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TAXA OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS DESCRIBED FROM 1957 TO 1987

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Abstract.—Ninety-nine names proposed from 1957 to 1987 for North American birds are evaluated. Of these, 35 are judged taxonomically distinct; seven are recognized provisionally; 54 are considered synonyms of established names; and three forms cannot be identified positively. Five names are taxonomic changes, providing new names for forms previously described.

Since the publication of the fifth edition of the A.O.U. Check-list (American Ornithologists' Union 1957), more than 800 forms of birds, world-wide, have been newly described; 99 of these are from North America (sensu A.O.U. 1957). About half the names of these North American forms already have been considered, by various authors, to be synonyms of previously existing names, but others have received little or no taxonomic attention.

In the following accounts I summarize the taxonomic status of the taxa of North American birds for which names have been proposed since 1957. With minor exceptions I evaluated each form using the comparative material available to the original author, including, where possible, the holotypes and paratypes. In evaluating the forms I emphasized the range of variation more than the average difference in any given character. My standard for recognizing subspecies primarily on color has been more stringent than the so-called "75 percent rule"; statements in the accounts that a population differs from another means that at least 95 percent of the specimens I compared could be identified.

Each account includes the original name with the authority and year; complete citations are given in the Literature Cited. The type locality, modified when required, follows. The depository of holotypes or syntypes, when known, is abbreviated and appears in parentheses if I examined the specimens or in brackets if not. Abbreviations are: California Academy of Sciences (CAS); Cleveland Museum of Natural History (CMNH); Delaware Museum of Natural History (DMNH); Field Museum of Natural History (FM); Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science (LSUMNS); National Museum of Canada (NMC); private collection of Amadeo Rea (AMR); Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley (MVZ); Royal Ontario Museum (ROM); San Diego Museum of Natural History (SDMNH); Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University (TCWC); James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota (UMM); University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ); Utah Museum of Natural History (UMNH); and U.S. National Museum of Natural History (USNM).

The present taxonomic status of each new name is next. References with the present name include sources that have provided data or an opinion on the taxonomic status of that name. I summarize characters and ranges, including a more detailed characterization as warranted by my study. Comments are omitted for forms discussed in my earlier papers (Browning 1974, 1977, 1978, 1979a). Names of genera (except *Pi-*

coides) and species, and sequence of the families, follow the sixth edition A.O.U. check-list (1983) and A.O.U. (1989).

Podicipedidae

Aechmophorus clarkii transitionalis Dickerman, PBSW 99(3), p. 436, 17 Oct 1986.—Silver Lake, Lake County, Oregon (USNM).
=*Aechmophorus clarkii transitionalis.*

Birds from northern North America are larger (Dickerman 1986a) than nominate *clarkii* of Mexico (Dickerman 1963, 1973).

Hydrobatidae

Oceanodroma leucorhoa cheimomnestes Ainley, 1980.—Guadalupe Island, Mexico (USNM).
=*Oceanodroma* (*?leucorhoa*) *cheimomnestes.*

The birds breeding on Guadalupe Island during the summer were assigned to *socorroensis* by Ainley (1980), who differentiated *cheimomnestes,* the subspecies breeding there during winter, by physiological, morphological, and vocal characteristics. Bourne & Jehl (1982) synonymized *cheimomnestes* with *O. l. beali.* Power & Ainley (1986) further demonstrated temporal and morphological differences between the summer (*socorroensis*) and winter (*cheimomnestes*) birds breeding on Guadalupe Island. I agree with Jehl & Everett (1985) that further study is required to determine the status of the two Guadalupe Island populations.

Ardeidae

Leucophoyx thula arileuca Oberholser, 1974.—mouth of Bear River, North Bay (=Bear River Bay), Great Salt Lake, Box Elder Co., Utah (USNM).
=*Egretta thula brewsteri* Thayer & Banks, 1909 (see Browning 1974, Behle 1985).

Anatidae

Anser albifrons elgasi Delacour & Ripley, 1975.—"Sacramento, California" = Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, California (USNM).
=*Anser albifrons elgasi* (see Cramp 1977, Krogman 1979).

This subspecies differs from *A. a. gambelli* (sensu Delacour and Ripley 1975) and *frontalis* by its larger size and darker coloration. *Anser a. elgasi* winters in the Sacramento Valley, California. The breeding range was not known at the time of the description, but birds conforming to the description of *elgasi* breed in Alaska's Cook Inlet (Timm et al. 1982). Palmer (1976) and Bellrose (1976) synonymized *elgasi* with *gambelli* but Johnsgard (1979) and Godfrey (1986) recognized the subspecies.

Anas platyrhyncha neoboria Oberholser, 1974.—Athabaska River, La Lasine, Alberta (USNM).
=*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 (see Browning 1974, 1978).

Falconidae

Falco peregrinus tundrius White, 1968.—near NW Sherman Basin, Adelaide Peninsula, Northwest Territories, Canada [NMC].
=*Falco peregrinus tundrius* (see Palmer 1988, White & Boyce 1988).

This widely accepted, northern subspecies differs most from *F. p. anatum* by its smaller size, paler color, narrower malar stripe and in immatures by the narrower ventral linear stripes (White 1968). It breeds on the tundra from Alaska to Labrador and western Greenland and migrates as far south as Argentina.

Phasianidae

Callipepla squamata hargravei Rea, 1973.—Pepper Ranch, 7 miles N, 32 miles E of

Folsom, Union Co., New Mexico [LSUMNS, ex G. M. Sutton].
=*Callipepla squamata hargravei.*

The population from the northeastern portion of the range of *pallida* was described as paler than other examples of the species. I examined over 100 specimens from the range of *pallida* (sensu A.O.U. 1957) and 9 specimens from Rea's (1973) comparative series. I found that the throat and sides of the head of eastern specimens are paler gray and less brownish and the belly is paler and usually less buffy than specimens from Arizona and western New Mexico. In fresh fall plumage specimens of *hargravei* also differ ventrally from *pallida* by having the terminal bars of the "scaled" areas more brownish and less black.

Post-mortem color changes and birds possibly introduced from the western population (Rea 1973) complicated comparisons of specimens from the range of *hargravei. Callipepla s. hargravei* is resident from southeastern Colorado to western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, northern New Mexico and northwestern Texas.

Gruidae

Grus canadensis rowani Walkinshaw, Jul–Aug 1965.—10 miles west of Fawcett, Alberta [FM].
=*Grus canadensis rowani* (see Johnson & Stewart 1973, Aldrich 1979).

This northern interior subspecies is intermediate in size to nominate *canadensis* and the more southern *tabida* (see Johnson & Stewart 1973). Color of the primary shafts, described by Walkinshaw (1965) as paler than in nominate *canadensis* is subject to individual variation (Aldrich 1979). *Grus c. rowani* breeds from the Mackenzie District to central Alberta, Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, and possibly central British Columbia; it winters in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Grus canadensis pulla Aldrich, 1972.—Captive bird hatched from egg taken 7 miles northwest of Fontainebleau, Jackson Co., Mississippi (USNM).
=*Grus canadensis pulla* (see Walkinshaw 1973).

