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A CRITICAL LIST OF TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE MOORE LABORATORY OF ZOOLOGY AT OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

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A CRITICAL LIST OF TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE MOORE LABORATORY OF ZOOLOGY AT OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE[1]

By JOHN WILLIAM HARDY[2] AND THOMAS WEBBER[3]

ABSTRACT: Type specimens of birds in the collection of the Moore Laboratory of Zoology at Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, are re-examined and the validity of their taxa reassessed. Types, as well as paratypes, and certain topotypes are listed by catalogue numbers and the amount of comparative material from the type locality or its vicinity given. Seventy-four taxa are treated, including seventy subspecies, four species and one genus. There is a table giving a phylogenetic list of the forms discussed and a map showing the approximate location of each of the type localities.

INTRODUCTION

For a comparatively small bird collection (about 67,000 skins), the one in the Moore Laboratory of Zoology has an unusually large number of type specimens. Robert T. Moore, an amateur ornithologist, was especially interested in taxonomy of neotropical birds at the species and subspecies level at a time, between 1920 and 1958, when undescribed species and races of birds were still fairly plentiful. Early in his activities he visited Ecuador to supervise the collecting of birds and to secure the services of professional collectors, the well-known Olalla brothers. Later he joined Herbert Friedmann, Ludlow Griscom, and subsequently Alden Miller in the prolonged preparation of the *Check-list of Mexican Birds* (1950, 1957), which required his considerable devotion to the amassment of what is generally considered to be the most comprehensive collection of Mexican land bird material. This collection, denoted by the symbol K-d in the checklist, forms one of the principal bases for the documentation of the kinds and distribution of Mexican birds.

For a variety of reasons, including the "private" nature of his collection (they truly entered the guardianship of the college only upon Moore's death in 1958), most of the holotypes, paratypes, and topotypes in it were not seen by other interested taxonomists until the 1960's, when John Hardy became curator and the policy of the institution was relaxed to allow visiting scientists use of the collection. Types thereafter could be borrowed within the United States and under certain circumstances outside the country. Many workers who probably

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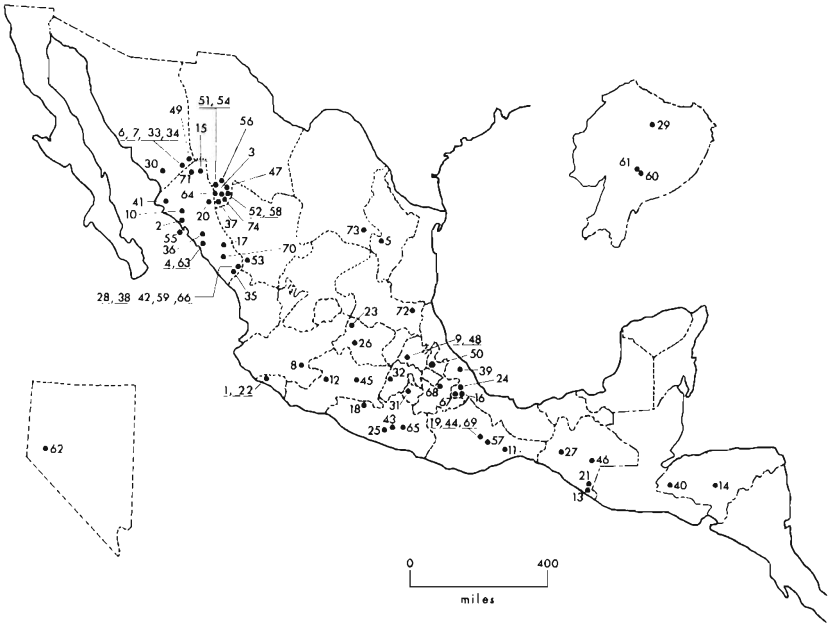

FIGURE 1. Map showing type localities of forms discussed in the text. Numbers are those used to designate the forms in the account of taxa. The large figure is of Mexico. The insets are (left) Nevada and (right) Ecuador.

would like to do so have not had the opportunity to examine critical materials necessary for re-evaluation of the forms represented by the types and until now no comprehensive listing or reassessment of these has been undertaken.

In 1965, a checklist committee was formed by the American Ornithologists' Union to begin work on a new edition of the AOU checklist to replace the 1957 edition. At the same time the decision was made to expand the checklist coverage area to include all of Middle America through Panama. Consequently it seems appropriate at this time to present the following analysis and re-evaluation. While it was in preparation, further impetus for completion of the task was provided by the publication of an article entitled *Bird Collections in the United States and Canada* by Banks, Clench and Barlow (1973). In this paper the authors endorse Article 72 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which includes a recommendation that institutions possessing holotypes should publish lists of these type materials. In this effort, we have restated the basic type information and pinpointed the type localities shown on a map (Fig. 1). We have listed all paratypical specimens and all topotypical specimens housed in the Laboratory when these were fewer than 11 and merely listed their number otherwise. We have also presented our conclusions concerning the validity of the taxa and evaluated the usefulness of the characters upon which they are based. In a few cases, recent published studies have appeared concerning certain of these specimens and in

these cases we have merely cited the literature reference and added a simple statement of our opinion if it differs from that of the recent author.

We have chosen the strictest possible definition of a type locality; accordingly specimens noted as topotypes show exactly the same locality as the holotype on their labels. Also, paratypes listed are only those of topotypic status and listed by the author in his original published description. Numbers of specimens from the vicinity of the type locality are given as are specimens that the author probably used in his deliberations but were not so designated in his published account.

We have assigned each form dealt with a reference number as shown in the list below (Table 1). Robert T. Moore published descriptions of 64 holotypes in the Moore Laboratory of Zoology. Of these, 60 were of geographic races, 4 were of new species (5, 29, 42, 61), and 1 (of these) was of a new genus (61). Moore collaborated with Joe T. Marshall to describe one race (11), with Donald R. Medina to describe one (1), and with James L. Peters to describe another (16). All other forms for which the types are in the Moore Laboratory are also races. Of these John Davis described two (22, 69), Allan R. Phillips four (67, 71, 72, 73), and Frank A. Pitelka one (44). As shown on the map (Fig. 1), 68 of these 74 forms are of Mexico, one of the United States (Nevada), two are of Honduras, and three are of Ecuador.

Table 1 is a phylogenetic list of all of these forms and their authors and following that is our analysis of each in the same order.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We were aided greatly in the completion of this study by the assistance of the following curators who kindly made loans of specimens to us or supplied data from specimens in their care: Raymond A. Paynter, Jr., Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; Lester L. Short, Jr., American Museum of Natural History; George E. Watson, U.S. National Museum; Melvin A. Traylor, Jr., Field Museum; Lloyd F. Kiff, Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology; James R. Northern, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County; Thomas R. Howell, Dickey Collection, Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles. We profited also from correspondence or conversations with Allan R. Phillips and John Davis. Oliver L. Austin, Jr., Pierce Brodkorb, and Kenneth C. Parkes read drafts of the manuscript and provided invaluable criticism for which we are especially grateful.

