ABSTRACT

This third part of “Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History” continues the list begun by James C. Greenway, Jr., and corresponds to taxa covered in Volume 7 of Peters’ Check-list of Birds of the World. In taxonomic order, this section precedes Part 4, which was published earlier. Four hundred forty-two published names are discussed herein. For each taxon, the type locality and currently recognized name are given; for many, comments on taxonomic history are also provided.

INTRODUCTION

This, the third part of “Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History” (AMNH), corresponds to taxa covered in Volume 7 of Peters’ Check-list of Birds of the World (1951). In taxonomic order, this listing precedes Part 4, which was published earlier (Greenway, 1987). In continuing the list begun by James C. Greenway, Jr. (1973, 1978, 1987), we follow the order of Peters’ Check-list, which is the basis for the arrangement of the AMNH collection. We have not followed more recent classifications (e.g., that of Sibley and Monroe, 1990) because we wish to avoid errors or omissions that might arise from following rearrangements (still subject to frequent modification) for the remaining types, which correspond to taxa in Volumes 9–15 of Peters. In the section covered by this list, the genera Ramphocaenus and Microbates will be treated with the Polioptilinae (according to Peters, 1951: 213).

The format for this list follows that of previous parts. The citation of type locality in the taxonomic entry appears exactly as it was given in the original description. In the text portion for each taxon, the name of the locality is updated and coordinates are given, when possible; these, unless otherwise noted, are taken from the invaluable gazetteers drawn up by R. A. Paynter, Jr., and his colleagues: Paynter, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1997; Paynter and Traylor, 1991; and Stephens and Traylor, 1983, 1985. Altitudes given are those in the original description or on the field label and may differ from those in the gazetteers. They are given in feet or meters, as in the original, to avoid introducing conversion errors. The “Times Atlas” (Times of London, 1967) has been used for some localities not covered by the gazetteers. Many place names have changed since these types were collected, and the 1967 edition of the Times Atlas has proven to be more useful to us than later editions.

Brackets enclosing a taxon name indicate that the type might be expected to be in the AMNH, but it either was not found or was found to be in another collection.

We give the currently recognized name of each taxon by referring to usage in a recent publication; where possible, we refer to recent taxonomic studies. For some taxa, salient points in the taxonomic history of the form are mentioned. Such comments are not intended to be complete but rather to serve as a guide when the taxonomic history is particularly murky. As in previous parts, Wied and Lawrence types need the most discussion. Publication dates of Lawrence’s names have been determined from the date of issue printed on the original publication when possible. We have not found Foster (1892) to be reliable in this respect.

Allen (1889b: 210–211) explained how pairs of Wied (Maximilian Prinz zu Wied-Neuwied) birds had been mounted together, one label with both male and female symbols usually serving both birds. When these pairs were separated at AMNH, one bird was left without a label, and the sex and “Max. Coll.” were written on the new stand. Later, these birds were dismounted and the original Wied label was glued to the back of one of the new printed labels. Obviously, there were numerous chances for error, and some Wied labels have been lost. Thanks to Allen’s careful assessment of these specimens relatively soon after AMNH acquired them, we can be fairly sure that the information we present about them is correct. However, the designation of sex when the birds were separated must have been fairly arbitrary, and we do not know who made these designations. We have reported the sex published by Allen unless we have reason to believe an error was made.

During the time this manuscript was in preparation, the Fourth Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999) was published. We have taken into account this new publication, especially with regard to Chapter
16: Types in the Species Group, articles 71–76, pp. 75–86. Under the new rules, as well as those of the Third Edition, we have accepted Hartert’s (1922, 1928) lists of “types” in the Rothschild Collection as a designation of lectotypes when there were syntypes in the original description. It seems especially relevant to us that in cases where one of the original syntypes was in the Rothschild Collection and another elsewhere (see, for example, *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii flavescens*), Hartert referred to the Rothschild specimen as a “cotype” (= syntype in modern terminology), thus not conferring lectotype status on the Rothschild specimen. This contrasts with Hartert’s practice when all of the syntypes were present in the Rothschild Collection.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We appreciate the assistance we have received from many individuals, impossible to mention here individually, who have responded to our queries. We are especially grateful to those colleagues who have read parts or all of our manuscript, corrected errors, made important suggestions, and occasionally disagreed with us: Walter Bock, Edward Dickinson, Morton Isler, Storr Olson, Fernando Pacheco, Thomas Schultenberg, David Wells, and Bret Whitney. We have taken all of their comments into account and tried to make informed decisions, but as J. A. Allen advised his 1908 AOU Checklist Committee: “The human mind is so constituted that persons of equal intelligence and of normal mental condition will ever be found to differ on even fundamental questions. It is, therefore, not to be expected that all naturalists will ever agree on what may be looked upon as some of the important principles of nomenclature.”

We especially acknowledge the benefits we have received from the many years of careful curation of types by Department of Ornithology staff, particularly the late Charles O’Brien. We have also made extensive use of the archival material in the Department in an attempt to make the information about the specimens as complete and informative as possible. The organization of this material by the late Lois Heilbrun made our task infinitely easier. The staff of the Library of AMNH have always been helpful in locating even the most elusive reference we wished to consult; and Maria Dickson, Emanuel Levine, and Keith Barker, in the Department of Ornithology, have helped us in many ways.

**EURYLAIMIDAE**

*Smitornis capensis albigularis* Hartert

*Smitornis capensis albigularis* Hartert, 1904a: 73 (Canhoca, North Angola).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 553302, male, collected at Canhoca, 09°15’ S, 14°35’ E (Chapin, 1954: 653), Angola, on 23 November 1903, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 1232). From the Rothschild Collection.

*Smitornis capensis meinertzhageni* van Someren

*Smitornis capensis meinertzhageni* van Someren, 1919: 24 (Nyarondo).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 553272, sex not noted, collected at Nyarondo (= Lerundo), 00°09’ N, 34°51’ E (Chapin, 1954: 686), Kavirondo District, Kenya, on 11 March 1917, by H. J. Allen Turner. From the Meinertzhagen Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

**COMMENTS:** Nyarondo is the type locality given in the original description; Lerundo is the collecting locality given on the label. Hartert (1928: 224) gave the type locality as “Lerundo, Nyarondo.” R. Dowsett (in litt.) has pointed out to us that van Someren (1920: 95) equated the two localities in his description of *Dicrurus elgonensis* and that the coordinates cited above and given by Chapin for Lerundo are the correct ones. Dowsett (in litt.) also pointed out that Chapin (1954: 715) may have misread Nyando for Nyarondo, because the coordinates he gave for Nyarondo, 00°07’ S, 35°08’ E, are too far south and lie on the Nyando River. In the original description the sex was given as adult male. The sex is not noted on the original field label, although the specimen is in adult male plumage.

*Smitornis capensis medianus* Hartert and van Someren

*Smitornis capensis medianus* Hartert and van Someren, 1916: 59 (Kyambu Forest).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 553273, breeding male, collected in Kyambu (= Kiambu) Forest, Kenya, 01°08’ S, 36°50’ E (Chapin, 1954: 685), on 10 Octo-
ber 1915, by Dr. Victor G. L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Smithornis rufolateralis budongoensis van Someren**

*Smithornis rufolateralis budongoensis* van Someren, 1921: 103 (Budongo Forest).


**Holotype:** AMNH 553340, female, collected in Budongo Forest, Uganda, 01°40’N to 01°53’N, 31°25’E to 31°41’E (Chapin, 1954: 649), on 17 February 1907, by Leslie M. Seth-Smith. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Pseudocalyptomena graueri Rothschild**

*Pseudocalyptomena graueri* Rothschild, 1909: 690, pl. 10 (50 miles west of Russisi, north of Lake Tanganyika).


**Holotype:** AMNH 553260, male, collected 80 km west of Russisi (= Ruzizi) River, at about 2000 m, in bamboo forest, in November 1908, for 2000 L ECROY AND SLOSS: TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS. PART 3

**Corydon sumatranus brunnescens** Hartert

*Corydon sumatranus brunnescens* Hartert, 1916: 4 (Bar-ram, Borneo).


**Holotype:** AMNH 553207, male, collected on the Baram River, Sarawak, Malaysia, in September 1891, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Corydon sumatranus orientalis** Mayr

*Corydon sumatranus orientalis* Mayr, 1938: 33 (Benkoker, north Borneo).


**Holotype:** AMNH 553211, male, collected at Benkoker (= Bengkoka River), Sabah, Malaysia, by John Whitehead (no. 268). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** The type bears the date 6 July 1885 in Whitehead’s hand. However, Whitehead (1893: 41–42) was at Labuan and vicinity from mid-June to 24 August, at which time he sailed for Kudat and on to the Bengkoka River. He was on the Bengkoka River from 31 August to 17 November. A survey of the field numbers on selected specimens collected by Whitehead in July, August, and September 1885 shows that 6 September is undoubtedly the correct date. Bengkoka River specimens collected on 5 September were numbered 263–265; “July 6” and “July 8” specimens were numbered 268, 269, 274; 8 September specimens were numbered 275–278. Labuan specimens collected in July and August were numbered between 187 and 235.

Whitehead (1893) apparently never traveled far up the river. The coordinates of the mouth of the Bengkoka River are approximately 06°45’N, 117°04’E (D. Wells, in litt.).

**Serilophus lunatus atrestus** Deignan

*Serilophus lunatus atrestus* Deignan, 1948: 109 (Mengting, lat. 23°33’N, long. 99°05’E, western Yunnan Province, China).


**Holotype:** AMNH 143346, male, collected at Mengting (= Mengding), 23°33’N, 99°05’E (Cheng, 1987: 410), on Burma Border, Yunnan Province, China, on 19 February 1917, by Roy Chapman Andrews and Edmund Heller (no. 492). From the Asiatic Zoological Expedition.

**Serilophus lunatus polionotus** Rothschild

*Serilophus lunatus polionotus* Rothschild, 1903: 7 (Hai-nan, Mt. Wuchi).


**Holotype:** AMNH 553078, adult male, collected on Mt. Wuchi (= Wuzhi), 18°59’N, 109°45’E (Times Atlas), Hainan Island, Guangdong, China, on 22 March 1903, by Zensaku Katsumata (nos. 176a and 179), a collector for the Yokohama dealer Alan Owston. These numbers are apparently lot numbers, and they appear on other specimens in the type series. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Serilophus lunatus intrepidus** Deignan

*Serilophus lunatus intrepidus* Deignan, 1948: 110 (28 miles southeast of Ban Um Phang (a village at lat. 15°47’N, long. 98°50’E), southwestern Siam).


**Holotype:** AMNH 203342, female, collected on Mt. Wuchi (no. 611). From the Rothschild Collection.
COMMENTS: Deignan (1963: 96) equated this locality with Ban Le Kathe, 15°50′ N, 98°50′ E, Tak Province, Thailand.

*Serilophus rothschildi* Hartert and Butler

*Seriophus rothschildi* Hartert and Butler, 1898a: 50 (Gunung Hijau, 3000 ft, Perak, Malaya Peninsula).


LECTOTYPE: AMNH 553070, adult male, collected on Gunung Hijau, 3000 ft, Perak, Malaysia, in February 1898, by Arthur L. Butler. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: According to Hartert and Butler (1898b: 506) Gunung Hijau is translated as Green Mountain and is in the Larut Hills, close to Taiping, Perak. The 3000-ft collecting area on Hijau slope would have been at about 04°52′ N, 100°48′ E (D. Wells, in litt.).

In the original description, the number and sex of specimen(s) being described were not mentioned. Hartert and Butler (1898b: 508) stated that 4 specimens were procured and that Butler would be publishing field notes in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*. The notes were, in fact, published in the *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, where Butler (1899: 23) stated that he had collected 3 specimens and that “The whole of the birds that I obtained are now in the Hon’ble Walter Rothschild’s magnificent collection at ‘Tring’” (Butler, 1899: 11). Only three specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Hartert (1922: 397) designated the single male as the lectotype. The other two are females: AMNH 553071, collected in February 1898 and marked “type of female” by Hartert, and AMNH 553072, collected in April 1898. Butler (1899) stated that he was “able to devote the months of February and March” to collecting on the Larut Hills even though the title of his article cited March and April as the months of collection. In fact, birds were collected in all three months, perhaps only briefly into April (only months are given on the labels). The meeting of the British Ornithologists’ Club at which the original description was read was held on 18 May 1898. There probably would have been time for the April specimen to have reached Tring by this date, and both females may be considered paralectotypes.

The page number for the description of this taxon is usually given as p. 1, an error for lowercase Roman numeral L (= 50).

*Psarisomus dalhousiae borneensis* Hartert

*Psarisomus dalhousiae borneensis* Hartert, 1904b: 6 (Kina Balu, Borneo).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553054, male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, ca. 06°03′ N, 116°32′ E (*Times Atlas*), 4000 ft, Sabah, Malaysia, on 12 April 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 2451). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: There has been some confusion about the date of publication of Wytsman's *Genera Avium*, in which this taxon was described. Hartert (1922: 397), in a footnote, stated that the first part was published in 1904 and was republished in a second edition in 1905, without consulting Hartert. Because this description was in the first part, 1904 would be the date of publication for this taxon.

*Calyptomena whiteheadi* Sharpe


COMMENTS: The paralectotype is AMNH 553014, a “female” [= adult male plumage], collected on 6 March 1887, Whitehead no. 1076. Sharpe (1888a: 558) described the female as a bird similar to the male, but with color more diluted and a smaller crest. This specimen does have the color very slightly less brilliant than the lectotype, but it also has black markings on the feathers of the abdomen, a characteristic of the male.

Apparently, it was Whitehead’s habit to send ahead to Sharpe “a pair of most birds that I thought would be new” (Whitehead, 1893: 185). Later, Sharpe (1888b: 231) stated that he had based his description on two birds and had since received two more specimens collected by Whitehead during his 1887 ascent of Kinabalu, one of which was an immature female. Those additional birds are also in AMNH: an “immature female” in adult female plumage (AMNH 553013) and a second male (AMNH 553004). Adult females are much duller green below than the males and lack the scattered black markings on the feathers of the abdomen. Sharpe (1889: 436) listed 5 specimens collected on both trips, but this is obviously only a partial list. Ten additional Whitehead specimens of this species in AMNH were collected in 1888.

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

*Dendrocincla olivacea* Lawrence

*Dendrocincla olivacea* Lawrence, 1862: 466 (Atlantic slope, line of the Panama Railroad, New Granada).

**Holotype:** AMNH 43240, female, collected on the Atlantic slope of the old Panama Railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**Comments:** In the original description, Lawrence did not mention the sex of his specimen, but mentioned that he sent “it” to Sclater for examination, implying that he had only one. In describing it, he noted that it was his species number 182 in part 2 of his catalog, which he had previously listed under *Dendrocincla fumigatus*?. This specimen has the number 182 and “type” written on the label in Lawrence’s hand, and there seems to be no doubt that this is the specimen he had in hand when he described this taxon.

*Dendrocincla olivacea* proved to be preoccupied by *Dendrocops olivaceus* Eyton, 1852 (= *Dendrocincla tyrannina*). The next available name is *Dendrocincla ridgwayi* Oberholser, 1904. Ridgway (1911: 292) provided a complete synonymy.

**[Dendrocinda [sic] phaeochroa Berlepsch and Hartert]**

*Dendrocinda [sic] phaeochroa* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 67 (Munduapo).

**Comments:** Zimmer (1934c: 18) noted that the type of this taxon is in AMNH via the Rothschild Collection. In fact, the type was not listed by Hartert (1922) in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection and was deposited in the Berlepsch Collection, which is now in the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany. Dr. Stefan Peters (personal commun.) gives the current number as SMF 37159.

In the original description, the holotype was specifically stated to be a male collected at Munduapo, Venezuela, on 10 February 1899 (Cherrie no. 11895). Part of the Cherrie Collection reported on by Berlepsch and Hartert (1902) did go to the Rothschild Museum, and those specimens are now in AMNH. The only specimen of this form now in AMNH and collected on 10 February 1899 by the Cherries is a female with no field number.

**Dendrocincla merula olivascens Zimmer**

*Dendrocincla merula olivascens* Zimmer, 1934b: 16 (Villa Bella Imperatrice, Lago Andirá, Rio Amazonas (south bank), Brazil).

**Now Dendrocincla merula olivascens Zimmer, 1934.** See Pinto, 1978: 278.

**Holotype:** AMNH 277998, male, collected at Villa Bella Imperatrice, Lago Andirá, Amazonas, Brazil, on 10 September 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

**Comments:** Paynter and Traylor (1991: 442, 676) discussed this locality and decided that Villa Bella Imperatrice is an old name for Parintins. Although Villa Bella Imperatrice is near Parintins (02°36′S, 56°44′W), maps in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology drawn by the Olallas and giving their collecting localities show that their position on 10 September was south and west of Parintins, on the east bank of Lago Andirá, not on the bank of the Amazon itself. This locality is sometimes equated with Santa Clara (see *Synallaxis albescens inaequalis*). Santa Clara (02°36′S, 56°43′W, Vanzolini, 1992: 150) is also nearby, but it is shown on the Olallas sketch map as being on the south bank of the Amazon, between the village of Parintins and the Serra de Parintins.

Willis (1979) and Silva and Oren (1990: 4) have suggested that, based on vocal differences, *D. merula* may comprise two species. Monroe and Sibley (1993: 172) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 180) recognized only one species. If split, *olivascens* would be part of the *D. castanoptera* group of populations.

**Dendrocincla merula badia Zimmer**

*Dendrocincla merula badia* Zimmer, 1934b: 16 (Pedral, Rio Tocantins (right bank), Brazil).

**Now Dendrocincla merula badia Zimmer, 1934.** See Pinto, 1978: 278.

**Holotype:** AMNH 430982, male, collected at Pedral, 02°39′S, 49°41′W (Vanzolini, 1992: 125), right bank of the lower Rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil, about 125 km from its mouth, on 8 December 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

**Comments:** The specimen label gives the locality as Baião: Pedral. However, the Olalla notes make it clear that Pedral was a place not far from Baião where Alfonso Olalla collected from 2 to 16 December. If two species are recognized (see previous taxon), *badia* would be part of the *D. castanoptera* group of populations.

**Deconychura secunda Hellmayr**

*Deconychura secunda* Hellmayr, 1904: 51 (Coca River, upper Napo, eastern Ecuador).


**Holotype:** AMNH 525409, female, collected at Coca, Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador, in June 1899, by Walter Goodfellow and Claud Hamilton.

**Comments:** According to Paynter (1993: 47), Coca is now called Puerto Francisco de Orellana or Francisco de Orellana, 00°29′S, 76°58′W.
Sittasomus phelpsi Chapman
Sittasomus phelpsi Chapman, in Phelps, 1897: 369 (Caripé, Venezuela).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 73481, sex ?, collected at El Guacharo, 10°09′S, 63°32′W, 5 km SW of Caripé and 19 km E of San Antonio de Maturín, Monagas, Venezuela, on 7 August 1896, by William H. Phelps, Sr. (no. 1496).

Sittasomus griseicapillus axillaris Zimmer
Sittasomus griseicapillus axillaris Zimmer, 1934e: 9 (São José, near Faro, Rio Jamundá, Brazil).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 284025, male, collected at São José, near Faro, 02°11′S, 56°44′W, lower Rio Nhamundá on Pará/Amazonas border, on north side of the Amazon, Pará, Brazil, on 10 January 1931, by the Olalla brothers.

Sittasomus chapadensis Ridgway
Sittasomus chapadensis Ridgway, 1891, p. 509 (Chapado [sic], Matto Grosso, Brazil).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 33741, male, collected at Chapada dos Guimarães, 15°26′S, 55°45′W, Matto Grosso, Brazil, on 16 May 1885, by Herbert H. Smith.

Sittasomus olivaceus Wied

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5238, male, collected in southeastern Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 247) and Ridgway (1891: 508) equated this taxon with Sittasomus erythacus (Lichtenstein). Hellmayr (1908: 63, 64) and Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 356) recognized the taxon olivaceus, placing it first in S. sylviellus and then in S. griseicapillus, including S. sylviellus. Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 185) suggested that, with further study, S. sylviellus may prove to be an allospecies of S. griseicapillus.

Glyphorynchus [sic] spirurus integratus Zimmer
Glyphorynchus [sic] spirurus integratus Zimmer, 1946: 569 (Puerto Boyacá, Territorio Vasquez, Colombia).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 748392, unsexed, collected at Puerto Boyacá, 05°45′S, 74°39′W, 155 m, right bank of upper Río Magdalena, opposite mouth of Río La Miel and 35 km N of La Dorada, Boyacá, Colombia, in October 1938 by Hermano Nicéforo-Maria (no. 128).

Glyphorynchus [sic] spirurus rafigularis Zimmer
Glyphorynchus [sic] spirurus rafigularis Zimmer, 1934e: 3 (Mt. Duida, Campamento del Medio, Venezuela; alt. 350 ft.).