This taxon was described as the darkest subspecies of *Grus canadensis.* It is similar in overall size to *pratensis,* smaller (except tarsus) than *tabida,* larger than nominate *canadensis,* and has longer tarsi than *rowani. Grus c. pulla* formerly occurred on the Gulf Coastal Plain of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama (see Aldrich 1972), but it is now resident only in Jackson County, Mississippi.

Scolopacidae

Actitis macularia rava Burleigh, 1960.—Lewiston, Nez Perce Co., Idaho (USNM).
=*Actitis macularia* (Linnaeus, 1766).

Burleigh (1960a) described *rava,* from the western range of *A. macularia,* as darker gray (less brown) above, with the ventral spots more intensely black and less densely distributed than in eastern specimens of *macularia.* Although *rava* was recognized by Wetmore (1965a, b) and Sutton (1967), both authors characterized the form as paler above (*contra* Burleigh 1960a). My examination of 52 specimens from the breeding grounds of *A. macularia* revealed no geographic variation.

Laridae

Larus californicus albertaensis Jehl, 1987.—Frog Lake (53°55′N, 110°15′W), Alberta [UMMZ].
=*Larus californicus albertaensis.*

Although only four adults from the northern population of this species were examined, I found them easily distinguishable from 24 adults of nominate *californicus* to the south by its greater overall size, especially the bill, and paler gray mantle. It nests from the Northwest Territories to Alberta, Saskatchewan, and North Dakota. The winter distribution is presumably throughout

the species' range, mainly along the Pacific coast from British Columbia to Baja California (Jehl 1987).

Columbidae

Zenaida asiatica grandis Saunders, 1968.—Near Ruidosa, Presidio Co., Texas, altitude about 3000 ft (USNM).
=*Zenaida asiatica mearnsi* (Ridgway, 1915).

Saunders (1968) described this population from western Texas as larger than *mearnsi* of the northwestern range of the species, *asiatica* of southern Texas and northern Mexico, and *monticola* Saunders, 1968 (type locality 11 miles S Acatan, Pueblo, Mexico). He also described *grandis* as paler than nominate *asiatica,* and slightly browner on the back and head than *monticola.* The subspecies *monticola,* from the interior plateau of Mexico, was described by Saunders (1968) as having a longer wing chord and tail than *asiatica* and *mearnsi,* and to be grayer with a shorter bill than the latter.

This species is subject to considerable individual variation in color and size (Aldrich 1981). Some populations measured by Saunders are statistically different in some characters, but overlap is nearly complete in the mensural ranges. Most of the specimens I compared were collected by Saunders including about 60 specimens of *mearnsi,* 22 *monticola,* 15 *grandis,* and 50 nominate *asiatica.* I found that both dorsal and ventral coloration varies individually. I place *grandis* and *monticola* in the synonymy of *mearnsi.* Saunders (1968) also named other subspecies of *Z. asiatica* from regions geographically beyond the scope of this paper.

Cuculidae

Geococcyx californianus dromicus Oberholser, 1974.—Brownsville, Cameron Co., Texas (USNM).
=*Geococcyx californianus* (Lesson), 1829 (see Browning 1978, but see Rea 1983).

Rea (1983) suggested that the overlap in measurements of *dromicus* and birds from California and Arizona given by Oberholser (1974) might be the result of the latter's use of missexed specimens and that *dromicus* might prove to be a "useful" subspecies. I find no reason to believe that Oberholser's series were missexed.

Strigidae

Otus flammeolus borealis Hekstra, 1982.—Penticton, Okanagan Valley, shore of Okanagan Lake, British Columbia [MVZ].
=*Otus flammeolus idahoensis* Merriam, 1892.

Hekstra (1982) described *borealis* as slightly larger, duller gray, and less white than *idahoensis* (type locality Ketchum, Blaine Co., Idaho). Specimens from the stated range of *borealis,* from interior British Columbia (east of the Cascade Mountains) to northeastern California, are within the range of individual variation of *idahoensis* in size and plumage characters (J. T. Marshall, pers. comm.).

Otus flammeolus frontalis Hekstra, 1982.—Estes Park, Larimer Co., Colorado (USNM).
=*Otus flammeolus frontalis.*

This subspecies was described as much darker with more extensive chestnut brown facial discs than *O. f. flammeolus,* the subspecies found to the south. Differences between *frontalis* and other populations of the species were not given. My series consisted of 11 specimens of *frontalis* and 10 specimens of *idahoensis* Merriam. The new subspecies differs from *flammeolus* and *idahoensis* by its wider ventral streaks and darker facial discs (J. T. Marshall, pers. comm.). The range of *frontalis* extends from the Rocky Mountains and, probably, most of the Great Basin.

Bubo virginianus scalariventris Snyder, 1961.—Elsas, on the upper Kapsuskasing

River, in Algoma District, Ontario [ROM].
=*Bubo virginianus* subsp.?

Snyder (1961) proposed *scalariventris* for the population from part of the eastern range of *subarcticus* Hoy, 1852 (=*wapacuthu* Gmelin of A.O.U. [1957] but see Manning [1952]). He distinguished *scalariventris* as "more coldly grey with bolder bars below" than *subarcticus* and that it differs from nominate *virginianus* by the lack of rufous and "virtual lack of large, vague, finely vermiculated spots superimposed over the barred ventral pattern. . . ." Johnsgard (1988) recognized *scalariventris,* but he stated that it "possibly should be included in *subarcticus.*" I join Godfrey (1986), who stated that he was unable to express an opinion on the validity of *scalariventris.*

Caprimulgidae

Chordeiles minor divisus Oberholser, 1974.—Loveland, Larimer Co., Colorado (USNM).
=*Chordeiles minor hesperis* Grinnell, 1905 (see Browning 1978).

Trochilidae

Phasmornis mystica Oberholser, Texas birds, 1974:485.—Boot Springs, Chisos Mountains, Texas (holotype unknown).
=hybrid or abberant individual (see Browning 1978, Mayr & Vuilleumier 1983).

Lampornis clemenciae phasmorus Oberholser, 1974.—northeastern side of Chisos Mountains, Pine Canyon, 6000 ft, Brewster Co., Texas (USNM).
=*Lampornis clemenciae phasmorus* (see Browning 1978).

Picidae

Dendrocopos scalaris soulei Banks, 1963.—Ruffo's Ranch, Cerralvo Island, Baja California, Mexico [CAS].
=*Dendrocopos scalaris soulei.*

The form was described as similar in size to *lucascanus* of southern Baja California, and intermediate to *eremicus* of northern Baja California and *sinaloensis* of mainland Mexico. *Dendrocopos s. soulei* was described as more grayish ventrally and more extensively black on the three outer rectrices and with larger and more abundant ventral spots than *lucasanus.* From *cactophilus* of the southwestern United States, the subspecies was diagnosed as darker above with spotted rather than streaked flanks.

