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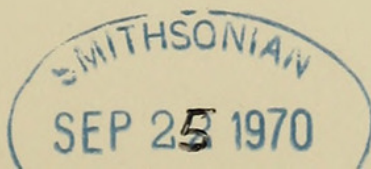
THE TYPES AND TAXA OF HAROLD H. BAILEY

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The late Harold Harris Bailey (1878-1962) was the author of 14 scientific names of birds and four of mammals. Most of these were published in his private journal "The Bailey Museum and Library of Natural History Bulletin" (abbreviated herein as B.M.L.N.H. Bull.), of which 16 issues appeared at irregular intervals between 1920 and 1945. Because of the limited circulation of this bulletin, and because most of the type material has until recently been generally unavailable in Bailey's private collection, it seems desirable to present a critical review of his types and taxa. Our objective is to assess these entities in the light of modern taxonomic treatment. This assessment is based on pertinent studies by other workers and on our own investigations. When possible, our studies have included direct comparison of specimen material, but we have not attempted revisionary work beyond our immediate concern with Bailey's types and taxa.

All holotypes in the H. H. Bailey collection, which is now the property of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia (Hubbard, 1969), have been deposited in the National Museum of Natural History (abbreviated herein, U.S.N.M.). For several taxa for which Bailey did not designate a holotype, we have selected lectotypes from his collection.

We are grateful to Kenneth C. Parkes, who gave us a preliminary assessment of certain of these taxa prior to our study and who read an early version of the manuscript. Harrison B.



Tordoff and Ned K. Johnson provided us with information on types in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, respectively. John L. Paradiso, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, assisted in our work with the mammals. The H. H. Bailey Trust is acknowledged for many contributions which facilitated our work.

BIRDS

Guara alba longirostris. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 4 [p. 1]. 1 April 1930.

Lectotype, here designated: USNM 525728 (ex Bailey collection 2161), immature female (actually male?), Cape Sable, Monroe Co., Florida, 14 April 1924, collected by H. H. Bailey.

Bailey described this subspecies of the white ibis as being longer-billed than the nominate form, bill measurements being 6.375 to 7.125 inches (162 to 181 mm) versus 5.125 inches (130 mm). Bill length was said to be independent of age or sex, and the implication was that both long- and short-billed birds occur together in Florida. The source of Bailey's measurement of the bill length in the nominate race is Catesby (1754), an earlier edition of which work provided the basis for the Linnaean name of the species. Bailey apparently measured the bill directly from the illustration, for his "5.125" inches is far short of the "six inches and a half" given in Catesby's text. Thus if a name had been needed, it should have been applied to the shorter-billed form. No name is necessary, however, as bill length is sexually dimorphic in the white ibis, with males having longer bills (Palmer, 1962). Apparently Bailey was misled in this regard by missexed specimens. We follow Peters (1931) and Hellmayr and Conover (1948) in treating *longirostris* as a synonym of monotypic *Guara alba* (Linnaeus) (now *Eudocimus albus*; see Parkes, 1951).

The specimen here designated as the lectotype is the only one in Bailey's collection which has a bill length within the range attributed to *longirostris*. The length of the bill (173 mm) suggests that it is a male, not a female as labeled. This bird is immature, attaining the white plumage of the adult.

Haliaeetus floridana. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 4 [p. 2]. 1 April 1930.

This form of bald eagle was described as being "much smaller in every way" and with "much smaller" eggs than breeding birds of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland. Its range was regarded as including peninsular Florida, probably "overlapping" with the northeastern subspecies in Georgia or Carolina. From Bailey's wording, it is obvious that he meant the name *floridana* to apply to a subspecies of *H. leucocephalus* (Linnaeus), not to a species as the name is given.

Peters (1931: 258) points out that "there is a steady decrease in the size of *H. leucocephalus* from north to south throughout its range."

