

REPUBLICATION OF DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW
SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF NORTH
AMERICAN BIRDS.

BY J. A. ALLEN.

REQUESTS have been received from various members of the A. O. U., who have not full access to the current literature of ornithology, for the republication in 'The Auk' of the descriptions of all new species and subspecies of North American birds described in other publications than this journal. In response to such requests the Council of the A. O. U. has authorized such republication, of which the first instalment here follows, beginning with those included in the 'Ninth Supplement' to the Check-List (see Auk, XVI, Jan., 1899, pp. 97-133), and including those since published to date.

In this republication the original diagnoses or descriptions are given in full, and such additional remarks as are essential to a proper presentation of the case, in the exact words of the author, unless otherwise indicated by the omission of marks of quotation. Later instalments of similar scope and character will be given at the close of each year.

Phaëton americanus Grant.

YELLOW-BILLED TROPIC BIRD.

Phaëton americanus GRANT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, No. XLIX, Dec., 1897, p. xxiv; Ibis, April, 1898, 288.

"*Adult male and female.* — Similar to *P. flavirostris* Brandt, but differing constantly in the following points:—the black on the outer web of the first primary extending to within half an inch of the extremity, on the second and fourth quills reaching almost to the tip, while the third had the outer web entirely black. Bill entirely yellow, except above the nasal opening.

"*Range.* — East and southeast coasts of North America, from Bermuda to the West Indies."

Rallus crepitans waynei BREWSTER.

WAYNE'S CLAPPER RAIL.

Rallus crepitans waynei BREWSTER, N. Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 50, June 9, 1899.

"*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *R. crepitans*, but the general coloring much darker, the under parts with more ashy, the under tail coverts with fewer markings.

"Type, ♂ adult, no. 4220, collection of W. Brewster, St. Mary's, Camden County, Georgia, March 18, 1878, W. Brewster.

"Crown, nape, wings and tail, plain and rather pale seal brown; wing coverts, tertials, scapulars, upper tail coverts and feathers of the back and rump, rich seal brown, narrowly bordered with ashy; throat, abdomen and a short stripe running from the base of the upper mandible to above the eye, brownish white, the middle of the throat almost clear white; under tail coverts white with traces of dusky bars on a few of the feathers; flanks and crissum ashy brown with transverse bars of white. Remainder of under parts, with sides of head and neck, ashy, tinged with pale cinnamon on the breast. Axillars brown with narrow transverse bars of white.

"Wing, 5.40; tarsus, 2.15; arc of culmen from feathers, 2.48 [in.].

"From *Rallus crepitans*, the form just described may be most readily distinguished by the sharper contrast between the light and dark colors of the back, the centers of the dorsal feathers being rich seal brown and their edges bright ashy, whereas in *crepitans* the brown is pale and somewhat olivaceous, and the ashy comparatively dull. Most of my specimens also have much more ashy beneath than is found in any of the examples of *crepitans* which I have seen, but this difference is not constant. In the tendency to an excess of ashy on the under parts, and to a scarcity or almost total absence of dark markings on the under tail coverts, *waynei* agrees closely with *scottii*. It is so evidently a connecting link between the latter and *crepitans* that it may well be doubted whether *scottii* should continue to stand as a full species."

Type locality, St. Mary's, Camden County, Georgia.

Range, South Atlantic coast, from Virginia southward.

Rallus levipes Bangs.

Rallus levipes BANGS, Proc. N. Eng. Zoöl. Club, I, 45, June 5, 1899.

"*Characters.*—Much smaller than either *R. obsoletus* or *R. beldingi*; bill much more slender; tarsus and foot smaller than in either. In color it differs from *R. obsoletus* in being much darker above—more olive and less grayish, brown; in having breast and sides of neck deep cinnamon-rufous instead of grayish cinnamon, this color extending

well up on sides of neck and meeting the color of upper parts sharply; ground color of flanks, etc., darker — less grayish; a gray patch behind eye; superciliary streak *white* instead of *rusty*. From *R. beldingi* it differs, in color, in having the back feathers much less decidedly streaked; breast, etc., less pinkish or salmon-colored; flanks, etc., browner — without dusky bars bordering the white ones, the white bars wider; superciliary *white* instead of *rusty*.

