

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF DENDRAGAPUS, (*DENDRAGAPUS OBSCURUS FLEMINGI*) FROM SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY.¹

BY P. A. TAVERNER.

IN the examination of a collection of *Dendragapus obscurus* recently acquired by the Canadian Geological Survey from the Teslin Lake region, on the Yukon-British Columbia boundary, it became evident that a new form of the species was probably represented. Two subspecies have heretofore been recognized as ranging into Canadian territory, *D. o. fuliginosus* and *richardsoni*. *Fuliginosus* is a dark bird with a light tail band and *richardsoni* a lighter one without a terminal band on the tail. The birds under consideration are without the tail band but are even darker than *fuliginosus*.

We had a fair series of both recognized forms from southern British Columbia, but all in spring and early summer plumage and hence hardly comparable with the new form which is represented entirely by late summer and autumn birds. The possibility existed that the darkness of the new birds but represented the new and unfaded plumage of the post-nuptial moult; therefore application was made to the U. S. Biological Survey and its chief Dr. Henshaw was courteous enough to place at our disposal what summer and fall specimens there were in the collection of that institution. A comparison of the specimens, including these, confirms our first surmise as to the racial differentiation of the forms and I therefore present the following new subspecies for consideration.

***Dendragapus obscurus flemingi* new subspecies.**

FLEMING'S GROUSE.

Named after Mr. J. H. Fleming, C. M. Z. S. in recognition of the value of his ornithological work in Canada.

Subspecific Characters. Like *Dendragapus obscurus richardsoni*, without terminal tail band, but darker in general coloration even than *D. o. fuliginosus*.

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*D. o. richardsoni.*¹

Back, interscapulars and body color of rump. Olive-brown to fuscous.

Tail. Fuscous black. Tail feathers cut off sharply and squarely at end.

Throat patch. Body color soiled creamy white.²

Sides of head and spotting of throat patch. Fuscous.

Around neck below throat patch. Between buffy brown and olive brown to clove brown, with sometimes a faint bluish tinge, deepening in front at lower neck to fuscous.

Breast and underparts. Light mouse gray.

D. o. flemingi.

Back, interscapulars and body color of rump. Dusky neutral gray.

Tail. Dusky neutral gray. Tail feathers not having the same chopped off appearance. Middle and several lateral feathers slightly to markedly double-rounded at end.

Throat patch. Body color pure white.

Sides of head and spotting of throat patch. Between neutral gray and deep neutral gray.

Around neck below throat patch. Between neutral gray and deep neutral gray, deepening in front at lower neck to dusky neutral gray.

Breast and underparts. Between neutral gray and deep neutral gray.

Description of Type specimen. Type, adult male, No. 6651 Museum of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Canada. Near Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory, October 10, 1912. Clement Lewis, Collector.

Back, rump and tail, dusky neutral gray. Central feathers of tail and some lateral ones double rounded at ends.

Upper tail coverts, fuscous black, finely but sparsely vermiculated with buffish slate.²

Scapulars, wings and upper wing coverts fuscous, lightening towards wing tip. All, except flight feathers, finely marked with shades between rusty² and grayish.² Some scapulars with white shaft streaks, widening at terminal to poorly defined marginal spots. The latter persisting on some of the lesser coverts as vague spots and narrow borders.

Below, between neutral gray and deep neutral gray, and obscured posteriorly by a white tipping of the feather ends that blends into the white of the basal under tail coverts.

Lower breast feathers with white shaft lines broadening towards the flanks and posteriorly where they develop into broad terminal spots, streaks and bars. A fine vermiculation of buffy² and grayish² overlaying the body color of the feather tips of the sides.

¹ All color terms except where otherwise stated, from Ridgway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature," 1912 ed.

² These terms are not from "Ridgway's Color Standards."

Under tail coverts dusky neutral gray or black with prominent white shaft lines and final borders. White increasing towards base of tail until body color of feathers is hidden.

Head from deep neutral gray to neutral gray darkest on crown and ear coverts, overwashed with rusty¹ strongest on forehead at base of bill and more or less obscuring body colors of darker feathers and at last dying away at back and sides of upper neck as a faint olivaceous¹ tinge.

Throat patch, white with irregular deep neutral gray spotting, aggregated on malar region and each spotted feather terminated with small white border.

Lores, deep neutral gray, with white flecking.

Dark feathers of the breast band creamy white basally, the white gradually encroaching on the dark tips towards the sides, finally usurping most of the feather and making a semi-concealed white streak down the sides of the neck to the bend of the folded wing.

The characters of the female are less marked than of the male and without series for comparison may be difficult of recognition. However, they average in the same directions as the male being bluer underneath than *richardsoni* and darker dorsally, with the rufous¹ or rusty¹ markings bolder and more decided in character.

Measurements (in inches). Male, average of four specimens.

Wing, 8.25–8.75, (average 8.51); tail, 6.5–6.75 (average 6.33); tarsus, 1.70–1.80 (average 1.75); exposed culmen, .65–.75 (average .71).

Female average of twelve specimens.

Wing, 7.45–8.10 (average 7.70); tail, 5.10–5.75 (average 5.25); tarsal 1.48–1.68 (average 1.55); exposed culmen, .65–.71 (average .69).

Distribution. This description is based entirely on specimens taken within thirty miles of Teslin Lake, on the boundary between British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Longitude 130°–30', at the west base of the Cassiar Mountains. The range of the form cannot therefore be defined, but a study of the material examined is suggestive.

The male specimens in the series are as follows:—British Columbia: Trail, Midway and Revelstoke: 7 specimens.

Montana and Idaho: Preuss Mts., Fiddle Creek; and Nyak and Bear-tooth Mts.: 4 specimens.

Mackenzie; Mackenzie River: 1 specimen.

Yukon Territory, Teslin Lake: 4 specimens.

	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen	General Color
Montana and Idaho	9.06	6.56	1.80	.80	Light
British Columbia	8.90	6.96	1.77	.75	Slightly darker
Mackenzie	8.75	6.55	1.70	.80	Light
Teslin Lake, Y. T.	8.51	6.33	1.75	.71	Dark.

¹ These terms are not from Ridgway's "Color Standards."

It will be seen that the most southern birds are the largest and lightest; the northern smallest and darkest while those from lower British Columbia are intermediate, though closer to the southern than the northern race. The Mackenzie form, being represented by but a single specimen in not very high plumage, cannot be definitely placed in the series though it agrees closely with the Montana and Idaho specimens. No specimens from the type locality of *richardsoni* (the northeast corner of Rocky Mountain Park, Lat. 53°, Long. 115°) being obtainable I assume from the above that it ranges up the east side of the Rocky Mountains and through them south of the International Border in unmodified form while the intermountain birds, *flemingi*, as they distribute northward from the boundary, become smaller and darker. It is possible that on examination, birds from further north of Teslin Lake will exhibit these characters in a still more marked degree.

AN UNDESCRIBED GALAPAGOS RACE OF OCEANODROMA CASTRO.

BY JOHN TREADWELL NICHOLS.

IN his Monograph of the Petrels (London 1907-10), Godman says in regard to *Oceanodroma castro* (Harcourt): "This species is a form of *O. leucorrhoa*, with which it has often been confounded," etc. To the writer this seems an undervaluation of the species *castro*. He also thinks that too little emphasis has here been placed on the hair-like black shafts in the white upper tail coverts of Leach's Petrel,—otherwise an excellent comparison of *castro* and *leucorrhoa* is given.

The unfortunately small amount of material at hand for comparison indicates the existence of three recognizable races of *castro*. Pacific birds have a slightly more forked tail, and the Galapagos



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