Eight specimens of the endemic population from Cerralvo Island are distinctly paler and less buffy below than larger series of other subspecies of this species. Also, the ventral spots are more rounded than those of *sinaloensis.* I did not detect the described differences in the amount of black on the three outer rectrices between *lucasanus* and *soulei.* The feathers immediately above the bill are blackish in *soulei* and brownish in *lucasanus.* Short (1968) reviewed the species' southwestern forms but neglected to mention the birds from Cerralvo Island, and later he (Short 1982) synonymized *soulei* with *lucasanus. Dendrocopos s. soulei* is endemic to Cerralvo Island, Baja California.

Dendrocopos pubescens parvirostris Burleigh (1960) = 1961.—Moscow. Latah Co., Idaho (USNM).
=*Dendrocopos pubescens leucurus* (Hartlaub. 1852) (see Short 1982).

Burleigh (1961) separated birds from southern British Columbia to eastern Oregon and most of Idaho from the wide ranging *leucurus.* He characterized *parvirostris* as smaller, or similar in size to the darker western *turati.* The characters given for *parvirostris* are within the range of individual variation of *leucurus* (sensu Short 1982).

Tyrannidae

Contopus sordidulus amplus Burleigh, 1960[b].—Havre, Hill Co., Montana (USNM).

=*Contopus sordidulus vieilei* Coues, 1866 (see Browning 1974).

Contopus sordidulus siccicola Burleigh, 1960[b].—Potlatch, Latah Co., Idaho (USNM).

=*Contopus sordidulus vieilei* Baird, 1866 (see Browning 1974).

Empidonax oberholseri spodius Oberholser, 1974.—Gray, Bonneville Co., Idaho (USNM).

=*Empidonax oberholseri* Phillips, 1939 (see Browning 1974, 1978).

Hirundinidae

Progne subis arboricola Behle, 1968.—Payson Lakes, 8300 ft elevation, 12 miles southeast Payson, Utah Co., Utah [UMNH].

=*Progne subis arboricola* (see Phillips 1986).

Behle (1968) gave the range of *arboricola* as Utah, northern Arizona, and northern Mexico. According to Phillips (1986), *arboricola* breeds from southwestern British Columbia to central Baja California, locally in northwestern Mexico, and to the Trans-Pecos region of Texas, and winters in South America.

I compared 43 specimens from the eastern United States, 15 from Arizona, and 9 from Utah and conclude that specimens of *arboricola* are larger than those of *hesperia* and nominate *subis,* and, in females, usually whiter than nominate *subis.* Hubbard (1972) considered birds from southeastern Arizona to be intermediate between *arboricola* and nominate *subis.* I agree with Hubbard (1972) that a broader review is necessary to establish the validity of this subspecies, but I recognize *arboricola* provisionally.

Hirundo albifrons ganieri Phillips, 1986.—Swallow Bluff, Decatur Co., Tennessee [LSU].

=*Hirundo pyrrhonota ganieri.*

Phillips (1986) briefly described *ganieri* as shorter in wing chord than nominate *pyrrhonota* (=*albifrons* of Phillips), but he did not otherwise differentiate the two taxa. My evaluation of *ganieri* was based on 20 specimens collected before the reported (Phillips 1986:33; see also A.O.U. 1931, 1957) spread of this species to the southeastern United States. There is overlap in wing chord (see Phillips 1986) between *pyrrhonota* and *ganieri.* I found that the extent of black on the throat and the pale chestnut wash of the upper breast are noticeably reduced in *ganieri.* The chestnut of the undertail coverts is also darker than in *pyrrhonota.* In females the rump of *ganieri* averages paler than in *pyrrhonota. Hirundo p. ganieri* breeds west of the Appalachians from Tennessee to south-central Texas and migrates to Mexico and Middle and South America.

Corvidae

Cyanocitta cristata burleighi Bond, 1962.—South Brook, Newfoundland (USNM).

=*Cyanocitta cristata cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (see Phillips 1986).

The darker northern birds described by Bond (1962) represent the end of a cline, and many northern individuals are similar in coloration to populations to the south.

Aphelocoma coerulescens suttoni Phillips, 1965.—Scroogs' Arroyo, 35 km S Pueblo, Colorado (DMNH).

=*Aphelocoma coerulescens suttoni* (Phillips) (see Browning 1974, 1978).

Aphelocoma coerulescens mesolega Oberholser, 1974.—Fort Davis, Jeff Davis Co., Texas (USNM).

=*Aphelocoma coerulescens suttoni* Phillips, 1964 (see Browning 1978, Phillips 1986).

Corvus cryptoleucus reai Phillips, 1986.—3 km NE Nogales, southern-most Arizona.

=*Corvus cryptoleucus* Couch, 1854.

This subspecies was described as differing from nominate *cryptoleucus* of the Laredo region of Texas and adjacent northeastern Mexico by having a greater wing chord and

longer tail. Most of the range of the species (see A.O.U. 1983) was included in *reai.* Phillips' (1986) brief description shows overlap in wing chord and tail for the two forms and included specimens that he stated might not be correctly sexed and fully adult. A study of the variation among definitely sexed and aged birds is needed before subspecies can be recognized.

Paridae

Parus rufescens caliginosus Burleigh, 1959.—Twenty miles northeast of Moscow, Latah Co., Idaho (USNM). Preoccupied by *Parus wollweberi caliginosus* van Rossem, 1947.

Parus rufescens levyi Burleigh, 1968. New name for *P. r. caliginosus* Burleigh, 1959.

=*Parus rufescens rufescens* Townsend, 1837 (see Phillips 1986).

Burleigh (1959) characterized the populations from the southeastern part of the range of nominate *rufescens,* which he later renamed *levyi,* as darker and less reddish than the northwestern populations. I agree with Phillips (1986) that the considerable individual variation of *rufescens* (sensu A.O.U. 1957) precludes recognition of *levyi.*

Parus wollweberi vandevenderi Rea, *in* Phillips 1986.—Sycamore Creek, 1.2–3.3 miles (1.9–5.3 km) N Sunflower, NE Maricopa Co., Arizona [SD].

=*Parus wollweberi vandevenderi.*

Based on examination of over 150 specimens of the species, I conclude that specimens of *vandevenderi* are darker and duller than *phillipsi* of southeastern Arizona and New Mexico. The subspecies is resident from central (Yavapai Co.) and eastern counties in Arizona to southwestern (Catron Co.) and western (Grant Co.) New Mexico but occasionally occurs in winter in the Lower Sonoran Zone of its range and to southern Arizona.

Sittidae

Sitta canadensis clariterga Burleigh, 1960[a].—Headquarters, Clearwater Co., Idaho (USNM).

=*Sitta canadensis* Linnaeus, 1766 (see Banks 1970, Phillips 1986).