“*Color*. — Above, olive brown, broadly striped with blackish brown; breast, etc., deep cinnamon-rufous, extending over sides of neck and meeting color of upper parts sharply; flanks, etc., olive, broadly banded with white; centre of belly and throat whitish; superciliary streak white; a gray patch on side of head behind eye.

“*Measurements*. — Type, ♀ adult: wing, 152; tail, 58.2; tarsus, 49; culmen, 58 mm. Topotype, ♀ ad., No. 47,847, Coll. of Wm. Brewster: wing, 141; tail, 56.6; tarsus, 45; culmen, 54.2 mm.”

Type locality, Newport Landing, Los Angeles Co., California.

Canachites canadensis labradorius Bangs.

LABRADOR SPRUCE GROUSE.

Chanachites canadensis labradorius BANGS, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club, I, 1899, 47, June 5, 1899.

“*Subspecific characters*. — Size of true *C. canadensis* or a little larger; adult male, summer plumage, similar to true *C. canadensis*, except that the white markings on under parts and on border of throat are rather heavier, and gray markings of back and rump more pronounced and purer gray — less reddish olive gray; adult female, summer plumage, quite different in color from true *C. canadensis*, upper parts much more purely black and gray, with much less buffy or ochraceous; under parts much whiter, with less buffy or ochraceous.”

Type locality, Rigoulette, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.

Haliæetus leucocephalus alascanus C. H. Townsend.

NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.

Haliæetus leucocephalus alascanus C. H. TOWNSEND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XI, 145, June 9, 1897.

“*Subspecific characters*. — Differing from *H. leucocephalus* in size, being considerably larger.

“*Habitat*. — Alaska.

“*Type*. — ♂ (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 151567). Unalaska, Aleutian Islands.

“*Dimensions of Type*. — Wing, 23.75; tail, 11.50; tarsus, 4; culmen, 2.60; depth of bill, 1.50; hind claw, 1.50 [inches].

"In forty specimens examined from localities between Florida and Alaska there is a regular increase in size northward. Eagles from northern States are larger than those from Florida and Louisiana. In addition to the other differences in size, the bill of the Alaskan bird is wider, while the edging to the feathers, especially on the wing coverts, is both lighter and broader. The egg of the northern bird is distinctly larger, the average of sixteen specimens being 73.5×57.5 mm., while that of forty-five Florida specimens is 69×53.5 mm."

On the ranges of the northern and southern forms of the Bald Eagle see Auk, XVI, p. 109, and on the inadmissibility of *H. leucocephalus washingtoni*, see *ibid.*, p. 131.

Bubo virginianus pallescens Stone.

WESTERN HORNED OWL.

Bubo virginianus pallescens STONE, Am. Nat. XXXI, March, 1897, 237.

".... I would propose for the Horned Owl of the interior United States (the *subarcticus* of authors, *nec* Hoy) the name *pallescens*, designating as the type No. 152219, Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂, Watson Ranch, 18 mi. S. W. of San Antonio, Texas.

"*Bubo virginianus pallescens* is smaller and paler than true *virginianus* (the wing measuring 13.75 in.) with much less rufous admixture. The barring on the belly is much finer and the feet almost pure white.

"While not differing so much in size from *B. v. pacificus* as indicated in my former paper (Auk, 1896, p. 156), its coloration is quite distinct. The latter race is darker than *pallescens* with more black admixture above, heavier bars on the belly and with the feet more mottled with rufous and brown."

Syrnium nebulosum helveolum Bangs.

TEXAS BARRED OWL.