The work was largely completed while Hardy was curator of the Moore Laboratory collections and Webber was a student at Glendale Community College and a volunteer assistant curator in the Moore Laboratory.

ACCOUNTS OF TAXA

Cracidae

(1) *Ortalis poliocephala lajuelae* Moore and Medina.

Ortalis poliocephala lajuelae Moore and Medina, Condor 59:230, 1975 (Lajuela, Colima).

TABLE 1

List of Taxa and Evaluations

*=Recognized; 8=Equivocal; O=Doubtful; X=Invalid; —=not judged

X (1) *Ortalis poliocephala lajuelae* Moore and Medina
* (2) *Lophortyx gambelii friedmanni* Moore
* (3) *Meleagris gallopavo onusta* Moore
* (4) *Aratinga canicularis clarae* Moore
* (5) *Rhynchopsitta terrisi* Moore
* (6) *Amazona finschi woodi* Moore
* (7) *Geococcyx velox melanchima* Moore
X (8) *Otus asio sortilegus* Moore
* (9) *Otus asio suttoni* Moore
X (10) *Otus asio sinaloensis* Moore
* (11) *Otus asio lambi* Moore and Marshall
* (12) *Otus asio seductus* Moore
X (13) *Otus cooperi chiapensis* Moore
X (14) *Otus trichopsis pumilus* Moore
X (15) *Otus guatemalae tomlini* Moore
X (16) *Otus guatemalae fuscus* Moore and Peters
8 (17) *Glaucidium minutissimum oberholseri* Moore
8 (18) *Glaucidium minutissimum griscomi* Moore
* (19) *Glaucidium minutissimum occultum* Moore
* (20) *Asio stygius lambi* Moore
8 (21) *Aegolius ridgwayi tacanensis* Moore
* (22) *Nyctibius griseus lambi* Davis
O (23) *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii centralis* Moore
8 (24) *Panyptila cayennensis veraecrucis* Moore
* (25) *Lophornis delattrei brachylopha* Moore
* (26) *Cynanthus latirostris propinquus* Moore
* (27) *Amazilia beryllina lichtensteini* Moore
* (28) *Atthis heloisa margarethae* Moore
X (29) *Chaetocercus cleavesi* Moore
* (30) *Momotus mexicanus vanrossemi* Moore
* (31) *Melanerpes chrysogenys morelensis* Moore
* (32) *Dendrocopos stricklandi aztecus* Moore
* (33) *Phloeoceastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus* Moore
* (34) *Lepidocolaptes leucogaster umbrosus* Moore
* (35) *Megarhynchus pitangua tardiusculus* Moore
— (36) *Empidonax difficilis culiacani* Moore
— (37) *Empidonax difficilis immodulatus* Moore
— (38) *Empidonax difficilis bateli* Moore
— (39) *Empidonax difficilus immemoratus* Moore
— (40) *Empidonax difficilis seclusus* Moore
— (41) *Empidonax albigularis subtilis* Moore
* (42) *Cyanocorax dickeyi* Moore
* (43) *Cyanocitta stelleri teotepecensis* Moore
* (44) *Aphelocoma unicolor oaxacae* Pitelka
* (45) *Cistothorus platensis tinnulus* Moore
8 (46) *Salpinctes obsoletus sollicitus* Moore
* (47) *Toxostoma curvirostre celsum* Moore
* (48) *Toxostoma dorsale dumosum* Moore

X (49) *Turdus assimilis calliphthongus* Moore
X (50) *Catharus frantzii confusus* Phillips
* (51) *Catharus aurantiirostris aenopennis* Moore
* (52) *Myadestes townsendi calophonus* Moore
* (53) *Sialia mexicana amabile* Moore
O (54) *Ptilogonys cinereus otofuscus* Moore
X (55) *Vireo pallens paluster* Moore
X (56) *Vermivora superciliosa sodalis* Moore
* (57) *Geothlypis nelsoni karlenae* Moore
* (58) *Ergaticus ruber melanauris* Moore
O (59) *Basileuterus belli bateli* Moore
X (60 *Buthraupis eximia cyanocalyptra* Moore
X (61) *Tephrophilus wetmorei* Moore
X (62) *Carpodacus mexicanus solitudinus* Moore
* (63) *Carpodacus mexicanus rhodopnus* Moore
* (64) *Carpodacus mexicanus altitudinis* Moore
* (65) *Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi* Moore
X (66) *Atlapetes virenticeps verecundus* (Moore)
* (67) *Atlapetes brunneinucha parkesi* Phillips
* (68) *Pipilo fuscus toroi* Moore
8 (69) *Pipilo albicollis parvirostris* Davis
* (70) *Aimophila carpalis cohaerens* Moore
X (71) *Aimophila carpalis distinguenda* Phillips
* (72) *Aimophila rufescens newmani* Phillips
* (73) *Aimophila ruficeps pallidissima* Phillips
X (74) *Spizella passerina atremaeus* Moore

Holotype: MLZ 36629, female adult, 20 April 1943, C. C. Lamb.

Paratype: MLZ 36630, female, 25 April 1943.

Comments: Vaurie (1965:18) notes that this race was described on the basis of specimens from a region of intergradation between the two forms *wagleri* and *poliocephala*. He concludes: "Because I do not consider it good taxonomic practice to name an inconstant population from a zone of secondary integradation, I prefer to synonymize *lajuelae* with *poliocephala*, the specimens being on the whole more similar to the latter than to *wagleri*." We defer to Vaurie's judgment.

Phasianidae

(2) *Lophortyx gambelii friedmanni* Moore
Lophortyx gambelii friedmanni Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:28, 1947 (Reforma, Sinaloa).

Holotype: MLZ 8769, male adult, 13 April 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: 7 specimens. MLZ 8763-68, 8770. 2 females (8763, 8764), 7 May, ? April; 5 males (8765-8768, 70), 3 May, 7 May, 13 April, 1 May, *all* 1934.

Comments: Using only the comparative material of *fulvipectus* in the Moore Laboratory (also used by Moore), we suggest that this race be recognized, based upon the characteristics of color of the buff breast patch, shaft streaks of the un-

der tail coverts, and color of the back. Differences purported to exist in forehead and nape color are probably not useful, as these features show considerable overlap and variability in specimens of *friedmanni* and *fulvipectus*.

Meleagrididae

(3) *Meleagris gallopavo onusta* Moore

Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore, Auk 55:112-115, 1938 (2 mi SE of Guayachi, Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 9043, female adult, 12 May 1934, R. T. Moore.