Glyphorynchus [sic] cuneatus simillimus Hartert and Goodson
Glyphorynchus [sic] cuneatus simillimus Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 419 (Ipousin, Approuague River, Cayenne).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525277, male, collected at Crique Ipousin, 04°09′S, 52°24′W, left bank affluent of Fleuve Approuague, entering near Tortue, French Guiana, on 6 January 1903, by George K. Cherrie (no. 13020). From the Rothschild Collection.

Glyphorynchus [sic] cuneatus albigularis Chapman

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137354, male, collected at San Antonio del Chimoré, 16°43′S, 65°07′W, 1300 ft, Depto. Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 17 August 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13579) and Howarth S. Boyle.

Glyphorynchus [sic] spirurus inornatus Zimmer
Glyphorynchus [sic] spirurus inornatus Zimmer, 1934e: 5 (Lago Andirá, Villa Bella Imperatríz, south bank of the Río Amazonas, Brazil).
HOLOTYPE: AMNH 278030, male, collected at Vila Bella Imperatriz, Lago Andirá, Amazonas, Brazil, on 15 September 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see Dendrocincela merula olivascens.

*Glyphorynchus ruficaudus* Wied

*Glyphorynchus ruficaudus* Wied, 1831: 1150 (no locality given).


SYNTYPES: AMNH 5246, male, and AMNH 5243, female, collected in southeastern Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description and label covered both male and female.

*Dendrexetastes rufigula moniliger* Zimmer

*Dendrexetastes rufigula moniliger* Zimmer, 1934b: 2 (Borba, Rio Madeira (right bank), Brazil).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 279759, male, collected at Borba, 04°24′ S, 59°35′ W, right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 12 February 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see Hylexetastes uniformis Hellmayr.

*Hylexetastes uniformis* Hellmayr

*Hylexetastes uniformis* Hellmayr, 1909b: 100 (Calama, Rio Madeira).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524608, male, collected at Calama, 08°03′ S, 52°35′ W, right bank of upper Rio Madeira at mouth of Rio Jiparaná (or Machados), Rondônia, Brazil, on 25 July (not August) 1907, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 271). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: See also Hellmayr, 1910: 329.

*Hylexetastes stresemanni insignis* Zimmer

*Hylexetastes stresemanni insignis* Zimmer, 1934c: 8 (Tahuapunto, left bank of the Rio Uaupés, Brazil).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300415, male, collected at Tauá, 00°37′ N, 69°06′ W, left bank of the Rio Uaupés, Amazonas, Brazil, on the Colombian border, on 5 July 1929, by Alfonso M. Olalla. A detailed description of the area around this locality is included in the Olalla brothers’ material in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology.

*Xiphocolaptes emigrans panamensis* Griscom

*Xiphocolaptes emigrans panamensis* Griscom, 1927: 6 (Chitra, 3600 feet, Veraguas, Pacific slope, western Panama).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257129, male, collected at Chitra, 3600 ft, Veraguas, Pacific slope, western Panama, on 23 January 1926, by Rex R. Benson (no. 2023).

COMMENTS: In Selander and Vaurie (1962: 26), the map coordinates of Chitra are correctly given as 08°32′ N, 80°38′ W, but it is incorrectly noted as being on the Atlantic slope. This was later corrected to Pacific slope in the undated and unpublished “A few corrections or additions to Gazetteer of Selander and Vaurie, 1962.”

*Xiphocolaptes virgatus* Ridgway

*Xiphocolaptes virgatus* Ridgway, 1890a: 3 (in key) and p. 11 (without number, locality, or other data).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417438, no data; however, its label is from the Lawrence Collection, and a note on the reverse of this label says, “‘make-up’ like T. K. Salmon’s skins from Antioquia.—C. E. H[ellmayr].”

COMMENTS: Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 281) commented on this specimen and its probable provenance in a footnote and synonymized it with *X. p.* promeropirhynchus. However, Peters (1951: 28) and Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 320) recognized *virgatus* as a subspecies of *X. promeropirhynchus*.

This description was in the *Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum* for 1889, which was published 5 February 1890.

*Xiphocolaptes ignotus* Ridgway

*Xiphocolaptes ignotus* Ridgway, 1890a: 3 (in key) and p. 13 (Ecuador).

*Now Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus ignotus* Ridgway, 1890. See Peters, 1951: 28, but see also Chapman, 1926a: 464–466.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5263, male, Ecuador. From the Verreaux Collection.

COMMENTS: Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 282–283) discussed this specimen.

As for the above taxon, the publication date was 5 February 1890.

*Xiphocolaptes orenocensis* Berlepsch and Hartert

*Xiphocolaptes orenocensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 65 (Nericagua).

**Holotype:** AMNH 524671, male, collected at Nericagua (= Caño Usate), 04°25’N, 67°48’W, Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, 12 April 1899, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie (no. 12484). From the Rothschild Collection.

*Xiphocolaptes major castaneus* Ridgway

*Xiphocolaptes major castaneus* Ridgway, 1890a: 17 (Piedra Blanca, Bolivia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 33648, female, collected at Piedra Blanca, Bolivia, 20 April 1886, by Herbert H. Smith. Paynter (1992: 104) was unable to find this locality. The library of the Department of Ornithology has bound copies of Allen’s ornithological papers, some of them annotated in Allen’s hand. In his paper on Herbert Smith’s collection (Allen, 1891), Allen noted that Piedra Blanca, Bolivia, is near Corumbá. Paynter and Traylor (1991: 165) placed Corumbá at 19°01’S, 57°39’W, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

*Xiphocolaptes major saturatus* Cherrie

*Xiphocolaptes major saturatus* Cherrie, 1916a: 187 (Uruccum, near Corumbá, Mato Grosso).


**Holotype:** AMNH 127785, male, collected at Uruccum, 19°09’S, 57°38’W, 18 km SSE of Corumbá (Naumburg, 1930: 39, places Uruccum north of Corumbá), Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 4 December 1913, by George K. Cherrie on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition, 1913–1914.

*Xiphocolaptes major estebani* Silva and Oren


**Holotype:** AMNH 524675, male, collected at Tapia, 26°36’S, 65°18’W, in a valley of the Río Salí, 29 km NNW of San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina, on 14 September 1902, by Luis Dinelli (no. 1847). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi** Hellmayr

*Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1909a: 66 (Calama, Río Madeira).


**Holotype:** AMNH 524562, male, collected at Calama, 08°03’S, 62°53’W, ca. 50 m, right bank of the upper Río Madeira at the mouth of the Río Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 29 June 1907, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 128). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Dendrocolaptes picumnus veraguensis** Griscom

*Dendrocolaptes picumnus veraguensis* Griscom, 1927: 9 (Chitra, 4000 ft., Veraguas, west Panama).


**Holotype:** AMNH 257130, male, collected at Chitra, 08°32’N, 80°38’W, 4000 ft, Veraguas, on the Pacific slope close to the border of the province of Coclé (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 26), Panama, on 12 March 1926, by Rex R. Benson (no. 2428).

**Comments:** Selander and Vaurie (1962: 26) placed Chitra on the Atlantic slope, but corrected this to the Pacific slope in the undated and unpublished “A few corrections or additions to Gazetteer of Selander and Vaurie, 1962.”

**Dendrocolaptes validus seilerni** Hartert and Goodson

*Dendrocolaptes validus seilerni* Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 416 (Cumbre Chiquito near San Esteban).


**Holotype:** AMNH 524595, male, collected at Cumbre de Chiquita, ca. 10°24’S, 68°00’W, near San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela, on 19 November 1909, by Samuel M. Klages (no. 2803). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Dendrocolaptes picumnus olivaceus** Zimmer

*Dendrocolaptes picumnus olivaceus* Zimmer, 1934c: 5 (Incachaca, 7700 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 137413, male, collected at Incachaca, 17°14’S, 65°49’W, 7700 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 18 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11865) and Howarth Boyle.

**Dendroplex picirostris extimus** Griscom


**Holotype:** AMNH 257131, adult male, collected at Aguadulce, 08°14’N, 80°33’W (Fairchild and
Handley, 1966: 16), 50 ft, Coclé, western Panamá, on 12 (not 2) September 1925, by Rex R. Benson (no. 1813).

**Dendroplex picus duidae** Zimmer

*Dendroplex picus duidae* Zimmer, 1934c: 15 (Caño León, Mt. Duida, Venezuela).


**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 274313, male, collected at Caño León, 325 ft, upper Río Orinoco, Cerro Duida, 03°25’N, 65°40’W, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 02 October 1928, by the Olalla brothers.

**Dendroplex picus peruvianus** Zimmer

*Dendroplex picus peruvianus* Zimmer, 1934c: 14 (Santa Rosa, upper Río Ucayali, Perú).


**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 240421, male, collected at Santa Rosa, 10°42’S, 73°50’W (Vaurie, 1972: 30), on the upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali/Junín border, Perú, on 17 November 1927, by Olalla and sons.

**COMMENTS**: Stephens and Traylor (1983: 201) listed Vaurie’s Olalla locality in Junín but gave the coordinates as 10°43’S, 73°51’W, and described it as “ca. 300 m, town on Río Ucayali, ca. 5 km below confluence of Río Urubamba and Río Tambo.” Two entries below, they listed another Santa Rosa in Loreto, now Ucayali, in which the Olallas collected in November and December of 1927 (including the date on this type) and which they were not able to locate exactly. It appears that these two Santa Rosas refer to the same Olalla locality and that it is on the border between Junín and Ucayali—the border follows the Río Ucayali. We believe that Vaurie’s coordinates are closer to the correct ones.

In the unpublished translation and abstract of the report by the Olallas on their trip to Santa Rosa, Río Alto Ucayali, 12 November 1927–6 January 1928, they gave the following description of Santa Rosa: “These rivers [the Tambo and Urubamba] in their confluence were rising from September to November. At an hour of downward navigation these same rivers with the name of Río Alto Ucayali make two channels forming the island of San Pablo. Santa Rosa is situated almost at the end of this island, that is, in front on the left bank of the Ucayali. We only explored the left bank and downwards” (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

**Dendroplex necopinus** Zimmer

*Dendroplex necopinus* Zimmer, 1934c: 17 (Muirapinima, Río Negro, right bank, Brazil).


**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 312106, male, collected at Mirapinima, 02°11’S, 61°08’W, ca. 25 m, on right bank of Río Negro, 165 km above Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, on 19 October 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

**Xiphorhynchus obsoletus caicarae**

*Zimmer and Phelps, 1955: 1 (Caicara, 100 m, lower Orinoco River, Bolívar, Venezuela).


**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 438232, male, collected at Caicara, 07°37’S, 66°10’W, right bank of Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 6 June 1907 (not 1897, per Zimmer and Phelps, 1955: 1), by George K. Cherrie (no. 14894). From the Brooklyn Institute Museum (no. 5073).

**Dendroplex similis** Pelzeln

*Dendroplex similis* Pelzeln, 1868: 46 (type locality restricted to Borba, Río Madeira, by Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 317).


**SYNTYPE**: AMNH 78277, female, collected at Borba, 04°24’S, 59°35’W, on right bank of the lower Río Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, in 1829, by Johann Natterer (no. 831f). Received on exchange from the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW 16.155), Vienna, Austria, in 1903.

**COMMENTS**: This taxon was originally described based on 24 examples from several localities. Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 317) restricted the type locality to Borba. This is the only Natterer specimen of this taxon in AMNH. Dr. Ernst Bauerfeind (in litt.) informed us that 10 syntypes from Borba are still in the Vienna collection.

**Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo napensis**

*Chapman, 1924: 8 (upper Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Now **Xiphorhynchus ocellatus napensis** Chapman, 1924. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 199.

**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 178386, male adult, collected on the upper Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, 14 February 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Xiphorhynchus ocellatus perplexus** Zimmer

*Xiphorhynchus ocellatus perplexus* Zimmer, 1934d: 15 (Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Perú).
Now Xiphorhynchus ocellatus perplexus Zimmer, 1934.

**Holotype:** AMNH 238326, male adult, collected at Sarayacu, 06°44'S, 75°06'W, Río Ucayali valley on left bank tributary, Río Sarayacu, Loreto, Peru, on 22 July 1927, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Xiphorhynchus ocellatus brevirostris Zimmer**

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus brevirostris Zimmer, 1934d: 18 (Río Inambari, southeastern Perú, 2200 ft.).
Now Xiphorhynchus ocellatus brevirostris Zimmer, 1934.

**Holotype:** AMNH 132728, male adult, collected on the Río Inambari, 13°55'S, 70°15'W, 2200 ft, Puno, Peru, on 16 March 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 22).

**Comments:** The latitude and longitude given here are those on the collectors’ original label and place the type locality in Puno rather than in Madre de Dios (cf. Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 98).

**Xiphorhynchus spixii similis**

Xiphorhynchus spixii similis Zimmer, 1934d: 9 (Buena Vista (above Villavicencio), Colombia, 4500 ft.).

**Holotype:** AMNH 122088, adult male, collected at Buena Vista, 04°10'S, 73°41'W, 5 km WNW of Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, on 9 March 1913 by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie (no. 16490), et al.

**Comments:** The altitude of this locality is given as 4500 ft on the printed museum label.

In the original description, this specimen is listed as an adult female; however, on the original field label it is sexed as a male, testes not enlarged.

Zimmer (1948: 446) introduced Xiphorhynchus spixii buenavistae as a new name for *X. spixii similis*, proccupied by Dendroplex similis Pelzeln, 1868, a synonym of *X. o. obsoletus* (Lichtenstein, 1820).

**Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus**

Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus Zimmer, 1934d: 7 (Puerto Indiana, mouth of the Río Napo, Perú).

**Holotype:** AMNH 231998, adult female, collected at Puerto Indiana, 03°28'S, 73°03'W, 32 km up the Río Amazonas from its confluence with the Río Napo, Loreto, Peru, on 7 July 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Comments:** In the original description, Zimmer placed Puerto Indiana at the mouth of the Río Napo. It is clear from the Olalla itinerary in the Department of Ornithology Archives that the Olallas worked the left bank of the Amazon from their base camp at Puerto Indiana to the mouth of the Río Napo.

**Xiphorhynchus guttatus marginatus Griscom**

Xiphorhynchus guttatus marginatus Griscom, 1927: 7 (Santa Fé (1600 ft), Veraguas (Pacific slope), western Panama).
Now Xiphorhynchus guttatus marginatus Griscom, 1927.
See Wetmore, 1972: 37.

**Holotype:** AMNH 187328, male adult, collected at Santa Fé, a small village in the mountains about 25 km northeast of San Francisco, 8°27'N, 80°52'W, Veraguas, Panama (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 56), on 16 March 1925, by Rex R. Benson (no. 1025).

**Dendrolynis nana Lawrence**

*Dendrolynis nana* Lawrence, 1863a: 181 (Isthmus of Panama).

Now Xiphorhynchus guttatus nanus (Lawrence, 1863).
See Wetmore, 1972: 37.

**Holotype:** AMNH 43261, unsexed, collected on the old Panama Railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, in 1862, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**Comments:** Wetmore (1972: 38) commented: “This collector, who worked near the Frijoles and Lion Hill stations, is known to have taken birds mainly on the Caribbean slope near the place last mentioned. The type locality is here designated as near Gatun, since Lion Hill, less than 4 miles distant, is now submerged in Gatun Lake. The type specimen . . . from its size (wing 91.4 mm.) appears to be a female.”

In each listing of a taxon named by Lawrence and based on specimens collected by James McLeannan, we have noted the locality as given by Lawrence in the original description. In the literature, the type locality is usually considered to be near Lion Hill, the station on the old railroad that crossed the Isthmus, at which McLeannan was stationmaster. Salvin collected with McLeannan in Panama and noted (in Sclater and Salvin, 1864: 343–344) that the track car in which they rode, the “Ornithologist,” went up and down the rail line, stopping frequently along the way to collect birds. However, Sclater and Salvin (1869: 17) noted that most of McLeannan’s specimens were obtained in the dense forest near his home. Selander and Vaurie (1962: 38) believed that Lion Hill Station may have been on what is now Lion Island in Gatún Lake, at about 09°14'N, 79°55'W.

**Xiphorhynchus nanus demonstratus**

Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 419 (San Esteban Valley, Venezuela).

**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 524820, male adult, collected in San Esteban Valley, near Puerto Cabello, 10°28'N, 68°01'W, Carabobo, Venezuela, on 11 November 1909, by Samuel M. Klages (no. 2823). From the Rothschild Collection.

*Dendrornis consobrinus* Dalmas

*Dendrornis consobrinus* Dalmas, 1900: 140 (Ile de Trinité-


**HOLOTYPE?:** AMNH 524852, unsexed, collected at Teocos?, Trinidad, on 20 January 1897. From the Dalmas Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

**COMMENTS:** It is not clear whether the original description was based on only one specimen. If other specimens are proven to have been part of the original material, then this specimen would become the lectotype, designated by Hartert (1922: 389).

*Dendrornis Jardinei* Dalmas

*Dendrornis Jardinei* Dalmas, 1900: 140 (Côte de Paria).

Now *Xiphorhynchus susurrans jardinei* (Dalmas, 1900).

**See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 203.**

**HOLOTYPE?:** AMNH 524882, unsexed, collected near Cumaná (according to the original label, see also Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 302), Sucre, Venezuela, in 1897, by Eugene André. From the Dalmas Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

**COMMENTS:** Dalmas, in his original description, neither designated a type nor listed specimens, but a wing measurement of 110 mm was given. Hartert (1922: 389) listed the above specimen as the type, and Cumaná as the type locality, without comment. The wing of this specimen agrees in length with that given by Dalmas, and AMNH does not have other André or Dalmas specimens of this taxon. It probably is the holotype. If other specimens are proven to have been part of the original material, then this specimen would be the lectotype.

*Xiphorhynchus guttata rimarum* Cherrie

*Xiphorhynchus guttata rimarum* Cherrie, 1916b: 391 (mouth of Río San Antonio on Río Espíritu Santo, Bolivia).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 148477, female adult, collected at the mouth of the Río San Antonio, 16°58'S, 65°22'W, on the Río Espirítu Santo (a short head-water of the Río Chaparé), Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 6 March 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18621), on the Collins–Day Expedition to South America.

*Dendrornis lachrymosus* Lawrence

*Dendrornis lachrymosus* Lawrence, 1862: 467 (no type locality mentioned in the original description).

Now *Xiphorhynchus l. lachrymosus* (Lawrence, 1862).

**See Wetmore, 1972: 38.**

**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 43253, unsexed, collected on the “Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad, from near the coast to about a central point between the two oceans” (Lawrence, 1861a: 288), Panama, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**COMMENTS:** This specimen was first listed in Part 1 of Lawrence’s “Catalogue” as no. 48, “a large species which I have not been able to make out” (Lawrence, 1861a: 292); the collecting locality was given in this publication.

For a discussion of McLeannan’s collecting localities, see *Dendrornis nana.*

*Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus alarum* Chapman

*Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus alarum* Chapman, 1915a: 642 (Puerto Valdivia (alt. 360 ft), Cauca River, Antioquia, Colombia).

**Now Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus alarum** Chapman, 1915. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 204.

**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 133599, male?, collected at Puerto Valdivia, 07°18'N, 75°23'W, Cauca River, Antioquia, Colombia, on 18 December 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 10532B) and Howarth S. Boyle.

**COMMENTS:** Paynter (1997: 352) called attention to the fact that Chapman (1917: 652) corrected this altitude to 600 ft.

Although the original description gives the sex of this bird as male, the field label indicates “male?.”

*Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi* Chapman

*Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi* Chapman, 1919a: 260 (Yungas of Cochabamba, 3600 feet, Bolivia).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 137388, male, testes not enlarged, collected on Yungas Trail, 5000 ft, La Paz/Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 10 June 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12293) and Howarth S. Boyle.

**COMMENTS:** The locality information differs from that in the original description and was taken from the field label and not from the printed label. Paynter
(1992: 168) gave the coordinates of the Yungas as 16°20’S, 66°45’W. Originally described as female adult, this specimen is sexed as male on both the field label and the printed label.

**Picolaptes albinotatus littoralis**

_Hartert and Goodson_


_Holotype:_ AMNH 525127, collected at Villarroel (formerly Quebrada Secca), 10°18’S, 63°57’W, Sucre, Venezuela, on 9 February 1898, by Henry Carraccio (no. 143). From the Rothschild Collection.

_Comments:_ This specimen has no original label. It is sexed as a female on the Rothschild label, but this is crossed out and replaced by male adult. It is sexed as a female on the Rothschild label, but is crossed out and replaced by male adult as described by Allin (1889: 248) or by us. Wied himself thought this form to be very similar to _Lepidocolaptes bivittatus_ Spix, as it was then understood. Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 338) discussed this form and thought it might be any one of three subspecies of _Lepidocolaptes angustirostris_: _bivittatus_ (Lichtenstein), _coronatus_ (Lesson), or even a pale-bellied form of _L. a. bahiae_. Without the type, a satisfactory answer is not possible.

