

ASIO MAGELLANICUS ICELUS, new subspecies.

Chars. subsp..—Resembling *Asio magellanicus pacificus*, but very much darker, particularly on the upper parts.

Type locality..—San Luis Obispo, California.

Geographical distribution..—Coast of California, north of about 35° north latitude.

Measurements (1 male)..—Wing, 335 mm.; tail, 215 mm. (*2 females*).—Wing, 345–360 (average, 352.5) mm.; tail, 203–230 (average, 216.5) mm.; exposed culmen, 38–40 (average, 39) mm.; culmen without cere, 27.5–28.5 (average, 28) mm.

Description..—Type, adult female, No. 141225, U.S.N.M.; Biological Survey Collection; San Luis Obispo, California, November 29, 1891; E. W. Nelson. Upper surface brownish black, mottled and irregularly barred with buffy ochraceous and grayish white, least so on the forehead and horns; tail fuscous, with broad broken bars of ochraceous, which, on the middle feathers, become almost white; wings fuscous, both the quills and their coverts barred on exterior webs with dull, mottled grayish, brownish or whitish, on the inner webs with pale ochraceous; face mixed grayish, ochraceous, and blackish; chin and sides of neck generally similar to the upper surface; throat white; breast buffy, with spots and irregular bars of black; rest of lower surface buffy whitish, heavily barred with black, except in middle of abdomen, where these markings are brown and less conspicuous; feet and tarsi pale buff, or whitish, much mottled with dark brown; under wing-coverts white or buffy, with heavy irregular bars and other markings of dark brown and blackish.

The affinities of this new form are with the *saturatus* group, as to reasonable extent might be expected from its range, rather than with *pacificus*. An example from Redwood City, California, is somewhat darker and more rufescent than those from the localities more southern, indicating an intergradation to the northward with either *lagophonus* or *saturatus*.

Our specimens are from the subjoined localities:

California..—San Luis Obispo; Redwood City; Nicasio.

ASIO MAGELLANICUS LAGOPHONUS, new subspecies.

Chars. subsp..—Resembling *Asio magellanicus icelus*, but larger; the feet darker; all the ochraceous and rufous tints, particularly on face and feet, much more pronounced.

Type locality..—Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

Geographical distribution..—Washington and northern Oregon (excepting the coast region), with Idaho; north through eastern and central British Columbia to Cook Inlet and the interior of Alaska.

Measurements (9 males).—Wing, 345–370 (average, 355.8) mm.; tail, 210–235 (average, 223.5) mm.; exposed culmen, 35–41 (average, 37.9) mm.; culmen without cere, 25–30 (average, 27.4) mm. (*6 females*).—Wing, 350–400 (average, 375.8) mm.; tail, 213–252 (average, 238.5) mm.; exposed culmen, 36–42.5 (average, 40.1) mm.; culmen without cere, 26–31 (average, 29.2) mm.

Description.—Type, adult male, No. 88377, U.S.N.M.; Fort Walla Walla, Washington, November 13, 1881; Capt. Charles Bendire. Upper surface brownish black, much mottled and vermiculated with whitish, buffy, and ochraceous, the last most conspicuous anteriorly, but the subbasal portions of all the feathers more or less ochraceous; wing-coverts like the back; wing-quills fuscous, barred broadly though somewhat irregularly on outer webs with dull buffy or brownish white, on interior webs with ochraceous; tail sepia, barred brokenly and vermiculated with whitish, buff, and ochraceous, the last predominating; forehead and supraloral line grayish white, mixed with ochraceous and brownish; facial disk ochraceous, somewhat mixed with blackish, and bounded behind by a black band; horns blackish, with considerable ochraceous on inner webs and basal portions; sides of neck mixed dark brown, whitish, and ochraceous; chin and throat white, divided by a collarette of dark brown, ochraceous-margined feathers; remainder of lower surface white and ochraceous, heavily, and in places confluent, barred with brownish black, the breast also blotched with the same; lining of wing white and ochraceous, barred and spotted with blackish; legs and feet ochraceous, barred and spotted with dark brown.

This subspecies differs from *pacificus* in its larger size; darker upper and lower parts, the latter more heavily barred; more strongly mottled legs and feet; darker and more rufescent facial disk. It is apparently most closely allied to *saturatus* and *iceus*, but is quite easily distinguishable from either.

The specimen from Pengra, Oregon, here referred, is decidedly intermediate between *lagophonus* and *occidentalis*. Birds from Cook Inlet and the interior of Alaska are in color apparently identical with those from Idaho and Washington, though one from Fort Yukon is almost dark enough for *saturatus*. These birds from Alaska are, however, somewhat larger than typical *lagophonus*, and their inclusion in the measurements above given to some extent accounts for the wide range of variation.

Although there is much individual color difference among examples of this race, yet, in so far as is shown by our material, there is little or no indication of a pale phase.

Specimens from the following localities have been examined:

Washington.—Walla Walla; Cascade Mountains; 25 miles southeast of Toledo.