Comments: A valid race, but conforming only in part to Moore's original description. *Contra* Moore, the series of seven specimens in the Moore Laboratory do not in our opinion have "inner and outer margins of secondaries and primaries less cinnamon, more dull brown and white." Although Moore did not mention it, we judge *onusta* to be somewhat darker generally, with less iridescence than *merriami*.

Psittacidae

(4) *Aratinga canicularis clarae* Moore

Aratinga canicularis clarae Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:101-102, 1937 (El Molino, Sinaloa).

Holotype: MLZ 4343, female adult, 3 November 1933, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: 5 specimens, 4339-40, 42, 44; 17338. 4 females (4339, 40, 44, 38), 2 Nov., 30 Oct., 23 Oct., 1933, 7 Nov. 1936; 1 male (42), 17 Nov. 1933.

Comments: A well-marked race conforming precisely to Moore's original description.

(5) *Rhynchopsitta terrisi* Moore

Rhynchopsitta terrisi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:27, 1947 (Mt. Potosí, Nuevo León, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 42495, female adult, 8 July 1946, C. C. Lamb.

Paratype: MLZ 42497, female, 8 July 1946.

Comments: Although one of us (Hardy and Dickerman 1955) denied specific status to this form, later Hardy (1967) concluded that because parrots seem especially responsive to external morphological differences (thereby increasing their importance as isolating mechanisms), *R. terrisi* should on hypothetical grounds be retained as a good species.

(6) *Amazona finschi woodi* Moore

Amazona finschi woodi Moore, Auk 54:528-529, 1937 (Guirocoba, Sonora, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 4332, male adult, 6 May 1931, J. T. Wright.

Paratype: MLZ 4333, female, 6 May 1931.

Comments: We believe that Moore's description of *woodi* as a form distinct from *A. f. finschi* is accurate in all respects.

Cuculidae

(7) *Geococcyx velox melanchima* Moore
Geococcyx velox melanchima Moore, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 7(39), 31 May 1934 (Guirocoba, Sonora, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 4239, male adult, 25 March 1931, J. T. Wright

Comments: MLZ specimens of *melanchima* are differentiable from National Museum of Natural History and MLZ specimens of *velox* in all respects described by Moore except that the colors of the upperparts in both races show much overlap and individual variation.

Strigidae

(8) *Otus asio sortilegus* Moore
Otus asio sortilegus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:155, 1941, (3 mi N of Atoyac, Jalisco, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 17038, female adult, 25 Feb. 1940, C. C. Lamb.

Paratype: MLZ 17131, male, 26 Feb. 1940.

Comments: Marshall considers *sortilegus* to be a synonym of *O. a. suttoni.*

(9) *Otus asio suttoni* Moore
Otus asio suttoni Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:154, 1941 (Portezuelo, Hidalgo, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 27962, female adult, 19 Dec. 1940, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: Considered a distinct subspecies by Marshall (1967).

(10) *Otus asio sinaloensis* Moore
Otus asio sinaloensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:64-65, 1937 (Guamuchil, NW Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 7332, male adult, 19 March 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: Marshall (1967) considers this form a synonym of *O. a. vinaceus.*

(11) *Otus asio lambi* Moore and Marshall
Otus asio lambi Moore and Marshall, Condor 61:224-225, 1949 (Rancho Las Animas, 2 mi W of Nejapa, Oaxaca, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 54407, male adult, 27 Sept. 1952, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: Marshall recognizes this form as valid.

(12) *Otus asio seductus* Moore
Otus asio seductus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:156-159, 1941 (5 mi NE of Apatzingán, Michoacán, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 25468, male adult, 5 Feb. 1940, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: Marshall (1967) accepts *seductus* as a valid subspecies.

(13) *Otus cooperi chiapensis* Moore
Otus cooperi chiapensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:31-33, 1947 (Mazatán, Chiapas, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 37469, male, 31 June 1943, M. del Toro Aviles.

Paratype: MLZ 36913, female, 26 June 1943.

Comments: A synonym of *O. a. cooperi,* according to Marshall (1967).

(14) *Otus trichopsis pumilus* Moore
Otus trichopsis pumilus Moore, Auk 56:47-48, 1939 (Cerro Cantoral, Honduras).

Holotype: MLZ 15582, male adult, 2 Sept. 1934, C. F. Underwood.

Comments: Marshall (1967) regards this race as a synonym of *O. t. mesamericanus.*

(15) *Otus guatemalae tomlini* Moore
Otus guatemalae tomlini Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:63-68, 1937 (La Guasimas, NE Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 8189, male adult, 26 June 1933, J. T. Wright.

Comments: Marshall (1967) considers *tomlini* a synonym of *O.g. hastatus.*

(16) *Otus guatemalae fuscus* Moore and Peters
Otus guatemalae fuscus Moore and Peters, Auk 56:52, 1939 (Motzorongo, Veracruz, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 10272, male adult, Sept. 1932, M. del Toro Aviles

Paratype: MLZ 10271, female, Sept. 1932.

Comments: Marshall (1967) considers *fuscus* to be a synonym of *O. g. guatemalae.*

(17) *Glaucidium minutissimum oberholseri* Moore
Glaucidium minutissimum oberholseri Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:105-106, 1937 (Vado Hondo, central Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 17902, male adult, 3 April 1937, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: On the basis of materials in MLZ *oberholseri* appears to be a recognizable race that possesses the characters described by Moore. Buchanan (1964), however, regards this race as dubiously distinct from *G. m. griscomi*. We urge careful attention to Buchanan's paper when dealing with all Mexican races of this species.

(18) *Glaucidium minutissimum griscomi* Moore
Glaucidium minutissimum griscomi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:33-35, 1947 (El Rancho Protero [sic, "Potrero?] de los Indios, 12 mi S of Zirandero, Guerrero, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 28814, male adult, 31 May 1941, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 28813, female, 31 May 1941; MLZ 28815, male, 25 May 1941.

Comments: The distinguishing characteristics that Moore ascribed to *griscomi* are evident in MLZ specimens, but see Buchanan (1964) and our remarks under *G. m. oberholseri* above.

(19) *Glaucidium minutissimum occultum* Moore
Glaucidium minutissimum occultum Moore. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:144-145, 1947 (Moctum, Oaxaca, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 33803, female, 10 Sept. 1941, M. del Toro Aviles.

Comments: Said to be an especially well-marked race by Friedmann, Griscom and Moore (1950). MLZ has two specimens of *occultum,* none of *rarum* of Panama, to which Moore said it is most similar. Buchanan (1964) confirms Friedmann's view, based on the type specimen, but regards as "unassignable" the other specimen labelled as *occultum* in MLZ.

