

CORRECT CITATIONS FOR SOME NORTH AMERICAN BIRD TAXA

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Abstract.—Correct citations are provided for 24 bird taxa that are incorrectly cited in current standard references and synonymies. The corrections result from a determination of actual publication dates of a series of papers by Robert Ridgway in late 1873 and early 1874.

Robert Ridgway was a prolific writer. He must have worked on several manuscripts simultaneously in the early 1870's, but not all his manuscripts were published in the order in which they were prepared or submitted. This is particularly true of late 1873 and early 1874, when several works containing descriptions of new bird taxa appeared over a short period. Even then there were publication lags, journals were not always published on the cover dates, and dates of publication were not always firmly fixed.

Numbers 11 and 12 of Volume 5 of the Bulletin of the Essex Institute, published in Salem, Massachusetts, carried an ornithological paper by R. Ridgway (1873c) and one by Spencer F. Baird and Ridgway (1873). The coauthored paper is a continuation of an article that had appeared in the American Naturalist under the byline of Ridgway (1873a) alone, although Baird contributed descriptions of some birds named therein. Each number of the Bulletin was considered a monthly issue, and Numbers 11 and 12 are for November and December 1873, respectively. In December 1873 (1873b) and January 1874, Ridgway had articles appear in two popular sporting newspapers. Finally, the first two volumes of the long-awaited Birds of North America by Baird, T. M. Brewer, and Ridgway were issued in early 1874. Many bird taxa were first described in one of this group of publications, and some taxa were described as many as three times.

We wish to show which of the multiple descriptions was actually the first, and to provide correct citations for those taxa that are incorrectly cited in current standard reference works and synonymies. A few other taxonomists seem to have become aware that the dates usually cited are incorrect and have given proper citations for species of their particular interest, but it seems worthwhile to give here the basis for those actions. Our determination of the first publication of these names does not result in the changing of any names presently in use or involve the designation of type specimens in most instances, but in some cases it affects the usually cited authorship.

The U.S. Library of Congress (Smithsonian Deposit) contains a bound Volume 5 of the Bulletin of the Essex Institute, which is essentially the

proceedings of the Institute for 1873. The last page of each of the 12 numbers of the Bulletin bears a stamped date, which we believe to be the date when the number was received by the Smithsonian Institution. For example, Number 1, for January 1873, bears the date 17 June 1873; Number 8, for August, has the date 30 December 1873. The date on Numbers 9 and 10 is 17 February 1874, and that on Numbers 11 and 12 is 2 May 1874. Numbers 11 and 12 were received at the Museum of Comparative Zoology on 23 March 1874 (W. D. Myers, personal communication). These dates suggest that preparation, printing, and distribution routinely took several months. The fact that Number 12 includes information from an Institute meeting of 16 December 1873 virtually precludes the possibility that this number was printed in that year.

Separates of Ridgway's papers from the Bulletin and other sources are bound into volumes housed in the library of the Smithsonian Institution (Division of Birds). His papers from Numbers 11 and 12 of Volume 5 of the Essex Institute carry a terminal printed note (not found on the numbers bound in the Library of Congress volume), "Printed at the Salem Press, Feb., 1874." This might be the date of printing of the separates, but undoubtedly approximates the date of printing of the entire number. The actual date of publication cannot be fixed beyond this month and year, and according to the rules of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (1964) it must be considered as being the end of the month, or 28 February 1874.

Volumes 1 and 2 (of 3) of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (1874) were also published in February 1874 (Zimmer 1926:35). Records compiled and maintained by Charles W. Richmond in the Smithsonian Institution indicate that these two volumes were available by 14 February 1874, and that date may be fixed as the actual date of publication.

Thus, descriptions in Volumes 1 and 2 of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (1874) predate and have priority over those in the last two numbers of the Bulletin of the Essex Institute for 1873. Both are predated by papers of Ridgway in *Forest and Stream* (18 December 1873) and *American Sportsman* (3 January 1874).

In the accounts that follow we give first the name of the taxon as currently used, with the correct author and date. Below that we give full citations for the first description and others, if any, in the series of papers under consideration. Comments follow these citations where necessary for clarification.

Falco peregrinus pealei Ridgway 1874

Falco communis, var. *Pealei* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):201. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

The corrected date appears in the fifth edition of the *American Ornithol-*

ogists' Union (1957) check-list, but the erroneous one is given in earlier versions of that list and in the standard references including Deignan (1961).

Falco columbarius suckleyi Ridgway 1874

Falco columbarius, var. *Suckleyi* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):201. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

As with *F. p. pealei*, the date is correct as given by the A.O.U. (1957) but incorrect in other standard references.

Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus (Ridgway) 1873

Canace obscura, var. *fuliginosa* [sic] Ridgway [sic], Forest and Stream 1(19):289. 18 Dec. 1873.

C[anace]. obscurus var. *fuliginosus* Ridgway, American Sportsman 3(14):210. 3 Jan. 1874.

Canace obscura, var. *fuliginosa* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):199. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Ridgway apparently intended the paper in the Bulletin of the Essex Institute to be the description of this subspecies, and in later works he obviously considered it so. Only in that paper were type specimens designated. Nonetheless he had provided both a name, description, and range in the two papers that appeared earlier, neither of which, incidentally, is cited in the extensive synonymy in Ridgway and Friedmann (1946). The misspelling of the subspecific name in the Forest and Stream article is obviously a type setter's error that was emended by Ridgway in later papers. Similarly, the misspelling of Ridgway's name as author of the paper is an obvious lapsus. Browning (in press) was the first to provide the citation to the "original" description.

Tympanuchus pallidicinctus (Ridgway) 1873

Cupidonia cupido var. *pallidicinctus* Ridgway [sic], Forest and Stream 1(19):289. 18 Dec. 1873.

Cupidonia cupido var. *pallidicincta* Ridgway, Amer. Sportsman 3(14):40. 3 Jan. 1874.

Cupidonia cupido, var. *pallidicincta* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):201. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

The history of this name is the same as that of *Dendragapus o. fuliginosus*.

Tyto alba guatemalae (Ridgway) 1874

Strix flammea, var. *Guatemalae* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):200. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Otus asio floridanus (Ridgway) 1874

Scops asio, var. *Floridanus* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):200. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Cory (1919) cited the third volume of Baird, Brewer and Ridgway (1874) as the original reference, but that volume apparently was not published until December 1874 (Zimmer 1926:35).

Otus trichopsis trichopsis (Wagler) 1832

Scops asio, var. *enano* Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 12(5):200. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

This name was published as "*Scops asio*. var. *enano* Lawrence. Ms." Although most names proposed in this paper by Baird and Ridgway are therein attributed to Ridgway alone, this one must under the rules stand as a jointly proposed name. Ridgway (1914:707) included the name in the synonymy of *Otus trichopsis* as "*Scops asio* var. *enano* 'Lawrence, MSS.' Ridgway" and (op cit:694) mentioned it under *Otus asio mcalli* as "*Scops asio*, var. *enano* Lawrence." Moore and Peters (1939:45) placed this name in the synonymy of *O. t. trichopsis* and corrected the authorship but not the date.

Strix varia sartorii (Ridgway) 1874

Syrnium nebulosum, var. *sartorii* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):200. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Perisoreus canadensis obscurus Ridgway 1874

[*Perisoreus canadensis*] var. *obscurus* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Birds N. Amer. ii:298, 302. 14 Feb. 1874.

Perisoreus canadensis var. *obscurus* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(11):194. Nov. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Perisoreus Canadensis, var. *obscurus* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):199. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Ridgway apparently intended the December 1873 Essex publication to be the original description, for he footnoted the November use as a manuscript name. However, the description in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (1874) must stand as the first.

Perisoreus canadensis capitalis Baird 1874

[*Perisoreus canadensis*] var. *capitalis* Baird, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Birds N. Amer. ii:298, pl. 41 fig. 4, 302. 14 Feb. 1874.

Perisoreus canadensis, var. *capitalis* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(11):193. Nov. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Perisoreus canadensis, var. *capitalis* Baird, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):199. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Ridgway has been considered the author of the name *capitalis* by those who have accepted the Essex Institute paper as the first use, even though he intended to credit it to Baird as a manuscript name. Recognizing Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (1874) as the place of original description does credit the name to Baird, even though Ridgway was responsible for most of the taxonomic work in those volumes.

Aphelocoma coerulescens sumichrasti (Ridgway) 1874

C.[yanocitta] californica var. *sumichrasti* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Birds N. Amer. ii:283, pl. 40 fig. 2. 14 Feb. 1874.

Cyanocitta floridana, var. *Sumichrasti* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):199. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Aphelocoma ultramarina arizonae (Ridgway) 1874

C.[yanocitta] ultramarina, var. *arizonae* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Birds N. Amer. ii:284, pl. 41 fig. 2, 292. 14 Feb. 1874.

Cyanocitta Floridana, var. *Sumichrasti* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):199. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

The bird illustrated in figure 40 of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (1874) is captioned with the museum number 42129. The USNM specimen that bears that number is of a different species; the number as printed is obviously an error for 42149, the catalog number of the bird considered the type in the other publication (Baird and Ridgway 1873).

Lanius excubitor algeriensis Lesson 1839

Collurio ludovicianus, var. *robustus* Baird, in Ridgway, Amer. Nat. 7(10):609. 1873.

