

iridescent black of the head and body plumage of the breeding bird is almost entirely lacking, the black being dull and non-lustrous. On the lower belly and back it is decidedly brownish, while the remiges are ashy brown on the portion extending beyond the closed secondaries, a dull brownish black gradually replacing this color anteriorly. This color is also shared by the tertiaries in a lesser degree, and the entire body plumage has a more or less worn and rough appearance as contrasted with the smooth glossy covering of the breeders.

A parallel to this unique condition is probably to be found in the orchard, hooded, and perhaps other tropical and sub-tropical orioles which require three years for the acquisition of the full plumage, although it may be that these species will breed in the garb of immaturity (I have no definite information concerning this last). Among the other varieties of *Agelaius* I know of none that exhibit this peculiarity which if proven consistent may make necessary a rearrangement of the group, with *A. p. floridanus* raised to full specific rank.

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A NEW NAME FOR A DROMIID CRAB.

In 1902¹ I changed the current name of the Indo-Pacific *Dromia*, the most widely distributed of the sponge-crabs, from *Dromia rumphii* Fabricius, 1798, to the earlier name *Dromia dormia* (Linnaeus).²

A similar change should be made in the name of the European *Dromia*, now known as *Dromia vulgaris* Milne Edwards. The Linnaean name, *caput mortuum*, should be restored and the species should be called *Dromia caput mortuum*³ (Linnaeus). Milne Edwards himself says⁴ that Linnaeus's *caput mortuum* appears to be simply an age variety of *vulgaris*.

The species to which Milne Edwards gave the name *caput mortuum*⁵ is altogether different: it occurs in the Indo-Pacific, and is as large as *D. dormia* or the true *D. caput mortuum*, but is less abundant. *D. caput mortuum* Milne Edwards, 1837, is now in need of a new specific name, for which I would suggest **edwardsi**. As the species has been placed in *Dromidiopsis* by Borradaile,⁶ tentatively, and later by Ihle,⁷ its full name is **Dromidiopsis edwardsi**.

To summarize the above changes in three of the largest Dromiids, *Dromia dormia* (Linnaeus, 1763)=*D. rumphii* Fabricius, 1798, and most subsequent authors. Indo-pacific.

Dromia caput mortuum (Linnaeus, 1766)=*D. vulgaris* Milne Edwards, 1837.

Western Europe, west coast of Africa, Mediterranean.

Dromidiopsis edwardsi Rathbun, 1919=*Dromia caput mortuum* Milne Edwards, 1837, not *Cancer caput mortuum* Linnaeus, 1766. Indo-Pacific.

—Mary J. Rathbun.

¹Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 26, p. 32.

²*Cancer dormia* Linnaeus, Amoen. Acad., vol. 6, 1763, p. 413.

³*Cancer caput mortuum*, Sys. Nat., ed. 12, vol. 1, 1766, p. 1050, type locality, Algeria.

⁴Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. 2, 1837, p. 173, footnote.

⁵Op. cit., p. 178.

⁶Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 11, 1903, p. 299.

⁷Die Decapoda Brachyura der Siboga-Expedition, I, Dromiacea, 1913, p. 28.