(20) *Asio stygius lambi* Moore
Asio stygius lambi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:103-106, 1937 (Babizos, NE Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 15288, male adult, 3 Dec. 1935, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: MLZ specimens of *lambi* show the characters Moore ascribed to this race.

(21) *Aegolius ridgwayi tacanensis* Moore
Aegolius ridgwayi tacanensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:141-143, 1947 (Volcán Tacaná, Chiapas, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 37459, male adult, 14 April 1943, M. del Toro Aviles.

Comments: Known only from the type. The MLZ has no specimens referable to *A. r. rostratus* also known only from its type, said by Moore to be closest to *tacanensis*. After reading Moore's "remarks" (1947:142) we doubt that further comparison of the two types would clarify matters. More specimens are needed for study.

Nyctibiidae

(22) *Nyctibius griseus lambi* Davis
Nyctibius griseus lambi Davis, Condor 61:300, 1959 (Lajuela, Colima, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 36607, male, 11 April 1943, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: By a statistical test ("significance of the difference of two means," Croxton et al. 1967), we found the difference between the mean tail lengths of 13 *mexicanus* (mean: 210 mm; 200-216) and 2 *lambi* (mean: 226; 222, 231) to be significant (P= <.005). However, by the same test, we found the difference in mean wing lengths between these *mexicanus* (mean: 309 mm; 292-319) and *lambi* (mean: 318 mm; 315, 321) not significant (P= >.05). Thus, although one character cited by Davis is apparently not useful with the presently available specimens, we uphold the validity of *lambi* on the basis of its longer tail.

Caprimulgidae

(23) *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii centralis* Moore
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii centralis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:146, 1947 (Puerta de Guadalupe, 5 mi W of Ibarra, Guanajuato, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 23428, male, 26 May 1939, C. C. Lamb.

Topotype: MLZ 65063, juv., 26 May 1939.

Comments: We can see no consistent difference between MLZ specimens of *centralis* and Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology specimens of *P. n. californicus* and, therefore, regard *centralis* as doubtfully distinct.

Apodidae

(24) *Panyptila cayennensis veraecrucis* Moore
Panyptila cayennensis veraecrucis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 60:143-144, 1947 (Presidio, Veracruz, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 45544, male, June 1943, A Ramírez.

Comments: This race was described on the basis of the type specimen alone, which Moore purchased in a taxidermist's shop in Mexico City. The specimen is an enigma. The type locality, given orally to Moore at the time of purchase, is far north of the known range of *P. cayennensis*. No other specimens of *veraecrucis* have since been collected.

Measurements of 23 *P. c. cayennensis* specimens from Nicaragua, the Panama Canal Zone, French Guiana, Ecuador, and Brazil are: mean wing length, 119.8 mm (range, 111.0-124.7); mean tail length, 53.9 mm (range, 48.1-61.0). The wing of the unique type measures 126.8, not significantly longer (by test of significance of difference of two means, Croxton et al. 1967) at P= >0.05; the tail length of 63.0 mm is significantly greater at P= <0.02. No distortion of limb ele-

ments from taxidermic preparation is visible in x-rays (on file at MLZ). No consistent differences in plumage can be discerned between the type and the specimens from Central and South America. We are equivocal about the validity of this race. Clearly more specimens of it are needed.

Trochilidae

(25) *Lophornis delattrei brachylopha* Moore
Lophornis delattrei brachylopha Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 62:103, 1949 (San Vicente de Benitez, Guerrero, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 46062, male, 9 May 1947, C. C. Lamb.

Paratype: MLZ 46069, male, 9 May 1947.

Comments: We compared the only two known specimens of *L. d. brachylopha*, both males, to a specimen of an adult male of *L. d. lessoni* in good plumage in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. *L. d. brachylopha* appears from this comparison to be a well-differentiated race based on color of bill, terminal rectrix pattern, color of abdominal feathers, and size, as noted by Moore. The alleged shorter crest of *brachylopha* is entirely a result of wear, and other features Moore noted could well be artifacts of the preparation of the skin.

(26) *Cynanthus latirostris propinquus* Moore
Cynanthus latirostris propinquus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52:57-60, 1939 (5 mi NE Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 22386, 9 Jan. 1939, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: 2 males. Also 23 males, 10 females from within 5 miles of type locality.

Comments: After examination of MLZ specimens, we agree that *propinquus* has the characteristics Moore described.

(27) *Amazilia beryllina lichtensteini* Moore
Amazilia beryllina lichtensteini Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 63:60, 1950 (Cerro Brujo, Ocozocuantla, Chiapas, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 27335, male, 2 July 1940, M. del Toro Aviles.

Topotypes: 50 males, 39 females, June-August, 1940.

Comments: MLZ specimens are consistent with Moore's description of *lichtensteini*.

(28) *Atthis heloisa margarethae* Moore
Atthis heloisa margarethae Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:95-102, 1937 (Rancho Batel, 5 mi N of Santa Lucia, SE Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 12432, male adult, 14 Nov. 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 12433, male, 14 Nov. 1934; MLZ 12431, male, 10 Nov. 1934; (MLZ 15234, male, 6 mi E of Rancho Batel, 13 April 1936).

Comments: We compared nine fall and late summer male *margarethae* from Zitácuaro, Michoacán and Rancho Batel, Sinaloa, including the type of *margarethae,* with eight fall male *A. h. heloisa* from Moctum, Oaxaca. *A. h. heloisa* was said by Moore to be closest to *margarethae. A. h. margarethae* did not have the lower throat and abdomen whiter, the buff of the sides more restricted, the metallic throat patch darker, or the back greener, as Moore claimed, but our only two female *margarethae* agree with Moore's description in having somewhat whiter outer rectrix tips than do four female *heloisa.* We did not locate other specimens of this rare form to determine the consistency of this one character difference and thus regard *margarethae* as of equivocal status.

(29) *Chaetocercus cleavesi* Moore
Chaetocercus cleavesi Moore, Condor 36:3-6, 1934 (Cuyuja-Oriente, Ecuador).

Holotype: MLZ 7014, male, 19 June 1928, Olalla and sons.

Paratypes: MLZ 7023, male, 20 June 1928, MLZ 7019, female, 19 June 1928.

Comments: Peters (1945) transfers *Chaetocercus heliodor* to *Acestrura* and regards *Chaetocercus cleavesi* as a race of *Acestrura heliodor.* A comparison of MLZ specimens of four adult male *A. h. heliodor* and two adult male *A. h. cleavesi* does not uphold Moore's contention that *cleavesi* is consistently different from *heliodor.* Differences in color of gorget and width of central rectrices are probably valid characters, and sufficient to allow recognition of *cleavesi* as a race of *heliodor.*

Momotidae

(30) *Momotus mexicanus vanrossemi* Moore
Momotus mexicanus vanrossemi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 45:109-112, 1932 (Chinobampo, Sonora, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 7009, male, 28 Feb. 1931, J. T. Wright.

