#### PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

### BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

# MUTANDA ORNITHOLOGICA. XI.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

Six thrushes belonging to the genus now commonly called *Merula* Leach or *Planesticus* Bonaparte have need of a change of name.<sup>1</sup> These alterations in nomenclature are detailed below.

The genus Turdus was first instituted by Linnæus (Syst. Nat. ed. 10, I. 1758, p. 168) to include a group of 16 species, none of which can be considered the type by either tautonymy or original designation. The type of this genus has commonly been considered to be Turdus viscivorus Linnæus, as designated by Gray (List Genera Birds, 1840, p. 27). The first author. however, so far as we are aware, definitely to designate the type for this group was Selby (Illust. Brit. Ornith., text of Land Birds, pt. 1, 1825, p. xxix), who selected the English Blackbird, Turdus merula Linnæus. It thus becomes necessary to transfer the generic name Turdus from the group to which it has commonly been applied, to the group now known as Merula Leach, or more properly, Planesticus Bonaparte. By this change the species now commonly placed in the group called Turdus will take for their generic name Arceuthornis Kaup (Skizz. Entwick.-Gesch. Natürl. Syst. Eur. Thierw., 1829, p. 93; type by subsequent designation, Turdus pilaris Linnæus). This transfer of the generic name Turdus to Merula (Planesticus) causes the preoccupation of several specific and subspecific names in the group, and it is of interest to note that these preoccupations occur whether or not the genus Turdus (olim Merula or Planesticus) is recognized as distinct from Arceuthornis (olim Turdus).

# Family TURDIDAE. Merula albifrons Ramsay.

By the above explained change of the generic term *Merula* to *Turdus*, *Merula albifrons* of Ramsay (Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, ser. 1,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For the ten preceding articles in this series, cf. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXX, pp. 75–76; 125–126; XXXI, pp. 47–49; 125–126; XXXII, pp. 7–8; 21–22; 127–128; 239–240; XXXIII, pp. 83–84; XXXIV, pp. 49–50.

III, pt. 4, 1879, p. 336; "mountainous parts of the island of Eromanga, New Hebrides") becomes preoccupied by *Turdus albifrons* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789 [not after April 20], p. 822; "Nova Seelandia"), which is now known as *Miro albifrons* (Gmelin). Since *Merula albifrons* Ramsay has apparently no synonym, it may be known as **Turdus proleucus**, nom. nov.

#### Merula tristis Swainson.

Since Merula tristis Swainson (Philos. Mag., new ser., I, No. V, May, 1827, p. 369; [Temiscaltipec, Mexico]) now takes Turdus for its generic name, it needs also a new subspecific name, for it thus becomes preoccupied by Turdus tristis Müller (Vollst. Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, p. 145; "Senegal"), which is a questionable synonym of Pycnonotus xanthopygus. As no name seems to be left for Merula tristis Swainson, we propose Turdus assimilis lygrus nobis. Since Merula tristis is no longer available as a specific term, the oldest tenable name among the races of this species becomes Turdus assimilis Cabanis (Mus. Hein., I, 1850, p. 4; "Xalapa"), and the forms of the species will now stand as follows:

Turdus assimilis assimilis Cabanis. Turdus assimilis lygrus Oberholser. Turdus assimilis cnephosa (Bangs). Turdus assimilis leucauchen Sclater.

#### Merula grayi lurida (Bonaparte).

The Planesticus luridus of Bonaparte (Pl [anesticus]. luridus Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci., XXXVIII, No. 1, January 9, 1854, p. 4, in text of footnote; "Nouvelle Grenade"), when used in combination with the generic name Turdus, is preoccupied by Turdus luridus Hermann (Observ. Zool., 1804, p. 202; [no locality]). Its earliest available name, therefore, is Merula incompta Bangs (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, June 3, 1898, p. 144; "Santa Marta, Colombia"), which Dr. C. E. Hellmayr (Journ. f. Ornith., 1902, pp. 50, 52) considers of identical application. The proper name for this bird therefore becomes Turdus grayi incomptus (Bangs).

#### Merula bicolor Layard.

The transference of the generic name Turdus to Merula, in so far as it concerns Merula bicolor Layard (Ibis, ser. 3, Vol. VI, No. XXII, April, 1876, p. 153; [Kandavu Island, Fiji Islands]) renders the specific name of this species invalid on account of Turdus bicolor Gmelin (Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789 [not after April 20], p. 835; "Caput Bonae spei"), which is now Spreo bicolor (Gmelin). Its next available name is Merula ruficeps Ramsay (Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, ser. 1, I, pt. 1, 1876, p. 43; "Fiji Islands"), and it will therefore now stand as Turdus ruficeps (Ramsay).

#### Merula flavirostris Swainson.

When Merula flavirostris Swainson (Philos. Mag., new ser., I, No. V, May, 1827, p. 369; "[Temiscaltipec] Mexico") becomes Turdus flavirostris (Swainson), it is ineligible for use on account of Turdus flavirostris Horsfield

(Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIII, pt. 1, May, 1821, p. 149; "Java"), which latter is now Myophonus flavirostris (Horsfield). There is, however, an available name in Turdus rofo-palliatus [sic] Lafresnaye (Rev. Zool., III, No. 9, September, 1840, p. 259; "Monterey en Californie"), and we may therefore call the species Turdus rofopalliatus Lafresnaye. As the locality given in the original description, Monterey, California, is, of course, erroneous, it seems advisable now to select a proper type locality, and we hereby designate Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, as such, since the specimen from which Lafresnaye prepared his description was collected by Leclancher during the voyage of the "Venus."

#### Merula cinerascens Reichenow.

Another specific name that becomes invalid by the change of *Merula* to *Turdus* is *Merula cinerascens* Reichenow (Ornith. Monatsber., VI, No. 5, May, 1898, p. 82; "Tabora und Kakoma im Innern Deutsch Ost Afrika"), since it thereby becomes preoccupied by *Turdus cinerascens* Latham (Ind. Ornith., I, 1790, p. 352; "India"). Since it has no other available name, we propose that it be known as **Turdus tephrinus**, nom. nov.



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