Neither Peters (op. cit.) nor Friedmann (1950) regarded the Florida birds, representing an extreme of this cline, as recognizably distinct from the nominate subspecies. We agree with their placement of *floridana* in the synonymy of *H. l. leucocephalus*.

Because of the absence of a suitable specimen in the Bailey collection, we feel that no lectotype can or should be designated at this time.

Bonasa umbellus helmei. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 14 [p. 1]. 5 January 1941.

Holotype: USNM 525729 (ex Bailey collection 6552), female, Miller Place, Long Island, New York, 29 December 1887, collected by A. H. Helme.

This subspecies was diagnosed by Bailey as follows: "A small ruffed grouse, probably restricted to Long Island, having a very light buffy throat and a light-colored upper mandible [sic]. As a race, generally uniform with more whitish belly than any of the other races, heavily barred below with blackish; dark breasted bird, but with more buffy breast than *togata*; neck ruffs and subterminal tail band black, in most cases of both male and female. The males (24) and females (16) are all of a gray-tailed type with few exceptions."

Aldrich and Friedmann (1943) treated *helmei* as a synonym of *B. u. umbellus* (Linnaeus), although noting that specimens from Long Island were intermediate between that form and *B. u. togata* (Linnaeus). They did not have the opportunity to examine Bailey's large series from Long Island.

Our comparison of female specimens of *helmei* with specimens of *umbellus* from New Jersey and southern New York shows that the former have blacker ventral barring, especially on the flanks but also on the lower throat and breast, and are darker and more reddish on the breast. From females of *togata* from New England, those of *helmei* differ in having plainer, less barred, abdomens and in having the barring on the flanks darker. Males of *helmei* are less definitely distinct from *umbellus*, but the nature of the variation generally parallels that in females. Both sexes of *helmei* tend to be fairly uniform in color and pattern, with reddish dominating. Contrary to Bailey's statement, birds with gray tails make up only about one-half the sample. The purported smaller size appears to be an illusion resulting from the compact make-up of the skins, and the supposedly light maxilla has no taxonomic significance.

In view of marked and constant differences, especially in females, we conclude that the native population of ruffed grouse on Long Island was sufficiently distinct to warrant recognition, and we recommend that *helmei* be accepted as a valid subspecies. Whether the present population of grouse on Long Island bears a close resemblance to the original is open to doubt because introduced stock from other parts of the country has been liberated in the New York area (Bull, 1964: 165). Therefore, pending study of modern specimens, we would apply the name *helmei*

only to native grouse from Long Island, which probably persisted in "pure" form only until the turn of the century.

Megalornis c[anadensis] woodi. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 4 [p. 2]. 1 April 1930.

Lectotype, here designated: Univ. Michigan Museum of Zoology 838d, male, Unadilla, Livingston Co., Michigan, 28 May 1898, collected by Bond.

Sandhill cranes "from the peninsula of Michigan and possibly nearby territory" were separated as being as large as or larger than Florida birds (*Grus canadensis pratensis* Meyer), thus larger than the nominate form, and differing from all other subspecies in having brown or rusty plumage.

Bailey disclaimed that adventitious factors were responsible for the brown or rust coloration frequently found in Michigan birds, but Walkinshaw (1949) has shown that such plumage coloration is the result of staining. Bailey also stated that this coloration did not occur on birds from other areas, but this is demonstrably erroneous and such coloring cannot be used as a criterion for recognition of the Michigan population. We follow others (Peters, 1934; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942; Ridgway and Friedmann, 1941) in considering *woodi* a synonym of *Grus canadensis tabida* (Peters).

The mounted specimen here designated as the lectotype was selected and placed in the U.M.M.Z. type collection some time ago by Josselyn Van Tyne (H. B. Tordoff, pers. comm.).

Coturnicops noveboracensis richii. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 10 [p. 1]. 1 September 1935.

Holotype: USNM 525732 (ex Bailey collection 4547), adult male, Canton [Stark Co.], Ohio, 12 October 1887, collected by R. H. Bulley [not Bully as given by Bailey].