Paratypes: MLZ 7006, female, 12 March 1931, MLZ 7002, male, 12 March 1931.

Comments: MLZ *vanrossemi* specimens are distinct from *M. m. mexicanus* in the following ways, as originally described by Moore: back more yellowish olive, tail above greener, chest and breast more Ecru-Olive[4], but we do not see the described differences in size of the "spatules," nor the greater "buffiness" in abdomen and under-tail coverts, supposedly characteristic of *vanrossemi.*

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[4]Color given in Ridgway (1912).

Picidae

(31) *Centurus chrysogenys morelensis* (Moore)
Melanerpes chrysogenys morelensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 63:109-110, 1950 (3 mi S of Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 44726, male, 30 Oct. 1946, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: Compared to *C. c. flavinuchus,* which race Moore said is nearest to *morelensis,* MLZ specimens differ in all respects given by him.

(32) *Dendrocopos stricklandi aztecus* Moore
Dendrocopos stricklandi aztecus[5] Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 59:104, 1946 (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, on boundary between Michoacán and Mexico, 15 mi E of Zitácuaro, Michoacán).

Holotype: MLZ 30697, male, 17 Oct. 1941, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 30696, female, 25 Oct.; MLZ 30694, male, 27 Oct.; MLZ 30695, female, 28 Oct.; MLZ 30693, female, 22 Oct.; all 1941.

Comments: MLZ specimens differ from *D. s. stricklandi* as Moore stated.

(33) *Phloeoceastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus* Moore
Phloeoceastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 48:111-114, 1935 (Guirocoba, Sonora, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 5430, male, 7 Feb. 1932, J. T. Wright.

Paratypes: MLZ 5434, female, 10 Feb. 1932, MLZ 5435, female, 7 Feb. 1932.

Comments: MLZ and Museum of Comparative Zoology specimens support Moore's claim that the black head plumes of female *dorsofasciatus* average longer than the red head plumes, whereas the black plumes of *regius* average shorter than the red plumes. Again, in comparison to *regius,* MLZ specimens of *dorsofasciatus* have the lower throat and breast slightly darker, as Moore stated. We cannot see the differences in barring of the underparts Moore mentioned.

Our examination confirms, on the whole, the distinctness of *dorsofasciatus* compared to *regius,* which Moore stated to be closest to *dorsofasciatus.*

Dendrocolaptidae

(34) *Lepidocolaptes leucogaster umbrosus* Moore
Lepidocolaptes leucogaster umbrosus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 47:87-90, 1934 (Between Guirocoba and San José, Sonora, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 7040, adult male, 15 May 1933, R. T. Moore.

Paratype: MLZ 7043, female, 15 May 1933.

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[5]See Davis (1965) who redefines *stricklandi* to include *arizonae.*

Comments: On the basis of examination of MLZ specimens, we believe that Moore's description of *umbrosus* as a race distinct from *L. l. leucogaster* is accurate in all respects.

Tyrannidae

(35) *Megarhynchus pitangua tardiusculus* Moore
Megarhynchus pitangua tardiusculus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:35-37, 1941 (Rancho Santa Barbara, 20 mi NE of Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 12726, male, 23 Dec. 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 12724, male; MLZ 12725, female, both 12 Dec. 1934.

Comments: MLZ specimens confirm that *tardiusculus* is a valid race.

(36) *Empidonax difficilis culiacani* Moore
Empidonax difficilis culiacani Moore, Auk 57:370-371, 1940 (Cualiacán, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 8901, male, 31 May 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 17433, male, 28 Dec. 1936; MLZ 6854, male, 3 Dec. 1933.

Topotypes: MLZ 14848, male, 7 March 1936; MLZ 6840, male, 11 Nov. 1933.

Comments: Moore calls these "migrant intergrades, *difficilis* x *culiacani*." For this form and all congeners, we have chosen to make no taxonomic judgments and have not in fact made any comparisons of specimens. We judge the *Empidonax* problem to be too complex for anyone but devoted experts on the genus.

(37) *Empidonax difficilis immodulatus* Moore
Empidonax difficilis immodulatus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 53:24-25, 1940 (East side Mt Mohinora, SW Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 18472, female, 12 May 1937, R. T. Moore.

(38) *Empidonax difficilis bateli* Moore
Empidonax difficilis bateli. Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 53:25-26, 1940 (Rancho Batel, 6 mi N of Santa Lucia, SE Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 20639, female, 4 June 1938, R. T. Moore.

Paratype: MLZ 20640, male, 22 May 1938.

Topotypes: MLZ 15251, male, 15 April 1936; MLZ 14851, female, 2 April 1936.

(39) *Empidonax difficilis immemoratus* Moore
Empidonax difficilis immemoratus Moore, Auk 57:375-376, 1940 (5 mi N of Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 23000, male, 23 March 1939, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 22999, male, 21 March 1939; MLZ 23001, male, 13 March 1939; MLZ 23003, male, 15 March 1939.

(40) *Empidonax difficilis seclusus* Moore
Empidonax difficilis seclusus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 53:26-29 (Montaña El Chorro, Ocotepeque, NW Honduras).

Holotype: MLZ 16907, male, 30 June 1936, C. F. Underwood.

Paratypes: MLZ 16707, female, 24 June 1936; MLZ 17036, male, 9 July 1936.

(41) *Empidonax albigularis subtilis* Moore
Empidonax albigularis subtilis Moore, Auk 57:381-382, 1940 (Ahome, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 6843, male, 22 Aug. 1933, C. C. Lamb.

Corvidae

(42) *Cyanocorax dickeyi* Moore
Cyanocorax dickeyi Moore, Auk 52:274-277, 1935 (Rancho Batel, 5 mi NE of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 12342, male, 7 Nov. 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: Eight adults, 1 juvenile male; 12 adult females; 2 nestlings.

Comments: A distinctive relict species, whose closest relative seems to be *C. mystacalis* of Peru and Ecuador.

(43) *Cyanocitta stelleri teotepecensis* Moore
Cyanocitta stelleri teotepecensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 67:236, 1954 (Mt. Teotepec, Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 45899, male, 26 May 1947, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: Four males, 8 females. Moore gives no precise list of specimens examined in describing *teotepecensis*, but these specimens collected in May and June 1937 presumably figured into Moore's considerations.

Comments: The distinguishing characteristics that Moore ascribed to *teotepecensis* are evident in MLZ specimens.

(44) *Aphelocoma unicolor oaxacae* Pitelka
Aphelocoma unicolor oaxacae Pitelka, Condor 48:44-45, 1946 (Moctum, Oaxaca, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 39121, female, 18 Oct. 1941, M. del Toro Aviles.