**Lepidocolaptes souleyeti esmeraldae**

_Chapman_

_Lepidocolaptes souleyeti esmeraldae_ Chapman, 1923b: 18 (Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador).


_Holotype:_ AMNH 118712, male, collected at Esmeraldas, 00°59’N, 79°42’W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 10 November 1912, by William B. Richardson.

[ _Dendrocolaptes rufus_ Wied ]

_Dendrocolaptes rufus_ Wied, 1831: 1130 (inneren gegen der Provinzen Minas and Bahia).

_Holotype:_ Wied described only the male, which was not found by Allen (1889: 248) or by us. Wied himself thought this form to be very similar to _Dendrocolaptes spixii_, as it was then understood. Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 338) discussed this form and thought it might be any one of three subspecies of _Lepidocolaptes angustirostris_: _bivittatus_ (Lichtenstein), _coronatus_ (Lesson), or even a pale-bellied form of _L. a. bahiae_. Without the type, a satisfactory answer is not possible.

**Lepidocolaptes angustirostris hellmayri**

_Naumburg_

_Lepidocolaptes angustirostris hellmayri_ Naumburg, 1925: 421 (Chilon, Prov. Santa Cruz, Bolivia, alt. 5600 ft.).


_Holotype:_ AMNH 139335, male, collected at Chilón, 5600 ft, 17°59’S, 64°36’W, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 6 October 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13956) and Howarth S. Boyle.

**Picolaptes angustirostris praedatus**

_Cherrie_

_Picolaptes angustirostris praedatus_ Cherrie, 1916a: 187 (Concepción del Uruguay).


_Holotype:_ AMNH 36101, female, collected at Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Rios, Argentina, on 29 September 1880, by Walter B. Barrows (no. 843).

_Comments:_ Cherrie, in his original description of this form, attributed the type locality to Uruguay; however, Barrows (1883: 82–83), in the introduction to his papers on the birds he collected, made it clear that Concepción is in Argentina, and his original field label listed the state as Entre Ríos. Paynter (1995: 175) placed this locality in Argentina, at 32°29’S, 58°14’W, on the right bank of the lower middle Río Uruguay, 23 km SSW of Paysandú, Uruguay.

**Picolaptes lacrymiger sanctae-marthae**

_Cherrie_

_Picolaptes lacrymiger sanctae-marthae_ Chapman, 1912: 150 (Valparaíso, alt. 5000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia).


_Holotype:_ AMNH 72872, male, collected at Cincinnati (= Valparaíso), 11°06’N, 74°06’W, Magdalenena, Colombia, on 31 May 1899, by Grace H. Hull, a niece of Mrs. Herbert Smith, on the Santa Marta Expedition, 1898–1899.

_Comments:_ Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 206) considered the South American forms of _L. affinis_ to be a separate species, _L. lacrymiger_.

The original spelling of the name of this taxon was not a misspelling. In the same paper, Chapman (1912: 141) also named _Chamaepetes sanctae-marthae_, which has been maintained to the present (Hilty and Brown, 1986: 127). However, “when an incorrect subsequent spelling is in prevailing usage and is attributed to the publication of the original spelling, the subsequent spelling and attribution are to be preserved and the spelling is deemed to be a correct original spelling” (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999, paragraph 33.3.1).

**Thripobrotus warscewiczii bolivianus**

_Cherrie_


**Lepidocolaptes albolineatus duidae Zimmer**

*Lepidocolaptes albolineatus duidae* Zimmer, 1934c: 25


_Holotype_: AMNH 274044, male adult, collected at Momento del Medio (= Halfway Camp), ca. 30°25′N, 65°40′W, 350 ft, Mt. Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 19 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers, on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

**Campyloramphus trochilirostris napensis Chapman**

*Campyloramphus trochilirostris napensis* Chapman, 1925a: 4 (Rio Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Campyloramphus trochilirostris napensis* Chapman, 1925. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 211.

_Holotype_: AMNH 179479, male adult, collected at Rio Suno, above Avila, 00°38′S, 77°25′W, Napo, Ecuador, on 13 April 1923, by Olalla and sons.

**Campyloramphus [sic] trochilirostris devius Zimmer**

*Campyloramphus [sic] trochilirostris devius* Zimmer, 1934b: 5 (Todos Santos, 1300 feet, Cochabamba, Bolivia).


_Holotype_: AMNH 137410, adult male, as reported in the original description), collected at Serra de Parintins, Vila Bella Imperatriz, Amazonas, Brazil, on 15 November 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincla merulata*.

**Campyloramphus [sic] trochilirostris snethlageae Zimmer**

*Campyloramphus [sic] trochilirostris snethlageae* Zimmer, 1934b: 6 (Serra de Parintins, Villa Bella Imperatriz, Rio Amazonas (south bank), Brazil).


_Holotype_: AMNH 278745, adult male (not female, as reported in the original description), collected at Serra de Parintins, Vila Bella Imperatriz, Amazonas, Brazil, on 15 November 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Campyloramphus borealis olivaceus* Griscom.

**Campyloramphus borealis olivaceus Griscom**

*Campyloramphus borealis olivaceus* Griscom, 1927: 8 (Chitrá, 3600 ft., Veraguas (Pacific slope), western Panama).


_Holotype_: AMNH 257132, female adult, collected at Chitrá, 3600 ft, Veraguas, Pacific slope, western Panama.
Panama, on 3 January 1926, by Rex R. Benson (no. 1962). For a discussion of this locality, see *Xiphocolaptes emigrans panamensis*.

**Campylorhamphus chapmani Ridgway**

*Campylorhamphus chapmani* Ridgway, 1909: 74 (“unknown locality in South America”).


**Holotype**: AMNH 43296, unsexed, no locality or collector. From the Lawrence Collection.

**Campyloramphus [sic] procurvoides sanus Zimmer**


**Holotype**: AMNH 274270, male adult, collected at “Campamento del Medio (= Halfway Camp), ca. 03°25’N, 65°40’W, 350 ft, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 25 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers, on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

**Campyloramphus [sic] procurvoides probatus Zimmer**

*Campyloramphus [sic] procurvoides probatus* Zimmer, 1934b: 10 (Igarapé Auará (near Borba), Rio Madeira [right bank], Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 279773, female adult, collected on the Igarapé Auará, 04°33’S, 59°52’W (Vanzolini, 1992: 27), a stream on the right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 11 March 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

**FURNARIIDAE**

**Anthus poeciloterus Wied**


**Syntypes**: AMNH nos. 308881, male, and 308882, female juv., collected in interior “Campos Geraës” of Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Comments**: In his original paper on the Maximilian types, Allen (1889b: 214) was not able to find this species; however, later he found and discussed the syntypes (Allen, 1891a: 201). At that time, the original labels were present; now the only labels are the printed Maximilian Collection label and the type label.

Allen gave data from the now-missing labels: “The two birds agree respectively with Wied’s ‘Beschreibung des männlichen Vogels,’ and with that designated as ‘Weibchen, welches noch jung schien,’ the latter being distinguished by having the feathers of the upper parts edged with pale reddish (‘hell röthliche’). The birds are labeled with a small paper tag as follows: ‘No. 393, Fem. 393 Mas. J.,’ although in the ‘Beiträge’ the sexes are reversed. A larger label (on ordinary writing paper, about 11/4 by 21/2 inches in size, and apparently the original field label), covering both specimens, is inscribed, on one side ‘Ist mein *Anthus poeciloterus*;’ the first two words being in German script. On the reverse, also in German script, is the following: ‘Ein junge Vogel aus dem ich nicht zu machen weiss. Selbs der genus ist schwer zu bestimmen. Am besten Mochte er zu *Myiothera* stemmen. Aber im ausgefiederten zustand könnte es auch ein *Anthus* sein.’”


Vaurie (1980: 12) merged *Geobates* into *Geositta*.

**Geositta cunicularia titicacae Zimmer**

*Geositta cunicularia titicacae* Zimmer, 1935b: 1 (Tirapata, 12,700 feet, Titicaca Basin, Peru).


**Holotype**: AMNH 145146, adult male, collected at Tirapata, 12,700 ft, 14°57’S, 70°24’W, Puno, Peru, on 30 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman and George K. Cherrie.

**Comments**: Zimmer (1935b: 1) restricted the name *G. c. frobeni* to the population occurring on the “arid Pacific slopes of the Andes in southwestern Peru” and proposed this name for the population occurring in the “high plateau region of southwestern Peru, Bolivia, and probably northwestern Argentina.”

Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 329) suggested that, based on vocal differences, *cunicularia* may be a distinct species. The remaining taxa would then become subspecies of *G. f. f. frobeni* (Kittlitz, 1825), the next available name.

**Upucerthia dumetoria [sic] hallinani Chapman**

*Upucerthia dumetoria [sic] hallinani* Chapman, 1919b: 324 (Tofo, 60 mi. north of Coquimbo, Chile).


**Upucerthia dabbenei** Chapman


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 141021, adult female, collected above Tafi del Valle, 26°52′S, 65°41′W, 9500 ft, Tucumán, Argentina, on 1 April 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 15867) and Howard S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 32–33) considered *U. jelškii* specifically distinct from *U. validirostris*.

**Enicornis striata** Allen

*Enicornis striata* Allen, 1889a: 89 (Chile, Valparaiso).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30729, unsexed, collected in vicinity of Valparaiso, where this specimen was presumably collected.

**Cinclodes fuscus tucumanus** Chapman


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 141044, adult male, collected above Tafi del Valle, 26°52′S, 65°41′W, 9500 ft, Tucumán, Argentina, on 2 April 1916 by Leo E. Miller (no. 15899) and Howarth S. Boyle.

**Upucerthia excelsior columbiana** Chapman

*Upucerthia excelsior columbiana* Chapman, 1912: 148 (Paramo of Santa Isabel, alt. 12700 ft., Central Andes, Colombia).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112012, adult male, collected at Páramo de Santa Isabel, 12,700 ft, ca. 04°47′N, 75°26′W, 7 Risaralda, Central Andes, Colombia, on 15 September 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 19) placed this species in the genus *Geositta*.

**Opetiorhynchus ruficaudus** Wied

*Opetiorhynchus ruficaudus* Wied, 1831: 671 (Minas Gerais).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6802, unsexed, collected in Minas Gerais, Brazil, by G. W. Freyress for Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Furnarius rufus paraguayae** Cherrie and Reichenberger

*Furnarius rufus paraguayae* Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921: 5 (Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay).


**[Opetiorhynchus rufus** Wied

*Opetiorhynchus rufus* Wied, 1831: 667 (Prov. de Bahia).

“Wied’s *Opetiorhynchus rufus* (Beitr., III, ii, p. 667), which he identified with ‘*Merops rufus* Linn., Gmel., Lath.’, proves, as shown by one of his original specimens still extant in the collection (No. 6803, male ad.), that the species should be synonymized with *Furnarius figurus* (Licht.), as various authors have already recognized” (Allen, 1889b: 242). AMNH 6803 has no standing as a type. Wied was not proposing a new taxon, merely a change of generic allocation. As it happens, it was also a misidentification.

**Aphrastura spinicauda bullocki** Chapman

*Aphrastura spinicauda bullocki* Chapman, 1934: 2 (Mocha Island, Chile).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 387391, male, collected on Isla Mocha, 38°22′S, 73°56′W, Arauco, Chile, on 11 November 1932, by Dillman S. Bullock (no. 1457).
Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens Zimmer
Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens Zimmer, 1935b: 2 (Chorillos, Perú).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 165783, adult male, collected at Chorillos, 12°10′S, 77°02′W, Lima, Peru, on 14 February 1913, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 160) on the Brewster–Sanford Expedition (no. 828).

Leptasthenura aegithaloides bertlepschi Hartert
Leptasthenura aegithaloides bertlepschi Hartert (in Hartert and Venturi, 1909: 210) (Augusto Pericheli, Jujuy, 2550 m.).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523285, adult male, collected at Angosta Perchela, 2550 m, Jujuy, Argentina, in November 1905, by Luis Dinelli.


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 141054, male adult, collected at Los Sarmientos, 1700 ft, 27°24′S, 65°41′W, Tucumán, Argentina, on 30 May 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 16983) and Howarth S. Boyle.

Leptasthenura fuliginiceps boliviana Allen
Leptasthenura fuliginiceps boliviana Allen, 1889a: 91 (northern Bolivia).


COMMENTS: Allen (1889a: 91) in the original description of this form evidently inadvertently omitted both the AMNH number of the holotype and the type locality. The specimen listed above as the holotype has “type” written on the AMNH Rusby Collection label in Allen’s handwriting and in the catalog. It is the only AMNH specimen of this form collected by Rusby; in addition, our wing measurement of 66 mm is very close to the 65.5 mm given in the original description. Reyes, Bolivia, is the locality given on Rusby’s field label.

Schizoeaca fuliginosa vilcabambaes Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh
Schizoeaca fuliginosa vilcabambaes Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh, 1972: 143 (at latitude 12°36′S by longitude 73°30′W, in the Cordillera de Vilcabamba, Cuzco, Peru, at an elevation of 3,190 metres).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803123, adult male, collected at Cordillera Vilcabamba, 3190 m, 12°36′S, 73°30′W, Cuzco, Peru, on 22 July 1968, by John S. Weske (no. 1829) and John W. Terborgh.

Schizoeaca fuliginosa ayacuchensis Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh
Schizoeaca fuliginosa ayacuchensis Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh, 1972: 143 (Puncu, 30 km north-east of Tambo, latitude 12°47′S by 73°49′W, Ayacucho, Peru, at an elevation of 3,370 metres).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803124, adult male, collected at Puncu, 30 km NE of Tambo, 3370 m, 12°47′S, 73°49′W, Ayacucho, Peru, on 26 August 1968, by John S. Weske (no. 1933) and J. W. Terborgh.

**Holotype:** AMNH 166536, adult male, collected at Cedroamba, ca. 13°05’S, 72°33’W, timberline, 12,000 ft, Cuzco, Peru, on 29 May 1915, by Edmund Heller (no. 131), on the Yale University–National Geographic Society Peruuvian Expedition.

**Comments:** Vaurie (1980: 72–78) considered this taxon to be a subspecies of *S. fuliginosa.*

*Synallaxis cinereus* Wied


**Syntypes:** AMNH 6811, female; 6812, male; 6813, male, collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Comments:** There are five Maximilian specimens in AMNH that are labeled *Synallaxis cinerea* and a sixth specimen without an original label that belongs with this series. Allen (1889b: 243) discussed all of these specimens and considered them syntypes. We agree with him that the description by Wied clearly refers to *S. ruficapilla* Vieillot, as then understood, and that AMNH 6811, 6812, and 6813 conform to that description. AMNH 6811 appears to be the specimen referred to by Wied (1831: 687) as a young female. Wied also described an adult female as being similar to the male. This specimen does not now appear to be present in the AMNH. The other three specimens are AMNH 6814, the original label of which says both female juvenile and male imm., and which Allen labeled male; AMNH 6815, female; and AMNH 5204, unsexed. They are *S. f. frontalis* (Allen’s *S. azarae*). Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 80) later regarded *Synallaxis frontalis* as specifically distinct from *S. azarae*.

Even though Wied’s description of *S. cinereus* applies to *S. ruficapilla*, the inclusion of specimens nos. 6814, 6815, and 5204 by Allen as part of the type series was undoubtedly based on the fact that 2 of the 3 were labeled *S. cinerea* by Wied. However, these three birds differ so much in size and appearance from the other three, and Wied’s text description is so exact, that we find it hard to believe that nos. 6814, 6815, and 5204 were included in his original type series. The name *S. cinerea* was perhaps added to the labels later by Wied in error, and we agree with Pacheco and Gonzaga (1995: 10) that the best solution is to consider *S. cinereus* inapplicable to *S. frontalis*. However, because of the uncertainty surrounding them, they have been retained with the types.

Vaurie (1980: 103) pointed out that *Synallaxis ruficapilla* has “eight rectrices which are slightly stiffened, acuminate at the tips, with the three inner pairs moderately graduated, the fourth (or outer) rectrix quite short, but projecting conspicuously beyond the under tail coverts.” AMNH 6812 has the tail missing, but 3 loose feathers seem to have come from this specimen. AMNH 6811 has 8 rectrices, and AMNH 6813 has 6 rectrices, but it appears that the central pair is missing. The tails are worn on the 2 specimens that have tails, but they and the 3 loose feathers fit Vaurie’s description. These birds also have a rufous forehead and a bright superciliary.

According to Vaurie (1980: 104), *Synallaxis frontalisa* has the tail “strongly rufous, composed of ten rectrices, and, relatively speaking, regularly but not very sharply graduated, not well stiffened, and with the tips rather blunt, not so sharply acuminate as in *Synallaxis ruficapilla* and *S. superciliosa*.” AMNH 6814 and 6815 both have 10 rectrices that fit this description. AMNH 5204 has the tail in molt, but it agrees in feather shape with the other two. All three also have a brown band on the forefront and are lacking the superciliary streak.

Pacheco and Gonzaga (1995: 10) discussed these specimens in relation to their newly described *Synalaxis whitneyi*. We have compared our 3 syntypes, nos. 6811, 6812, and 6813, with a long series of *S. ruficapilla*, and find that the color of the underparts falls within the range of variation of that species; however, direct comparison of material of *S. whitneyi* with these syntypes would be desirable, given the frequent uncertainty as to Wied’s collecting localities. Wied’s locality for this species, “in den grossen Urwäldern an der Strasse des Capitao Filisberto,” is, however, more exact than that for most of his specimens. Vanzolini (in litt.) has informed us that the Capitão Filisberto Road is the “main road inland from Ilheus, following the Rio Cachoeira along its left bank to the present Itabuna (then S. Pedro de Alcantara), through deep forest and then to the semi-arid caatingas of southeastern Bahia” and equates it with Bokermann’s (1957: 246) Map 4, localities 161–173.

*Synallaxis azarae media* Chapman

*Synallaxis azarae media* Chapman, 1914c: 618 (Salento (7000 ft.), Central Andes, Colombia).

Now *Synallaxis azarae media* Chapman, 1914. See Ridge-}

ly and Tudor, 1994: 68.

**Holotype:** AMNH 112055, adult female, collected at Salento, 04°38’N, 75°34’W, 7000 ft, Quindio, Colombia, on 27 September 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 638).

**Comments:** Vaurie (1980: 101) and Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 352) considered this taxon a sub-

species of *S. elegantior*, with *S. azarae* a separate species.
Synallaxis azarae ochracea Zimmer


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 171426, adult male, collected at San Bartolo, ca. 04°02'S, 79°55'W, western slope of Guachanamá, 7500 ft, Alamar Range, Loja, Ecuador, on 5 September 1921, by George K. Cherrie (no. 23882) and Geoffrey Gill.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 101) and Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 352) considered this taxon a subspecies of *S. elegantior, with *S. azarae a separate species.

Synallaxis azarae urubambae Zimmer

Synallaxis azarae urubambae Zimmer, 1935b:3 (Torrontoy, Urubamaba Cañon, Perú; altitude 7800 feet).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 145182, adult male, collected at Torrontoy, ca. 13°10’S, 72°30’W, 7800 ft, Urubamaba Cañón, Cuzco, Peru, on 7 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman and George K. Cherrie.

COMMENTS: Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 352) considered *urubambae a valid subspecies of *S. azarae.

Synallaxis azarae carabayae Zimmer

Synallaxis azarae carabayae Zimmer, 1935b: 3 (Santo Domingo, southeastern Perú; altitude 6000 ft).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 146173, adult male, collected at Santo Domingo, 6000 ft, 13°51’S, 69°41’W, Puno, southeastern Peru, on 4 September 1916, by Harry Watkins (no. 65).


Synallaxis griseiventris Allen

Synallaxis griseiventris Allen, 1889a: 91 (Yungas, Bolivia).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30738, unsexed, collected in the Yungas, 6000 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, in 1885, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby. The notation [Male] has been added to the AMNH label by hand unknown.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889a: 77) mistakenly considered Yungas to be a province of Bolivia. Paynter (1992: 168) defined it as a “region in eastern foothills of the Andes . . . extending from La Paz to Cochabamba . . . ” Rusby recorded his locality as 18°S on his field label; thus, he would have been well into Cochabamba.

Synallaxis moesta obscura Chapman

Synallaxis moesta obscura Chapman, 1914c: 620 (La Murelia, R. Bodoquera, alt. 600 ft., Caquetá, Colombia).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 116367, adult male, collected at Morelia, 600 ft, 01°31’N, 75°41’W, Caquetá, Colombia, on 12 July 1912, by Leo E. Miller (no. 3646).

COMMENTS: For a summary of the various spellings of this locality in the literature, see Paynter (1997: 286). Chapman (1917: 48–49) quoted Miller: “La Morelia is two days’ southeast from Florencia, between the Bodoquera and Pescado. It seems as if the elevation should be greater than Florencia, but the aneroid registered 600 feet.”

