

Oregon.—Douglas County; Des Chutes River; Pengra.

Idaho.—Sawtooth Lake.

British Columbia.—Vernon.

Alaska.—Nulato; Fort Yukon; Hope, Cook Inlet; Knik, Cook Inlet; Kowak River.

ASIO MAGELLANICUS SATURATUS (Ridgway).

Bubo virginianus saturatus RIDGWAY, Explor. and Surv. 40th Par., IV, 1877, p. 572, footnote.

Chars. subsp.—Similar to *Asio magellanicus lagophonus*, but darker, particularly above; face and rest of plumage with less ochraceous and rufous, producing on the upper surface a more uniform appearance; feet much darker and more heavily mottled.

Type locality.—Simiahmoo, Washington.

Geographical distribution.—Pacific coast region, from Washington (and probably at least northern Oregon) north to southern Alaska.

Measurements (4 males).—Wing, 345–358 (average, 348.3) mm.; tail, 205–222 (average, 212.3) mm.; exposed culmen, 39–41 (average, 39.8) mm.; culmen without cere, 28.5–29 (average, 28.9) mm. (*6 females*).—Wing, 360–383 (average, 374.7) mm.; tail, 215–242 (average, 227.2) mm.; exposed culmen, 38–42 (average, 40) mm.; culmen without cere, 28–31 (average, 30) mm.

With the possible exception of *nigrescens*, this race is more deeply colored than any of its American congeners, the legs and feet being particularly dark and heavily mottled. So far as we have been able to determine, there is no light phase. A single example from Ashcroft, British Columbia, is intermediate between *saturatus* and *lagophonus*; and another from Sitka, Alaska, verges also somewhat toward the latter form.

Specimens examined come from the following localities:

Washington.—Fort Steilacoom; Skagit County; Similkameen; Port Townsend; American Lake; Simiahmoo.

British Columbia.—Kamloops; Lund; Ashcroft.

Alaska.—Sitka.

ASIO MAGELLANICUS HETEROCNEMIS, new subspecies.

Chars. subsp.—Like *Asio magellanicus saturatus*, but bill larger; posterior lower parts paler; feet lighter colored and less heavily spotted; upper parts with usually less ochraceous.

Type locality.—Lance au Loup, Labrador.

Geographical distribution.—Labrador, including at least the north coast of the Territory of Ungava.

Measurements (2 males).—Wing, 350–365 (average, 357.5) mm.; tail, 220–230 (average, 225) mm.; exposed culmen, 41 mm.; culmen without cere, 30 mm. (*7 females*).—Wing, 370–390 (average, 380) mm.; tail,

225–250 (average, 239) mm.; exposed culmen, 38–44 (average, 41.3) mm.; culmen without cere, 28–32 (average, 30.1) mm.

Description.—Type, adult male, No. 4445, collection of E. A. and O. Bangs; Lance au Loup, Labrador, April 9, 1899; Ernest Doane. Above brownish black, vermiculated and mottled with whitish, least so on the head; wing-coverts like the back, though with rather more white; wing-quills fuscous, the outer webs with broken bars of whitish or buffy, the inner with partial bars of ochraceous buff on the basal portion; tail sepia brown, the middle feathers with mottlings and broken bars of whitish and buffy, the rest with irregular bars of paler brown and ochraceous; forehead and supraloral streak white, much mixed with brown; facial disk dull gray, with mixture of blackish and some ochraceous, bordered behind by a black band which joins the black horns; sides of the neck mottled with dark brown, whitish, and ochraceous; chin and throat white, separated by a dark brown band whose feathers have grayish or ochraceous edgings; breast ochraceous, with blotches, bars, and mottlings of brown and white; remainder of lower surface barred with black and white, with laterally much ochraceous and buffy; lining of wing mottled with white, brown, and ochraceous; tarsi and tibiae deep ochraceous, spotted and irregularly barred with dusky; feet dull buffy grayish, spotted and obsoletely barred with dark brown.

Although by authors heretofore referred to *saturatus*, the Labrador bird differs from that form as detailed above, and its characters, though not as strongly marked as are those of some of the other races, are yet sufficient for recognition by name, particularly in view of a widely separated range. Although, of course, nearest *saturatus*, the differences may be readily appreciated in a good series. For the privilege of describing this form the writer is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Outram Bangs, who had already noted its distinctness.

Specimens from the following localities have been seen:

Labrador.—Okkak; Makkovik; Hopedale; Turnavik Island; Lance au Loup; Fort Nascopec.

Ungava.—Fort Chimo; Near Forks.

ASIO MAGELLANICUS VIRGINIANUS (Gmelin).

Strix virginiana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, 1788, p. 287.

Strix bubo variété *E. ludovicianus* DAUDIN, Traité d'Orn., II, 1800, p. 210.

Bubo pinicola VIEILLOT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Am. Sept., I, 1807, p. 51, pl. XIX.

Strix crassirostris VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., VII, 1817, p. 44.

Strix macrorhyncha TEMMINCK, Pl. Color., II, 1821, pl. 62.

Bubo virginianus variety *atlanticus* CASSIN, Illustr. Birds California, Texas, etc., 1854, p. 178.

Chars. subsp.—Similar to *Asio magellanicus heterocephalus*, but much smaller; very much more rufous throughout; legs and feet less conspicuously mottled.

Type locality.—Virginia.