Topotypes: Fifteen males, 1 female.

Comments: Measurement of an additional 36 MLZ specimens confirms the validity of this race (Pitelka 1951).

Troglodytidae

(45) *Cistothorus platensis tinnulus* Moore
Cistothorus platensis tinnulus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:40, 1941 (Rancho La Cofradia, 4 mi E of Uruapan, Michoacán, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 23743, male, 2 July 1939, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: The holotype of *tinnulus* differs from the few MLZ specimens of *C. p. elegans* in the characters stated by Moore. We were unable to locate two other specimens of *tinnulus* said to exist (Miller et al. 1957:147).

(46) *Salpinctes obsoletus sollicitus* Moore
Salpinctes obsoletus sollicitus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:40-42, 1941 (Juncaná, Comitán, Chiapas, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 20996, female, 15 Sept. 1937, M. del Toro Aviles.

Paratype: MLZ 20995, female, 17 Sept. 1937.

Comments: Examination of MLZ specimens confirms Moore's original description of *sollicitus,* but unpublished research by Brodkorb (personal communication) suggests that the nature of geographic variation in this wren may not be well served by recognition of *sollicitus,* which he regards as a synonym of *neglectus* Nelson. According to Brodkorb's examination of a large series of specimens from interior Chiapas, individual variation from single localities exceeds that alleged to exist between subspecies.

Mimidae

(47) *Toxostoma curvirostre celsum* Moore
Toxostoma curvirostre celsum Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:212-216, 1941 (Laguna Juanota, Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 19190, female, 5 August 1937, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 19189, female, 2 August; MLZ 19184, female, 4 August; both 1937.

Comments: Examination of MLZ specimens contradicts some of Moore's remarks regarding the characteristics of this subspecies. When compared with *T. c. curvirostre,* specimens of *celsum* do not have upper parts darker, tips of rectrices whiter, or abdomen buffier. The breast-spots in *celsum* are more "confluent" than those in *curvirostre,* as Moore noted.

In comparison to *T. c. oberholseri, celsum* does not have the abdomen buffier, though *celsum* does differ in having spots on upper abdomen larger as Moore stated. Although *celsum* is distinguishable in fewer ways than originally claimed, we judge it to be a valid race.

(48) *Toxostoma dorsale dumosum* Moore
Toxostoma dorsale dumosum Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:149, 1941 (Portezuelo, Hidalgo, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 27917, female, 17 Dec. 1940, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: MLZ 32434, male, 12 April; MLZ 32432, female, 3 April; MLZ 32433, male, 12 April. All 1942.

Comments: T. dorsale dumosum was described from the holotype only. MLZ specimens from the type locality, collected since 1941, confirm Moore's description of this subspecies.

Turdidae

(49) *Turdus assimilis calliphthongus* Moore

Turdus assimilis calliphthongus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:204-205, 1937 (Baromican, near Sonora—Chihuahua boundary line, E of Guirocoba, Sonora, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 8205, male, 16 May 1933, R. T. Moore.

Topotypes: MLZ 8200, male, 20 May 1933; MLZ 8201, female, 19 May 1933.

Comments: We see no consistent differences between MLZ specimens of *calliphthongus* and *T. a. renominatus,* the race Moore said is closest to *calliphthongus.*

(50) *Catharus frantzii confusus* Phillips

Catharus frantzii confusus Phillips, Auk 86:605, 1969 (5 mi W of Huauchinango, NE Puebla, Mexico).

Lectotype: MLZ 49776, male, 8 April 1949, C. C. Lamb.

Paratypes: MLZ 49771, male, 8 April 1949; MLZ 49789, male, 4 April 1949.

Topotypes: MLZ 39787, male, 8 April 1949; MLZ 49781, female, 3 April 1949.

Comments: MLZ 49776, MLZ 49771, and MLZ 49789 were originally designated cotypes by Phillips. We here select specimen MLZ 49776 as the lectotype.

We cannot see in MLZ specimens the color differences that Phillips says distinguish *confusus* from *C. f. nelsoni.*

(51) *Catharus aurantiirostris aenopennis* Moore

Catharus aurantiirostris aenopennis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:96-98, 1937 (Arroyo Hondo, Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 9226, male, 29 May 1934, R. T. Moore.

Comments: MLZ specimens confirm Moore's original description of *aenopennis.*

(52) *Myadestes townsendi calophonus* Moore

Myadestes townsendi calophonus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:201-203, 1937 (Upper end of Trogon Valley, within 1000 ft of summit of Mt Mohinora, SW Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 18452, male, 18 May 1934, R. T. Moore.

Comments: As described by Moore, *calophonus* is consistently darker than *townsendi,* dorsally, ventrally, and on the remiges.

(53) *Sialia mexicana amabile* Moore
Sialia mexicana amabile Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52:125-127, 1939 (Nievero, 4 mi W of Ciudad Durango, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 20491, male, 27 March 1938, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: Subspecific characters Moore compared to the same features of *S. m. bairdi* (in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County) appear valid.

Ptilogonatidae

(54) *Ptilogonys cinereus otofuscus* Moore
Ptilogonys cinereus otofuscus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 48:112-113, 1935 (Arroyo Hondo, Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 9220, male, 27 May 1934, R. T. Moore.

Comments: Compared with *cinereus,* the auriculars, though highly variable, generally are somewhat darker in *otofuscus.* Compared with unworn *cinereus, otofuscus* does not have lower throat and breast darker. This race is doubtfully distinct in our opinion.

Vireonidae

(55) *Vireo pallens paluster* Moore
Vireo pallens paluster Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 51:69-70, 1938 (Las Tunas Island, NW Sinaloa).

Holotype: MLZ 8445, male, 9 May 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: MLZ 20643, male; MLZ 20642, male; both 13 May 1938. MLZ 8444, female, 10 April 1934.

Comments: V. p. paluster in our view is not distinguishable from *V. p. ochraceus* in coloration as alleged by Moore, based on our comparison of the type and three additional specimens of *paluster* with five specimens of *ochraceus* in the Dickey Collection (UCLA). A statistical comparison (significance of difference between two means, Croxton et al. 1967) of bill length of those male *paluster* and nine male *ochraceus* revealed no difference ($P=>0.05$), but the same test of these specimens indicated *paluster* to have a significantly deeper bill ($P=<0.01$). Thus only in bill depth did we find evidence of the subspecific distinctiveness of *paluster.* We consider this to be insufficient basis to uphold the validity of *paluster.*

Parulidae

(56) *Vermivora superciliosa sodalis* Moore
Vermivora superciliosa sodalis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 54:37-40, 1941 (between Chiricahui and Churo, SW Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 9048, male, 14 May 1934, R. T. Moore

Comments: We can see no consistent difference between MLZ specimens of *sodalis* and *V. s. mexicana*.

