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ZOOLOGY.—Nomenclatorial changes involving California polychaete worms.¹ Olga Hartman, University of California. (Communicated by Mary J. RATHBUN.)

In the course of a study of the marine annelid fauna of California certain revisions in the current names of a number of species appear necessary:

Cirriformia nom. nov. pro *Audouinia* Quatrefages, 1865, nec A. Costa. *Audouinia* was used by Costa in 1834 and 1851 for a genus of amphipods and is now considered a synonym of *Corophium* (cf. Stebbing, 1906, p. 685). Two common species from California are (1) *Cirriformia luxuriosa* (Moore, 1904) whose range is hereby extended northward to Dillon Beach, Marin County, California, and (2) *C. spirabrancha* (Moore, 1904) known from Mendocino County (Chamberlin, 1919) south to San Diego, California (Moore, 1904).

Eteone pacifica nom. nov. pro *E. maculata* Treadwell, 1922, nec OErsted, 1843. This species described from Friday Harbor (Treadwell), was collected by Mr. C. E. Moritz and the author in 1933 at Moss Beach, San Mateo County, California.

Stylarioides dimissus nom. nov. pro S. minuta Treadwell, 1914, nec Pherusa minuta Quatrefages, 1865, which is a Stylarioides. Originally described from La Jolla, California, this species is now known to range northward to Moss Beach, San Mateo County, California.

Changes necessitating a shift of generic name or reduction to synonymy follow. The synonyms in each case follow the signs of equality:

¹ Received October 3, 1935.

Aphrodita castanea Moore, 1910 = A. californica Essenberg, 1917 Aphrodita japonica Marenzeller, 1879 = A. solitaria Essenberg, 1917 Acholoe fragilis (Baird) = Lepidonotus fragilis Baird, 1863 Acholoe leioseta (Chamberlin) = Halosydna leioseta Chamberlin, 1919

Acholoe pulchra (Johnson) = Polynoe pulchra Johnson, 1897 = ?Halosydna succiniseta Hamilton, 1915

Lepidonotus lagunae (Hamilton) = Halosydna lagunae Hamilton, 1915 Nereis vexillosa Grube, 1851 = Mastigonereis spinosa Kinberg, 1866 Perinereis monterea (Chamberlin) = Nereis (Neanthes) monterea Chamberlin, 1918

Uncinereis agassizi (Ehlers), 1868 = Nereis notomacula Treadwell, 1914 = Uncinereis subita Chamberlin, 1919

Glycera alba (Müller), 1788 = Glycera basibranchia Chamberlin, 1919 Glycera branchiopoda Moore, 1911 = Glycera profundi Chamberlin, 1919 Glycera macrobranchia Moore, 1911 = Glycera exigua Chamberlin, 1919 Eumida longicornuta (Moore) = Eulalia longicornuta Moore, 1906 Arabella semimaculata (Moore), 1911 = Arabella munda Chamberlin, 1919 Lumbrinereis inflata (Moore), 1911 = Lumbrinereis cervicalis Treadwell,

 $1922 = Lumbriconereis \ albifrons \ Crossland, \ 1924$

Ninoe chilensis Kinberg, 1865 = Ninoe palmata Moore, 1903

Orbinia nuda (Moore) = Aricia nuda Moore, 1911 (Aricia sensu Savigny, 1822, nec R. L., 1817, pro Lepidoptera)

Scoloplos acmeceps Chamberlin, 1919 = S. elongata Johnson, 1901, nec Quatrefages, 1865

Boccardia natrix (Söderström), 1920=Polydora californica Treadwell, 1914=nec Spio californica Fewkes, 1889

Laonice cirrata (M. Sars), 1851 = Spionides foliata Moore, 1923

Laonice sacculata (Moore) = Spionides sacculata Moore, 1923

Nerinides acuta (Treadwell) = Spio acuta Treadwell, 1914

Cirratulus cirratus (O. F. Müller) = C. cingulatus Johnson, 1901

Ophelia magna (Treadwell) = Ophelina magna Treadwell, 1914

Ophelia mucronata (Treadwell) = Ophelina mucronata Treadwell, 1914

ZOOLOGY.—A new coyote from Honduras.¹ E. A. GOLDMAN, Bureau of Biological Survey.

In Central America coyotes are restricted mainly to open savanna or semi-forested areas, subject to a long dry season, along the Pacific coast as far south as Costa Rica. They do not regularly occur in the unbroken forests that cover so much of the general region, and form more or less effective barriers limiting their distribution. The discovery by the veteran collector, Mr. C. F. Underwood, of an undescribed form in an open, sterile, rocky section on the Caribbean side

¹ Received October 16, 1935.



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