This subspecies of the yellow rail was distinguished as having the wing .125 to .1875 inches (3 to 4.5 mm) shorter than the nominate form, with less white on the belly, and a darker back with the white ticking much more pronounced. The range was given as "From the West Indies (Porto Rico) and the Gulf states, to Manitoba."

See under next form for discussion.

Coturnicops neveboracensis [sic, = *noveboracensis*] *emersoni*. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 10 [p. 2]. 1 September 1935.

Holotype: Museum of Vertebrate Zoology 30727, adult male, Shandon, San Luis Obispo Co., California, 9 October 1917. Bailey gave the location of the type as "Museum Comp[arative] Zoology." According to Ned K. Johnson (in litt.), who confirms that the specimen is in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, additional data on the original label are: "Collection of Leo Wiley" and "Caught by Edgar Hansen."

This subspecies was characterized as being smaller than the nominate form or *richii* (see above), with a much redder breast and less white on the belly. Legs, feet and bill are supposedly smaller, and wing length "will average .1875" [4.5 mm] less than *richii*." The breeding range was given as "up the Pacific Coast from Calif. (to Oregon.?)."

Measurements given by Ridgway and Friedmann (1941: 174, 175) show no consistent trends in geographic variation in size of yellow rails across the continent. Our examination of specimens (not including the holotype of *emersoni*) in the U.S.N.M. confirms that the color differences mentioned by Bailey are due to age, seasonal, and individual variation, as suggested by Hellmayr and Conover (1942: 388). Thus we follow these authors and consider both *C. n. richii* and *C. n. emersoni* to be synonyms of *C. n. noveboracensis* (Gmelin).

Zenaidura macroura peninsulari. Wilson Bulletin 35: 100. June, 1923.

Holotype: USNM 525735 (ex Bailey collection 911), immature male, Miami Beach [Dade Co.], Florida, 3 February 1923, collected by H. H. Bailey.

This form was separated from *Z. m. carolinensis* (Linnaeus) on the basis of its smaller size, rusty upperparts (upper tail coverts, secondaries, and back), light buff belly and under tail coverts, cinnamon chest, and by the lack of metallic coloration on the neck. Bailey considered it to be resident in the peninsula of Florida, probably intergrading with the larger *carolinensis* in northern Florida and Georgia.

As Aldrich and Duvall (1958: 118) pointed out, the type series of *peninsulari* was taken in February and does not necessarily represent the southern Florida breeding population of mourning doves. Because of the possible heterogeneity of the type series, we concentrated on the holotype in assessing *peninsulari*. Although post-mortem color change and peculiarities of preparation make comparison somewhat difficult, in both the small size (wing 133.0, culmen 12.0 mm) and extent of buffy coloration this individual is inseparable from *Z. m. macroura* (Linnaeus), the subspecies of the West Indies and the Florida Keys. On this basis we adopt the suggestion of Aldrich and Duvall (op. cit.) that *peninsulari* be considered a synonym of *Z. m. macroura* which occasionally occurs northward to the Miami area.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of John W. Aldrich in our study of this species.

Streptopelia risoria alba. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 9 [p. 2]. February, 1935.

Lectotype, here designated: USNM 525733 (ex Bailey collection 5046), adult male, Coral Gables, Dade Co., Florida, 8 February 1934. Photographs of three specimens of this dove were published with the description, but only the lectotype and one other specimen can be identified with certainty. The second specimen, here designated a paralectotype, is:

USNM 525734 (ex Bailey collection 5077), male, Coral Gables, Dade Co., Florida, 3 April 1934.

This subspecies was distinguished from the "brown race" in Florida by the entirely white plumage and by averaging .25 inches [6 mm] shorter in wing length. No geographic range was given, but all examples in Bailey's collection were from Coral Gables, Florida, where they were apparently confined to his aviary.