(57) *Geothlypis nelsoni karlenae* Moore
Geothlypis nelsoni karlenae Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 59:99, 1946 (Totontepec, Mt. Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 38391, male, 21 April 1942, M. del Toro Aviles.

Paratypes: MLZ 38392, male, 12 April; MLZ 38390, male, 11 May; MLZ 38393, female, 15 April. All 1942.

Comments: After examination of MLZ specimens, we believe that Moore's description of *karlenae* is accurate and that the race is valid.

(58) *Ergaticus ruber malanauris* Moore
Ergaticus ruber malanauris Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:100-101, 1937 (Trogon Valley, E slope of Mt Mohinora, SW Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 18437, male, 12 May 1934, R. T. Moore

Topotypes: MLZ 18435, male, 12 May 1937; MLZ 18438, female, 16 May 1937.

Comments: MLZ specimens confirm the validity of this well-marked race.

(59) *Basileuterus belli bateli* Moore
Basileuterus belli bateli Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 59:100-102, 1946 (Rancho Batel, 6 mi N of Santa Lucía, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 20647, male, 28 May 1938, C. C. Lamb.

Comments: This subspecies is of doubtful validity. We find a series of *bateli* males in MLZ indistinguishable from a comparable series of *clarus* on color character differences alleged to exist by Moore. Most of these specimens are not in fresh plumage and the few in fresh plumage reveal virtually no further distinctness. In the two least worn specimens of the respective forms, there is a suggestion of slightly darker auriculars in *bateli*. We judge this slight difference insufficient grounds for recognizing this race designation.

Thraupidae

(60) *Buthraupis eximis cyanocalyptra* Moore
Buthraupis eximia cyanocalyptra Moore, Amer. Mus. Nov. 715, 20 April 1934 (San Luis, Sangay, Ecuador).

Holotype: MLZ 7027, male, 8 July 1932, T. Mena.

Topotypes: MLZ 7030, male, 12 July 1932; MLZ 7039, female, 12 July 1932.

Comments: We see no consistent differences between nine MLZ specimens of *cyanocalyptra* and three Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. specimens of *B. e. chloronota,* the race Moore said was closest to *cyanocalyptra.*

(61) *Tephrophilus wetmorei* Moore
Tephrophilus wetmorei Moore, Auk 51:1-7, 1934 (SE end of Culebrillas Valley, NW of Mt Sangay, Ecuador).

Holotype: MLZ 7010, male, 8 Aug. 1929, R. T. Moore.

Paratype: MLZ 7011, female, 8 Aug. 1929.

Comments: We concur with Meyer de Schauensee's (1966) decision to synonymize *Tephrophilus* in *Buthraupis.*

Fringillidae

(62) *Carpodacus mexicanus solitudinus* Moore
Carpodacus mexicanus solitudinus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52:107-109, 1939 (Fallon, Nevada).

Holotype: MLZ 22858, male, 3 April 1939, Ray Alcorn and R. T. Moore.

Comments: Miller et al. (1957) regard *solitudinus* as a synonym of *C. m. frontalis* in accord with the A.O.U. checklist committee; we concur.

(63) *Carpodacus mexicanus rhodopnus* Moore
Carpodacus mexicanus rhodopnus Moore, Condor 38:203-208, 1936 (El Molino, 25 mi SW of Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 9413, male, 26 May 1934, C. C. Lamb

Topotypes: MLZ 9412, male, 26 May; MLZ 9424, female, 26 May: MLZ 9423, female, 26 May; MLZ 6143, female, 24 Feb.; MLZ 6140, male, 23 Feb. All 1934. MLZ 14223, female, 13 Feb.; MLZ 15206, male, 8 Feb.; MLZ 15207, male, 10 Feb.; MLZ 17200, male, 12 Nov.; MLZ 17205, male, 12 Nov. All 1936.

Comments: Examination of MLZ specimens corroborates Moore's description of *rhodopnus.*

(64) *Carpodacus mexicanus altitudinis* Moore
Carpodacus mexicanus altitudinis Moore, Condor 41:197, 1939 (San Feliz, Chihuahua, Mexico, on Chihuahua-Sinaloa state line, due east of Tepetuco, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 18503, male, 20 Aug. 1936, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: MLZ 18504, male, 19 Aug.; MLZ 16031, male, 20 Aug.; MLZ 16030, male, 18 Aug.; MLZ 16033, female, 20 Aug.; MLZ 16034, female, 18 Aug.; MLZ 16032, female, 26 Aug.; MLZ 16034, female, 19 Aug.; MLZ 18505, female, 19 Aug. All 1936.

Comments: Study of MLZ specimens confirms Moore's description of *altitudinis*.

(65) *Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi* Moore
Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi Moore, Condor 41:202-203, 1939 (Amojileca, Guerrero, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 22868, male, 5 April 1937, W. W. Brown.

Topotypes: MLZ 23399, male, 1 Apr.; MLZ 23400, male, 7 Apr.; MLZ 23401, male, 15 Apr.; MLZ 23402, male, 12 Apr.; MLZ 22869, male, 15 Apr.; MLZ 22872, male, 7 Apr.; MLZ 22873, male, 12 Apr.; MLZ 22870, female, 9 Apr.; MLZ 22871, female, 9 Apr.; MLZ 23403, female, 7 Apr. All in 1937.

Comments: Our comparison of MLZ specimens tends to confirm the accuracy of Moore's description of *griscomi*.

(66) *Atlapetes virenticeps verecundus* (Moore)
Buarremon virenticeps verecundus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 51:70-71, 1938 (Rancho Batel, 5 mi N of Santa Lucía, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 12382, male, 15 Nov. 1934, C. C. Lamb.

Paratype: MLZ 12381, female, 15 Nov. 1934.

Comments: Moore stated that *verecundus* had much more extensive gray on the underparts than nominate *virenticeps*. We recognize the tendency, but in a series of 12 *virenticeps* we found 4 birds that fit well within the series of 4 *verecundus* in this regard, plus others that bridged the gap. Moore alleged that *verecundus* is smaller than *virenticeps*, especially the bill. The type of *verecundus* has the exposed culmen measurement of 14.3 mm, shorter than the culmen of the 12 males of *virenticeps* in our series. Culmens of the remaining 3 *verecundus* in our series are over 16 mm, larger than any of the 12 in the series of *virenticeps*. Moore's statement that *verecundus* has the tail relatively shorter (about equal to wing) than *virenticeps* (long tail to wing ratio), is not borne out by our measurements of the same birds as above. These ratios show wide overlap. We do not recognize *verecundus* as a valid form.

(67) *Atlapetes brunneinucha parkesi* Phillips
Atlapetes brunneinucha parkesi Phillips, Bull. B.O.C. 86:153, 1966 (La Gloria, 10 mi SW of Presidio, Veracruz, Mexico).