Baird contributed the description of this form to Ridgway's paper, and Ridgway (1897, 1904) credited the name to Baird (cf. *Dendroica dominica*, beyond). Hellmayr (1935), however, considered it a Baird manuscript name published by Ridgway. The name has not since, to our knowledge, been used in the American literature.

Coereba flaveola caboti (Baird) 1873

[*Certhiola*] *Caboti* Baird, in Ridgway, Amer. Nat. 7(10):612. 1873.

Coereba flaveola newtoni (Baird) 1873

[*Certhiola*] *Newtoni* Baird, in Ridgway, Amer. Nat. 7(10):611. 1873.

Coereba flaveola barbadensis (Baird) 1873

[*Certhiola*] *Barbadensis* Baird, in Ridgway, Amer. Nat. 7(10):612. 1873.

Coereba flaveola bartholemica (Sundevall and Sparrmann) 1869

[*Certhiola*] *frontalis* Baird, in Ridgway, Amer. Nat. 7(10):612. 1873.

Ridgway's (1873a) article in the American Naturalist incorporated a synopsis of the genus *Certhiola* (= *Coereba*) written by Baird, in which these four forms were described. Ridgway (1902) properly credited the names to Baird. Hellmayr (1935) noted them as Baird manuscript names attributed to Ridgway. Deignan (1961) provided correct citations for *frontalis* and *barbadensis*, but Lowery and Monroe (in Paynter 1968) considered them to be Ridgway's names, although not providing a citation for *frontalis* which is considered a synonym of *bartholemica*.

Dendroica dominica albilora Baird 1873

Dendroica dominica, var. *albilora* Baird, in Ridgway, Amer. Nat. 7(10):606. 1873.

In 1902, Ridgway headed the account of this form "*Dendroica dominica albilora* Ridgway" and in the synonymy ambiguously listed the reference to the original description as "*Dendroica dominica albilora* Baird, Ridgway, Am. Nat. . . ." Hellmayr (1935), the A.O.U. (1957), Deignan (1961), and Lowery and Monroe (in Paynter 1968) all consider *albilora* a Baird manuscript name published by Ridgway. However, the name of this taxon is clearly attributed to Baird in Ridgway's (1873a) paper, in which he stated that "Included in the paper are some hitherto unpublished descriptions of races of birds by Prof. Baird." This situation is identical to that of *Lanius ludovicianus robustus*, which Ridgway properly (1904) attributed to Baird.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus) 1758

Dolichonyx oryzivorus, var. *albinucha* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(11):192. Nov. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Dolichonyx oryzivorus, var. *albinucha* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):198. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Hesperiphona vespertina montana Ridgway 1874

H.[esperiphona] vespertina var. *montana* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Birds N. Amer. i:449, pl. 22 fig. 4. 1874.

Hesperiphona vespertina, var. *montana* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(11):181 (nomen nudum), 189. Nov. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

The volume by Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway (1874) was considered the place of original description of this taxon until Zimmer (1953) suggested that the description in Ridgway (1873c = 1874) had been overlooked. Reestablishing the former as the first description (as was done by Howell *in* Paynter 1968 for the wrong reason) adds support to the argument by Grinnell (1917) and Zimmer (1953) that the specimen illustrated therein (USNM 35150) must be considered the holotype. The long controversy over the type of this taxon (see Deignan 1961) is fraught with errors.

Leucosticte australis Ridgway 1874

Leucosticte tephrocotis, var. *australis* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(11):189. Nov. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Leucosticte tephrocotis, var. *australis* Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):197. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

As noted, this form was described twice; in both instances the name was taken from a manuscript of J. A. Allen and the name was attributed to him. Ridgway (1901) continued to give Allen as the author of the name. The A.O.U. (1886) Check-list also listed *australis* as an Allen name and cited only the second description, from page 197. All subsequent editions of the Check-list have attributed the name to Ridgway but have continued to cite the second description of this bird. Hellmayr (1938) cites the reference from page 189 but Howell (*in* Paynter 1968) mentions only the second description.

Ammospiza maritima nigrescens (Ridgway) 1874

Ammodramus maritima, var. *nigrescens* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):198. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Amphispiza bellii nevadensis (Ridgway) 1874

P.[oospiza] belli var. *nevadensis* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Birds N. Amer. i:590, pl. 26 fig. 9, 594. 14 Feb. 1874.

Poospiza belli, var. *nevadensis* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(11):191. Nov. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Poospiza Bellii, var. *Nevadensis* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):198. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii (Nuttall) 1840

Zonotrichia leucophrys, var. *intermedia* Ridgway, in Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst. 5(12):198. Dec. 1873 (=Feb. 1874).

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