This aviary variety, produced and maintained by selective breeding, has no standing as a subspecies in the general sense of the concept. For the nomenclatural record, *alba* may be considered a synonym of *Streptopelia "risoria"* (Linnaeus) (see Goodwin, 1967: 129).

Thryothorus ludovicianus alleghani. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 2 [p. 1]. 1 June 1924.

Holotype: USNM 525737 (ex Bailey collection 1926), [immature female], Roswell [Cobb Co.], Georgia, 3 August 1923, collected by D. V. Hembree.

This form of Carolina wren was characterized as being smaller than *T. l. ludovicianus* (Latham) of Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, which has a "much redder breast" and "lighter reddish colored backs," and as having a longer, more curved bill than that subspecies. It was distinguished from *T. l. miamensis* Ridgway of Florida in being smaller, with a shorter and more slender bill, less reddish on the back and lighter on the head, and was said to differ from *lomitensis* Sennett of Texas in being darker with a heavier bill. The range was given as "probably the lower Alleghanies and the upper Piedmont sections of Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Southwestern Virginia."

The holotype is clearly a grown juvenile (not an adult male as stated by Bailey) as is one other specimen in the type series. These two birds are pale, bright reddish above and differ from most other specimens examined, including near-topotypical *ludovicianus* which are darker and duller. Several juveniles from the southeastern Atlantic coast resemble those of *alleghani*, as do three birds from central Texas. The significance of the pattern of variation in juveniles is not clear. The seven adults in the type series of *alleghani* are similar in plumage characters to topotypical specimens of nominate *ludovicianus*, and measurements given for *alleghani* fall well within the range of variation given by Lowery (1940) for the nominate form. Thus, we follow Lowery (op. cit.) who considered *alleghani* a synonym of *T. l. ludovicianus*.

Vireosylva olivaceus scotti. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 4 [p. 3]. 1 April 1930.

In naming this subspecies, Bailey commented on the "great difference" between red-eyed vireos of coastal and montane Virginia, stating that "This applied also to their song, nesting habits and the size of the eggs." The only definite comparison given in the description of the montane

birds, however, was that "Their song differed greatly from those of the Tidewater section, and the eggs were larger and easily distinguished from the Tidewater sets." The range was given as "higher altitudes throughout the Alleghanies" of southwestern Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. This paucity of comparative information led Blake (*in* Peters, 1968: 122) to state: "The name is probably a *nomen nudum* although it could be argued that the reference to the eggs being larger satisfies the requirement of an 'indication' according to the Inter. Code Zool. Nomencl., 1961, Art. 17(4); a bird egg is doubtless a 'stage in life history'." We do not feel qualified to decide the standing of the name *scotti*, but believe that a designation of a lectotype would be inappropriate at this time.

We compared specimens from the purported range of this form, including one female taken with its nest and eggs, with those from coastal areas and from other portions of the range of the species. We found no significant differences in egg size or in characters of the study skins, and thus follow Blake (*in* Peters, *op. cit.*) in placing *scotti* in the synonymy of *Vireo olivaceus* (Linnaeus).

Dendroica discolor collinsi. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 3 [p. 1]. 16 November 1926 (=? 10 February 1930; see Van Tyne, 1956).

Holotype: USNM 525740 (ex Bailey collection 1875), [probably immature male], Miami Beach [Dade Co.], Florida, 22 July 1923, collected by A. T. W. [=? Arthur T. Wayne].

This subspecies was distinguished from the nominate form by color characters, the "female" (holotype) having a lighter yellow breast and whitish throat, with less reddish and more grayish on the back. Males supposedly lack the black markings on the sides, the orange on the throat, and the reddish of the back typical of the nominate form. The range of this subspecies was implied to be southern Florida.

Our examination of the holotype reveals that it is in fresh autumn plumage (thus not a breeding bird as indicated on the label) and that it is probably an immature male rather than a female as stated by Bailey. It differs from northern specimens by virtue of the grayish dorsum (especially the crown), the lack of reddish on the back, and the reduced ventral streaking, and can be considered as representing the subspecies of southern Florida.