Syrnium nebulosum helveolum BANGS, Proc. N. Engl. Zoöl. Club, I, 31, March 31, 1899.

"*Subspecific characters.* — Size of true *S. nebulosum*; toes naked as in *S. n. alleni*; colors very pallid throughout; ground color of back, wings and tail, pale yellowish brown or cinnamon, lightest on wings and tail and shading on head toward sepia; all the light bars and spots on primaries, tertials and scapulars, large and conspicuous and white; the light bars on tail wider and paler than in true *S. nebulosum*; colors below all paler; dark striping and barring more cinnamonaceous, less dusky, and ground color paler, more whitish; feathers of tibia and tarsus, buff to whitish, showing very little, or none whatever, of the dusky markings present in both *S. nebulosum* and *S. n. alleni*.

"Size.—Type, ♀ adult: wing, 331; tail, 211 mm. Topotype, ♂ adult: wing, 347; tail, 214 mm."

Type locality, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Sturnella magna hoopesi Stone.

RIO GRANDE MEADOWLARK.

Sturnella magna hoopesi STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1897, 149.

"A careful comparison of a large series of specimens shows that the Meadowlark of the Rio Grande Valley is as light or lighter than the lightest *neglecta*, averaging very similar to this form in the coloration of the upper surface but agreeing with *magna* in the distribution of the yellow below. The birds from Mexico on the other hand represent the darkest coloration exhibited by [the genus] *Sturnella*. To unite these two extremes and also the isolated Florida bird under one name seems to me eminently misleading and quite at variance with our treatment of geographical races in other species.

"I therefore propose to separate as a distinct subspecies the Rio Grande Meadow Lark and to place the Florida bird for the present at least along with true *magna*, for reasons that will be stated below. The Rio Grande Meadowlark may be separated as follows:

"*Sturnella magna hoopesi* subsp. nov.

"Type No. 786, Coll. Josiah Hoopes, Brownsville, Texas, ♂, March 13, 1892, F. B. Armstrong.

"Color below as in *magna*, but rather lighter and less buff on the sides and under tail coverts; upper surface much grayer and generally lighter. The brown tints of *magna* are very largely replaced by gray, especially on the wings. Sides of the face whiter than in *magna*; tail bars almost always distinct, *i. e.*, not confluent along the shaft of the feather.

"This bird is the lightest of all the Meadowlarks, averaging a little lighter than *neglecta*, the tail bars are also more distinct than in any of the other races."

"While this race approaches *neglecta* in its general light color, the absence of yellow from the malar region will at once distinguish it. From *mexicana* it differs more widely than from any of the other races, as we have in these two the extremes of dark and light coloration."

Melospiza fasciata ingersolli McGregor.

TEHAMA SONG SPARROW.

Melospiza fasciata ingersolli MCGREGOR, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, No. 2, March-April, 1899, 35.

"*Subsp. char.* — Most closely related to *guttata* but darker and without rusty wash; spotting of lower parts tending more to streaks than to spots as in *guttata*; wing slightly longer. Entire upper parts, sides of head and flanks are darker and less grayish than in *heermanni*.

"*Type*, No. 2222, ♂ adult, Coll. R. C. McG., Battle Creek, California, Oct. 19, 1898. Wing, 2.82; tail, 2.74; tarsus, .88; exposed culmen, .44 [in.].

"*Geog. Dist.* — Northern Sacramento Valley, south in winter to San Francisco Bay."

This form is intermediate between *Melospiza fasciata guttata* and *M. f. heermanni*.

Pipilo fuscus carolæ McGregor.

NORTHERN BROWN TOWHEE.

Pipilo fuscus carolæ MCGREGOR, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, No. 1, Jan.—Feb. 1899, 11.

"Closely related to *P. f. crissalis* but distinguished by grayer and more uniform color of upper parts, much paler throat patch and slightly longer tail.

"*Type*, ad. male (No. 2200, Coll. R. C. McG.; Battle Creek, California, Nov. 7, 1898). Wing, 4.01; tail, 4.49; tarsus, 1.08; exposed culmen, .62 [in.]."