Banks (1970) found that the supposed variation between eastern and western specimens compared by Burleigh (1960a) was the result of seasonal differences between the series, sooting of birds in eastern industralized areas, and variation in the quality of the prepared specimens.

Certhiidae

Certhia americana alascensis Webster, *in* Phillips 1986.—Ft. Wainwright, Fairbanks, Alaska (USNM, ex Univ. Alaska).

=*Certhia americana alascensis.*

Eight available specimens from south-central Alaska are paler dorsally with larger grayish white streaks on the back than examples of *montana* from the northwestern interior and than *occidentalis,* the western coastal subspecies. Webster (*in* Phillips 1986) believed that specimens from the southern coast of Alaska are intermediate to *alascensis* and *occidentalis,* but I regard this as an area of intergradation between *occidentalis* and *montana.*

Certhia americana stewarti Webster, *in* Phillips 1986.—Masset, Queen Charlotte Is., British Columbia [FM].

=*Certhia americana stewarti.*

The population from the Queen Charlotte Islands, separated from *occidentalis,* was described as "more orange or brighter orange dorsally than any other race." I examined 29 specimens of *occidentalis* and found that dorsal coloration appears to be clinal. Seven specimens from coastal British Columbia and a specimen from Juneau are dorsally browner than the three available specimens of *stewarti* but those from west-

ern Washington are slightly more orange. Specimens from western Oregon are less orange dorsally than those from Washington and also differ from those to the north by their darker heads. Specimens from the central coast of California are similar to those from western Oregon, but are buffy below (Webster, *in* Phillips 1986:200).

Certhia americana idahoensis Webster, *in* Phillips 1986.—Coolin, N Bonner Co., Idaho [FM].
=*Certhia americana montana* Ridgway, 1882.

Webster's description of *idahoensis* (*in* Phillips 1986) did not provide a clear comparison with the adjoining subspecies. The breeding range of *idahoensis* was given as central Alberta, extreme northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana. I found that the bill length and color of 50 specimens of *idahoensis* from Idaho and northwestern Montana are similar to other specimens of *montana*.

I agree with Webster that the northern limits of *zelotes* include the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon. However, the name *caurina* Aldrich, 1946 (type locality Mt. Adams, Yakima County, Washington), listed as a synonym of *montana* by Webster, may refer to pale individuals of *zelotes* of California. The name *leucosticta,* synonymized with *montana* by Webster, is a recognizable subspecies (*contra* Johnson 1965, see Austin & Rea 1976) and, according to Behle (1985), ranges as far north as west-central Utah.

Certhia familiaris iletica Oberholser, 1974.—The Bowl, Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson Co., Texas (USNM).
=*Certhia americana montana* Ridgway, 1882 (see Browning 1978, Webster, *in* Phillips 1986).

Troglodytidae

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillum sandiegense Rea, *in* Phillips 1986.—3.7 km W San Pasqual, west-central San Diego Co., California [SD].
=*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis.*

This geographically isolated subspecies has overall coloration somewhat intermediate to *anthonyi* of east-central California and the subspecies of Baja California, and differs from other subspecies as characterized by Rea (*in* Phillips 1986). *Campylorhynchus b. sandiegensis* is a resident subspecies found from coastal Orange, Los Angeles and Ventura counties of California south to northwestern Baja California (Carrizo Val., Val. Palmas).

Catherpes mexicanus pallidior Phillips, 1986.—Green River, Wyoming [CM].
=*Catherpes mexicanus pallidior.*

Comparisons of ten available specimens from the range of *pallidior* and a larger series of other *C. mexicanus* revealed that the subspecies is the palest taxa of the species. *Catherpes m. pallidior* breeds from eastern Montana to northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah; the winter range is not known.

Catherpes mexicanus croizati Phillips, 1986.—La Laguna, Sierra Laguna, Baja California.
=*Catherpes mexicanus croizati.*

This resident subspecies of southern Baja California was described by Phillips (1986) as "like the preceding races" but the "reddest" brown dorsally, and the "warmest," especially ventrally, form of the species. I compared 60 specimens from the southwestern range of the species and found that *croizati* is darker dorsally than *conspersus* from southern California and central Baja California and *pallidior,* and is similar in this character to the northwestern subspecies, *griseus,* and *punctulatus* Ridgway, 1882 (type locality Forest Hill, Placer Co., California). Below, *croizati* approaches *pallidior*

in paleness, and is paler ventrally than the other northern subspecies.

Thryothorus ludovicianus nesophilus Stevenson, 1973.—Dog Island, Franklin Co., Florida (USNM).
=*Thryothorus ludovicianus nesophilus* (see Phillips 1986).

Known only from limited topotypical material, *nesophilus* was described by Stevenson (1973) as intermediate to *burleighi* and nominate *ludovicianus* in color. I recognize it provisionally.

Troglodytes bewickii pulichi Phillips, 1986.—Dallas, Texas.
=*Thryomanes bewickii pulichi.*

As characterized, this south-central form is paler than *calophonus,* less reddish brown than nominate *bewickii* and more reddish below than the other southern and western forms of the species. *Thryomanes b. pulichi* is resident in Oklahoma and most of Kansas, and also winters south to south-central Texas.

Troglodytes bewickii anthonyi Rea, *in* Phillips 1986. New name for *Thryothorus leucophrys* Anthony, 1895, preoccupied by *Troglodytes leucophrys* Tschudi, 1844 (=*Henicorhina leucophrys*).
=*Thryomanes bewickii leucophrys* (Anthony, 1895).

This new name is necessary only if the genus *Thryomanes* is merged with *Troglodytes* as by Phillips (1986).

Troglodytes troglodytes ochroleucus Rea, *in* Phillips 1986.—near Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, SE Alaska (USNM).
Troglodytes troglodytes muiri Rea, *in* Phillips 1986.—Navarro River, 7 km inland, Mendocino Co., California [AMR].
Troglodytes troglodytes obscurior Rea, *in* Phillips 1986.—North Fork Cosumnes River, 977 m, Grizzly Flats area, El Dorado Co., California [SD].
=*Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus* Baird, 1864.

These three forms were named from the range of *pacificus* (sensu A.O.U. 1957). Rea (*in* Phillips 1986) confined the range of *pacificus* to Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska, and probably the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. My review of the variation in some of Rea's material suggests that these taxa are valid. However, recognition of these putative subspecies cannot be confirmed until a thorough analysis of the geographic variation of the western populations is presented.

Troglodytes troglodytes salebrosus Burleigh, 1959.—Dismal Lake, Shoshone Co., Idaho (USNM).
=*Troglodytes troglodytes salebrosus* (see Rea, *in* Phillips 1986).

This northern interior subspecies is less rufescent (Burleigh 1959) than *pacificus* (sensu A.O.U. 1957; Rea, *in* Phillips 1986). *Troglodytes t. salebrosus* breeds from southern British Columbia, east of the coast range, to southwestern Alberta, northeastern Washington, eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, and western Montana. It winters in its breeding range and casually southward.