The southern Florida population of prairie warbler is generally regarded as a valid subspecies (A.O.U., 1957), but we follow Van Tyne (1956) in considering the name *collinsi* predated by, and therefore a synonym of, *Dendroica d. paludicola* Howell.

Thryospiza maritimus shannoni. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 7 [p. 1]. 1 August 1931 [=? 2 December 1931].

Holotype: USNM 525741 (ex Bailey collection 4884), adult male,

12 mi. east of Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida, 20 June 1931, collected by W. E. Shannon.

This population of seaside sparrow was characterized as being uniformly dark olive brown, darker than *T. m. maritimus* (Wilson) and *T. m. macgillivraii* (Audubon), and having a very large, blackish bill; the throat and chin patch whitish, but not as large or pronounced as in *macgillivraii* or *peninsulae* (Allen); and lacking the chestnut on the middle wing coverts of *peninsulae*. The range was given as the northeast coast of Florida, especially north of the St. John's River.

Apparently because of uncertainty regarding the date of publication of *shannoni* (see Auk 49: 253, 1932), Hellmayr (1938: 509) placed that name in the synonymy of *T. m. pelonota* Oberholser, described at about the same time from northeastern Florida (type locality New Smyrna, Volusia Co.). Our comparison of the type series of *shannoni* and *pelonota*, both taken in the breeding season, reveals slight differences in color, with *shannoni* averaging darker on the upperparts and in the ventral streaking than *pelonota*. Both populations are darker than "*waynei*" Oberholser from coastal Georgia, a light form intervening between them and the dark toptotypical *macgillivraii* from South Carolina, and *shannoni* also averages darker than the latter. Useful comparison of measurements is precluded by the fact that size differences in the Atlantic coastal populations are slight.

Although our limited investigation does not preclude the possibility that *pelonota* and *shannoni* are different, the age and wear of the material at hand mitigate against any decision on their status. The entire Atlantic coastal complex of this sparrow should be studied further, and recently taken freshly molted specimens are needed. Meanwhile, we suggest that *shannoni* continue to be considered a synonym of *pelonota*, in the modern combination *Ammospiza maritima pelonota*.

Melospiza melodia rossignolii. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 10 (= 11) [p. 2]. 1 December 1936.

Holotype: USNM 525744 (ex Bailey collection 5562), adult female, Hogg [= Hog] Island, Northampton Co., Virginia, 22 May 1936, collected by H. H. Bailey.

This subspecies was compared only to *M. m. juddi* Bishop, from which it differs in much grayer coloration throughout. The range was given as Hog Island, Virginia. (Bailey consistently used two g's in the spelling of the name of this island.)

Bailey was under the impression that the song sparrows of Hog Island had changed in character over a period of about two decades, and that *rossignolii* had replaced (or displaced) the form previously present, which he considered to have been the nominate subspecies. The only specimen taken earlier in Bailey's collection from Hog Island (May 1911) is indeed more reddish and more heavily streaked than typical breeding birds of the area and thus suggests *M. m. melodia* (Wilson). However, its char-

acters can be matched by extreme specimens of *M. m. atlantica* Todd, a subspecies described from Smith Island, somewhat south of Hog Island. Thus, although the one early specimen from Hog Island is somewhat atypical it is hardly basis for considering that a replacement of subspecies has occurred. Further, the holotype of *rossignolii* and series taken in 1924 and 1936 are inseparable from the type series of *atlantica* taken in 1898, and we consider *rossignolii* a synonym of the latter.

[*Melospiza melodia*] *allegghanii*. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 10(=11) [p. 3]. 1 December 1936.

The name *allegghanii* is clearly a *nomen nudum*. It is used 13 times in this Bulletin (spelled with a single i once), without a description, in reference to birds of the mountains of southwestern Virginia (Mountain Lake, Giles Co.) and North Carolina (Mt. Mitchell). These populations are currently included in *Melospiza melodia euphonia* Wetmore (A.O.U., 1957).