"Battle Creek the type locality, forms the boundary line between Tehama and Shasta Counties."

Dendroica coronata hooveri McGregor.

HOOVER'S WARBLER.

Dendroica coronata hooveri MCGREGOR, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, No. 2, March–April, 1899, 32.

"*Subsp. char.* — In colors and markings like *Dendroica coronata*, but with wing and tail much longer.

"*Type*, No. 1988, ♂ adult, Coll. T. J. Hoover, Palo Alto, California, April 16, 1898. In summer plumage. Above bluish slate, streaked with black; top of head more finely streaked; crown, rump and sides with patches of lemon yellow; superciliary stripe, eyelids, throat, belly, spots behind nostrils, two bars on wings and spot on inner web of three outer tail feathers, white; cheeks and lores, black; feathers of breast black-centered. Wing, 3.00; tail, 2.31; exposed culmen, .38 [in.].

"*Geog. Dist.* — Western United States, breeding probably in British Columbia and Alaska."

Average of 7 males of *D. c. hooveri*: wing, 3.02; tail, 2.30; exposed culmen, .36 in.

Average of 8 males of *D. coronata*: wing, 2.87; tail, 2.16; exposed culmen, .35 in.

Average of 10 females of *D. c. hooveri*: wing, 2.87; tail, 2.22; exposed culmen, .36 in.

Average of 10 females of *D. coronata*: wing, 2.70; tail, 2.10; exposed culmen, .35 in.

Thryomanes bewickii cryptus Oberholser.¹

"*Thryothorus bewickii leucogaster* BAIRD, Rev. Amer. Birds, 1864, I, p. 127 (nec *Troglodytes leucogastra* Gould, quae *Hemiura leucogastra*).

Thryothorus bewickii bairdi A. O. U. Check-List, 1886, p. 328 (in part).

"*Chars. subsp.* — *Thryomanes* T. b. *bewickii* similis, sed major, notaeo dilutiore et canescentiore.

"*Measurements (18 specimens).* — Wing, 53 to 61 (average 56.8) mm.; tail, 52 to 61 (average, 56.3) mm.; exposed culmen, 13.5 to 15.5 (average, 14.1) mm.; bill from nostril, 10 to 11 (average, 10.4) mm.; tarsus, 17.5 to 19.5 (average, 18.3) mm.; middle toe with claw, 15 to 17 (average, 16.2) mm.

"*Type locality.* — San Antonio, Texas.

"*Geographic distribution.* — Texas, except the extreme western corner, States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, in Mexico, with probably Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. Migratory north of Texas.

"*Type.* — Male, adult; No. 112838, U. S. N. M.; San Antonio, Texas, January 5, 1887; C. W. Beckham.

"*Description.* — Upper surface rich, warm broccoli brown, darker and more rufous on rump, the feathers of which have more or less concealed white spots; superior tail-coverts hair brown, obscurely barred with blackish. Wings fuscous; innermost secondaries and outer webs of the others marked transversely with the color of the back; primaries margined basally on external webs with buffy; wing-coverts like the back, the greater series with obsolete fuscous bars. Middle tail-feathers, and at least basal portion of exterior webs of all but outer pair, hair brown, barred regularly, though not sharply, with blackish; remainder of tail black, with very faintly indicated paler bars, continuous with those on outer webs; two external pairs of feathers broadly tipped with grayish white, the outermost deeply indented with white on outer webs; remainder of rectrices tipped with hair brown. Superciliary white; lores and cheeks grayish white, mingled with brownish; postocular streak like the crown; sides of the neck brownish gray; lower surface grayish white, scarcely tinged with brownish on flanks; crissum slightly washed with ochraceous, and barred with black; axillars and under-coverts wing grayish white."

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 425.