AMNH 116366, a female collected at the same locality on 24 July 1912, has mistakenly borne the type label, in Chapman’s handwriting, for this subspecies. In the original description, AMNH 116367, a male, collected on 12 July 1912, is designated as the holotype. In the “Remarks,” Chapman stated, “This race, based on the comparison of two specimens from La Murelia with eleven topotypical specimens of *S. m. moesta . . . “ AMNH 116367 and 116366 are the only two specimens collected by Miller at this locality. Therefore, the female specimen is the paratype.

Synallaxis cabanisi fulviventris Chapman

Synallaxis cabanisi fulviventris Chapman, 1924: 7 (Yungas, 3600 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137281, adult male, collected in the Yungas, 3600 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 5 June 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12223) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: The part of the Yungas explored by Miller and Boyle was below Locotal, 17°11’S, 65°48’W, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Synallaxis albescens insignis Zimmer

Synallaxis albescens insignis Zimmer, 1935b: 3 (Quetame, eastern Andes of Colombia; altitude 4800 feet).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 122024, adult female, collected at Quetame, 04°20’N, 73°51’W, 4800 ft, Cundinamarca, eastern Andes, Colombia, on 26 February 1913, by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, et al.
**Synallaxis albescens trinitatis** Zimmer


**Holotype**: AMNH 59294, adult male collected at Prince’s Town, 10°16’N, 61°23’W (Times Atlas), Trinidad, on 15 April 1893, by Frank M. Chapman (no. 3209).

**Synallaxis albescens inaequalis** Zimmer

*Synallaxis albescens inaequalis* Zimmer, 1935b: 2 (Villa Bella Imperatriz (Santa Clara), south bank of Rio Amazonas, Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 277091, adult male, collected at Villa Bella Imperatriz, Amazonas, Brazil, on 11 August 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

**Comments**: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincela merula olivascens*.

**Synallaxis albescens australis** Zimmer


**Synallaxis brachyrurus griseonuchus** Chapman

*Synallaxis brachyrurus griseonuchus* Chapman, 1923b: 12 (Santa Rosa, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).


**Holotype**: AMNH 171442, adult male, collected at Santa Rosa, 03°27’S, 79°58’W, sea level, El Oro, Ecuador, on 18 July 1921, by George K. Cherrie (no. 23262) and Geoffrey Gill.

**Synallaxis pudica caucae** Chapman

*Synallaxis pudica caucae* Chapman, 1914c: 622 (La Manueltita, alt. 3500 ft., near Palmira, Cauca Valley, Colombia).


**Holotype**: AMNH 108942, adult male, collected at La Manueltita, 03°35’N, 76°17’W, 3500 ft, near Palmira, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 11 April 1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.

**Synallaxis gujanensis columbianus** Chapman

*Synallaxis gujanensis columbianus* Chapman, 1914c: 620 (Buena Vista, alt. 4500 ft., Colombia).


**Holotype**: AMNH 121987, adult male, collected at Buenavista, 04°10’N, 73°41’W, 4500 ft, above Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, on 7 March 1913, by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, et al.

**Synallaxis gujanensis canipileus** Chapman

*Synallaxis gujanensis canipileus* Chapman, 1923b: 11 (Río Távara, 1600 ft., long. 70°20’W, lat. 13°25’S, Peru).


**Holotype**: AMNH 132719, sex ?, collected at Río Távara, 1600 ft. Puno, Peru, on 7 June 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 148).

**Comments**: Vaurie (1972: 32) gave the coordinates of the Río Távara as 69°36’W, 13°22’S, and Stephens and Traylor (1983: 216) accepted these coordinates and stated that Chapman’s coordinates were in error. The coordinates listed by Chapman in the original description of this subspecies, and given above, were written by the Watkinses on their original field label.

**Synallaxis simoni** Hellmayr

*Synallaxis simoni* Hellmayr, 1907a: 54 (Río Aragua, Goyaz, Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 523553, female, collected on the Río Aragua, 550 m, Goiás, Brazil, in August 1906, by Gustave-Adolphe Baer (no. 2370). From the Rio Araguaia, a tributary of the Río Tocantins. Paynter (1991: 40) gave the coordinates of the coordinates and stated that Chapman’s coordinates were in error. The coordinates listed by Chapman in the original description of this subspecies, and given above, were written by the Watkinses on their original field label.

**Synallaxis carri** Chapman

*Synallaxis carri* Chapman, 1895: 323 (Caparo, Trinidad).

Holotype: AMNH 60614, male, collected at Caparo (the estate of Mr. Albert B. Carr), 7 mi E of Chaguanaus, 10°31'N, 61°25'W (Times Atlas), Trinidad, on 27 March 1894, by Frank M. Chapman (no. 3436).

Comments: According to Stephens and Traylor (1983: 111), Vaurie’s (1972: 19) coordinates for this locality are incorrect.

**Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis Chapman**

*Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis* Chapman, 1914c: 621 (Florencia, alt. 1000 ft., Caquetá, Colombia).


Holotype: AMNH 116376, adult male, collected at Florencia, 01°36'N, 75°36'W, 1000 ft, Caquetá, Colombia, on 27 June 1912, by Leo E. Miller (no. 3407).

**Synallaxis rutilans confinis Zimmer**


Holotype: AMNH 312067, adult male, collected at Cacao Pereira (= Cacau-pirera) Igarapé, 03°09'S, 60°05'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 42), right bank of the Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, on 23 December 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

Comments: That this locality is a creek at Cacau-pirera is supported by the following quote from Alfonso Olalla’s field notes: “The course of the Cacao Pereira Igarapé covers about three miles, having its source in the earth, it is navigable in a canoe a short distance.” He placed it on the south margin of the Rio Negro, about 3/2 miles above Manaos.

**Synallaxis rutilans dissors Zimmer**

*Synallaxis rutilans dissors* Zimmer, 1935b: 4 (Campos Sales, Manaus [sic], Brazil).


Holotype: AMNH 248587, adult male, collected at Campos Sales (= Rio Preto da Eva), 02°47’S, 59°56’W (Vanzolini, 1992: 48), Amazonas, Brazil, on 26 August 1928, by the Olalla brothers.
**Synallaxis omissa Hartert**

*Synallaxis omissa* Hartert, 1901a: 71 (Pará, Brazil).

**Holotype:** AMNH 523598, adult female, collected at Barão de Melgaço, 11°10′S, 45°11′W, upper Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 9 March 1914, by Leo E. Miller on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

**Comments:** Dr. Joseph B. Steere. From the Rothschild Collection, no. 237. From The Dwight Collection (no. 19491). From The Dwight Collection (no. 112040, adult male, collected at Laguneta, alt. 10,300 ft., Central Andes, west of Quindío Pass). Now *Hellmayrea gularis* lasfresnaye, 1843. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 84.

**Synallaxis rufogularis Cherrie**

*Synallaxis rufogularis* Cherrie, 1916a: 185 (Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso).

**Holotype:** AMNH 127726, adult male, collected at Barão Melgaço, 11°51′S, 60°43′W, 300–400 m, upper Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 9 March 1914, by Leo E. Miller on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

**Comments:** When Cherrie proposed this name, he was not aware that it was preoccupied by *S. rufogularis* Gould, 1839, now a synonym of *Athenes anthoides* (King, 1831) (Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 149). Gyldenstolpe (1930: 2) proposed *S. cherriei* as a new name and *S. c. napoensis* as a new subspecies. Later, Carriker (1934: 321), apparently unaware of Gyldenstolpe’s earlier paper, also renamed the taxon *S. cherriei* and described *S. c. saturata*, now considered a synonym of *S. c. napoensis*.

**Synallaxis erythrothorax pacifica Griscom**

*Synallaxis erythrothorax pacifica* Griscom, 1930: 3 (San Felipe, Retalhuleu, Pacific slope of Guatemala).

**Holotype:** AMNH 399149, adult male, collected at San Felipe, on the highway about 15 km northeast of Retalhuleu, 14°43′S, 80°31′W, Piura, Peru, on 27 May 1919, by Harry Watkins.

**Comments:** Synallaxis omissa may prove to be a full species.

**Synallaxis stictothorax piurae Chapman**

*Synallaxis stictothorax piurae* Chapman, 1919a: 257 (Chilaco, near Samate on the Río Chira, Prov. Piura, Peru).

**Holotype:** AMNH 163085, female, collected at Chilaco, ca. 100 m, on the Río Chira, ca. 8 km upriver from Somate, 04°43′S, 80°31′W, Piura, Peru, on 27 May 1919, by Harry Watkins.

**Comments:** Hartert (1922: 386) incorrectly listed this specimen as a male.

**Synallaxis rufogularis Cherrie**

*Synallaxis rufogularis* Cherrie, 1916a: 185 (Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso).


**Holotype:** AMNH 127726, adult male, collected at Barão de Melgaço, 11°51′S, 60°43′W, 300–400 m, upper Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 9 March 1914, by Leo E. Miller on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

**Comments:** When Cherrie proposed this name, he was not aware that it was preoccupied by *S. rufogularis* Gould, 1839, now a synonym of *Athenes anthoides* (King, 1831) (Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 149). Gyldenstolpe (1930: 2) proposed *S. cherriei* as a new name and *S. c. napoensis* as a new subspecies. Later, Carriker (1934: 321), apparently unaware of Gyldenstolpe’s earlier paper, also renamed the taxon *S. cherriei* and described *S. c. saturata*, now considered a synonym of *S. c. napoensis*.

**Synallaxis stictothorax piurae Chapman**

*Synallaxis stictothorax piurae* Chapman, 1919a: 257 (Chilaco, near Samate on the Río Chira, Prov. Piura, Peru).

**Holotype:** AMNH 127726, adult male, collected at Barão de Melgaço, 11°51′S, 60°43′W, 300–400 m, upper Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 9 March 1914, by Leo E. Miller on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

**Comments:** When Cherrie proposed this name, he was not aware that it was preoccupied by *S. rufogularis* Gould, 1839, now a synonym of *Athenes anthoides* (King, 1831) (Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 149). Gyldenstolpe (1930: 2) proposed *S. cherriei* as a new name and *S. c. napoensis* as a new subspecies. Later, Carriker (1934: 321), apparently unaware of Gyldenstolpe’s earlier paper, also renamed the taxon *S. cherriei* and described *S. c. saturata*, now considered a synonym of *S. c. napoensis*.
**Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida Zimmer**

*Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida* Zimmer, 1935b: 5 (Igarapé Cacao Pereira, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil).

**Synallaxis rufigenis** Lawrence

*Synallaxis rufigenis* Lawrence, 1868: 105 (Costa Rica).

**Cranioleuca curtata griseipectus Chapman**

*Cranioleuca curtata griseipectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Cranioleuca curtata rufispectus Chapman**

*Cranioleuca curtata rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Siptornis antesiensis palamblae Chapman**

*Siptornis antesiensis palamblae* Chapman, 1923b: 13 (Palambla, (about 4000 ft) west slope Western Andes, Dept. Piura, Peru).

**Siptornis antesiensis palamblae** Chapman, 1923: 13 (Palambla, (about 4000 ft) west slope Western Andes, Dept. Piura, Peru).

**Synallaxis pallidus Wied**

*Synallaxis pallidus* Wied, 1831: 690 (Campos Geraës, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Synallaxis rufigensis** Lawrence

*Synallaxis rufigensis* Lawrence, 1868: 105 (Costa Rica).

**Synallaxis cisandina Wied**


**Synallaxis pallidus** Wied

*Synallaxis pallidus* Wied, 1831: 690 (Campos Geraës).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

**Certhiaxis rufispectus** Chapman

*Certhiaxis rufispectus* Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).
COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 143–145) included this species in Certhiaxis and did not recognize this subspecies. He followed Koepcke (1961) in considering antisiensis and baroni conspecific, noting that specimens called "palamblae" show a "distinct approach to the coloration of baroni." Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 358) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 88) did not agree.

*Cranioleuca marcapatae* Zimmer
*Cranioleuca marcapatae* Zimmer, 1935b: 5 (Marcapata, southeastern Peru; alt. 10,800 ft.).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 152) placed this species in Certhiaxis.

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980) included this species under *Thripophaga* steinbachi.

*Siptornis modesta proxima* Chapman
*Siptornis modesta proxima* Chapman, 1921a: 83 (Ticatitic, 11,500 feet, near Cuzco, Peru).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174–175) placed this species in *Thripophaga*.

*Asthenes cactorum monticola* Koepcke
*Asthenes cactorum monticola* Koepcke, 1965: 162 (ca. 25 km nordwestlich von Arequipa am Wege nach Yura, 2300/2400 m Hohe, Department von Arequipa).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 173) included cactorum in *Thripophaga modesta* and did not recognize the subspecies monticola.

*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman
*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman, 1921c: 4 (Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador; alt. 13,000 ft.).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*.

*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman
*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman, 1923b: 13 (Besion, 10,100 ft., Prov. del Azuay, Ecuador).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*. 

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 180) discussed this species under *Thripophaga steinbachi*. 

*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman
*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman, 1921c: 4 (Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador; alt. 13,000 ft.).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*. 

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 180) discussed this species under *Thripophaga steinbachi*. 

*Siptornis modesta proxima* Chapman
*Siptornis modesta proxima* Chapman, 1921a: 83 (Ticatitic, 11,500 feet, near Cuzco, Peru).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174–175) placed this species in *Thripophaga*.

*Asthenes cactorum monticola* Koepcke
*Asthenes cactorum monticola* Koepcke, 1965: 162 (ca. 25 km nordwestlich von Arequipa am Wege nach Yura, 2300/2400 m Hohe, Department von Arequipa).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 173) included cactorum in *Thripophaga modesta* and did not recognize the subspecies monticola.

*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman
*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman, 1921c: 4 (Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador; alt. 13,000 ft.).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*. 

*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman
*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman, 1923b: 13 (Besion, 10,100 ft., Prov. del Azuay, Ecuador).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*. 

*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman
*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman, 1921c: 4 (Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador; alt. 13,000 ft.).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*. 

*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman
*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman, 1923b: 13 (Besion, 10,100 ft., Prov. del Azuay, Ecuador).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*. 

*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman
*Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman, 1921c: 4 (Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador; alt. 13,000 ft.).

*COMMENTS:* Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*. 

*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman
*Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman, 1923b: 13 (Besion, 10,100 ft., Prov. del Azuay, Ecuador).
COMMENTS: Paynter (1993: 19) was uncertain of the location of Bestion. Cherrie, in his notes in the AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives, placed it on the River Shingata, above El Tablon, 7900 ft, in the Oña River Valley; it is probably the village of Bestion at 03°10′S, 79°13′W (Paynter, 1993: 19).

Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) placed wyatti in the genus *Thripophaga* but did not recognize this subspecies. Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 111) suggested that subspecies *graminicola* (with azuay) should perhaps be considered specifically distinct, as had been done by Chapman (1926a: 437).

*Siptornis punensis cuchacanchae* Chapman

*Siptornis punensis cuchacanchae* Chapman, 1921b: 5 (Cuchicancha, Bolivia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 137292, adult male, collected at Cuchicancha, 11,000 ft, 17°21′S, 65°42′W, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 13 June 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12347) and Howarth S. Boyle.

**Comments:** Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 112) considered A. *sclateri* (Cabanis, 1878), and *A. punensis* (Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1901), conspecific, with *sclateri* the older name. Fjeldså and Krabbe (1994: 376) called A. *wyatti*, *punensis*, and *sclateri* a superspecies, with *cuchacanchae* a subspecies of *A. punensis*. Vaurie (1980: 175, 182) gave *punensis* full species rank in the genus *Thripophaga* but did not recognize this subspecies.

*Siptornis punensis rufala* Chapman

*Siptornis punensis rufala* Chapman, 1919b: 328 (above Tafi del Valle, alt. 9500 ft, Prov. Tucuman, Argentina).


**Holotype:** AMNH 141178, adult male, collected above Tafi del Valle, 9500 ft, 26°52′S, 65°41′W, Tucumán, Argentina, on 2 April 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 15902) and Howarth S. Boyle.

**Comments:** Vaurie (1980: 175, 182) gave *punensis* full species rank in the genus *Thripophaga* but did not recognize either *rufala* or *lilloi*.

*Asthenes humilis cajamarcae* Zimmer

*Asthenes humilis cajamarcae* Zimmer, 1936a: 16 (Cajamarca, Peru; altitude 10,000 feet).


**Holotype:** AMNH 99121, adult male, collected at Cajamarca, 10,000 ft, 07°10′S, 78°31′W, Cajamarca, Peru, on 27 June 1895, by Oscar T. Baron.

**Comments:** Vaurie (1980: 175, 181) placed this species in *Thripophaga*.

*Thripophaga berlepschi* Hellmayr

*Thripophaga berlepschi* Hellmayr, 1905c: 503 (“Leimabamba”, N. Peru, 10,000 ft elev.).


**Holotype:** AMNH 523895, adult male, collected at Leimebamba, 06°41′S, 77°47′W, 10,000 ft, upper Río Utucubamba, Amazonas, Peru, on 13 July 1894, by Oscar T. Baron. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Collar et al. (1992: 622), Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 117), and others have suggested that this species may be more closely related to *Cranioleuca*. Vaurie (1980: 202) placed it in *Phacelliodomus*. The species that Vaurie (1980: 179, 196)
called *Thripophaga berlepschi* = *Astenes berlepschi* of other authors.

**Anabates rufifrons** Wied

*Anabates rufifrons* Wied, 1821: 177 (Rio Ressaque).  

**SYNTYPES**: AMNH 5210, male, and 5211, female, collected on the Ribeirão da Ressaca, 14°51'S, 41°24'W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS**: In the AMNH catalog and in Allen (1889b: 245), AMNH 5210 is listed as the male type of *Lichtenstein*, and should be adopted as *frontalis* of *Lichtenstein,* and should be adopted as the name of the species.”

**Phacellodomus striaticeps griseipectus** Chapman

*Phacellodomus striaticeps griseipectus* Chapman, 1919a: 258 (Tica-Tica, 11,500 ft, near Cuzco, Peru).  

**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 145210, adult male, collected at Tica-Tica, 11,500 ft, ca. 13°30'S, 72°03'W, ca. 5 km NW of Cuzco, Cuzco, Peru, on 2 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman.

**Anabates erythrophthalmus** Wied

*Anabates erythrophthalmus* Wied, 1821: 147 (Flusse Catolé).  

**SYNTYPES**: AMNH 6805, female, and 6810, male, collected on the Rio Catolé Grande, 15°22'S, 40°06'W, a left bank tributary of the middle Rio Pardo, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS**: The original label covered both specimens, and they are not sexed in the AMNH catalog.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 123) suggested that because this species differs markedly from the other species included in *Phacellodomus*, the genus *Drioctistes* Ridgway might be accepted (cf. Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 156).

**Phacellodomus ruber rubicula** Cherrie

*Phacellodomus ruber rubicula* Cherrie, 1916a: 186 (San Lorenzo River, Matto Grosso).  

**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 127731, adult male, collected on the Rio São Lourenço (between its mouth and the mouth of the Cuiabá River), ca. 17°53'S, 57°27'W, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 2 January 1914, by George K. Cherrie (no. 17633) on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

**Roraimia adusta duidae** Chapman


**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 271140, adult male, collected at Cumbre #2, Cabeceras del Valle (= Camp #2, Valley Head Camp), 5000 ft, ca. 03°21'N, 65°35'W, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 13 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers.


**Margarornis rubiginosus boultoni** Griscom

*Margarornis rubiginosus boultoni* Griscom, 1924a: 4 (Cerro Flores, 6000 ft., eastern Chiriqui, Panama).  

**HOLOTYPE**: AMNH 182771, adult female, collected at Cerro Flores, 5500 ft (on field label), eastern Chiriqui, Panama, on 18 March 1924, by Ludlow Griscom and J. Manson Valentine.

**COMMENTS**: Griscom (1924b) showed Cerro San-Julio (08°34'N, 81°42'W; *Times Atlas*) on the map accompanying the popular account of his trip and thought that Cerro Flores was perhaps 10 mi east of that peak.

**Margarornis guttata** Lawrence

*Margarornis guttata* Lawrence, 1865a: 128 (Quito, Ecuador).  
**Premnoplex brunnescens distinctus** Griscom

*Premnoplex brunnescens distinctus* Griscom, 1927: 5 (Chitrá, 4000 ft., Pacific slope of Veraguas, western Panama).

**Premnoplex brunnescens albescens** Griscom

*Premnoplex brunnescens albescens* Griscom, 1927: 5 (east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, 4600 ft., eastern Panama).

**Premnoplex tatei** Chapman

*Premnoplex tatei* Chapman, 1925b: 7 (Mt. Turumiquire, 7900 ft., N.E. Venezuela).

**Premnoplex lawrencii panamensis** Griscom

*Premnocolaptes lawrencii panamensis* Griscom, 1924a: 4 (Cerro Flores, alt. 6000 ft., eastern Chiriquí, Panama).

**Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii [sic] meridae** Hartert and Goodson


**Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii orientalis** Zimmer


**Holotype:** AMNH 173784, adult male, collected above Baeza, 0°27’S, 77°53’W, Napo, Ecuador, on 10 September 1922, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii intermedianus** Chapman

*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii intermedianus* Chapman, 1923b: 14 (El Tambo, 9400 ft., Western Andes, Dept. Piura, Peru).


**Holotype:** AMNH 175311, adult male, collected on El Tambo, 9400 ft, 05°20’S, 79°30’W, Piura, Peru, on 27 November 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6645).

**Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii pallidus** Zimmer

*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii pallidus* Zimmer, 1935b: 6 (Taulis, northeast of Pacasmayo, Perú; altitude 8850 ft.).


**Holotype:** AMNH 235915, adult female, collected at Taulis, 8850 ft, 06°54’S, 79°03’W, Cajamarca, Peru, on 19 June 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10529).

**Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii flavescens** Berlepsch and Stolzmann

*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii flavescens* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896: 374 (Maraynioc, Pariayacu).


**Syntype:** AMNH 524087, adult male, collected at “Maraynioc pariyacu,” Junin, Peru, on 18 August 1892, by Jean Kalinowski (no. 1652). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Three males and one female from Maraynioc and Pariayacu and a female from Cutervo are mentioned in the original description. The Cutervo female is in the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany, SMF 38582 (Dr. Stefan Peters, personal commun.). We do not know the whereabouts of the other syntypes; they were not listed by Sztolcman and Domaniowski (1927), Hartert (1922: 387) did not designate this specimen as the lectotype; rather, he called it a “cotype.”

According to Berlepsch and Stolzmann (1896: 325), Kalinowski collected from Maraynioc, at the upper limit of the forest at 11,000–12,000 ft, down to Esperanza, in the Vituc Valley, at 3500 ft. Pariayacu is one of the localities he designated as being near Maraynioc. Stephenson and Traylor (1983: 128) placed Maraynioc at 11°22’S, 75°24’W, and Vaurie (1972: 25) placed Pariayacu at ca. 11°18’S, 75°22’W.

**Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii carabayae** Zimmer

*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii carabayae* Zimmer, 1936c: 8 (“Camp 1” below Limbani, southeastern Perú).


**Holotype:** AMNH 149910, adult male, collected at Camp no. 1, below Limbani, 14°08’S, 69°42’W, Puno, Peru, on 11 March 1917, by Harry Watkins (no. 735).

**Hyloctistes virgatus nicaraguensis** Miller and Griscom

*Hyloctistes virgatus nicaraguensis* Miller and Griscom, 1925: 2 (Río Grande, Nicaragua).

Now *Hyloctistes subalutis nicaraguensis* Miller and Griscom, 1925. See Peters, 1951: 123.

**Holotype:** AMNH 102861, adult male, collected at Río Grande, Nicaragua, on 1 April 1908, by William B. Richardson.

**Comments:** According to a letter in the Department of Ornithology Archives from Richardson to Allen, 5 October 1908, Richardson was enclosing a rough map of his collecting localities. This map is no longer present. However, Allen (1908: 647) reported on the mammals collected by Richardson on this trip and placed Río Grande south of Tuma and at a somewhat lower altitude. Gazetteer no. 25, 1956, of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names gives 13°04’N, 85°48’W as the coordinates of Tuma and lists a town called Río Grande at 12°59’N, 86°34’W, which may be where Richardson collected. In his letter, Richardson stated that he collected “down on the Atlantic slope to 700 feet where it rains the year round.”

Vaurie (1971a: 13) synonymized *Hyloctistes* with *Philydor.*

**Xenoctistes rufosuperciliatus similis** Chapman

*Xenoctistes rufosuperciliatus similis* Chapman, 1927: 3 (Chugur, alt. 9000 ft., 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Perú).


**Holotype:** AMNH 229330, adult male, collected at Chugur, 06°40’S, 78°45’W, 9000 ft, ca. 16 km SW of Chota, upper Río Chancay, Cajamarca, Peru, on 28 April 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10348).
Anachilus ucayalae Chapman


Holotype: AMNH 261892, adult male, collected at Lagarto, 10°40′S, 73°54′W, upper Rio Ucayali, Ucayali (formerly Loreto), Peru, on 26 March 1928, by the Olalla brothers.

Comments: Chapman (1937: 208) proposed Simoxenops as a new name to replace Anachilus, preoccupied by Anachilus Leconte, 1861, Coleoptera. Vaurie (1971a: 13) included Simoxenops in Philydor.

Philydor montanus bolivianus Chapman

Philydor montanus bolivianus Chapman, 1923b: 15 (Locotal, 5800 ft., Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia).
Now Anabacterita striaticollis yungae (Chapman, 1923).

Holotype: AMNH 137325 (not 137323), adult male, collected at Locotal, 5800 ft, 17°11′S, 65°48′W, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 28 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12050) and Howarth S. Boyle.

Comments: Chapman (1923c: 12) proposed P. m. yungae to replace P. m. bolivianus, preoccupied by P. columbianus bolivianus Berlepsch, 1907 (= P. rufus bolivianus).

Vaurie (1980: 266, 271) included Anabacteritia in Philydor.

Anabates atricapillus Wied


Syntypes: AMNH 5229, female, and AMNH 5229 bis, male, collected on Rio Catolé Grande, 15°22′S, 40°06′W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

Comments: Allen (1889b: 247) noted that Wied’s name has 2 years’ priority over Sphenurus superciliaris Lichtenstein, 1823.

Philydor erythrocercus lyra Cherrie


Holotype: AMNH 127750, adult female, collected at Camp no. 8 (Sixth of March Rapids), ca. 11°40′S, 60°25′W, Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso, Brazil, on 8 March 1914, by George K. Cherrie (no. 35229).
Therefore, we have considered them syntypes.

**Philydor rufus chapadensis Zimmer**

*Philydor rufus chapadensis* Zimmer, 1935a: 7 (Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 33639, adult male, collected at Chapada dos Guimaraes, 15°26'S, 55°45'W, 40 km NE of Cuiabá, Matto Grosso, Brazil, on 15 July 1885, by Herbert H. Smith.

**Anabazes leucophthalmus Wied**


**Syntypes**: AMNH 5222, male, and AMNH 6808, female, collected on the Rio da Cachoeira, 14°48'S, 39°01'W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied, from the Maximilian Collection.

**Comments**: Allen (1889b: 246) considered both of the specimens to be types and noted the sex as indicated above. However, in the original description, only the male was described; a description of the female was added later (Wied, 1831: 1170). Neither specimen is sexed in the catalog. The original Wied label covered both specimens and has been attached to AMNH 6808, with the male symbol remaining. The wing length of AMNH 5222 is 90 mm and of AMNH 6808 is 96 mm. It is probably impossible to sex these birds now, because their measurements fall within the zone of overlap between males and females (Vaurie, 1980: 291). Therefore, we have considered them syntypes.

**Automolus infuscatus badius Zimmer**


**Holotype**: AMNH 273970, adult male, collected at Playa del Rio Base, 550 ft, ca. 03°25'N, 65°40'W, Mt. Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 25 November 1928, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

**Automolus sclateri paraensis Hartert**

*Automolus sclateri paraensis* Hartert (in Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, 61 [footnote]) (Bemavides, near Pará).

**Holotype**: AMNH 524282, adult male, collected at Benevides, 30 m, 01°22'S, 48°15'W, 31 km ENE of Belem, Pará, Brazil, on 24 (not 27) July 1879, by Joseph B. Steere. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Automolus nigricauda saturatus Chapman**

*Automolus nigricauda saturatus* Chapman, 1915a: 644 (Alto Bonito (alt. 1500 ft), Antioquia, Col.).


**Holotype**: AMNH 133571, adult male, collected at Alto Bonito, 1500 ft, ca. 07°05'N, 76°30'W, on Río Sucio, 10 mi below Dabeiba on western slope of northern Western Andes, Antioquia, Colombia, on 16 February 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11196) and Howarth S. Boyle.

**Automolus nigricauda Hartert**

*Automolus nigricauda* Hartert, 1898c: 30 (Cachabi, North Ecuador, 500 feet).

Now *Automolus rubiginosus nigricauda* Hartert, 1898.

**Holotype**: AMNH 524307, adult male, collected at Cachabi, ca. 200 m, on upper Río Cachabí at ca. 00°58'N, 78°48'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 10 November 1896, by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 18). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Automolus cinnamomeigula Hellmayr**

*Automolus cinnamomeigula* Hellmayr, 1905a: 55 (“Bogota” make).


**Holotype**: AMNH 524305, unsexed, a trade skin obtained in Bogota, Colombia, and purchased from Mons. Mantou in Paris in March 1904. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments**: Chapman (1917: 411) proposed La Morelia, Río Bodaquera, Caquetá, Colombia, as the type locality, but Hartert (1922: 387–388) gave his reasons for not accepting this proposal.
Automolus rubiginosus venezuelanus
Zimmer and Phelps


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 323697, adult female, collected at the 460-m camp on Auyan-tepui, 05°55’N, 62°32’W, Bolivar, Venezuela, on 5 March 1938, by William H. Phelps, Jr. (no. 2045), on the Phelps Venezuela Expedition.

**Automolus rubiginosus moderatus** Zimmer

*Automolus rubiginosus moderatus* Zimmer, 1935a: 18 (Río Seco, west of Moyobamba, Perú; altitude 3000 feet).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 234721, adult male, collected at Río Seco, ca. 06°09’S, 77°15’W, 3000 ft, ca. 30 mi W of Moyabamba (= Moyobamba), San Martín, Peru, on 17 July 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 9422).

**Automolus roraimae duidae** Chapman

*Automolus roraimae duidae* Chapman, 1939: 9 (Mt. Duida, Venezuela, alt. 4200 ft.).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 271083, male, collected 1 mi N of Laterite Valley, 4200 ft. Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 24 February 1929, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla, on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

**COMMENTS:** This species is known in many publications as *A. albigularis*. Hellmayr (1917: 199) proposed *roraimae* as a new name for *Philydor albigularis* Salvin and Godman, 1884, preoccupied. Vaurie (1980: 297) did not accept that *P. albigularis* was preoccupied by *Philydor albigularis* Spix, 1824, both described in the genus *Philydor* and now in the genus *Automolus*. However, Eugene Eisenmann (in Vaurie, 1980: 342), in notes added after Vaurie’s death, showed that the two names are primary homonyms under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and that Hellmayr was correct in providing a new name. Most subsequent authors have followed this interpretation.

The location of Laterite Valley does not seem to have previously been pinpointed. According to the unpublished itinerary of the Olallas, they were in “Cerros de Savana” 18–28 February 1929. During this time, they visited Laterite Valley on 19 and 22–27 February, and on 23–24 February they were 1 mi north of Laterite Valley. At 4200 ft, this is slightly below the summit of the Savana Hills at 4500 ft (= Savana Hills, ca. 03°25’N, 65°38’W; Paynter, 1982: 188).

Tate and Hitchcock (1930: 44) noted that on the southern scarp of Mt. Duida they named a transverse ridge Savana Hills “because of its savana-like appearance. . . . At Savana Hills the prevailing unstable humus gives way to firm ground formed of mixed sand and iron laterites.”

**Automolus pallidigularis albidor** Hartert

*Automolus pallidigularis albidor* Hartert, 1901b: 369 (S. Javier).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 524317, female, collected at San Javier, 01°04’N, 78°47’W, 60 ft, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 13 July 1900, by G. Flemming (no. 829). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Automolus pallidigularis Lawrence**

*Automolus pallidigularis* Lawrence, 1862: 465 (Isthmus of Panama).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 43208, male, collected along the line of the old Panama Railroad, Atlantic slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, during the winter of 1860–1861, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith (Lawrence, 1861c: 315). From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**COMMENTS:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendorrnis nana*.

**Automolus ochrolaemus auricularis** Zimmer

*Automolus ochrolaemus auricularis* Zimmer, 1935a: 20 (Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 286789, adult male, collected at Caxiricatuba, 02°36’S, 54°56’W (Vanzolini, 1992: 55), right bank of the Rio Tapajoz, Pará, Brazil, on 15 May 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

**Automolus celicae Chapman**

*Automolus celicae* Chapman, 1921c: 10 (Celica, Prov. Loja, Ecuador, alt. 4550 ft.).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 167341, adult male, collected below Celica, 04°07’S, 79°59’W, 4550 ft, Loja,
Ecuador, on 25 September 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 22115).

COMMENTS: Until recently, this species has been included in *Automolus*. Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 151, indicated that it is better placed in *Syndactyla*.

**Hylocryptus erythrocephalus Chapman**


**Now Hylocryptus erythrocephalus erythrocephalus Chapman, 1919.** See Peters, 1951: 140.

**Holotype:** AMNH 163086, adult female, collected at Alamor, 04°02'S, 80°02'W, 4350 ft, Loja, Ecuador, on 14 July 1919, by Harry Watkins.

COMMENTS: There has been considerable confusion in the literature as to whether Alamor is in Ecuador or Peru. Unfortunately, Watkins' labels were mistaken by him as Alamor, Peru. Prov. Tumbes.” However, Chapman (1926a: 15) made it quite clear that Alamor is in Ecuador: “Harry Watkins . . . traveled from Payta [= Paita, Tumbes, Peru] to Alamor in extreme southwestern Ecuador . . .” and (1926a: 78) gave the dates of 9–15 July for this locality.

This species is the type species of the genus, described by Chapman (1919a: 258–259). Vaurie (1971a: 40, 1980: 292, 297) suggested merging *Hylocryptus* into *Automolus* and tentatively accepted two subspecies in this species. Paynter (1972: 154–155) followed this suggestion. However, *Hylocryptus* was retained by Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 169).

**Hylocryptus erythrocephalus palamblae Zimmer**


**Holotype:** AMNH 175314, adult male, collected at Palambla, 05°23'S, 79°37'W, 3900–6500 ft, Piura, Peru, on 19 September 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6083).


**Opetiorhynchus rectirostris Wied**

*Opetiorhynchus rectirostris* Wied, 1831: 679 (Campos Gerais).


**Holotype:** AMNH 5223, female, collected at Serra Geral, 15°25'S, 42°48'W, Minas Gerais/Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1971a: 40) included this species in *Automolus*.

**Anabates ferruginolentus Wied**

*Anabates ferruginolentus* Wied, 1831: 1166 (Sertong der Provinz Bahia).


**Syntypes:** AMNH 6809, female, and AMNH 5214, male, collected in the interior of Bahia by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: AMNH 6809 (wing 100.0 mm) is identified by Allen (1889b: 246) and on the original Maximilian label as a female. It is identified as a male on the AMNH type label. AMNH 5214 (wing 102.0 mm) is identified by Allen (1889b: 246) as a male and on the type label as a female. Both of the wing measurements are within the zone of overlap for males and females given by Vaurie (1980: 275).

Vaurie (1971a: 37) retained *Cichlocolaptes* as a subgenus of *Philydor*, but in his monograph (Vaurie, 1980: 265) merged it with *Philydor*.

The original spelling of the current name was *Anabates leucophrys* Jardine and Selby (1830: pl. 93), although it has sometimes been spelled *leucophrus*. Pinto (1941: 167) described *C. l. holti* as a subspecies in the otherwise monotypic species. Vaurie (1980: 265) did not recognize *holti*, but Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 152) believed that it might prove to be a distinct species.

**Thripadectes holostictus moderatus Zimmer**


**Holotype:** AMNH 229225, adult male, collected at Nequejahuira, 8000 ft, in Yungas region, NE of city of La Paz, ca. 16°20'S, 67°50'W, La Paz, Bolivia, on 21 May 1926, by George H. H. Tate.

COMMENTS: The no. 23 on Tate's field label refers to the collecting locality, described by him as “A tiny pampa by side of the steel rail bridge where the Yungas road crosses the Unduavi river between Unduavi and Chaco” (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

**Thripadectes virgaticeps Lawrence**

*Thripadectes virgaticeps* Lawrence, 1874: 398 (Ecuador, Quito).

**Holotype:** AMNH 43187, unsexed, collected by A. H. Alexander in “Quito.”

*Thripadectes virgaticeps sumaco* Chapman

*Thripadectes virgaticeps sumaco* Chapman, 1925a: 3 (subtropical Zone, Mt. Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).


**Holotype:** AMNH 184299, adult male, collected at Idma, ca. 12 January 1924, by Olalla and sons.

*Microxenops milleri* Chapman

*Microxenops milleri* Chapman, 1914b: 196 (foot of Mt. Duida, alt. 700 ft., Venezuela).


**Holotype:** AMNH 120275, adult female, collected at the foot of Cerro Duida, 700 ft, 03°25’N, 65°40’W, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 7 April 1913, by Leo E. Miller (no. 352).

*Xenops acutirostris* Chapman

*Xenops acutirostris* Chapman, 1923b: 16 (Zamora, Prov. Loja, Ecuador).


**Holotype:** AMNH 167367, adult male, collected at Zamora, 04°04’S, 78°58’W, 3250 ft, Río Zamora at junction with Río Bombuscara, Zamora–Chinchipe, Ecuador, on 30 November 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 22669).

*Xenops rutilans peruvianus* Zimmer

*Xenops rutilans peruvianus* Zimmer, 1935. See Pe-

**Holotype:** AMNH 137347, adult male, collected at Todos Santos, 16°48’S, 65°08’W, 1300 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 27 July 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13200) and Howarth S. Boyle.

*Xenops rutilans chapadensis* Zimmer

*Xenops rutilans chapadensis* Zimmer, 1935b: 8 (Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

**Holotype:** AMNH 33658, adult male, collected at Chapada dos Guimarães, 15°26’S, 55°45’W, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 17 February 1885, by Herbert H. Smith.

*Xenops genibarbis ridgwayi* Hartert and Goodson

*Xenops genibarbis ridgwayi* Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 417 (Tocoumé, Panama).


**Holotype:** AMNH 524427, male, collected at Tocumé (= Tocumen), 09°04’N, 79°24’W, eastern province of Panama (Wetmore, 1972: 108; Fairchild and Handley, 1966: 19), Panama, on 7 March 1899, by E. André. From the Rothschild Collection.

*Xenops minutus remoratus* Zimmer

*Xenops minutus remoratus* Zimmer, 1935b: 7 (Tatú, Río Negro (right bank), Brazil).

**Holotype:** AMNH 434636, adult male, collected at Tatu (= Umarituba), 00°04’N, 67°15’W, west bank of the Río Negro at its junction with the Río Uaupés, Amazonas, Brazil, on 9 June 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

**Comments:** This locality is shown quite clearly on the Olalla sketch map (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

*Tinactor fuscus* Wied

*Tinactor fuscus* Wied, 1831: 1106 (southeastern Brazil).

Now *Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta* (Lichtenstein, 1823) [in part] and *Sclerurus scanor cearensis* Snethlage, 1924, or *S. s. scanor* (Ménétrière, 1835) [in part]. See Ridgway, 1890b: 23, 28, Ridgway, 1911: 164 (footnote b), 165 (footnote b), and Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 245, 253.

**Syntypes:** AMNH 6807, male, and AMNH 6806, “female,” collected in southeastern Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.
COMMENTS: These two specimens are considered syntypes of *Tinactor fuscus* Wied (Allen, 1889b: 242). As was Wied’s custom, these specimens had apparently been tied together, sharing a label. The original label, bearing only a male symbol, is now glued to the back of an AMNH label that was originally marked with catalog no. 6806, which is cataloged as a male. A second AMNH label and a type label have been added, bearing catalog no. 6807, and the number has been changed to 6807 on the first label.

The other specimen that now bears the number 6806 has no original label but is apparently the unsexed specimen originally cataloged as AMNH 6807. The AMNH label designates this as a female. Allen (1889b: 243) said that the Wied label apparently covered this specimen as well and that the manuscript catalog listed both.

Although the catalog numbers have apparently been reversed on these two specimens, it seems best just to indicate this in the catalog and use the numbers now on the type labels, because they have been cited frequently. The male, AMNH 6807, is a synonym of *Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta*. The presumed female, AMNH 6806, is a synonym of *S. s. scansor* or *S. s. scansor cearensis*, because of the undetermined collecting locality of Wied’s specimen.

*Sclerurus albigularis zamorae* Chapman

*Sclerurus albigularis zamorae* Chapman, 1923b: 17 (Zamora, Prov. Loja, eastern Ecuador).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 129816, adult female, collected at Zamora, 04°04′S, 78°58′W, 2000 ft, Zamora–Chinchipe, Ecuador, on 29 October 1913, by William B. Richardson.

*Sclerurus mexicanus andinus* Chapman

*Sclerurus mexicanus andinus* Chapman, 1914c: 622 (Buenavista (4500 ft.) above Villavicencio, Eastern Andes, Colombia).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 122059, female (female ? on the field label), collected at Buenavista, 04°10′N, 73°41′W, 4500 ft, 5 km WNW of Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, on 3 March 1913, by Frank M. Chapman.

*Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior* Hartert

*Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior* Hartert, 1901b: 370 (Lita, N.W. Ecuador).

Now *Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior* Hartert, 1901. See Peters, 1951: 150.
Ecuador, on 21 April 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

Frederickena unduligera fulva Zimmer
Frederickena unduligera fulva Zimmer, 1944: 3 (Río Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador).

Frederickena unduligera diversa Zimmer
Frederickena unduligera diversa Zimmer, 1944: 2 (Orosa, south bank of Rio Amazonas, Perú).

Frederickena unduligera pallida Zimmer
Frederickena unduligera pallida Zimmer, 1944: 3 (Rosarinho (Lago Sampaio), left bank of Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Taraba major obscurus Zimmer
Taraba major obscurus Zimmer, 1933c: 6 (Alto Bonito, Antioquia, Colombia; altitude 1500 feet).

Taraba major duidae Chapman
Taraba major duidae Chapman, 1929: 17 (Mt. Duida, 6200 ft., Venezuela).
the Orinoco]. . . . I . . . told [Olalla] to move out to the bank of the Orinoco to a station [La Laja] a little way down the river. There is a flat rock expance there, and an abandoned house.” We read this as meaning that La Laja is also on the right bank, as it was shown on Gilliard’s (1941: 454) map.

[Thamnophilus leucopygus Lawrence]

Lawrence (1866: 401) described this form, giving the locality as “New Granada, line of the Panama R.R., Lion Hill station. Collected by Mr. J. McLeannan.” Salvin (1874: 316) noted that this is actually a specimen of Dryoscopus cubla, family Laniidae, from Africa, and continued: “In some exchanges I made with McLeannan, I sent him a number of African skins; doubtless this one was included by mistake in a collection forwarded to Mr. Lawrence from Panama, and thus misled the latter gentleman as to the origin of the specimen.”

The specimen, AMNH 47139, will be treated with the Laniidae.

Thamnophilus cristatus Wied


Syntypes: AMNH 6819 adult male, AMNH 6820 male [= female], AMNH 6821, immature female, collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

Comments: Allen (1889b: 249) stated that “The original label, covering Nos. 6819 and 6820, reads as follows: ‘Thamnophilus cristatus Wied. (Lanius poecilurus Cuv.; Turdus cristatus Lath.)’ m. Brasilien, M.R.’” However, both of these specimens have an original Wied label. The one on AMNH 6819, the male (judging by plumage), has a male symbol on the original label and the corner cut off where the female symbol would have been. However, the adult female (judging by plumage), also has an original Wied label with “mas.” on one corner and the opposite corner cut off. Otherwise, the information is the same. The original label on AMNH 6821 reads “Thamnophilus cristatus mihi, Femina juv.” and is a young bird molting into female plumage.

Paynter and Traylor (1991: 255) equated this locality with Serra Geral, 15°25’S, 42°48’W, on the Minas Gerais/Bahia border, Brazil.

Thamnophilus bernardi piurae Chapman


Thamnophilus bernardi baroni Chapman


Holotype: AMNH 492477, adult male, collected on the Rio Yonan, ca. 07°14’S, 79°09’W, 3000 ft, northeast of Trujillo, Cajamarca, Peru, on 15 June 1894, by Oscar T. Baron. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert (1922: 390) noted that T. b. cajamarcae has 2 months’ priority over baroni.

Myrmelastes luctuosus araguayae Hellmayr

Myrmelastes luctuosus araguayae Hellmayr, 1908: 68 (Rio Araguaia).

Now Sakesphorus luctuosus araguayae (Hellmayr, 1908).

See Pinto, 1978: 345.

Holotype: AMNH 492477, adult male, collected at Aruanã (= Leopoldina), 05°21’S, 48°41’W, on the Rio Araguaia, 556 m, Goias, Brazil, in August 1906, by Gustave-Adolphe Baer (no. 2399). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hellmayr (1908: 14) quoted Baer as having spent the dry season of June through August 1906 at “Leopoldina, village sur le Rio Araguaï, affluent du Tocantins, à 200 kilomètres, au nord-ouest de Goyaz,” an area with an Amazonian element in the avifauna.

Thamnophilus nigricristatus Lawrence

Thamnophilus nigricristatus Lawrence, 1865b: 107 (line of Pan. R.R., Lion Hill Station).

Now Thamnophilus dolitatus nigricristatus Lawrence, 1865. See Wetmore, 1972: 136.

Syntypes: AMNH 43381, adult male, and AMNH 43382, female (tail missing), collected near Lion Hill Station, old Panama Railroad, Atlantic slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by Messrs. James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

Comments: For a discussion of this locality, see Dendorrnis nana.

Thamnophilus zarumae Chapman

Thamnophilus zarumae Chapman, 1921c: 6 (Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).

**Holotype:** AMNH 129684, adult male, collected above Zaruma, 03°41'S, 79°37'W, 6000 ft, El Oro, Ecuador, on 17 September 1913, by William B. Richardson.

*Thamnophilus doliatus palamblae* Zimmer

*Thamnophilus doliatus palamblae* Zimmer, 1933a: 6 (Palambla, Department of Piura, Perú, altitude 3900–6500 ft.).


**Holotype:** AMNH 175251, adult male, collected at Palambla, 05°23'S, 79°37'W, 3900–6500 ft, Piura, Peru, on 19 September 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6082).

*Thamnophilus bricenoi* Hartert

*Thamnophilus bricenoi* Hartert, 1898b: 220 (Sabanetas de Estangues, about 800 metres above the Sea).


**Holotype:** AMNH 489726, adult male, collected in the small savannas of Estáquies, 08°28'N, 71°33'W, 800 m, Mérida, Venezuela, on 7 April 1897, by Salomón Briceño Gabaldón. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Hartert (1898b: 220) stated that the type is the specimen appearing in the photograph in pl. 4 of the same publication. This specimen matches the photograph and has "type" written on the original label, and the data match those given by Hartert (1922: 391) in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection. Señor Briceño sent more than one specimen to Hartert (1898b: 220), and there are two additional Rothschild Collection males collected by Briceño now in AMNH. On one of them the data are the same as on the type, but the make of the skin is quite different from the one in the plate.

*Thamnophilus nigrescens* Lawrence

*Thamnophilus nigrescens* Lawrence, 1867: 469 (Venezuela).

Now *Thamnophilus doliatus nigrescens* Lawrence, 1867. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 228.

**Syntypes:** AMNH 43372 and 43373, males, and AMNH 43337, juv. female, collected by George Robbins. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**Comments:** Lawrence’s original description was based on three specimens, two males and one female, sent to him by John Cassin for examination. Lawrence gave the habitat as “Venezuela,” and that is the locality on two of the specimens. However, the locality of AMNH 43372 is given as “Demarara” on the Cassin label. Hellmayr (in Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 66) discussed this discrepancy and concluded that all three specimens probably came from the Maracaibo region. Cassin’s (1864: 287) statement that George Robbins brought a specimen of *Calliste hannahiae (= Tangara cyanicollis hannahiae)* from the Mérida Mountains supports this.

All three syntypes have John Cassin labels. The two male syntypes have Lawrence Collection labels as well, and male AMNH 43373 has a label in Lawrence’s hand noting that it was presented by J. Cassin. The female, on the other hand, has a Museum of Comparative Zoology label, no. 17430. It is noted as being from the John Cassin collection, in exchange from Brown University. Although there is no Lawrence label, the specimen was cataloged in AMNH as part of the Lawrence Collection and has “type” written on the Cassin label in Lawrence’s hand. There seems to be no reason to doubt that these are the three specimens that Lawrence had in hand when he described this taxon.

*Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis* Hartert and Goodson

*Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis* Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 497 (Plymouth, Tobago Island).


**Holotype:** AMNH 489585, adult male, collected at Plymouth, 11°13'N, 60°47'W (Times Atlas), Tobago Island, West Indies, on 23 April 1903, by Pasea, one of Eugene André’s collectors. From the Rothschild Collection.

*Thamnophilus doliatus signatus* Zimmer

*Thamnophilus doliatus signatus* Zimmer, 1933a: 5 (Santarém, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).


**Holotype:** AMNH 288508, adult male, collected at Santarém, 02°26'S, 54°42'W, right bank of the Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 13 August 1931, by Alfonso M. Ollala.

*Thamnophilus tenuifasciatus* Lawrence

*Thamnophilus tenuifasciatus* Lawrence, 1867: 468 (Ecuador, Napo River).


**Holotype:** AMNH 43396, subadult male, the collecting locality given as Napo [Ecuador]. The
Thamnophilus palliatus similis Zimmer

Thamnophilus palliatus similis Zimmer, 1933a: 9 (Chelipes, Junín, Perú, altitude 7300 feet).

Holotype: AMNH 255955, adult female, collected at the mouth of the Río Lagartococha, 00°18’2” S, 75°16’6” W, Napo, Ecuador, on 26 January 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: Chapman (1926a:10) commented that early Ecuadorian bird skins were often lacking in exact locality data and that “Napo” could mean “anything on the Amazonian side of the Andes from the Temperate to the Tropical Zone.”

Thamnophilus praecox Zimmer


Holotype: AMNH 255955, adult female, collected at the mouth of the Río Lagartococha, 00°18’2” S, 75°16’6” W, Napo, Ecuador, on 26 January 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

Thamnophilus aethiops injunctus Zimmer

Thamnophilus aethiops injunctus Zimmer, 1933a: 17 (Rosarinho (Lago Sampaio), Rio Madeira (left bank), Brazil).

Holotype: AMNH 281902, adult male, collected at Rosarinho, ca. 03°42’2” S, 59°08’8” W, Lago Sampaio, left bank of Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 27 January 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

Thamnophilus unicolor longicaudus Chapman

Thamnophilus unicolor longicaudus Chapman, 1923b: 1 (Barro Blanco, 7200 ft., Antioquia, Colombia).

Holotype: AMNH 133403, adult male, collected at Barro Blanco, 06°15’N, 75°23’W, 7200 ft, 12 mi E of Santa Elena in the northern part of the Central Andes (Chapman, 1917: 642), Antioquia, Colombia, on 26 November 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 10263) and Howarth Boyle.

Comments: Hellmayr (in Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 84) introduced T. u. grandior as a new name for T. u. longicaudus, which was preoccupied by Thamnophilus longicaudus Vieillot, 1816.

Dysithamnus schistaceus heterogynus Hellmayr

Dysithamnus schistaceus heterogynus Hellmayr, 1907d: 61 (Tefé, Rio Solimões, Brazil).
Now Thamnophilus schistaceus heterogynus (Hellmayr, 1907). See Pinto, 1978: 351.

Holotype: AMNH 490132, adult female, collected at Tefé (= Ega), 03°22’2” S, 64°42’8” W, south bank of the Rio Solimões (upper Amazon), Amazonas, Brazil, on 13 June 1906 (not 12.vii.06 as in orig. description), by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 812). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: The date on the field label is difficult to read, but the day is definitely 13. Hellmayr (1907d: 40) stated that Hoffmanns was at Tefé “from the last week of May to the end of June,” and nos. 813 and 814 (Brotogeris sanctaethomae) were also collected on 13 June.

Dysithamnus aroyae Hellmayr

Dysithamnus aroyae Hellmayr, 1904: 52 (La Aroya, Inambari valley, Marcapata district, S.E. Peru, Elev. 3000 ft.).

Holotype: AMNH 490167, adult male, collected at Oroya, 13°53’1” S, 69°40’4” W, right bank of Rio Inambari, 3000 ft, Puno, Peru, on 22 April 1901, by George Ockenden (no. 95). From the Rothschild Collection.

Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus Hartert and Goodson

Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 496 (typical Bogota preparation).

Holotype: AMNH 489288, adult male, collected at Barro Blanco, 06°15’N, 75°23’W, 7200 ft, 12 mi E of Santa Elena in the northern part of the Central Andes (Chapman, 1917: 642), Antioquia, Colombia, on 26 November 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 10263) and Howarth Boyle.

Comments: Chapman (1926a:10) commented that early Ecuadorian bird skins were often lacking in exact locality data and that “Napo” could mean “anything on the Amazonian side of the Andes from the Temperate to the Tropical Zone.”
**Thamnophilus nigricans Wied**

*Thamnophilus nigricans* Wied, 1831: 1006 (no locality given).

**Thamnophilus amazonicus obscursus Zimmer**

*Thamnophilus amazonicus obscursus* Zimmer, 1933b: 17 (Tauary, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil).

**Thamnophilus paraguayensis Hellmayr**

*Thamnophilus paraguayensis* Hellmayr, 1904: 53 (Colonia Rioso, Rio Apa, in Northern Paraguay).

**Thamnophilus caeruleus paraguayensis Hellmayr, 1904.** See Peters, 1951: 176.

**Thamnophilus caeruleus pernambucensis Naumburg**

*Thamnophilus caeruleus pernambucensis* Naumburg, 1937: 200 (Brejó, Pernambuco (alt. 2500 ft), Brazil).

**Thamnophilus scalaris Wied**

*Thamnophilus scalaris* Wied, 1831: 999 (no locality given).

**Pygiptila stellaris occipitalis Zimmer**

**Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius Chapman**

*Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius* Chapman, 1914c: 614 (Barbacoas, Colombia).


**Comments:** Paynter (1993: 184–185) discussed this locality, mentioning that Chapman never specifically used the term “nuevo” when referring to this locality. However, the Olallas did, and the following is a quote from a translation of their description of this locality in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology: “March 25 [1924] we left the hot forests of the Suno River to go to the actual San

**Dysithamnus extremus Todd**

*Dysithamnus extremus* Todd, 1916: 536 (key), 549 (Salencio, Nóvita trail, altitude 5500 feet, Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 111887, adult male, collected at Albán, 5500 ft, 04°47'N, 76°11'W, near head of Río Garrapatas, Pacific slope of central Western Andes, northern Valle del Cauca, close to Chocó border, Colombia, on 10 December 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 1575).

**Comments:** Meyer de Schauensee (1948: 331) first pointed out that Silencio (= Salencio) is now called Albán.

**Dysithamnus affinis andrei Hellmayr**

*Dysithamnus affinis andrei* Hellmayr, 1906a: 31 (Caparo, Trinidad).


**Holotype:** AMNH 490040, adult female, collected at Caparo (the estate of Albert B. Carr), 7 mi east of Chaguanas, 10°31'N, 61°25'W (*Times Atlas*), Trinidad, on 12 April 1902, by Eugene André. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis Todd**

*Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis* Todd, 1916: 535 (key), 539 (Zaruma, Province del Oro, Ecuador).


**Holotype:** AMNH 129686, adult male, collected at Zaruma, 03°41'S, 79°37'W, 6000 ft, El Oro, Ecuador, on 25 September 1913, by William B. Richardson.

**Dysithamnus mentalis napensis Chapman**

*Dysithamnus mentalis napensis* Chapman, 1925c: 4 (below San José de Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).


**Holotype:** AMNH 184633, adult male, collected below San José Nuevo, 00°26'S, 77°20'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 30 March 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Comments:** Paynter (1993: 184–185) discussed this locality, mentioning that Chapman never specifically used the term “nuevo” when referring to this locality. However, the Olallas did, and the following is a quote from a translation of their description of this locality in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology: “March 25 [1924] we left the hot forests of the Suno River to go to the actual San

**Xenornis setifrons Chapman**

*Xenornis setifrons* Chapman, 1924: 1 (Tacarcuna, 2050 [sic] feet, eastern Panama).


**Comments:** Whitney and Rosenberg (1993) discussed possible relationships of this monotypic genus.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Premnoplex brunnefuscens albescens*.

**Clytoctantes alixii Elliot**

*Clytoctantes alixii* Elliot, 1870: 242, pl. 20 (Rio Napo).


**Syntypes:** AMNH 6832, adult male, AMNH 6833, imm. male, “Equateur,” from the Verreaux Collection, nos. 2728 and 2729, respectively. Chapman (1926a: 386) referred only to the type, but both specimens were described in the original description and both original labels are marked “(type).”

**Comments:** Chapman (1926a: 386) called attention to the fact that Elliot reported in his description of this genus and species that it came from the Rio Napo, when, in fact, the label says only “Equateur.” The species has not subsequently been found in Ecuador; thus, this locality is probably an error.

There is in the Department of Ornithology a handwritten list of specimens acquired by Elliot for the AMNH from the Verreaux brothers, natural history dealers in Paris, in which these two specimens are given only the locality “Equateur.”

**Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius Chapman**

*Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius* Chapman, 1914c: 614 (Barbacoas, Colombia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 117805, adult female, collected at Barbacoas, 01°41'N, 78°09'W, sea level, Nariño, Colombia, on 6 September 1912, by William B. Richardson.

**Dysithamnus extremus Todd**

*Dysithamnus extremus* Todd, 1916: 536 (key), 549 (Salencio, Nóvita trail, altitude 5500 feet, Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 111887, adult male, collected at Albán, 5500 ft, 04°47'N, 76°11'W, near head of Río Garrapatas, Pacific slope of central Western Andes, northern Valle del Cauca, close to Chocó border, Colombia, on 10 December 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 1575).

**Comments:** Meyer de Schauensee (1948: 331) first pointed out that Silencio (= Salencio) is now called Albán.

**Xenornis setifrons Chapman**

*Xenornis setifrons* Chapman, 1924: 1 (Tacarcuna, 2050 [sic] feet, eastern Panama).


**Comments:** Whitney and Rosenberg (1993) discussed possible relationships of this monotypic genus.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Premnoplex brunnefuscens albescens*.
José, we made the following stops: the 25th we reached the town of Loreto; the 26th we reached the town of Ávila; and the 27th San José Nuevo. We collected there from March 28 to April 24. The specimens collected in this locality are labelled ‘San José Abajo’ . . . .’ The locality is so stated on the Olallas’ field label.

**Dysithamnus mentalis tavares Zimmer**

*Dysithamnus mentalis tavares Zimmer*, 1932: 7 (Rio Tavara, Peru; altitude 1600 feet).

**Holotype:** AMNH 147668, adult male, collected at Rio Tavara, ca. 13°22'22" S, 69°36'W (Vaurie, 1972: 32), 1600 ft, Puno, Peru, on 2 July 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins.

Stephens and Traylor (1983: 216) mentioned that the coordinates given by Chapman for this locality are in error. The coordinates 13°25'50" S, 70°20'W are those given by the Watkinsons on their field label.

**Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae Hellmayr**

*Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae Hellmayr*, 1912: 92 (S. Antonio do Prata).

**Holotype:** AMNH 489997, adult male, collected at Santo Antônio do Prata, 01°18' S, 47°36' W, on the upper Rio Maracanã (Vanzolini, 1992: 156), 45 m, Pará, Brazil, on 14 October 1905, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 15). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Hellmayr (1912: 85) described this locality as a mission station south of Igarapé Açu that can be reached in a 1-hour trip on a [railroad] branch line.

**Myiothera poliocephala Wied**


*Now Dysithamnus mentalis mentalis* (Temminck, 1823).

**Syntypes:** AMNH 5322, male, and AMNH 5321, female, collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied, in southeastern Brazil. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Dysithamnus flemmingi Hartert**

*Dysithamnus flemmingi* Hartert, 1900: 38 (Rio Verde, Cachiyacu, Lita, and Cachaví in North Ecuador).

**Holotype:** AMNH 490110, adult male, collected on the Rio Verde, 3200 ft, 01°04'N, 79°25'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 6 December 1899, by G. Flemming (no. 711).

**Comments:** The original description was based on 1 male and 4 females; later, Hartert (1922: 391) designated the male as lectotype. Rio Verde thus became the type locality. Hartert noted in his original description that Flemming was a collector for the London dealer William F. H. Rosenberg. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis Chapman**

*Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis* Chapman, 1923b: 2 (Cocal, 4000 ft., Western Andes, Colombia).

**Holotype:** AMNH 109619, adult male, collected at Cocal, 4000 ft, 02°31'N, 77°00'W, Cauca, Colombia, on 10 June 1911, by William B. Richardson.

**Comments:** See Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 255) for a review of the nomenclatural history of *D. occidentalis*.

**Dysithamnus punctitectus Chapman**

*Dysithamnus punctitectus* Chapman, 1924: 2 (below Oyacachi, northeastern Ecuador).

**Holotype:** AMNH 176030, adult male, collected below Oyacachi, 00°10'5" S, 78°07' W, Napo, Ecuador, on 24 January 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Dysithamnus tucuyensis Hartert**

*Dysithamnus tucuyensis* Hartert, 1894: 674 (hills near Bucarito, in the state of Tucuyo, Venezuela).