MAMMALS

Sciurus carolinensis minutus. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 12 [p. 4]. 15 January 1937. Not *Sciurus minutus* duChaillu.

Sciurus carolinensis matecumbei. Jour. Mammalogy 18: 516. 14 November 1937. New name for *S. c. minutus* Bailey, preoccupied.

Holotype: USNM 347444 (ex Bailey collection 178), adult female, Key Largo, Monroe Co., Florida, 13 June 1923, collected by H. H. Bailey.

This insular gray squirrel was described as being smaller than *S. c. extimus* Bangs, lacking the yellowish gray cast on the back and the reddish sides of that subspecies. The range was considered to be "only on some of the lower Keys, off the mainland of Dade and Monroe Counties, Florida."

This subspecies is accepted by Miller and Kellogg (1955: 238) and by Hall and Kelson (1959: 371). However, we have compared Bailey's series and five other specimens from Key Largo in the Smithsonian Institution with specimens from several localities in southern Florida including Miami, the type locality of *S. c. extimus*, and find that *matecumbei* is not sufficiently distinct to warrant recognition. The very slightly smaller size is merely a reflection of this population's location, at the end of a cline of decreasing size southward through Florida, and the color characters given by Bailey simply do not hold in comparison with *extimus* from southern Florida. We recommend that the name *S. c. macumbei* be placed in the synonymy of *S. c. extimus*.

Sciurus niger bryanti. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 1 [p. 1]. 1 August 1920.

Holotype: USNM 347443 (ex Bailey collection 123, old number 602),

adult female, Dorchester Co., Maryland, 21 December 1917, collected by [a hunter for] R. W. Jackson.

This subspecies was separated from *S. n. niger* Linnaeus on the basis of its larger size, the only comparative statement relating to the skull which was called "distinctly larger." Color characters given are not comparative but are diagnostic. A statement of range appears only in the title of the paper, as "... the Eastern Shore of Maryland."

The native fox squirrels of the Delmarva Peninsula, and formerly northward to Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania (Poole, 1944), are of a distinctly gray subspecies, to which the name *bryanti* was applied for many years. Poole (1944) resurrected the name *neglectus* (Gray) for this form, placing *bryanti* in synonymy. Later, Barkalow (1954) showed that both names were predated by, and thus synonyms of, *Sciurus niger cinereus* Linnaeus.

Erithizon epixanthum doani. B.M.L.N.H. Bull. 12 [p. 1]. 15 January 1937.

Holotype: USNM 347446 (ex Bailey collection 718), female, Piniware River, 15 miles NW of Red Bay, Labrador, 11 April 1935, collected by E. Doane, original number 24.

Although named as a subspecies of the then recognized western (yellowish) porcupine *E. epixanthum* Brandt, this form was compared only to the sympatric population of the dark eastern species, *E. dorsatum* Linnaeus. It was distinguished by its smaller size, light coloration, and the shape of some bones of the skull. No range other than the type locality was given.

The holotype of *doani* is obviously an immature animal, as can be seen from the photographs in Bailey's paper, which accounts for the small size and the characteristics of the skull. The color characters denote individual rather than taxonomic variation. Our examination of specimens from eastern Canada shows that light colored individuals occur only infrequently among the dark brown ones in Labrador populations of porcupines (Bailey, quoting information on the original label, gave the ratio as about 1 in 20), but that intermediates are more common.

Anderson and Rand (1943) reviewed the taxonomy of the porcupines and combined *epixanthum* with *dorsatum* as a single species bearing the latter name. Although their revision was at the subspecific level, they did not mention *doani*. Miller and Kellogg (1955) and Hall and Kelson (1959) place *doani* in the synonymy of *E. d. picinum* Bangs, an action with which we concur.

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