"This form of Bewick's Wren is the one to which Baird's name *leucogaster* is applicable, as the range, 'southern borders of United States into Mexico,' given by him, taken in connection with the specimens he enumerates, clearly indicates. But it now seems quite certain that by perhaps an interchange at labels Baird was in error when he identified the Texas *Thryomanes* with Gould's *Troglodytes leucogastra*.¹ There seems to be no reasonable doubt of the authenticity of the specimen which Dr. Sharpe catalogues as the type of *Troglodytes leucogastra*, Gould,² for it came from the collection of the Zoological Society, where Gould's type was supposed to have been; it was collected in Tamaulipas, Mexico, the type locality of *Troglodytes* (= *Hemiura*) *leucogastra*, whence, until recently, no other specimen (of *Hemiura*) has been recorded; and, finally, it is undoubtedly a *Hemiura*, thus agreeing perfectly with Gould's original description of *Troglodytes leucogastra*, while in that description the expression "*crissoque pallidi-brunneis*" could not possibly apply to any form of Bewick's Wren. Baird's term *leucogaster*, as used for the *Thryomanes*, thus having been based upon a misidentification, can not, according to the usual procedure in such cases, be considered entitled to recognition; for in reality he proposed no new name, but merely referred his specimens to a species already described.

"The Texan form of *Thryomanes* may be readily distinguished from *bewickii* by much paler, grayer coloration above, as well as by longer tail, wing, culmen and middle toe. In fact, the lack of intermediate specimens strongly suggests the possibility of specific distinctness; but the material at hand is not sufficient satisfactorily to determine this point."

Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus Oberholser.³

"*Thryothorus bewickii bairdi* A. O. U. Check-List, 1886, p. 328 (in part).

"*Chars. subsp.* — *Thryomanes* T. b. *crypto affinis*; sed partibus superioribus magis griseis distinguendus.

"*Measurements* (18 specimens). — Wing, 51 to 60 (average, 56.1) mm.; tail, 50.5 to 63.5 (average, 56.8) mm.; exposed culmen, 13 to 15 (average, 13.8) mm.; bill from nostril, 9 to 11 (average, 10) mm.; tarsus, 15 to 18.5 (average, 18) mm.; middle toe with claw, 13.5 to 17 (average, 15.5) mm.

"¹ Sclater and Salvin, *Nomenclator Avium Neotrop.*, 1873, p. 155; Salvin and Godman, *Biol. Centr.-Amer.*, Aves, 1880, I, p. 95; Faxon, *Auk*, 1898, XV, p. 60."

"² *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, 1881, VI, p. 285."

³ *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 427.

"*Type locality.*—Big Hatchet Mountains, Grant County, New Mexico.

"*Geographic distribution.*—Extreme western Texas (in winter to central part), Arizona, New Mexico, and southeastern California, south over the table-lands of western Mexico to central Zacatecas; north to Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and possibly southeastern Oregon. Resident south of Colorado.

"*Type.*—Male, adult; No. 126774, U. S. N. M.; Big Hatchet Mountains, Grant County, New Mexico, May 19, 1892; Mearns and Holzner.

"*Description.*—Above uniform pale grayish sepia, slightly rufescent on the rump, the feathers of which have more or less concealed white spots; upper tail-coverts hair brown, faintly barred with darker. Wing-quills fuscous, indented externally with the color of the upper surface, wing-coverts like the back. Middle tail-feathers, and basal portion of exterior webs of the rest, with the exception of the outermost pair, hair brown, regularly barred with black; three outer pairs with broad grayish tips, and white indentations on exterior webs, these latter most numerous on the outer pair; other rectrices tipped with hair brown; remainder of tail black. Superciliary stripe white; lores and cheeks grayish white, somewhat mixed with brown; postocular streak like the crown; sides of neck brownish gray; lower surface dull white, nearly clear white on chin and throat, washed with gray on sides and flanks; crissum heavily barred with black; lining of wing grayish white."

