

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBSPECIES OF WILD TURKEY.

BY W. E. D. SCOTT.

A COMPARISON of many specimens of Wild Turkey from the region about Tarpon Springs, Florida, with birds from Virginia and northward shows such constant characteristics dividing the two, that for the Florida bird I propose the name

***Meleagris gallopavo osceola*, subsp. nov. FLORIDA WILD TURKEY.**

Description. — Similar to *Meleagris gallopavo* but perceptibly darker in general tone. *Coloring of tail and upper tail-coverts similar in both forms.* The white on the primary and outer secondary quills restricted, and the dark color (brownish black) predominating, the white being present only as detached, narrow, broken bars *not reaching* the shaft of the feather. The inner secondaries of a generally dirty grayish brown *without* apparent bars, but with brownish vermiculations on the inner web.

Type, ♂, No. 7079, collection of American Museum of Natural History, New York. Loaned to the Museum by W. E. D. Scott. Taken at Tarpon Springs, Florida, by the author, March 16, 1887.

The new subspecies is named after Osceola, a celebrated and remarkable chief of the Seminole tribe of Indians.

For convenience, and to make the relationship of the three forms of American Wild Turkey apparent, the salient characteristics of both *M. gallopavo*, and *M. g. mexicana* are subjoined. The principal and conspicuous feature of true *M. gallopavo*, the northern representative of the eastern *wild bird*, is the clear, well-defined black or dark brown and white barring of the primary quills on both inner and outer webs, the bars of the *two colors* being of equal width and the white bars reaching to and touching the shaft of the feather. The barring of the outer secondaries is similar, but while the white bars are as pure in color as those of the primaries, the darker bars are of decidedly lighter brown and not at all *black*, as is the ground color of the outer secondaries in *osceola*. The barring on the inner secondaries while still distinct *on both webs*, has the darker color, brownish with greenish iridescence, predominating. The color of the tail feathers and upper tail-coverts is similar in this form and in *osceola*.

Meleagris g. mexicana is related to the southern or Florida form and is similar to it in the coloration of the primary and secondary quills, but is widely separated from both forms (*M. gallopavo* and *M. g. osceola*) in the lighter coloration of the tips of the tail-feathers and the color of the tips of the tail-coverts, which in this form is buffy whitish.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF THE SOLITARY SAND-PIPER.

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus, subsp. nov. CINNAMON SOLITARY SANDPIPER.

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS (*young in autumn plumage*): Similar to *T. solitarius*, but larger, the wings grayer, the light spots on the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts brownish cinnamon instead of white or buffy whitish; the sides of the head with more whitish, especially on the lores. No well-defined loreal stripe.

Male juv., autumnal plumage (No. 17,735, San José del Cabo, Aug. 30, 1887). Above grayish brown, the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts tinged with olive and coarsely spotted with brownish cinnamon, the nape with fine, obscure streaks of grayish; sides of neck rather more broadly and plainly striped; sides of head, including most of the lores, white, finely spotted with dusky; an immaculate white space extending from above the eye forward nearly to the forehead; a short dusky space at the base of the bill; under parts white, the breast, jugulum and sides of neck and body, but not the flanks, distinctly streaked with grayish brown; the under tail-coverts with conspicuous bars of dark slate; under wing-coverts and axillars white, thickly and coarsely barred with dark slate; under primary-coverts and primaries dark pearl-gray; the outer primary finely mottled with ashy white along the border of its inner web for a distance of about an inch beyond the tips of the under primary-coverts. Rump, upper tail-coverts and middle pair of tail-feathers colored like the back, but with the outer tail-coverts white with dark slaty bars, the middle tail-feathers notched along the edges of both webs with rusty white. All the other tail-feathers white, more or less tinged with rusty near their tips, and with wide bars of dark slate, most numerous on the outer webs.

In respect to the characters mentioned in the above diagnosis, seven specimens collected by Mr. Frazar in Lower California differ very constantly from twelve examples in corresponding



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