Telmatodytes palustris canniphonus Oberholser, 1974.—4 miles N Sandusky, Bay Point, Ottawa Co., Ohio (CMNH).
=*Cistothorus palustris dissaeptus* (Bangs) 1902 (see Browning 1978, Phillips 1986).

Telmatodytes palustris cryphius Oberholser, 1974.—Blackmer, Richland Co., North Dakota (USNM).
=*Cistothorus palustris iliacus* Ridgway, 1903 (see Browning 1978, Phillips 1986).

Cistothorus palustris browningi Rea, *in* Phillips, Known birds, 1986:114.—Pitt Meadows, SW British Columbia [DMNH].
=*Cistothorus palustris browningi.*

This is the grayest and least rufescent of the Pacific Northwest coastal subspecies. Thirty-three specimens of *browningi* are darker throughout than an equal number of *paludicola* of the southern coast of Wash-

ington and central coast of Oregon. The black of the crown of *browningi* is greatly reduced to nearly obsolete. It breeds from southwestern British Columbia, including Vancouver Island (formerly ?), to the Puget Sound region and to Thurston Co. in central western Washington, and winters southward to northwestern Pacific County in southwestern Washington.

Cistothorus palustris deserticola Rea, *in* Phillips 1986.—New River, 3.2 km NNW Seeley, Imperial Co., central-southern California [SD].
=*Cistothorus palustris deserticola.*

This subspecies of the southwestern U.S. is distinguished from the coastal subspecies by its wider dorsal streaks. Based on 7 specimens, I conclude that *deserticola* is more rufescent than *aestuarinus* of central California and is less intensely brown than *paludicola* of coastal Washington and Oregon. *Cistothorus p. deserticola* is resident in the Salton Sea area of southeastern California and south-central Arizona (extirpated from the Gila River drainage, Rea in litt.), and north along the lower Colorado River to southern Nevada. I provisionally recognize *deserticola.*

Muscicapidae
Regulinae

Regulus calendula arizonensis Phillips, 1965.—vicinity of Phelps Ranger Station, White Mountains, Arizona (DMNH).
=*Regulus calendula calendula* Linnaeus, 1766 (see Hubbard & Crossin 1974, Browning 1979a).

Turdinae

Hylocichla fuscescens subpallida Burleigh and Duvall, 1959.—Moscow, Latah Co., Idaho (USNM).
=*Catharus fuscescens subpallidus* (see Wetmore et al. 1984).

Based on comparisons of over 500 specimens of the species, I conclude that *subpallidus* is somewhat duller and more gray above than other forms of the species, and further differs from *salicicola* by its slightly darker crown. The buff of the throat is slightly paler than in other subspecies. *Catharus f. subpallidus* breeds from northern Washington east of the Cascades to northeastern Oregon, northern and central Idaho, and western Montana. The winter range is not known. When naming *subpallidus,* Burleigh and Duvall (1959) restricted the type locality of *salicicola* to Fort Garland, Colorado.

Catharus guttatus munroi Phillips, 1962.—Nulki Lake, British Columbia (DMNH).
=*Catharus guttatus munroi.*

Phillips (1962) described *munroi* from northwestern Canada as differing from the "small" western subspecies by the distinct hue of brown on the sides and flanks, and the more reddish and paler dorsal color. The range of *munroi* was said to include most of that of *euborius* Oberholser, 1956, from Yukon Territory. Aldrich (1968) synonymized *munroi* with *euborius* and the A.O.U. (1957) synonymized both names with nominate *guttatus.* Ripley (1964) synonymized *munroi* with *nanus* of coastal Alaska and western British Columbia.

I compared 800 specimens of *C. guttatus* in fresh fall plumage and agree with Phillips (1962) that *munroi* is distinguishable. Dorsally, *munroi* is darker than *nanus,* paler and grayer than *faxoni,* the northeastern subspecies. The sides and flanks are paler than in nominate *guttatus.*

I also compared the type of *euborius* to specimens of *munroi.* Although the type is a worn individual collected in July, I disagree with Phillips (1962) that it is useless for subspecific identification. The holotype of *euborius* differs from eastern specimens by lacking the buffy coloration typical of *faxoni,* and it is darker above than either *munroi, faxoni,* or nominate *guttatus.* The sides of the holotype of *euborius,* although very worn, are also grayer than those of *munroi.* Five USNM migrants identified by Phillips in 1987 as "*euborius*" are similar

to the holotype of *euborius*. The range of *euborius* appears to be restricted to central southern Yukon. The range of *C. g. munroi* is central and northern British Columbia, and, according to Phillips (1962), possibly the extreme northeastern part of British Columbia and probably extreme southwestern Yukon.

Catharus guttatus jewetti Phillips, 1962.—Hurricane Ridge and Elwha River, Olympic Mountains, Clallam Co., Washington (USNM).

=*Catharus guttatus jewetti* (see Phillips et al. 1964 and below).

The population of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, was described as more reddish brown and less gray than *oromelus* Oberholser, 1932 (type locality 15 miles NE Lakeview, N base of Crook Peak, Warner Mountains, Lake Co., Oregon) of the mountains from southern British Columbia through the Cascades to northern California, and as darker than *sleveni* Grinnell, 1901 (type locality Point Sur, Monterey Co., California) of coastal Washington, Oregon, and California (Phillips 1962). Specimens of *jewetti* were characterized as paler than nominate *guttatus* and *verecundus* (type locality Queen Charlotte Islands) of southeastern Alaska and coastal British Columbia.

Aldrich (1968) considered the size and coloration of the Olympic Peninsula birds intermediate between *sleveni* and *oromelus*. I found that the immature syntype of *jewetti* is indistinguishable from specimens from southeastern Alaska. However, on the basis of the adult syntype and other specimens, I conclude that *jewetti* is a recognizable subspecies as described by Phillips (1962). Judged from less than a dozen specimens, *jewetti* migrates or winters to southern California and Nevada, northern Arizona (Monson & Phillips 1981), and New Mexico.

Turdus migratorius aleucus Oberholser, 1974.—South Yollo Bolly Mountain, Trinity Co., California (USNM).

=*Turdus migratorius propinquus* Ridgway, 1877 (see Browning 1974, 1978).

Mimidae

Toxostoma lecontei macmillanorum Phillips, 1965.—13 km E Buttonwillow, Kern Co., California (DMNH).

=*Toxostoma lecontei macmillanorum*.

Specimens in fresh fall plumage from the isolated population in the San Joaquin Valley, California, were described as darker than other populations of the species. Although my series of *macmillanorum* was small, I found that it differs from specimens of *arenicola* as described.

Dumetella carolinensis meridianus Burleigh (1959) = [1960].—Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia (USNM).

=*Dumetella carolinensis carolinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) (see Monroe 1968, Phillips 1986).

Birds from the southern range of the species named *meridianus* by Burleigh (1960c) are within the range of variation of nominate *carolinensis*.