"The difference existing between *eremophilus* and *cryptus* consists in the rather paler, much more grayish tint of the upper parts, and no difficulty will be experienced in identifying the great majority of specimens. Some intermediates, however, are to be distinguished only by the slightly paler or more grayish color of the wings. This subspecies is more closely allied to *bairdi* than to any of the other Mexican forms, although the ranges of *bairdi* and *eremophilus* are separated by the interposition of a race larger and darker than either.

"As in *cryptus*, there exists a considerable amount of individual difference, even at the same season, this consisting principally in the darker or more rufescent color of the upper surface. Two breeding specimens from Paisano, Texas, are perfectly typical of the present race, though rather darker than most Arizona examples. Specimens from San Diego, Chihuahua, Mexico, White Mountains, and the region of Death Valley, California, are identical with those from Arizona and New Mexico. A winter bird from the Valparaiso Mountains, Zacatecas, Mexico, differs only in being slightly darker."

Thryomanes bewickii charienturus Oberholser.¹

"*Thryothorus bewickii spilurus* A. O. U. Check-List, 1886, p. 327 (in part).

¹Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 435.

"*Chars. subsp.* — *Thryomanes* T. b. *eremophilo similis*, a quo differt partibus superioribus et hypochondriis obscurioribus, striga superciliari paululum latiore, alis caudaque multo brevioribus.

"*Measurements (23 specimens).* — Wing, 48.5 to 55 (average, 51.7) mm.; tail, 47.5 to 54.5 (average, 51.5) mm.; exposed culmen, 12.5 to 14.5 (average, 13.8) mm.; bill from nostril, 9 to 11.5 (average, 10.2) mm.; tarsus, 18 to 19.5 (average, 18.8) mm.; middle toe with claw, 14 to 16 (average, 15.4) mm.

"*Type locality.* — Nashoguero Valley, Lower California (Mexican and United States boundary line).

"*Geographic distribution.* — Coast region of southern California, north to about Pasadena, south to latitude 28°, Lower California; Santa Catalina Island, California. Resident throughout its range.

"*Type.* — Male, adult; No. 134163, U. S. N. M.; Nashoguero Valley, Lower California, June 5, 1894; Dr. Edgar A. Mearns.

"*Description.* — Upper parts dull grayish sepia, slightly rufescent on rump, the feathers of this part with more or less hidden roundish white markings; superior tail-coverts hair brown, obscurely barred with dusky. Wings fuscous, secondaries alternately barred on external webs with blackish and the color of the back; lesser and median coverts, with margins of greater series, also similar to the upper surface; primaries narrowly edged on basal portion of exterior webs with buffy. Tail black, the central rectrices hair brown, with regular bars of black; exterior feathers with terminal portion dull smoke gray, the outer webs barred with dingy white; remaining feathers barred on external webs and tipped with hair brown. Superciliary stripe white; lores and cheeks grayish white, mixed with brownish; postocular streak like the crown; sides of neck deep brownish gray; chin and throat white (soiled by wear); rest of under surface grayish white (adventitiously washed with brownish); sides and flanks tinged with smoke gray; crissum heavily barred with black; lining of wing grayish white."

"From *eremophilus* this race differs in decidedly darker flanks and upper surface, rather broader superciliary stripe, more regularly and heavily barred crissum, as well as much shorter wing and tail. From *murinus*, which it approximates very closely in color above, it differs in conspicuously shorter wing and tail, shorter culmen, darker flanks, and somewhat less heavily barred lower tail-coverts."

Thryomanes bewickii drymæcus Oberholser.¹

"*Thryothorus bewickii spilurus* A. O. U. Check-List, 1886, p. 327 (in part).

"*Chars. subsp.* — *Thry.* b. *charienturo affinis*, sed supra valde rufescentior et paulo dilutior.

¹Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 437.