**Holotype:** AMNH 490097, unsexed [male], collected in the hills near Bucarito, 10°16'N, 69°56'W (Paynter, 1982: 22).

**Myiothera plumbea Wied**


**Holotype:** AMNH 109619, adult male, collected in the hills near Bucarito, 10°20'N, 69°41'W, Lara, Venezuela, in October–November 1893, by Albert Mocquerys (no. 145). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Hartert (1894: 674) said of this specimen: “It is no doubt a *male*, but apparently not perfectly adult, as it shows signs of immaturity.” Tucuyo probably refers to the town of Rio Tucuyo, 10°16'N, 69°56'W (Paynter, 1982: 22).
**Thamnomanes caesius persimilis Hellmayr**

*Thamnomanes caesius persimilis* Hellmayr, 1907d: 64 (Tefé).

Now *Thamnomanes caesius persimilis* Hellmayr, 1907.


**Holotype:** AMNH 490169, adult male, collected at Tefé, 03°22′S, 64°42′W, Rio Solimões, Amazonas, Brazil, on 21 May 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 674). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Allen (1889b: 250) considered Wied to be the author of this name, but Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 129) explained that *Thamnomanes*’ 1820 description was based on a male and a female collected by Wied. The specimen listed above is most likely one of the two that Temminck used and is the only one cataloged with the Maximilian Collection. The female has not been found.

**Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi Hellmayr**

*Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1906c: 53 (Prata, Pará, Brazil).

Now *Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1906.

See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 249.

**Holotype:** AMNH 490180, adult male, collected at Prata (= Santo Antônio do Prata), 45 m, 01°18′S, 47°36′W, on the upper Rio Maracanã (Vanzolini, 1992: 156), Pará, Brazil, on 25 November 1905, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 148). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Hellmayr (1912: 85) noted that the name of this mission station was often shortened to Prata and that he had done so previously in his report on Hoffmann’s collection.

**Muscicapa caesia Temminck**

*Muscicapa caesia* Temminck, 1820, pl. 17, fig. 1 (Brésil).

Now *Muscicapa caesia* Temminck, 1820.


**Syntype:** AMNH 5320, adult male, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Comments:** Allen (1889b: 250) considered Wied to be the author of this name, but Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 129) explained that Temminck’s 1820 description was based on a male and a female collected by Wied. The specimen listed above is most likely one of the two that Temminck used and is the only one cataloged with the Maximilian Collection. The female has not been found.

Allen (1889b: 250) gave the collecting locality as “Province of Bahia,” although there is no locality on the label. Wied (1831: 829) stated that he first saw this species “am Flusse Iritiba, in den Waldungen von Villa Nova de Benevente [Espírito Santo], später auch im Sertong der Province Bahia” and referred to plate 17 in Temminck. Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 129) apparently accepted Allen’s locality of Bahia as a restriction of the type locality even though they cited Wied’s Espírito Santo locality. Because there is no locality on this specimen, it seems equally likely that it was collected in Espírito Santo, where it was first seen by Wied. Paynter and Traylor (1991: 19–20) equated Vila Nova do Benevente with the modern town of Anchieta, 20°48′S, 40°39′W, and the Rio Iritiba with the Rio Benevente (Paynter and Traylor, 1991: 71) which discharges near Anchieta. This agrees with Wied’s (1820–21) map of his travels.

**Myrmotherula obscura Zimmer**

*Myrmotherula obscura* Zimmer, 1932a: 2 (mouth of the Río Curaray, eastern Ecuador).


**Holotype:** AMNH 255755, adult male, collected at the mouth of the Río Curaray, 02°22′S, 74°05′W, Loreto, Peru, on 26 October 1925, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

**Comments:** The typescript of the Olalla itineraries in the Department of Ornithology contains, on p. 27, a translation of their report covering the period 20 May 1925 to 21 March 1926. They crossed the border from Ecuador into Peru on 5 October, and reached the mouth of the Curaray on 14 October. “The temperature recorded from October 16, 1925 to March 21, 1926, was taken on the island between the confluence of the Napo and Curaray Rivers. The specimens collected in this locality were taken in daily explorations to the Curaray bank or to both margins of the Napo, the camp being situated on the Panduro Island, close to the Mouth of the Curaray.”

**Myrmotherula kermiti Cherrie**

*Myrmotherula kermiti* Cherrie, 1916a: 184 (Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso).


**Holotype:** AMNH 127594, female, collected at Barão de Melgaço, 11°51′S, 60°43′W, upper Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 6 March 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 2042).

**Comments:** Discussion continues as to whether *M. kermiti* is a valid taxon (Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 268). A note on the label of the type indicates that the culmen is smaller than that of *M. sclateri*.

**Myrmotherula ambigua Zimmer**


**Holotype:** AMNH 273547, adult male, collected at Playa del Río Base Camp, ca. 03°25’S, 65°40’W, 550 ft, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 29 November 1928, by the Olalla brothers on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

**Myrmotherula cherriei**

Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 72

(Perico).

Now **Myrmotherula cherriei** Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902. See Isler et al., 1999.

**Holotype:** AMNH 490306, adult male, collected at Perico [probably = Puerto Ayacucho, 05°40’N, 67°35’W], Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 20 November 1898, by George K. (no. 11292) and Stella M. Cherrie. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Berlepsch and Hartert (1902: 2) described Perico thus: “From Caicara Mr. Cherrie followed the Orinoco, which there turns to the south, till Perico. Perico is near the former site of Atures. The latter place, according to Mr. Cherrie, no longer exists, except on maps. Atures was above the first rapids in the Orinoco, while Perico is just below them. The country for a radius of six or eight miles round Perico is exceedingly arid.”

**Myrmotherula multostriata** [sic] **australis**


**Holotype:** AMNH 132714, adult female, collected on Río Inambari, 2200 ft, Puno, Peru, on 3 April 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 74).

**Comments:** The coordinates given above are those written by the Watkinses on the field label. There is some confusion in the literature about the exact locality at which the Watkinses collected. The collection they made in 1915, for which there are no field notes in the Department of Ornithology Archives, consisted of 185 specimens. They collected between 3 March and 9 May at the Río Inambari and between 17 May and 12 June at the Río Távara, 13°25’S, 70°20’W, at 1600 ft, according to their labels. Vaurie (1972: 32) gave the coordinates of the latter as 13°22’S, 69°36’W; but he did not give coordinates for Río Inambari. It seems the Watkinses were definitely in the Department of Puno when they were collecting.

Only two specimens of this taxon, both females, were collected by the Watkinises on the Río Inambari. AMNH 132714, collected 3 April 1915, was designated holotype; however, the type label was put on AMNH 132713, collected 10 March 1915. This error has now been corrected.

Chapman’s description of this subspecies in the species “*multostriata*” was evidently a lapsus. In the list of specimens examined, he correctly listed it as *M. longicauda australis*.

**Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa** Zimmer

Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa Zimmer, 1932: 11 (lower Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).


**Holotype:** AMNH 184608, adult [female], collected on the lower Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, on 7 March 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Comments:** The translation of the Olallas’ itinerary in the Department of Ornithology, p. 23, gives the following information: “March 5 [1924] we left [Avila] reaching that day the town of Loreto; the 6th after forced marching we reached the hot part of the Suno River, that is, at the Mouth of the Huataraco River where it empties into the Suno River. We collected in this locality from March 7 to 24. The temperature recorded from March 7 to 24 was taken here, and the specimens collected in this locality are labeled ‘Río Suno Abajo.’” There is a notation in the itinerary that the Río Huataraco is now the Río Guataraco.

In the description, the type was listed as female without comment. Although it does appear to be an adult female, it was sexed as male by the Olallas.

**Myrmotherula hauxwelli clarior** Zimmer

Myrmotherula hauxwelli clarior Zimmer, 1932a: 12 (Villa Bella Imperatriz, mouth of the Rio Andirá, south bank of the Amazon (west of the Tapajoz), Brazil).


**Holotype:** AMNH 277876, adult female, collected at Vila Bella Imperatriz, at the mouth of the Rio Andirá, on the south bank of the Rio Amazon, Amazonas, Brazil, on 9 October 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

**Comments:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincla merula olivascens*.

**Myiothera cinerea** Wied


Now **Myiothera gularis** (Spix, 1825). See Allen, 1889b: 252.
**Myrmotherula [sic] fulviventris Lawrence**

*Myrmotherula [sic] fulviventris* Lawrence, 1862: 468 (Atlantic Slope, Panama Rail Road, New Grenada).

**Syntypes:** AMNH 43419, male, and AMNH 43411, female, collected on the old Panama railway, Atlantic Slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**Comments:** The description of this form refers back to no. 215 in part 2 of Lawrence’s (1861c: 325) catalog of his Panama collection, where a male and a female are listed. Both of these specimens have the number “215” and “type” written on the label. The type locality is given in the introduction to that paper.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocnis nana.*

**Myrmotherula [sic] viduata Hartert**

*Myrmotherula [sic] viduata* Hartert, 1898a: 492 (Cachaví, northwestern Ecuador).
Now *Myrmotherula fulviventris fulviventris* Lawrence, 1862. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 144.

**Lectotype:** AMNH 490338, adult female, collected at Cachabí, ca. 00°58’N, 78°48’W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 5 January 1897, by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 203). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Hartert (1922: 392) designated this specimen (no. 203) as lectotype.

**Myrmopagis ornata saturata Chapman**

*Myrmopagis ornata saturata* Chapman, 1923c: 9 (Upper Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).

**Holotype:** AMNH 178385, adult male, collected in interior Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Myrmotherula ornata [sic] viduata Lawrence**

*Myrmotherula [sic] fulviventris* Lawrence, 1862: 468 (Atlantic Slope, Panama Rail Road, New Grenada).

**Syntypes:** AMNH 43419, male, and AMNH 43411, female, collected on the old Panama railway, Atlantic Slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**Comments:** The description of this form refers back to no. 215 in part 2 of Lawrence’s (1861c: 325) catalog of his Panama collection, where a male and a female are listed. Both of these specimens have the number “215” and “type” written on the label. The type locality is given in the introduction to that paper.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocnis nana.*

**Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi Hellmayr**

*Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1906d: 84 (Itaituba, near Santarem, Lower Amazons).

**Holotype:** AMNH 490399, adult female, collected at Itaituba, 04°17’S, 55°59’W, left bank of middle Río Tapajós, 250 km SW of Santarém, Pará, Brazil, on 31 January 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 521). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Myrmotherula multostriata australis.*

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 278) stated that *M. ornata atrogularis* and *M. o. meridionalis* may comprise separate species.

**Myrmotherula ornata meridionalis Zimmer**

*Myrmotherula ornata meridionalis* Zimmer, 1932b: 2 (Río Tavara, southeastern Peru; altitude 1600 feet).

**Holotype:** AMNH 132715, adult female, collected on the Río Tavara, 13°22’S, 69°36’W (Vaurie, 1972: 32), 1600 ft, Puno, Peru, on 28 May 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 143).

**Comments:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Myrmotherula multostriata australis.*

**Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi**

*Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1906d: 84 (Itaituba, near Santarem, Lower Amazons).

**Holotype:** AMNH 490399, adult female, collected at Itaituba, 04°17’S, 55°59’W, left bank of middle Río Tapajós, 250 km SW of Santarém, Pará, Brazil, on 31 January 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 521). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Myrmotherula multostriata australis.*

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 278) suggested that *hoffmannsi* may prove to be a separate species.

**Myrmotherula erythrura septentrionalis Zimmer**

*Myrmotherula erythrura septentrionalis* Zimmer, 1932b: 4 (Santa Rosa, upper Río Ucayali, Peru).

**Holotype:** AMNH 240273, adult female, collected at Santa Rosa, 10°42’S, 73°50’W, on the upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali/Junín border, Peru, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

**Comments:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendroplex picus peruvianus.*
**Myrmotherula albigua Lawrence**

*Myrmotherula albigua* Lawrence, 1865a: 131 (New Granada, line of Panama R.R.).

Now *Myrmotherula axillaris albigua* Lawrence, 1865.


**SYNTYPES:** AMNH 43401, “male,” collected by James McLeannan in 1862, and AMNH 43402, “female,” collected by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith, no date, on the line of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**COMMENTS:** In his description of this taxon, Lawrence (1865a: 132) noted: “I have had for some time a female of this species, which I was, however, unable to determine. Recently I received another example, much the same in plumage, but with the color below purer and the throat whiter, the sex of which was not marked. This I have now described as the male,—it agrees with a specimen of the same species, marked as of that sex . . . sent to me for examination by Prof. Baird…”

The collection of McLeannan and Galbraith was made in the winter of 1860–1861 (Lawrence, 1861c: 315). McLeannan remained in the Isthmus and later sent additional specimens (Lawrence, 1862: 461). The labels containing data are in Lawrence’s hand. AMNH 43402 is probably the specimen received first, because both collectors are given on the label. It was sexed as a female by Lawrence. The “recently” received specimen, collected by McLeannan alone, is AMNH 43401. It had been sexed as a female by Lawrence, who probably later decided it was a male, based on the specimens he had borrowed. Both of his specimens are in female plumage.

Lawrence (1865a: 132) noted that this species was included in his “Catalogue of the Birds of Panama” but was not identified. Both specimens are numbered 216, the number under which an undetermined *Myrmotherula* was listed in Lawrence (1861c: 325).

The paper describing this species was issued in May 1865.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendroplex picus peruvianus*.

**Myrmotherula sanctae-martae Allen**

*Myrmotherula sanctae-martae* Allen, 1900: 160 (Valparaiso, altitude 5500 feet).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 72895, adult male, collected at Cincinnati (= Valparaiso), 1489 m, 11°06’N, 74°06’W, Magdalena, Colombia, on 18 March 1899, by Grace H. Hull for Herbert H. Smith.

**Hylophilus brunneus Allen**

*Hylophilus brunneus* Allen, 1900: 171 (Las Nubes, alt. 5000 ft.).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 70572, adult female, collected at Las Nubes, 5000 ft, ca. 11°10’N, 73°56’W, Magdalena, Colombia, on 14 December 1898, by Herbert H. Smith.

**Myrmopagis schisticolor interior Chapman**

*Myrmopagis schisticolor interior* Chapman, 1914c: 614 (Buena Vista (alt. 4500 ft.), east slope Eastern Andes, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Now *Myrmotherula schisticolor interior* (Chapman, 1914).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 121897, adult female, collected at Buenavista, 4500 ft, 04°10’N, 73°41’W, Meta, Colombia, on 3 March 1913, by Frank M. Chapman.

**Myrmotherula sunensis Chapman**

*Myrmotherula sunensis* Chapman, 1925c: 8 (Rio Suno, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Myrmotherula sunensis sunensis* Chapman, 1925.

See Whitney, 1994a.

**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 184582, adult female, collected on the lower Rio Suno, below Avila, 00°38’S, 77°25’W, Napo, Ecuador, on 8 March 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**COMMENTS:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa*.

**Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri Chapman**

*Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri* Chapman, 1925c: 9 (upper Rio Suno, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri* Chapman, 1925.


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 179486 bis, adult female, collected on the upper Rio Suno, near San José Nuevo,
00°26'S, 77°20'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 21 April 1923, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

**Comments:** For additional information on this locality, see Myrmopagis ornata saturata.

*Myrmotherula cinereiventris pallida*

*Berlepsch and Hartert*

*Myrmotherula cinereiventris pallida* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 74 (Nericaugua).


**Holotype:** AMNH 490633, adult male, collected at Caño Usate (= Nericaugua), 04°25'N, 67°48'W, Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 27 March 1899, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie (no. 12271). From the Rothschild Collection.

*Myiothera strigilata* Wied


**Syntypes:** AMNH 6825, male, and AMNH 5359, female, collected in the interior of the Province of Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**[Formicivora pileata]**

**Comments:** AMNH 5381 has been included in the type collection but was not listed as a Wied type by Allen (1889b). The original Wied label has the following: *Formicivora pileata W.; Herpsilochmus pileatus Sc[later]; Myiothera pileata Licht.; δ;* Brasilien, M.R.

In the AMNH catalog, no. 5381 is blank and marked “void!”. However, this is apparently a lapsus on the part of the cataloger, because the specimen has this number attached to a leg on a separate small tag, as do all of the Wied specimens.

Wied (1831: 1078) listed this species as *Myiothera pileata* Lichtenstein, 1823. Ménétrière (1835: 485) shifted it into the genus *Formicivora* because Wied had told him that its behavior was more like other members of that genus. As noted above, Wied had written “*Formicivora pileata W.*” on the label, but this may have been written subsequent to Ménétrière’s paper and, in any case, was never proposed as a new taxon. Therefore, AMNH 5381 has no standing as a type. See Whitney et al. (in press) for additional information on this taxon.

*Myiothera scapularis* (Lichtenstein ms.) Wied

*Myiothera variegata* (Lichtenstein ms.) Wied

*Myiothera scapularis* (Lichtenstein ms.) Wied, 1831: 1083 (no locality given).


**Syntypes:** Allen (1889b: 251) listed 4 Wied specimens as types of Wied’s taxa *Myiothera scapularis* and “*Myiothera variegata*”. These were at that time considered synonyms of the monotypic *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*. Unfortunately, there were several undetected errors in the published museum numbers that make Allen’s remarks hard to interpret, and all 4 specimens are faded, with the yellow pigment gone. Below we list the 4 specimens with their label data and then discuss them.

**Comments:** AMNH 5337, in female plumage. This specimen was misidentified on the Wied label as a male *Formicivora melanogaster* Spix and *Myiothera fuliginosa* Wied (= Lichtenstein), both names being synonyms of *Myrmotherula a. axillaris* (Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 149). Undoubtedly, at some point labels became switched, but we are unable to trace such a switch now. The specimen is *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* and probably is one of Wied’s types. In Wied’s (1831: 1083) description of *Myiothera scapularis* he had at least a male, a female, and a young male. Allen had considered AMNH 5337 to be a female of *M. variegata*, but it might also be an immature male of his *M. scapularis*.

AMNH 5378 is in worn female plumage with only one tail feather present. Marked female by Allen, it has no original Wied label and was originally probably tied together with one of the adult males. It was apparently separated from AMNH 5337 and 5379 in worn plumage, they probably are the two that were tied together.

AMNH 5379 is a male in worn plumage. The original Wied label lists the following names: *Formicivora scapularis* Licht. Wied and *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* Temm. Allen (1889b: 251) considered this specimen to be Wied’s type of *M. variegata* because it has the black markings on the back described for this taxon. Because both AMNH 5378 and 5379 are in worn plumage, they probably are the two that were tied together.

AMNH 5380 (not 5280 of Allen) is a male. This specimen is not in worn plumage but is missing the tail entirely. The original Wied label lists the following names: *Formicivora scapularis* W., *Myiothera rufimarginata* Lich., and *Herpsilochmus rufimarg.* Cab.

Wied (1831: 1088) noted that although *M. scapularis* and *M. variegata* were very similar, the slight differences in measurements and color were sufficient to warrant naming both. None of the original labels were marked with the name *variegata*, and it seems impossible to determine at this time whether any are actually the types of *M. variegata*. Cory and
Hellmayr (1924: 178) have put both in synonymy with \( H.\ r.\ rufimarginatus \). However, \( H.\ r.\ scapularis \) is now recognized (Peters, 1951: 204), and it seems best to consider \( H.\ r.\ variegata \) a synonym of the latter unless further information is forthcoming.

\( Myiothera\ scapularis \) and \( M.\ variegata \) both are apparently names present in Lichtenstein’s manuscript, but they were not in his 1823 published version. Thus, Wied’s use constitutes a formal introduction of the names. Wied’s labels use the name \( Formicivora\ scapularis \), but apparently the name was never proposed in this form.

**Formicivora virgata Lawrence**

*Formicivora virgata* Lawrence, 1863a: 182 (Isthmus of Panama).


**Syntypes:** AMNH 43445, adult male, and AMNH 43446, adult female, collected on the line of the old Panama railroad, probably near Lion Hill, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, in 1862, by James McLeannon. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**Comments:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocinis nana*.

**Microrhopias quixensis intercedens Zimmer**

*Microrhopias quixensis intercedens* Zimmer, 1932c: 5 (Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Peru).


**Holotype:** AMNH 238202, adult female, collected at Sarayacu, 06°44’S, 75°06’W, Río Ucayali valley, Loreto, Peru, on 17 July 1927, by Ramón and Alfonso Olalla.

**Comments:** The locality at which the Olalla brothers were collecting on 17 July is described in their itinerary as their “third camp.” It was on the left bank of the Ucayali 2 hours by canoe from their “first camp,” which was on the left bank “opposite the old village of Sarayacu.” The country around this camp was high and flat and did not flood unless the river was very high.

**Formicivora consobrina microsticta Berlepsch**

*Formicivora consobrina microsticta* Berlepsch, 1908: 157 (Approuague [River]).


**Holotype:** AMNH 490922, adult male, collected on the Approuague River, 04°39’N, 51°58’W, French Guiana, on 16 December 1902, by George K. Cherrie (no. 12736). From the George K. Cherrie and Benjamin T. Gault collection via the Rothschild Collection.

