, p. 213.
- Pipilo erythrophthalmus rileyi Koelz. Riley's Eastern Towhee. [587c.] Pipilo alleni rileyi W. Koelz, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 52, July 22, 1939, p. 121. (Brunswick, Georgia.) Additional subspecies. Southeastern North Carolina, along the coast to northern Florida, and west through southern Georgia to southeastern Alabama. See Dickinson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 107, October, 1952, pp. 299-303.
- 332. The number for *Pipilo fuscus mesatus*, omitted inadvertently in Supplement Twenty-seven, is 591i.
- 353. Passerella iliaca swarthi Behle and Selander. Utah Fox Sparrow. [5859.]

 Passerella iliaca swarthi W. H. Behle and R. K. Selander, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 41, no. 11, November 14, 1951, p. 364. (2 miles west of Eden, at 5,200 feet elevation, on North Fork of Ogden River, Utah.) Additional subspecies. Breeds in mountains from Owyhee, Bannock, and Bear Lake counties, southern Idaho, to Juab, Sanpete, and Wasatch counties, northern Utah; winter range not known.
- 374. Spinus notatus (DuBus), of the hypothetical list, is identified as Spinus magellanicus ictericus (Lichtenstein). Brazilian Siskin. Fringilla icterica Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., 1823, p. 26. (São Paulo, Brazil.) The bird is native in southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina. The specimen, collected by Audubon at Henderson, Kentucky, is supposed to be an escape from captivity, so that the species remains in the hypothetical list. See Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., vol. 17. June 9, 1926, pp. 57-58.