"*Measurements (15 specimens).*—Wing, 47 to 54.5 (average, 51.4) mm.; tail, 45 to 53 (average, 49.8) mm.; exposed culmen, 13 to 14.5 (average, 13.7) mm.; bill from nostril, 9 to 10.5 (average, 9.8) mm.; tarsus, 17.5 to 19 (average 18.4) mm.; middle toe with claw, 14.5 to 16.5 (average, 15.5) mm.

"*Type locality.*—Baird, California.

"*Geographic distribution.*—Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, California, including west slope of Sierra Nevada, west to the coast about San Simeon; casually to Arizona. Resident in suitable localities throughout its breeding range.

"*Type.*—Male, adult; No. 91610, U. S. N. M.; Baird, California, June 6, 1883; C. H. Townsend.

"*Description.*—Above uniform dull rufescent hair brown, the rump with more or less concealed white spots, the tail-coverts slightly grayer than the back, obsoletely barred with darker brown. Wings fuscous; innermost secondaries and outer webs of remainder broadly barred with the color of the upper surface and somewhat with blackish; wing-coverts like the back; primaries edged basally with buffy. Middle rectrices hair brown, barred with black; exterior webs of succeeding pair and basal portion of exterior webs of remainder, excepting outermost pair, like the middle feathers; outer pairs tipped with dull gray, external webs of outermost pair indented terminally on exterior web with white; tips of the other feathers hair brown; rest of tail black. Superciliary stripe white; lores and cheeks white, somewhat mingled with brown; postocular streak like the crown; sides of neck pale brownish gray; lower parts grayish white, adventitiously washed with brownish, lightest on the throat, the flanks and sides tinged with smoke gray; this deepest on the former; under tail-coverts tinged slightly with ochraceous, and barred with black; lining of wing grayish white."

"*Thryomanes b. drymæcus* may be distinguished from *T. b. charienturus* by rather paler, decidedly more rufescent flanks and upper surface, together with somewhat shorter tail. Compared with *eremophilus*, it is darker, more rufescent above, with a somewhat more prominent superciliary stripe, and decidedly shorter wing and tail. The characters which separate *drymæcus* from *cryptus* consist in rather darker flanks and upper surface, rather more conspicuous superciliary stripe, somewhat more heavily and regularly barred crissum, much shorter wing and tail. It differs from *leucophrys* in much more rufescent color above, more heavily barred crissum, and much shorter culmen."

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus Oberholser.¹

"*Thryothorus bewickii spilurus* A. O. U. Check-List, 1886, p. 327 (in part).

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 440.

Chars. subsp. — Thry. b. spiluro persimilis, sed paulo major; rostro multo longiore; necnon hypochondriis paululum rufescentioribus.

"*Measurements* (17 specimens). — Wing, 50.5 to 54.5 (average, 53) mm.; tail, 49.5 to 54.5 (average, 51.4) mm.; exposed culmen, 13.5 to 15 (average, 14.8) mm.; bill from nostril, 10 to 11.5 (average, 10.8) mm.; tarsus, 17.5 to 20 (average, 19.3) mm.; middle toe with claw, 16 to 17.5 (average, 16.9) mm.

"*Type locality.* — South Park, King County, Washington.

"*Geographic distribution.* — Pacific slope, from Oregon north to southern Vancouver Island, the valley of the Fraser River, and slightly farther along the mainland coast. Resident probably throughout its range, at least from Puget Sound southward.

"*Type.* — Male, adult; No. 135210, U. S. N. M.; South Park, King County, Washington, December 19, 1894; L. M. Turner.

"*Description.* — Above rich dark bistre, slightly deeper on head, shading to vandyke brown on rump, the feathers of which have more or less concealed white spots; upper tail coverts sepia, inconspicuously marked transversely with darker brown. Wings fuscous, their coverts and the exterior webs of secondaries mostly like the back, the latter obscurely barred with blackish, basal half of outer primaries margined exteriorly with pale brown. Tail black, middle feathers sepia, with narrow bars of black; all the rest tipped with dull gray and more or less distinctly barred externally with sepia; outer pair with indentations of grayish white on terminal portion of exterior webs. Superciliary stripe white, lores and cheeks grayish white, the two last mentioned mixed with dark brown; postocular streak reddish sepia; sides of neck deep brownish gray; lower parts grayish white, most nearly pure white on chin, strongly tinged with brownish gray on sides, this color becoming more ferruginous and more conspicuous on flanks; lower tail-coverts heavily barred with black; lining of wing grayish white."