Lectotype: MLZ 33136, male, 15 July 1942, C. C. Lamb.

Paralectotypes: MLZ 33154, male, 2 July 1942; MLZ 33158, male, 2 July 1942.

Topotypes: 5 males, 6 females, all July 1942.

Comments: MLZ 33154, MLZ 33136, and MLZ 33158 were designated cotypes by Phillips. Examination of MLZ specimens affirms the validity of this race, but not the value of all characters mentioned by Phillips. K. C. Parkes after whom the subspecies was named has undertaken an independent study of it and in a letter to J.W.H. has this to say: "I found that the crown color, color of bend of wing, and flank color invoked by Phillips are too variable within this species to be useful as taxonomic characters. Although back color is usually also highly variable, the series of *parkesi* do seem to be darker green. The best character differentiating *parkesi* from *brunneinucha* was overlooked by Phillips; it has brown—even reddish chocolate brown in some specimens—under tail coverts, whereas these are grayish to greenish in *brunneinucha.*"

(68) *Pipilo fuscus toroi* Moore

Pipilo fuscus toroi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 55:46, 1942 (Tepeaca, Puebla, corrected type locality replacing Mitla, Oaxaca, Mexico; see below for explanation).

Holotype: MLZ 30927, male, 8 Jan. 1942, M. del Toro Aviles.

Possible Topotypes: These specimens were collected by M. del Toro Aviles and labeled "Mitla, Oaxaca," so they may also be from Tepeaca, Puebla. MLZ 32696, male, 11 Jan.; MLZ 35035, male, 7 Jan.; MLZ 35037, male, 8 Jan. All 1943.

Comments: The above type locality is in error according to a letter from Mario del Toro Aviles to Joe T. Marshall, dated 18 June 1964. A copy of this letter is on file in the Moore Laboratory; translation of salient portions follows: "By a lamentable error, the specimens of *Pipilo fuscus toroi* in the Moore Collection were mistakenly labeled with the locality of Mitla, Oaxaca. Precise habitat of the mentioned race extends over the arid zone of Tepeaca, Puebla, where said specimens were taken, and also surely those of Tehuaca, Puebla are of the same race, because there exists no barrier that would allow the existence of another subspecies."

We thus declare the type locality of *P. f. toroi* to be Tepeaca, Puebla. This locality is fortunately within the known range of *toroi* and, therefore, no complications result from the error. MLZ does contain two specimens of *P. fuscus* from Tamazulapan, Oaxaca collected by Lamb (MLZ 38215, 38218). We have not studied their racial identity. We accept Davis' (1954a) support of the validity of *P. f. toroi.*

(69) *Pipilo albicollis parvirostris* Davis

Pipilo rutilus parvirostris Davis, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 52:81, 1951 (Mt Zempoaltepec, Moctum, Oaxaca, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 31121, male, 9 Sept. 1941, M. del Toro Aviles.

Topotypes: 21 males, 8 females. Sept.-Dec. 1941.

Comments: See Davis' (1954b) reservations about the validity of this race.

(70) *Aimophila carpalis cohaerens* Moore
Aimophila carpalis cohaerens Moore, Condor 48:121, 1946 (Elota, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 18157, male, 25 March 1937, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: MLZ 18159, female, 25 March 1937; MLZ 18160, male, 24 March 1937.

Comments: See comments under *A. c. distinguenda.*

(71) *Aimophila carpalis distinguenda* Phillips
Aimophila carpalis distinguenda Phillips, Bull. B. O. C. 86:159, 1966 (Los Leones, Sinaloa, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 11626, male, 30 March 1934, J. T. Wright.

Comments: Phillips has here redescribed and renamed *A. c. bangsi* Moore (type in Dickey Collection, Univ. Calif., Los Angeles) *A. c. distinguenda,* using color in addition to size characteristics employed by Moore, and designating a new type. Phillips deemed this necessary because the original type of *bangsi* was in worn plumage and did not show color characteristics claimed by Phillips. Nomenclatural experts may question the need for renaming, but to us the question is academic for we cannot see any consistent difference between MLZ specimens of *distinguenda* and those of *A. c. cohaerens.*

(72) *Aimophila rufescens newmani* Phillips
Aimophila rufescens newmani Phillips, Bull. B. O. C. 86:158, 1966 (16 mi E of Ciudad del Maiz, San Luis Potosi, Mexico).

Lectotype: MLZ 38584, male, 1 Oct. 1943, C. C. Lamb

Topotypes: MLZ 38560, male, 3 Oct. 1943; MLZ 38571, male, 4 Oct. 1943; MLZ 38581, female, 7 Oct. 1943.

Comments: Phillips originally designated MLZ 38584 and MLZ 38560 as cotypes. MLZ specimens of *newmani* conform to Phillips' description.

(73) *Aimophila ruficeps pallidissima* Phillips
Aimophila ruficeps pallidissima Phillips, Bull. B. O. C. 86:156, 1966 (Cuesta Blanca, 12 mi W of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico).

Lectotype: MLZ 38727, male, 23 Sept. 1943, C. C. Lamb.

Topotypes: MLZ 38726, male, 26 Sept.; MLZ 38628, male, 25 Sept.; MLZ 38722, male, 24 Sept.; MLZ 38758, male, 27 Sept.; MLZ 38576, female, 23 Sept.; MLZ 38621, female, 24 Sept.; MLZ 38745, female, 25 Sept.; MLZ 38734, female, 26 Sept. All 1943.

Comments: MLZ specimens of *pallidissima* conform to Phillips' description.

(74) *Spizella passerina atremaeus* Moore

Spizella passerina atremaeus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 50:203-204, 1937 (near Durango-Chihuahua stateline, Los Frailes, Chihuahua, Mexico).

Holotype: MLZ 18596, male, 23 June 1937.

Topotypes: MLZ 18595, female, 24 June; MLZ 18594, male, 25 June; MLZ 18597, male, 23 June; MLZ 18601, male, July 1; MLZ 18598, male, 24 June. All 1937.

Comments: We find no consistent difference between MLZ specimens of *atremaeus* and *S. p. arizonae*, the race Moore considered closest to *atremaeus*.

RESUMEN

Ejemplares típicos de pájaros en la colección del Laboratorio Moore de Zoologia del Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, son reexaminados y la validez de su taxonomia recibe nueva consideración. Tipos, tal como paratipos: y ciertos ejemplares de las localidades típicas son identificadas por numeros de catálogo y el campo del material comparativo de las localidades típicas o sus cercanias son presentados. Setenta y cuatro formas son presentadas, incluyendo cuatro especies de un solo género. Tambien hay una nómina filogenica dando las formas examinadas y un mapa con las locaciones aproximadas de cada localidad típica.

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