

contrasted to the dark areas; black jugular band somewhat narrower; upper surface much paler, more brownish (less grayish), its light bars more ochraceous, and on the back rather broader.

Type.—Adult male, no. 181636, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Batu Jurong, southwestern Borneo, June 22, 1908; Dr. W. L. Abbott.

Measurements of type.—Wing, 99 mm.; tail, 65; exposed culmen, 21; height of bill at base, 8; tarsus, 21; middle toe without claw, 15.

PHODILIDAE

*Phodilus badius abbotti*¹⁰, subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Phodilus badius badius*, of Java, but somewhat larger, and with upper parts and legs paler.

Description.—Type, adult, sex unknown, no. 172948, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Province Wellesley, Federated Malay States, western Malay Peninsula, 1899; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Forehead between light vinaceous fawn and vinaceous buff; crown, occiput, upper cervix, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, between tawny and russet brown, spotted with dark brown; a collar on the lower cervix, together with the outer scapulars, bright ochraceous tawny, spotted with dark brown; tail russet, barred with black; wings russet, the lesser coverts mixed with ochraceous tawny along their median line and spotted with dark brown; face like the forehead, but the fringe all along the eyes, except on the outside, russet, mixed with rather reddish mars brown; a narrow collar on the throat rather reddish mars brown; below this a collar of creamy white; rest of lower parts like the forehead, but breast, sides, and flanks, mixed with a color between yellow ochre and ochraceous buff; thighs between pinkish cinnamon and clay color, paler on the inside; under wing-coverts dull white, tinged with buffy, the middle of these coverts russet.

Measurements of type.—Wing, 192 mm.; tail, 85; exposed culmen, 26; height of bill at base, 17; tarsus, 42; middle toe without claw, 33.

BUBONIDAE

Strix leptogrammica nyctiphasma, subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Like *Strix leptogrammica myrtha* of Sumatra, but with face and forehead lighter, and the posterior lower parts darker, more rufescent, the dark bars therefore less distinct.

Description.—Type, adult male, no. 179099, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Pulo Bangkaru, Banjak Islands, Barussan Islands, western Sumatra, January, 1902; Dr. W. L. Abbott. Forehead russet, paler anteriorly; crown, occiput, and upper cervix, dark, rather rufescent bone brown; superciliary stripe and lower cervix between sanford brown and hazel, mixed to some extent with the paler color of the bases of the feathers; upper back between deep mars brown and warm sepia; back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and scapulars, between tawny and cinnamon brown and a lighter shade of the same, barred with the color of the crown, but the outer scapulars pale buff; wings and tail like the crown, barred with brown, varying from the color of the back to pale pinkish buff; lores dull white, the tips of the feathers blackish; ear discs like the superciliary stripe, but paler and mixed with whitish on their posterior edges; posterior auricular region like the crown; sides of neck, together with the chin, throat, and jugulum, brown like the superciliary stripe; remainder of lower

¹⁰ Named for Dr. W. L. Abbott.

parts, including the thighs and the lining of the wings, cinnamon buff, but the crissum paler, the thighs darker, and all except the sides of the body barred with the brown color of the crown.

Measurements of type.—Wing, 293 mm.; tail, 176; exposed culmen, 30.5; culmen from cere, 23; height of bill at base, 23; tarsus, 46; middle toe without claw, 35.

This new owl has been found on only the Banjak Islands. It may be distinguished from *Strix leptogrammica niasensis*, from the neighboring island of Nias by its larger size.

The four recognizable races of this species are:

1. *Strix leptogrammica leptogrammica* Temminck. Borneo.
2. *Strix leptogrammica myrtha* (Bonaparte.) Sumatra.
3. *Strix leptogrammica niasensis* (Salvadori.) Nias Island.
4. *Strix leptogrammica nyctiphasma* Oberholser. Banjak Islands.

ETHNOLOGY.—*The possible Siouan identity of the words recorded from Francisco of Chicora on the South Carolina coast.* F. G. SPECK (Communicated by J. R. SWANTON).

One of the most baffling problems of American ethnology has been that of the linguistic identity of the tribes inhabiting the coast of South Carolina in the sixteenth century. The meager information left to us by the early Spanish writers who dealt with the region has not been sufficient to dispel the mist of uncertainty as to whether their speech had its affinities with eastern Siouan tribes of whom the Catawba, Tutelo, and Woccon are typical, or whether their relationships were with the Yuchi or Muskogean groups. Mooney in 1894¹ felt that the affinities of some of these unclassified languages were with Yuchi, while others were probably related to the eastern Siouan group, and the latter conviction has recently taken a more definite phase in the mind of Swanton.² Yet their inclination to this opinion rested more upon inferences drawn from the statements of a certain Indian, named Francisco of Chicora, who was taken by the Spaniards in 1521, and who, after his conversion, gave certain information to his captors, than upon any direct correspondence of words with the known eastern Siouan dialects so far as material in them is available. All authorities agree in accepting evidence of a similarity in phonetics and in the *-re* terminations in proper names and place names in the dialect in question as suggestive of Siouan affinity.

¹ JAMES MOONEY, *Siouan tribes of the East*, Washington, 1894.

² J. R. SWANTON, *Early history of the Creek Indians and their neighbors*, Bull. 73, Bur. Amer. Ethnology, Washington, 1922.