Bombycillidae

Bombycilla cendrorum larifuga Burleigh, 1963.—Headquarters, Clearwater Co., Idaho (USNM).

=*Bombycilla cedrorum larifuga* (see Behle 1985, and below).

Burleigh (1963) divided *B. cedrorum* and described the population from southwestern and central Canada and the western United States as paler than the other populations of the species.

I examined 45 specimens from the western range of *B. cedrorum* and found that the palest specimens from the type series of *larifuga* are those Burleigh collected and prepared. In the description of *larifuga*, Burleigh (1963) remarked that specimens from Oregon and Washington are darker brown than birds from Idaho. All but one of the specimens from Oregon and Washington

were collected earlier than Burleigh's series from Idaho. The exceptional bird, from Washington, was collected by Burleigh and resembles his Idaho series in pallor. Specimens collected by persons other than Burleigh from Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Montana, although darker than Burleigh's series of *larifuga,* are noticeably grayer and less reddish brown above and on the upper breast, and have paler crowns than specimens from the eastern range of the species. These western specimens are more similar to the Idaho series prepared by Burleigh than to specimens collected elsewhere. I provisionally agree with Oberholser (1974) and Behle (1985) that the population named *larifuga* should be recognized.

Bombycilla cedrorum aquilonia Burleigh, 1963.—Searston, Newfoundland (USNM).
=*Bombycilla cedrorum cedrorum* Vieillot, 1808.

Burleigh (1963) named the population from Newfoundland to northern Canada and Alaska *aquilonia* and described it as the grayest subspecies. I examined 23 of the specimens studied by Burleigh; except for the holotype of *aquilonia,* I lacked males from Canada. I conclude that there is too much individual variation to recognize an additional eastern subspecies (*contra* Behle 1985).

Vireonidae

Vireo solitarius jacksoni Oberholser, 1974.—16 miles south of Roundup, Musselshell Co., Montana (USNM).
=*Vireo solitarius plumbeus* Coues, 1866 (see Browning 1978).

Vireo gilvus petrorus Oberholser, 1974.—Fort Steele, Carbon Co., Wyoming (USNM).
=*Vireo gilvus brewsteri* (Ridgway, 1903).

In an earlier paper (Browning 1974) I concluded that the population from southern British Columbia to Sonora and the Trans-Pecos region of Texas, named *petrorus,* belonged to the western subspecies *leucopolius.* Allan R. Phillips (pers. comm.) suggested that *petrorus* is a northward extension of *brewsteri* from Mexico. Upon reexamination, I find that specimens of *petrorus* are slightly darker crowned than *swainsoni, leucopolius,* and, especially, nominate *gilvus.* A series of 21 specimens from the Rocky Mountains are darker and duller on their upper parts than a larger series of the other northern forms, are larger than *leucopolius* (see Browning 1974), and are most similar to *brewsteri* in size and coloration. I now consider *petrorus* to be a synonym of *brewsteri,* the subspecies breeding from Nayarit north to the Sierra Madre Occidental, southern Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964), and the Rocky Mountains to at least Montana.

Vireo olivaceus caniviridis Burleigh, 1960[a].—Moscow, Latah Co., Idaho (USNM).
=*Vireo olivaceus caniviridis* (see Wetmore et al. 1984, Behle 1985).

This pale subspecies breeds in Washington, Idaho, and northern Oregon. The winter range is unknown.

Emberizidae
Parulinae

Dendroica petechia hypochlora Oberholser, 1974.—3 miles N Fort Whipple (near Prescott), 3000 ft, Yavapai Co., Arizona (USNM).
=*Dendroica petechia sonorana* Brewster, 1888 (see Browning 1974).

Dendroica dominica axantha Oberholser, 1974.—Lucasville, Scioto Co., Ohio (CMNH).
=*Dendroica dominica albilora* Ridgway, 1873 (see Browning 1978).

Oporornis formosus umbraticus Oberholser, 1974.—1.25 miles down Ohio River from Vanport, near mouth of Four-mile Run, Beaver Co., Pennsylvania (USNM).
=*Oporornis formosus* (Wilson, 1811) (see Browning 1978).

Icteria virens danotia Oberholser, 1974.—20 miles W Mountain Home, Kerr Co., Texas (USNM).

=*Icteria virens virens* (Linnaeus, 1758) (see Browning 1978).

Thraupinae

Piranga ludoviciana zephyrica Oberholser, 1974.—Santa Rita Mountains, Madera Canyon, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona (USNM).
=*Piranga ludoviciana* (Wilson, 1811) (see Browning 1978).

Piranga rubra ochracea Phillips, 1966.—Trout Creek just above its mouth, near Cane Springs, lat. 34°57′N, long. 113°37′W, western Arizona (DMNH).
=*Piranga rubra ochracea.*

Females in first basic plumage from northwestern Arizona were described by Phillips (1966) as similar in size but darker and duller (less yellow) than the large-billed western subspecies *cooperi* and as paler and less green than nominate *rubra.* Adult males of *ochracea* were described as more purple and less orange than *cooperi.*

Nine specimens, including adult females and immatures from the type series of *ochracea,* are brighter green above than the dull grayish-backed *cooperi,* and the dark olive backed nominate subspecies. Adult females also differ from the other subspecies by their ochraceous rumps and heads and grayish ochraceous sides and flanks. Immature males are intermediate to nominate *rubra* and *cooperi* in back color. *Piranga r. ochracea* is known to breed in the central part of Big Sand Valley in Mojave County, Arizona, and to winter in Sinaloa and Colima, Mexico.

Cardinalinae

Richmondena cardinalis clintoni Banks, 1963.—Ruffo's Ranch, Cerralvo Island, Baja California, Mexico [CAS].
=*Cardinalis cardinalis clintoni.*

Described as similar in size to *ignea* of southern Baja California but smaller than *superba* of the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico, the males of *clintoni* were characterized as less intensely red with paler gray edges to the dorsal feathers than *ignea.* Compared to *superba,* the red areas of *clintoni* were described as more pink and not orangish. Females of *clintoni* were characterized as grayer dorsally and less brown than *ignea.*

I agree with Banks (1963) and also found the crown coloration of four males of *clintoni* is more orange (less red) than the aforementioned forms. The population of central Baja California, *seftoni,* was not mentioned by Banks (1963). I compared two males of *seftoni* and found they are ventrally similar to 26 specimens of *ignea* and 27 of *clintoni,* and dorsally similar to *clintoni* in the gray edges of the back feathers, but the red feathers of the back and crown are more similar to *superba.* Paynter (1970b) recognized *clintoni* only provisionally.

Guiraca caerulea mesophila Oberholser, 1974.—Lipscomb, Lipscomb Co., Texas (USNM).
=*Guiraca caerulea caerulea* (Linnaeus, 1758) (see Browning 1978).

Emberizinae

Hortulanus fuscus aimophilus Oberholser, 1974.—Fort Davis, Jeff Davis Co., Texas (USNM).
=*Pipilo fuscus texanus* van Rossem, 1934 (see Browning 1978).

