

## INOCOTIS REICHENBACH TO BE REPLACED BY PSEUDIBIS HODGSON.

The generic name *Inocotis* Reichenbach (Natürl. Syst. Vögel, 1853, p. XIV; type, *Ibis papillosa* Temminck) has been in current use for the Indian ibis described by Temminck as *Ibis papillosa*. It is, however, considerably antedated by *Pseudibis* Hodgson (Zool. Miscell., 1844, after June 29, p. 86), the type of which by monotypy is *Ibis papillosa*. As the latter is a perfectly valid name and is apparently not otherwise untenable, it should be employed in place of *Inocotis* Reichenbach, and the sole species referable to the group should be called *Pseudibis papillosa* (Temminck).

—Harry C. Oberholser.

## ROSTRHAMUS LESSON VERSUS CYMINDES SPIX.

There appears in the text of the great work of Spix on the birds of Brazil (Avium Species Novae Brasil., I, 1824, p. 7) the generic name *Cymindes* in combination with the specific name *leucopygus* Spix, without comment or further citation. This generic name *Cymindes*, although apparently intended as an emendation of *Cymindis* Cuvier (Règne Animal, I, "1817" [December 7, 1816], p. 319), is nevertheless here a new name, and is not preoccupied by this latter, for it is, according to accepted codes of nomenclature, a distinct generic term, because possessing a different classical ending other than of gender. Since *Cymindes leucopygus* is the only species mentioned in connection with the generic name *Cymindes*, it is, of course, by monotypy, its type. The *Cymindes leucopygus* Spix, above cited, is a synonym of *Herpetotheres sociabilis* Vieillot; and since the name *Cymindes* Spix antedates *Rostrhamus* Lesson (Traité d'Ornith., Feb. 13, 1830, p. 55; type *Rostrhamus niger* Lesson = *Herpetotheres sociabilis* Vieillot) by several years, it must replace the latter; and the species now known as *Rostrhamus sociabilis* should hereafter therefore be called *Cymindes sociabilis* (Vieillot).

—Harry C. Oberholser.

## PHOENICOTHTRAUPIS CABANIS BECOMES HABIA BLYTH.

The generic name *Habia*, used by Blyth in his edition of Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom,' 1840, page 184, was many years ago (The Auk, XIV, No. 1, January, 1897, pp. 39-42) discussed by Dr. Elliott Coues in connection with its application to the genus now commonly known as *Hedymeles* Cabanis, or *Zamelodia* Coues. No final disposition, however, was there made of this name. It was originally proposed in the following language:

"The Finch-Tanagers (*Habia*, Vieillot)—

"Have a thick, bulging, conical bill, as broad as high, the upper mandible of which is rounded above.

"Such are *Tan. flammiceps*, Pr. Max., *T. superciliosa*, *psittacina*, and *atricollis*, Spix, etc."

It is evident from this quotation that the name *Habia*, unless otherwise invalid, should be considered available for one of the groups represented by the four species mentioned in the original description. These with their modern equivalents are:

1. *Tan[agra]. flammiceps* Wied = *Phoenicotheraupis rubica* (Vieillot).
2. "*T[anagra]. superciliosa*" = probably *Tanagra superciliaris* Spix (= *Saltator caeruleus* Vieillot).
3. [*Tanagra*] *psittacina* Spix = *Pitylus fuliginosus* (Daudin).
4. [*Tanagra*] *atricollis* Spix = *Saltator atricollis* Vieillot.

Since the type of *Habia* Blyth (1840) has, so far as we are aware, not yet been formally selected, we propose to designate as such the first species mentioned, *Tanagra flammiceps* Wied, a species now referred to the genus *Phoenicotheraupis* as a synonym of *Phoenicotheraupis rubica* Vieillot.

This generic name *Habia* Blyth might appear to be preoccupied by *Abia* Leach, used for a genus of Hymenoptera; but the two words are without doubt etymologically distinct, since *Abia* is formed from two Greek words— $\alpha$  primitive, and  $\beta\lambda\alpha$ ; while *Habia* is a native name evidently taken from Azara. Furthermore, *Abia* Agassiz (Index Universalis, 1846, p. 170), is an emendation of the vernacular name *Habia* Lesson (Traité d'Ornith., 1831, p. 464), thus evidently of the same Greek origin as Agassiz cites for *Abia* Leach, and being several years posterior, has no bearing on the availability of *Habia* Blyth. The *Habia* of Blyth is, therefore, to be considered an independent generic name on the same principle that *Pica* is now held to be different from *Picus*. This being the case, the generic name *Habia* Blyth 1840 must take the place of *Phoenicotheraupis* Cabanis (Museum Heineanum, I, 1851, after October 23, p. 24; type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds Brit. Mus., 1855, p. 72), *Saltator rubicus* Vieillot).

The species heretofore included in *Phoenicotheraupis* will therefore stand as follows:

*Habia rubica rubica* (Vieillot)  
*Habia rubica amabilis* (Berlepsch)  
*Habia rubica vinacea* (Lawrence)  
*Habia rubica confinis* (Bangs)  
*Habia rubica rubicoides* (Lafresnaye)  
*Habia rubica nelsoni* (Ridgway)  
*Habia rubica affinis* (Nelson)  
*Habia rubica rosea* (Nelson)  
*Habia alfaroana* (Ridgway)  
*Habia rubra rubra* (Vieillot)  
*Habia rubra peruviana* (Taczanowski)  
*Habia rubra rhodinolaema* (Salvin and Godman)  
*Habia salvini salvini* (Berlepsch)  
*Habia salvini littoralis* (Nelson)  
*Habia salvini discolor* (Ridgway)  
*Habia salvini peninsularis* (Ridgway)  
*Habia salvini insularis* (Salvin)  
*Habia fuscicauda* (Cabanis)  
*Habia cristata* (Lawrence)  
*Habia gutturalis* (Sclater).

—Harry C. Oberholser.



Oberholser, Harry C. 1922. "Phoenicotherapis Cabanis becomes Habia Blyth." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 35, 79–80.

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