"Since the type of *Troglodytes spilurus* Vigors undoubtedly came from California, the present race seems to have received hitherto no distinctive title. It differs from *spilurus*, its nearest ally, in conspicuously larger bill, besides averaging greater in all its other measurements. The upper surface seems to be usually rather deeper and richer brown; the flanks somewhat more rufescent. From *bewickii*, *calophonus* is easily distinguished by deeper, more sooty brown above, much darker sides and flanks, wider superciliary stripe, decidedly longer bill, tarsus and middle toe. It may be readily separated from *drymæcus* by the much darker flanks and upper surface, larger bill and feet. Compared with *nesophilus*, it differs in darker, more reddish brown upper surface, and in larger size, this most apparent in the tail and culmen. From *charienturus* this northwest coast form may be readily discriminated by darker, much more reddish brown flanks and upper surface, longer middle toe and culmen."

Thryomanes bewickii nesophilus Oberholser.¹

"*Thryothorus bewickii spilurus* A. O. U. Check-List, 1886, p. 327 (in part).

Chars. subsp. — *Thryomanes* T. b. *charienturo* affinis, a quo differt notaeo, lateribus hypochondriisque obscurioribus ac rufescentioribus.

"*Measurements* (6 specimens). — Wing, 49 to 53 (average, 51.4) mm.; tail, 47 to 51 (average, 48.8) mm.; exposed culmen, 13.5 to 14.5 (average, 14.1) mm.; bill from nostril, 10 to 11 (average 10.2) mm.; tarsus, 18.5 to 19.5 (average, 18.8) mm.; middle toe with claw, 15 to 16 (average, 15.7) mm.

"*Type locality.* — Santa Cruz Island, California.

"*Geographic distribution.* — Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Islands, California.

"*Type.* — Male, adult; No. 117641, U. S. N. M., Santa Cruz Island, California, February 7, 1889; C. H. Townsend.

"*Description.* — Above grayish bistre, rather darker on head, somewhat more rufous on rump, the feathers there with more or less concealed white spots; upper tail-coverts hair brown, obscurely barred with blackish. Wings fuscous, the secondaries marked on external webs, the innermost ones on both, with alternate bars of brownish olive and blackish; primaries indented basally on outer webs with buffy; lesser and middle coverts like the back; greater series barred on exterior webs and tipped with this same color. Central rectrices and exterior webs of all but outer pair like the back in color, but regularly barred with black; tips of the feathers hair brown, indentations on distal portion of external webs of outer pair dull white; remainder of tail black. Superciliary stripe white; lores and cheeks grayish white mixed with dull brown; postocular streak brownish olive; sides of neck brownish gray, under surface dull brownish white, most nearly pure white on chin and throat; sides washed with brownish gray, flanks strongly tinged with the same; under tail-coverts slightly washed with ochraceous and heavily barred with black; lining of wing grayish white.

"This new subspecies may be distinguished from *charienturus* by the darker, more rufescent coloration of the upper surface, sides and flanks; the tail also averages appreciably shorter. It is noticeably lighter and rather more grayish than *spilurus*, besides having a somewhat longer culmen. From *drymæcus* it is without difficulty separable by the noticeably darker and rather more sooty color of the flanks and upper surface. The tail also averages slightly shorter."

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXI, No. 1153, Nov. 19, 1898, 442.



Allen, J. A. 1899. "Republication of Descriptions of New Species and Subspecies of North American Birds." *The Auk* 16, 338–350.

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