

## GENERAL NOTES

**A new form of Osprey from northern Manchuria.**—During a recent examination of birds of the genus *Pandion* in the Chicago Natural History Museum, several specimens from northern Manchuria were immediately noted which were marked with a solid, dark pectoral band, quite distinct from specimens of *Pandion haliaetus haliaetus* and *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* in which the breast is either white or varyingly marked with a few feathers that are mottled or streaked with light brown. The attention of Dr. Karl P. Schmidt, Chief Curator, Department of Zoology, was invited to these unusually marked birds and permission secured for their loan in connection with a more critical study. After my return to Washington, the subject was discussed with Dr. Herbert Friedmann, Curator, Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum. He was immediately interested and arranged for the shipment of skins from the Chicago Natural History Museum to the U. S. National Museum. Upon their receipt, he made the entire collection at the U. S. National Museum available to me for examination. A comparative study of specimens from the entire range of this species revealed that the north-Manchurian birds belong to a hitherto undescribed subspecies, which may be called:

***Pandion haliaetus friedmanni*, subsp. nov.**

*Type*.—Chicago Natural History Museum, specimen No. 102,903; adult female, collected by A. S. Loukashkin, Sungari River Valley, near Harbin, northern Manchuria, May 6, 1940.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Pandion haliaetus haliaetus*, but breast broadly banded with dark buffy brown to Saccardo's umber, this color being evenly distributed over the entire vanes of the feathers, not blotched or streaked as in European or west-Asiatic birds. Nearly all of the dark breast feathers narrowly edged with pale brown. Above darker, the interscapulars, upper scapulars and inner upper wing-coverts fuscous to fuscous black instead of mummy brown as in the nominate form. The dark postocular stripe darker, more blackish (fuscous black), less brownish (clove brown in *Pandion h. haliaetus*). Size apparently similar to the nominate form.

*Measurement of type*.—Wing, 510 mm.; tail, 233, culmen from cere, 36; tarsus, 60.5. Three other females measure: Wing, 491, 502.5, 510; tail, 214, 237, 238; culmen from cere, 33, 34, 34.5, respectively. Three males measure: Wing, 455, 455, 465; tail, 193, 205, 218; culmen from cere, 30.5, 32, 32.2, respectively.

*Range*.—Northern Manchuria and northward for an undetermined distance, possibly to the Arctic, wintering or migrating south to Inner Mongolia and China. According to information received from the collector, this form breeds along the rivers and lakes in the Great Khingan Mountains, northern Manchuria and the mountainous region of northeastern Manchuria. Absent as a breeding species from the Manchurian central plain along the Sungari River but breeding along the entire course of the Amur River. Intergrades with typical *haliaetus* in Kamchatka. A series of six birds from Japan show no characteristics of the north-Manchurian birds but are typical *haliaetus*. Birds from northern Alaska show no approach to this new form but are typical *carolinensis*.

*Comparative material examined*.—*Pandion h. haliaetus*—4 specimens from Europe; 5 from Kamchatka; 6 from Japan. *P. h. cristatus*—4. *P. h. ridgwayi*—6; *P. h. carolinensis*—large series. *P. h. friedmanni*—7.

*Remarks*.—It is with great pleasure that I inscribe this new form to Dr. Herbert Friedmann, Curator, Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum, in appreciation for

his many suggestions and his guidance and assistance which have made this study possible. I also wish to express my thanks to the Chicago Natural History Museum for the loan of specimens and to the U. S. National Museum for its generous help in the use of specimens and museum facilities.—COLONEL L. R. WOLFE, *Washington, D. C.*

**The type localities of *Puffinus pacificus cuneatus* Salvin and *Pterodroma leucoptera hypoleuca* (Salvin).**—In 1888, Salvin [‘Critical Notes on the Procellariidae,’ *Ibis*, (5) 8: 353, 359] named *cuneatus* as a new species of *Puffinus* and *hypoleuca* as a new species of *Oestrelata*. He gave the type localities for these species as “*Hab. Insulis Krusenstern* (H. J. Snow),” and “*Hab. Krusenstern Is., N. Pacific* (H. J. Snow),” respectively. Subsequent ornithologists have repeatedly cited this type locality without apparent individual investigation. Yet, at the time of his description, Salvin was doubtful of the true identity of the Krusenstern Islands, for on p. 353 he says in part: “The Krusenstern Islands here referred to are apparently . . . so named by Kotzebue, . . . part of the Marshall Group, . . . about lat. 10° 17' N., long. 190 W.” On p. 354 he notes the existence of a Krusenstern Rock to the west of the Hawaiian Islands and another Krusenstern Island in the narrowest part of Behring’s Straits.

The question was further clouded by Brigham [‘An Index to the Islands of the Pacific Ocean,’ 170 pp., 24 figs., 1900 (Bishop Mus. Press, Honolulu)], who on p. 35 states, “*Ailuk*, also Tindall, Watts or Krusenstern of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Marshall in 1788, and is 20 m. long and 5–8 m. wide. 10° 30' N., 170° 04' E.” But on p. 86 the same author has: “Krusenstern, see Tikahau of the Paumotu archipelago.” On page 156 there is “**TIKAHAU** or Krusenstern, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Kotzebue in 1815. A small, wooded island 10 m. in diameter, with a lagoon and inhabitants. *The north point is in 14° 52' S., 148° 15' 15" W.* [italics mine].”

Brigham’s confusion may be traced to the 1821 English edition of Kotzebue’s ‘*A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea . . . in the Years 1815–1818 . . . in the Ship Rurick. . .*’ (London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown), 2: 149. Here Kotzebue states: “To this group of Ailu I gave the name of the man under whose command I made the first voyage round the world—Krusenstern.” On p. 150 is the location—lat. 10° 17' 25" N., long. 190° 00' 40" W. This would seem to settle the question; however, in an abbreviated edition issued in 1821 in London by Sir Richard Phillips and Co., Part I, p. 27, the latitude of the center of the Krusenstern Islands is given as 15° S., and the longitude of the center at 148° 41' W., which is the position of Tikahau Island of the Paumotu Group, and doubtless is the reason Brigham (*op. cit.*: 156) regards the names Krusenstern and Tikahau as synonyms.

Nevertheless, on p. 170 of the same abbreviated edition of Kotzebue is this statement: “I named the cluster of Ailu *Krusenstern*,” and the location is lat. 10° 17' 25" N., long. 190° 00' 40" W. If one goes through Kotzebue’s accounts day by day it seems apparent that his Krusenstern Islands must lie in the Marshall Islands, called Radack and Ralick by him. Despite the figures of latitude and longitude which would place the Krusenstern Islands some 3500 miles away the adjoining text indicates he was in the Marshalls because he describes atolls now known to lie within a short sail of his Krusenstern. Consequently, it seems certain that the figures indicating its position in the Paumotu Group are in error.

Further evidence concerning the type locality, however inconclusive it may be, can be secured from the subspecies of birds collected by Snow. It seems more likely that the races *chlororhynchus* Lesson or *pacificus* (Gmelin) of *Puffinus cuneatus* would