The type (no. 11902) in the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, has been examined and photographed. It is a male and at first glance appears sufficiently different to warrant recognition. Olrog described it as distinct in colour, being chocolate-brown rather than the brownish black of the nominate or blackish like *C. l. kerri* Hargitt, 1891. Although Olrog had two specimens that he attributed to the more easterly *C. l. roosevelti* Cherrie, 1916, he mentioned no difference between these and his new form, except to state that the size of the new race differed from all others. Olrog had six Bolivian specimens that he attributed to this form, three each from Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Further study is required to confirm the distinctness of this population.

#### Acknowledgements

The discovery of this homonymy arose during work on Dickinson (2003) and we thank Norbert Bahr for sharing names proposed since Peters' *Check-list*. We are also grateful to A. Echevarría at the Instituto Miguel Lillo in Tucumán for access to specimens.

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# A substitute name for *Turdus serranus unicolor* Olrog & Contino

by Rosendo Fraga & Edward C. Dickinson

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In 1970 Olrog and Contino gave the name *Turdus serranus unicolor* to an apparently new form of thrush, collected at 2,500 m near El Duraznillo, Alto Calilegua, dpto. Valle Grande, prov. Jujuy, Argentina. Unfortunately this name is unavailable as it is preoccupied by *Turdus unicolor* Tickell, 1833, from India. In its place we propose:

### Turdus serranus continoi, nom. nov.

The new name honours Francisco Contino, an amateur ornithologist and bird illustrator from Jujuy, Argentina who wrote several ornithological papers, one in English, and a field guide to the birds of north-west Argentina. The new subspecific name is a noun in the genitive case and was formed according to Art. 31.1.2 of ICZN (1999).

The type (no. 13142) in the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, has been examined and photographed. It is an adult female and the validity of the form is currently based on the female plumage, which is almost uniformly olivaceous brown, paler in the underparts. Adult females from nearby Bolivian and Peruvian populations have a marked reddish tinge,

particularly in the underparts. Adult males from the type locality do not differ from males of other populations. The form breeds in montane Calilegua. This is known because a recently fledged chick was collected with the type female. Further comparison is required to determine whether the name should be placed in synonymy.

#### Acknowledgements

The discovery of this homonymy arose during work on Dickinson (2003) and we thank Norbert Bahr for sharing names proposed since Peters' *Check-list*. We are also grateful to A. Echevarría at the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, for access to specimens.

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# The name *Stipiturus malachurus polionotum* (Southern Emu-wren)—fixing of spelling

by Richard Schodde

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The subspecies of Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus* in south-east South Australia was described by Schodde & Mason (1999: 102) and named *polionotum* in reference to its distinctive pale grey back. Due to a typographic error, the name was spelt two ways in the original description, the second spelling, *polionota*, occurring just once, in the explanation of the name on p. 103. Because the name was specified as a noun in apposition and based on the neuter Greek noun *'noton'* for back, it may be argued that the spelling *polionota* is an incorrect original spelling of the Latinised *polionotum*, a spelling used eight times in the work—see Art. 32.5 of the *International code of zoological nomenclature* (ICZN 1999). Even so, there is no direct or objective evidence for this, and to settle the matter, I hereby fix, as first reviser, *polionotum* as the correct original spelling under Art. 24.2 of the Code.

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