Use of the specific name follows Zink (1988) and A.O.U. (1989).

Pipilo aberti voorhiesi Phillips, 1962.—ca. 15 km S Tucson, Pima Co., Arizona [DMNH].
=*Pipilo aberti dumeticola* van Rossem, 1946 (see Hubbard 1972).

Baird's (1852) description of *P. aberti* could apply to either the western (*dumeticola*) or the eastern (nominate *aberti*) popu-

lation. Phillips (1962), believing that the holotype of *aberti* was collected from the western population, renamed the eastern population. Evidence presented by Hubbard (1972) and McKlevey (1955) concerning the itineraries of the possible collectors of the type of *P. aberti* does not support Phillips' (1962) speculation (*contra* Paynter 1970a).

Spizella pusilla perissura Oberholser, Texas birds, 1974:941.—Valentine, Cherry Co., Nebraska (USNM).

Spizella pusilla vernonia Oberholser, 1974.—Japonica, Kerr Co., Texas (USNM).

=*Spizella pusilla arenacea* Chadbourne, 1886 (see Browning 1978).

Pooecetes gramineus altus Phillips, *in* Phillips, Marshall, & Monson 1964.—no type designated.

Pooecetes gramineus altus Phillips, 1965.—extreme southern part of Kenrick Park, San Francisco Mountains, Arizona (DMNH).

=*Pooecetes gramineus altus* Phillips, 1964 (see Rea 1983).

This dorsally dark brown subspecies was described as less buffy than *affinis* and similar in size to *confinis*. Paynter (1970a) synonymized *altus* with *confinis*. It occurs from northern Arizona to southern Utah, western Colorado, and New Mexico.

The authorship of *altus* has been questioned by Parkes (1966) because Marshall (who was not specifically given as the author of the name) may have written the section on *P. gramineus* in Phillips et al. (1964); he suggested that the author of this subspecies be given as "Phillips" =Marshall, *in* Phillips, Marshall, & Monson. Monson & Phillips (1981) cited Marshall as the author for the taxon, but Rea (1983) believed that Phillips is the true author of *altus*. It is specifically noted in Phillips, Marshall, & Monson (1964:ix) that Phillips "is responsible for the scientific names and classification used." According to Phillips (pers. comm.), he submitted the manuscript describing *altus* before 1964, but its publication (Phillips 1965) was delayed.

Chondestes grammacus quillini Oberholser, 1974.—Cotulla, La Salle Co., Texas (USNM).

=*Chondestes grammacus strigatus* Swainson, 1827 (see Browning 1978).

Amphispiza bilineata dapolia Oberholser, 1974.—Chisos Mountains, Pine Canyon, 6000 ft, Brewster Co., Texas (USNM).

=*Amphispiza bilineata opuntia* Burleigh & Lowery, 1939 (see Browning 1978).

Amphispiza bilineata belvederei Banks, 1963.—east side Cerralvo Island, Baja California, Mexico [CAS].

=*Amphispiza bilineata belvederei.*

This form was characterized as darker dorsally than *bangsi* of southern Baja California, and more gray (less brown) than *deserticola* of central Baja California and mainland Mexico. The maxilla of *belvederei* was described as slightly curved compared to the straighter maxilla of *bangsi.*

Paratypes of *belvederei* are noticeably dark vinaceous above, a color lacking in 20 specimens of *bangsi* and a larger series of *deserticola.* The crown of *belvederei* is also grayer than in *bangsi.* I did not compare the shape of the maxilla. Paynter (1970a), who did not examine specimens from Cerralvo Island, provisionally recognized *belvederei.* Banks (1963) suggested that *carmenae* van Rossem, 1945, from Carmen Island, Baja California, may also warrant recognition. A single specimen from Carmen Island examined by me is paler dorsally than *bangsi* and *belvederei.*

Ammodramus henslowi houstonensis Arnold, 1983.—south-central Houston, Harris County, Texas [TCWC].

=*Ammodramus henslowi henslowi* (Audubon, 1829).

This local population was described as

darker than the eastern subspecies, *susurrans,* and the western nominate *henslowi.*

All but the holotype of *houstonensis* were available to me for comparison. The male paratype collected in June is actually browner (not more black) dorsally than most specimens of the nominate subspecies, and two worn July males from the type series are indistinguishable in this characteristic. Nine specimens of nominate *henslowi* from Wisconsin, Ohio, and Missouri are blacker, and therefore, agree with the description of *houstonensis* in dorsal coloration. The nape of the new form was described as duller than nominate *henslowi,* but this character is not useful in separating the two populations. The yellow lore was said to be absent in *houstonensis.* This character is subject to individual variation in the nominate subspecies, and, in fact, the lores of the June male from Houston are yellow. Rump coloration, not mentioned by Arnold (1983), is darker and more richly chestnut in *susurrans* than in nominate *henslowi* and *houstonensis.* The amount of individual variation in coloration within the western form precludes recognition of additional subspecies.

Passerella iliaca chilcatensis Webster, 1981.—near Tsirku River, about 250 m elevation, 7 miles (airline) SSW Klukwan, Alaska [CAS].
=*Passerella iliaca chilcatensis.*

Swarth (1922) was the first to notice that birds from the southern part of the range of *fuliginosa,* as then recognized, differ from those to the north, but he declined to name the population for lack of sufficient specimens. Webster (1981) characterized *chilcatensis* as similar below but more reddish and duller above than *fuliginosa.*

I found that *chilcatensis* differs from the holotype and 30 other specimens of *fuliginosa,* including one bird from Vancouver Island, as described and that the subspecies is blacker and less reddish both dorsally and on the ventral spots than 35 specimens of *townsendi,* the form breeding farther to the north. The new subspecies breeds from the Chilkat River area of southeastern Alaska to the Stewart area of British Columbia and winters on the coasts of Oregon and California south to San Francisco.

Melospiza melodia callima Oberholser, 1974.—West Point, Orange Co., New York (USNM).
=*Melospiza melodia melodia* (Wilson, 1810) (see Browning 1978).

Melospiza melodia melanchra Oberholser, 1974.—Bay Point, 3 miles N Sandusky, Ohio (CMNH).
=*Melospiza melodia euphonia* Wetmore, 1936 (see Browning, 1978).

Zonotrichia leucophrys aphaea Oberholser, 1974.—Caribou Mountain, Bonneville Co., Idaho (CMNH).
=*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys* (Forster) 1772 (see Browning 1974, 1978).

Junco hyemalis henshawi Phillips, 1962.—Bennett, British Columbia (USNM).
=*Junco hyemalis cismontanus* Dwight, 1918.

The name *henshawi* is a new name for the population that the A.O.U. (1957) called *cismontanus* Dwight, 1918. The name *cismontanus* was originally proposed by Dwight (1918) for convenience to discuss hybrids between the *oreganus* and *hyemalis* groups. It was later applied by Miller (1941: 343, 402) as the name of the stabilized hybrid population that breeds from south-central Yukon to central interior British Columbia and west-central Alberta, but Miller proposed that it should be applied to similar appearing hybrids as well as for the true subspecies. The name *cismontanus* is valid as applied to that breeding population (Miller 1941; *contra* Phillips 1962, Browning 1974, Rea 1983).

Junco hyemalis simillima Phillips, 1962.—Pringle Falls, 4245 ft, Experiment Station (Deschutes National Forest), Deschutes Co., Oregon (DMNH).

=*Junco hyemalis simillimus* (see Browning 1974, 1978, 1979b).

Junco oreganus eumesus Oberholser, 1974.—Blue Mountains, 3500 ft, ridge on east fork of Touchet River, 21 miles SE Dayton, Columbia Co., Washington (USNM).
=*Junco hyemalis shufeldti* Coale, 1887 (sensu Phillips 1962, see Browning 1974, 1978).

Calcarius pictus roweorum Kemsies, 1961.—Anaktuvik, Alaska (USNM).
=*Calcarius pictus* (Swainson), 1832 (see Jehl 1968).

Calcarius pictus mersi Kemsies, 1961.—Little Cape, Ontario [NMC].
=*Calcarius pictus* (Swainson), 1832 (see Jehl 1968).

Kemsies' (1961) descriptions of the two forms of *C. pictus* were based on comparisons of inadequate samples and characterizations of geographic variation using seasonally incomparable specimens (Jehl 1968).

Icterinae

Agelaius phoeniceus stereus Oberholser, 1974.—Barr, Adams Co., Colorado (USNM).
=*Agelaius phoeniceus stereus* (see Browning 1978).

I recognize *stereus* provisionally.

Agelaius phoeniceus zastereus Oberholser, 1974.—Boise, 2700 ft, Ada Co., Idaho (CMNH).
=*Agelaius phoeniceus zastereus* (see Browning 1974, 1978).

I recognize *zastereus* provisionally.

Agelaius phoeniceus heterus Oberholser, 1974.—Fort Wingate, McKinley Co., New Mexico (USNM).
=*Agelaius phoeniceus fortis* Ridgway, 1901 (see Browning 1978).

Rea (1983) stated that *heterus* may prove to be recognizable.

Quiscalus major alabamensis Stevenson, 1978.—4.5 km E Mobile, Baldwin Co., Alabama (USNM).
=*Quiscalus major alabamensis.*

Stevenson (1978) recognized four subspecies of *Quiscalus major: torreyi* from New Jersey to northeastern Florida, *westoni* on the Florida Peninsula, *alabamensis* along the coast of Alabama and southeastern Mississippi, and nominate *major* from southwestern Mississippi to Texas. The subspecies *westoni* Sprunt, 1934 (type locality St. Johns River marshes, Indian River Co., Florida), was included in nominate *major* by the A.O.U. (1957) as was the range attributed to *alabamensis.*

The eye is dark in *westoni* and nominate *major,* but it is pale in *torreyi* and *alabamensis* (Stevenson 1978). I compared three males and four females of *alabamensis* and about 15 specimens each of the other subspecies. I found that males of *westoni* are slightly larger than *torreyi* and *alabamensis,* with measurements of the wing chord averaging less than in nominate *major.* The subspecies *alabamensis* differs in size from the other taxa as implied. Females of *alabamensis* are similar to *torreyi* in color, and paler than *westoni* and nominate *major.*

Icterus bullockii eleutherus Oberholser, 1974.—Del Rio, Val Verde Co., Texas (USNM).
=*Icterus galbula bullockii* (Swainson, 1827) (see Browning 1978).

Carduelinae

Leucosticte tephrocotis irvingi Feinstein, 1958.—Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range, Alaska (USNM).
=*Leucosticte arctoa tephrocotis* (Swainson, 1832).

Feinstein (1958) divided the subspecies *tephrocotis* and named the population of Alaska's Brooks Range, confining *tephrocotis* to the northern Rocky Mountains. He

described *irvingi* as similar in size, but more brightly colored, above and below. The reddish regions of *irvingi* were described as averaging deeper red and more purplish than in *tephrocotis*. Specimens of *irvingi* were described as showing "a slight inclination towards *littoralis* in coloration" (Feinstein 1958:12), but with less gray in the malar and auricular region than in typical examples of that subspecies.

The type series of *irvingi* was reported by Feinstein (1958) to consist of 7 males and 5 females. These, and five other specimens from the Brooks Range are well within the range of individual variation in size and color found in 40 specimens of *tephrocotis* from the Rocky Mountains and bear no resemblance to *littoralis*. The characters of *irvingi* are attributable to individual variation, and I fully agree with R. E. Johnson (in litt.) that *irvingi* does not warrant recognition.

Erythrina mexicana anconophila Oberholser, 1974.—Chinati Mountains, Presidio Co., Texas (USNM).

=*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis* (Say, 1823) (see Browning 1978).

Loxia curvirostra vividior Phillips, *in* Monson and Phillips 1981.—in "El Paso Co.," Colorado [=about 8–15 km from Monument] (sic) (USNM).

=*Loxia curvirostra vividior.*

This subspecies was described as overall similar in size to *neogaea* Griscom, 1937, but often having a thinner bill. Phillips (*in* Monson & Phillips 1986) also described *vividior* as more ochraceous than *neogaea* and gave its range as "usually the high mountains of the western United States from Montana to Colorado and probably west to Deschutes Co., Oregon. . . ." For the use of the name *neogaea* see Dickerman (1986b, 1987). I provisionally recognize *vividior.*

Loxia curvirostra reai Phillips, *in* Monson & Phillips 1981.—Dismal Lake, SE Shoshone Co., Idaho [AMR].

=*Loxia curvirostra reai* (but see Payne 1987).

This subspecies was described as having a bill often heavier than the otherwise similarly sized *minor.* Males were described as less reddish, and females as rich yellow on the rump and more deeply ochraceous below than *minor.* The range of *reai* was given as the mountains of northern Idaho (typical series) to southern British Columbia and Sheridan, Wyoming, and casually in western Oregon and Arizona, Minnesota, Michigan, and Kansas.

Payne (1987) considered *reai* indistinguishable from *minor,* but he (1987:28) based his conclusion mainly on a comparison of the holotypes of *pusilla* and *minor.* Payne designated AMR 3627 as the lectotype of *reai* but this specimen is not from the original series (Rea, pers. comm.). For the correct use of *minor* see Dickerman (1986b, 1987). Although Dickerman listed both *vividior* and *reai* in his summary, he did not comment on the validity of either name. My acceptance of *reai* and *vividior* is provisional, recognizing that the taxonomy of *L. curvirostra* still requires a comprehensive review.

Passeridae

Passer domesticus plecticus Oberholser, 1974.—Gray, Bonneville Co., Idaho (USNM).

=*Passer domesticus domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758 (see Browning 1978).

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