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**Microrhopias grisea hondae Chapman**

*Microrhopias grisea hondae* Chapman, 1914c: 616 (Chicoral (alt. 1800 ft), upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 111914, adult female, collected at Chicoral, 1800 ft, 04°13’N, 74°59’W, Coello River, Tolima, Colombia, on 8 October 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 752).

**Formicivora cano-fumosus Cherrie**


**Holotype:** AMNH 177330, adult male, collected at Barrancas, 08°42’N, 62°11’W, Orinoco River, Monagas, Venezuela, on 2 August 1907, by George K. Cherrie (no. 15186). From the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (no. 5107).

**Formicivora tobagensis Dalmas**

*Formicivora tobagensis* Dalmas, 1900: 141 (Island of Tobago).


**Lectotype:** AMNH 490841, adult female, collected on Tobago Island, West Indies, on 26 November 1898. The number 54 is on a small separate tag. From the Dalmas Museum via the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments:** Hartert (1922: 393) designated this specimen the lectotype. The original description was based on two birds. The paralectotype is AMNH 490840, adult male, collected on Tobago, on 19 November 1898, by Eugene André, according to the Rothschild label. The number 8 is on a small tag. Dalmas did not mention the collector, but because the field tags are alike, André probably collected both birds.

**Formicivora orenocensis Hellmayr**

*Formicivora orenocensis* Hellmayr, 1904: 54 (Altagracia, Orinoco).


**Holotype:** AMNH 490791, adult female, collected at Altagracia, 07°52’N, 65°33’W, upper Río Orinoco, Bolivar, Venezuela, on 5 November 1897, by George K. Cherrie (no. 8472). From the Dalmas Museum.

**Myiothera leucophrys Wied**

*Myiothera leucophrys* Wied, 1831: 1075 (no locality given).

**Syntypes:** AMNH 5341, adult male, and AMNH 5331, adult female, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Comments:** Allen’s (1889b: 252) account of this taxon and the following one contain errors in AMNH number citations that make them hard to follow. Allen had six (not five) specimens that he considered types of the two Wied taxa. The two specimens listed above are apparently the two he considered types of the two Wied taxa. The two follow. Allen had six (not five) specimens that he considered types of the previous species, *Myiothera leucophrys*, which he believed to be a Lichtenstein manuscript name.

The male, AMNH 5341 (once referred to by Allen on p. 253 as AMNH 5331) has the original Wied label. It contains the following: *Formicivora grisea* Bodd.; *Myiothera leucophrys* Vieill.; *nigricolis* Sw; *Ellipura* Cab.; [the female symbol is cut off]; Le grisin de Cayenne Buff.; Brasilien M.R.; δ. In Wied’s manuscript catalog he added *Myiothera leucophrys* Wied. Allen (1889b: 253) noted that this is a thick-billed specimen.

Wied (1831: 1075–1078) described both a male and a female under this name with a question mark and considered them as probably identical to his previous species, *Myiothera superciliaris* “Lichtenstein,” except that the bill was thicker, longer, and stronger. However, he credited the description of *M. leucophrys* to Lichtenstein as well. It is possible that this name is a Lichtenstein manuscript name as Allen (1889b: 252) thought, but it seems more likely to have been a lapsus for *Myrmothera leucophrys* Vieillot, 1817, because Vieillot’s name is on the label (in the genus *Myiothera*) and no Lichtenstein name is listed. If that is the case, these specimens are not types. However, because of the questions associated with them, they are retained in the type collection.

Female AMNH 5331 lacks a Maximilian label but is a dismounted bird similar in “make” to his specimens. Allen (1889b: 253) said that this bird had a Verreaux label misidentifying it as *Myrmotherula melanogaster*, apparently through a transposition of labels, and this is how it was cataloged. There is no Verreaux label on the specimen today. Allen (1889b: 253) noted that this specimen “is also a thick-billed bird, and has the upper and lower parts as described by Wied, in contrast with the female of his *M. superciliaris*.”

Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 184) have synonymized *Myiothera leucophrys* Wied, *Myiothera superciliaris* Lichtenstein, and *Myrmothera leucophrys* Vieillot with *Neorhopias (= Formicivora) grisea grisea*, but (on p. 191) considered Wied’s *Myiothera superciliaris* (not of Lichtenstein) to be a synonym of *Neorhopias (= Formicivora) melanogaster* (see below). We believe that this is correct.

**Myiothera superciliaris Wied**


**Comments:** Because there are a number of errors in Allen’s (1889b: 252–253) citation of AMNH numbers, details of label information are given below.

AMNH 6826 (not 6862): This specimen has an original Wied label containing the following names—*Formicivora rufatra* Lafr. d’Orb.; *Myiothera superciliaris* Licht. Wied.; Brasilien, M.R. It contains both male and female symbols, but the female symbol has been scratched out.

AMNH 5347 (not 5374): This specimen also has an original Wied label containing the same information as the specimen above. It is much darker above and has a less heavy bill than the previous specimen. It is the one that Allen called “an old male in very worn plumage, with the white flank feathers nearly all lacking.” It is identified, in a hand not Allen’s, as *F. m. melanogaster*.

AMNH 5340 has no original Maximilian label but has an AMNH Maximilian Collection label.

AMNH 5343 is a female-plumaged bird without an original Wied label but with a Maximilian Collection label. This bird is identified, in a hand not Allen’s, as *F. m. bahiae*.

**Formicivora melanogaster bahiae**

*Formicivora melanogaster bahiae* Hellmayr, 1909a: 65 (Samarã [sic], Bahia, 300 m et.).

**Comments:** Hellmayr’s (1909a) designation of the type locality as “Samarã” is incorrect. The type locality is *Samarã*, which is a township within the municipality of *Lamarã*.

**Holotype:** AMNH 490887, adult male, collected at Lamarã, 300 m, 11°45’S, 38°55’W, Bahia, Brazil, on 28 June 1903, by Alphonse Robert (no. 1681). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Formicivora rufa urubambae**

*Formicivora rufa urubambae* Zimmer, 1932c: 7 (Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Perú; elevation 3500 ft.).

**Comments:** Zimmer’s (1932c) designation of the type locality as “Urubamba” is incorrect. The type locality is *Urubamba*, a town in the province of *Huanuco*, in the department of *Huánuco*, in the north-central part of the Peruvian Andes.

**Holotype:** AMNH 490887, adult male, collected at Lamarã, 300 m, 11°45’S, 38°55’W, Bahia, Brazil, on 28 June 1903, by Alphonse Robert (no. 1681). From the Rothschild Collection.
**Drymophila caudata striaticeps Chapman**

*Drymophila caudata striaticeps* Chapman, 1912: 145 (alt. 9000 ft., Central Andes, above Salento, Cauca, Colombia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 111918, adult male, collected above Salento, 9000 ft, 04°38'N, 75°34'W, Quindío, Colombia, on 6 November 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 1276).

**Myiothera maculata Wied**

*Myiothera maculata* Wied, 1831: 1088 (no locality given).


**Syntypes:** AMNH 5361, male, and AMNH 5362, female, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Comments:** Wied, in his original description, gave no specific type locality; Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 201) suggested Rio de Janeiro.

**Terenura xanthonota Chapman**

*Terenura xanthonota* Chapman, 1901: 228 (Inca Mine, Peru).


**Holotype:** AMNH 74103, adult male, collected at Inca Mine (= Santo Domingo), 13°51'S, 69°41'W, Puno, Peru, on 21 August 1900, by H. H. Keays (no. 101).

**Terenura spodioptila signata Zimmer**

*Terenura spodioptila signata* Zimmer, 1932f: 5 (Mt. Curucuyari, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil; altitude 2000 feet).


**Holotype:** AMNH 310687, adult male, collected at Serra Curucuriari, 00°20'S, 66°50'W, 2000 ft, Rio Negro (right bank), Amazonas, Brazil, on 18 August 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

**Cercomacra sclateri Hellmayr**

*Cercomacra sclateri* Hellmayr, 1905b: 288 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará, Brazil).

Holotype: AMNH 491032, adult female, collected at Igarapé-Açu, 01°07'S, 47°37'W, Pará, Brazil, on 28 April 1904, by Alphonse Robert (no. 2154). From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: There is considerable confusion in the literature as to type locality and which specimen is the type. Hellmayr (1905b: 269) stated that Robert’s “collection was brought together at a place called Igarapé-Assú, which lies on the railway running from Pará to Bragança, about halfway between these two places.” In the description (Hellmayr, 1905b: 286), he named as type “One female ad., taken April 28, 1904. No. 2154.” This is without question the specimen listed above. In the next paragraph he mentioned “a female from Chyavetas, E. Peru (Bartlett coll.), in the British Museum” as being quite similar to Robert’s specimen. However, when Hartert (1922: 393) published on the types in the Rothschild Museum, he listed “‘male,’ Chyavetas, E. Peru, 16.vii.1866. E. Bartlett leg. No. 1588.” as the type of C. sclateri. This specimen (AMNH 491022) has always been labeled as the type in the AMNH Collection, and was erroneously so cited by Hellmayr himself (Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 214).

The date on the original label of the correct type of this taxon was originally 18 February 1904, and the day and month have been overwritten by hand unknown. A comparison of the field numbers of other specimens collected by Robert in April shows that 28 April is the correct date.

Ceromacra [sic] cinerascens iterata
Zimmer

Ceromacra [sic] cinerascens iterata Zimmer, 1932e: 19
(Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil).

Holotype: AMNH 286595, adult female, collected at Caxiricatuba, ca. 02°50'S, 55°08'W, right bank of the Rio Tapajós, Brazil, on 8 May 1931, by Alphonso M. Olalla.

Comments: Paynter and Traylor (1991: 143) gave this locality as being above Belterra (02°38'S, 54°57''W) and opposite Boim (02°49'S, 55°10'W).

Disythamnus [sic] rufiventris
Lawrence

Disythamnus [sic] rufiventris Lawrence, 1865a: 131 (New Granada, line of Panama R. R.).

Holotype: AMNH 43460, immature male, collected on the line of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

Comments: For a discussion of this locality, refer to Dendrornis nana.

Ceromacra nigrescens aequatorialis
Zimmer

Ceromacra nigrescens aequatorialis Zimmer, 1931a: 15
(lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).

Holotype: AMNH 184517, adult female, collected on the lower Volcan Sumaco, 00°34'S, 77°38'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 9 January 1924 (not 1926, as in original description), by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

Comments: The translated itinerary of the Olallas in the Department of Ornithology Archives records this locality as follows: “... the 15th [December 1923] we reached the place called Malque Siqui situated at the foot of the Guagua [= baby] Sumaco; the 16th we ascended part of the Guagua Sumaco where we situated our general camp for collecting in the Sumaco proper.

We started our activities December 20 [1923] and on till January 29, 1924, date on which we climbed the higher parts of the Sumaco... The temperature recorded from December 20 to January 29 was taken around the Guagua Sumaco, which forms a close part of the Sumaco proper, the birds, mammals, and reptiles taken in this locality being labelled ‘Sumaco Abajo’.”

Ceromacra nigrescens notata
Zimmer

Ceromacra nigrescens notata Zimmer, 1931a: 14 (Tulumayo, Junín, Peru).

Holotype: AMNH 169714 (not 169713), adult female, collected at Haciendo Tulumayo, 4000 ft, ca. 11°09'S, 75°20'W, Junín, Peru, on 10 (not 26) May 1921, by Harry Watkins.

Comments: Apparently Zimmer in his original description of this taxon confused data on two specimens. AMNH 169713 is a male collected on 26 May 1921. Because his description of the type is obviously of a female, he probably intended the type to be AMNH no. 169714, with data as given above.

Two other females were collected at the same locality by Watkins. AMNH 169715 was collected on 25 May, is not as well prepared, and especially the facial pattern is not as clear. AMNH 169716 was collected on 26 May; however, the facial pattern does not show up and the tail is in molt. Measurements of all 3 females are very similar and are close to the measurements given by Zimmer for the type.

Therefore, it seems most reasonable to accept AMNH 169714 as the type, as suggested by Charles

**Cercomacra nigrescens fuscicauda Zimmer**


**Cercomacra rosenbergi** Hartert


**Cercomacra rosenbergi** Hartert


**Pyriglena berlepschi** Hartert

*Pyriglena berlepschi* Hartert, 1898c: 29 (Cachabí, North Ecuador, 500 feet high).


**Pyriglena pacifica** Chapman


**Pyriglena leucoptera similis** Zimmer

*Pyriglena leucoptera similis* Zimmer, 1931b: 11 (Caxiri-catuba, Rio Tapajós (right bank), Brazil).


**Pyriglena leucoptera similis** Zimmer

*Pyriglena leucoptera similis* Zimmer, 1931b: 11 (Caxiri-catuba, Rio Tapajós (right bank), Brazil).


**Pyriglena leucoptera pernambucensis** Zimmer

*Pyriglena leucoptera pernambucensis* Zimmer, 1931b: 10 (Brejão, Pernambuco, Brazil; altitude 2500 feet).

Now Myrmoborus leucophrys griseigula

From the Maximilian Collection.

Wied, 1831: 1055 (no locality given).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 255922, adult female, collected at the mouth of the Río Curaray, 02°22′ S, 74°05′ W, Loreto, Peru, on 6 December 1925, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 6827, adult male, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: For further information on this locality, see Myrornithula obscura.

Hypocnemis myotherina ochrolaema

Hellmayr

Hypocnemis myotherina ochrolaema Hellmayr, 1906f: 109 (Itaituba, near Santarem, Lower Amazons, Brazil).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491831, adult female, collected at Itaituba, 04°17′ S, 55°59′ W, Pará, Brazil, on 31 January 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 520). From the Rothschild Collection.

Hypocnemis myotherina sororia

Hellmayr

Hypocnemis myotherina sororia Hellmayr, 1910: 358 (Calama).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491839, adult female, collected at Calama, 08°03′ S, 62°53′ W, right bank of upper Rio Madeira, Rondônia, Brazil, on 3 July 1907, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 158). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the sex of the holotype was correctly given as adult female; however, in his Rothschild type list, Hartert (1922: 395) incorrectly listed it as a male.

Haffer and Fitzpatrick (1985: 156) considered M. m. “sororia” intermediate between M. m. myotheri- nus and M. m. ochrolaema.

Hypocnemis cantator implicata

Zimmer

Hypocnemis cantator implicata Zimmer, 1932c: 11 (Igarapé Auará (near Borba), Rio Madeira, Brazil).

**Hypocnemis cantator affinis** Zimmer

_Hypocnemis cantator affinis_ Zimmer, 1932c: 14 (Baião, Rio Tocantins, Brazil).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 248893, adult male, collected at Baião, 02°41′S, 49°41′W, Rio Tocantins, Paris, Brazil, on 23 December 1931, by Alfonso Olalla.

**Hypocnemis collinsi** Cherrie

_Hypocnemis collinsi_ Cherrie, 1916b: 395 (Todos Santos, Brazil).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 148388, adult male, collected at Todos Santos, 16°48′S, 56°08′W, Rio Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 14 March 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18471). From the Collins–Day Expedition.

**COMMENTS:** Lawrence (1861a: 293) first gave a description of this bird as no. 58 in Part 1 of his catalog of McLeannan’s collection, tentatively identifying it as *Pithys rufigularis*. Later (Lawrence, 1862: 470), he introduced the name *Dendornis nana*.

For a discussion concerning this locality, see *Dendornis nana*.

**Myrmelastes corvinus** Lawrence

_Myrmelastes corvinus_ Lawrence, 1863a: 182 (Isthmus of Panama).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 43505, [female], collected on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

**COMMENTS:** Lawrence (1861a: 293) first gave a description of this bird as no. 58 in Part 1 of his catalog of McLeannan’s collection, tentatively identifying it as *Pithys rufigularis*. Later (Lawrence, 1862: 470), he introduced the name above.

For a discussion concerning this locality, see _Dendornis nana_.

**Sclateria naevia trinitatis** Hartert and Goodson

_Sclateria naevia trinitatis_ Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 499 (Caparo, Trinidad).

**Holotype**: AMNH 491409, adult male, collected at Caparo, Trinidad, on 10 April 1902, by Eugene André. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments**: For additional information on this locality, see \textit{Synallaxis carri}.

\textit{Sclateria schistacea humaythae} Hellmayr

\textit{Sclateria schistacea caurensis} Hellmayr, 1907a: 51 (Humaytha, on the left bank of the Rio Madeira, Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 491436, adult female, collected at Humaitá, 07°31' S, 63°02' W, left bank of the upper Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 9 August 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 1067). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments**: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 229–330) placed \textit{leucostigma} in \textit{Schistocichla} and stated that \textit{humaythae} may prove to be a separate species because it has a very different song from other populations of the species.

\textit{Sclateria schistacea caurensis} Hellmayr

\textit{Sclateria schistacea caurensis} Hellmayr, 1906g: 9 (Valley of the Caura River, Venezuela).


**Holotype**: AMNH 491450, adult male, collected on Mt. Turagua (André, 1904: 13–32), 07°04' N, 64°30' W, Bolivar, in March 1898, by Eugène André (no. 601). From the Dalmas Museum, via the Rothschild Collection.

**Comments**: Hartert (1922: 394) incorrectly called this locality “Mt. Juragua.”

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 330) placed this species in \textit{Schistocichla}.

\textit{Schistocichla caurensis australis} Zimmer and Phelps


**Holotype**: AMNH 273932, adult female, collected at the foot of Cerro Duida, 03°25' N, 65°40' W, 750 ft, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 8 March 1929, by the Olalla brothers on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

**Comments**: The Pie del Cerro is undoubtedly the “Foothills Camp (Alt. 850 ft.)” described by Chapman (1931: 16) and shown on the map (1931: 13).

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 330) placed this species in \textit{Schistocichla}.

\textit{Myrmeciza longipes albivenetris} Chapman

\textit{Myrmeciza longipes albivenetris} Chapman, 1893: 343 (Princetown, Trinidad).

**Now Myrmeciza longipes longipes** (Swainson, 1825). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 258–259.

**Holotype**: AMNH 59329, adult male, collected at Prince’s Town, 10°16' N, 61°23' W (\textit{Times Atlas}), Trinidad, on 10 March 1893, by Frank M. Chapman.

**Myrmeciza swainsoni griseipectus** Berlepsch and Hartert

\textit{Myrmeciza swainsoni griseipectus} Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 76 (Caicara).


**Holotype**: AMNH 491539, adult male, collected at Caicara, 07°37' N, 66°10' W, right bank of Río Orinoco, Bolivar, Venezuela, on 17 March 1898, by George K. (no. 10507) and Stella M. Cherrie. From the Rothschild Collection.

**Myrmelastes exsul maculifer** Hellmayr

**Myrmelastes exsul maculifer** Hellmayr, 1906b: 340 (Paramba, N.W. Ecuador, 3500 ft.).


**Holotype**: AMNH 491507, adult male, collected at Hacienda Paramba, 3500 ft, 00°49' N, 78°21' W, Imbabura, Ecuador, on 22 May 1899, by R. Miketta (no. 414). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Myiothera ruficauda** Wied

**Myiothera ruficauda** Wied, 1831: 1060 (no type locality given).


**Syntypes**: AMNH 5388, adult male, AMNH 6829, adult male, AMNH 5386 [juvenile male], AMNH 5385, female, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**Comments**: Allen (1889b: 254–255) stated that the original label covering AMNH 5388 and 5385 referred to them as male and female. The same was true of the label covering AMNH 6829 and 5386. Allen quoted Wied’s manuscript catalog as listing 3 male and 1 female specimens. This is apparently the source of Allen’s decision to treat one of the female-plumaged specimens as a young male. Although AMNH 5386 is more heavily pigmented...
than AMNH 5385, it is matched by other specimens sexed as females in the AMNH collection.

Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 272) suggested Rio Doce, Espirito Santo, as a type locality.

**Myrmeciza hemimelaena castanea Zimmer**

*Myrmeciza hemimelaena castanea* Zimmer, 1932d: 23
(Rio Negro, about thirty-five miles west of Moyobamba, Peru, altitude 2600 feet).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 234644, adult male, collected on the Río Negro, 2600 ft, 05°56' S, 77°09' W, about 35 mi west of Moyobamba, San Martin, Peru, on 5 October 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 9549).

**COMMENTS:** Watkins, in a letter to Chapman (Archives, Department of Ornithology) dated 27 October 1925, wrote: “...my last locality ‘Rio Negro, 2600 ft.’ a tributary of the Mayo in the Humid Tropical Zone. My camp was near the mouth of this river with the Mayo.”

**Myrmoderus griseiceps Chapman**

*Myrmoderus griseiceps* Chapman, 1923b: 6 (Palambla [4000 ft], west slope Western Andes, Dept. Piura, Peru).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 175270, adult male, collected at Palambla, 4000 ft, 05°23’ S, 79°37’ W, Piura, Peru, on 21 September 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6111).

**COMMENTS:** Watkins reported the altitude of Palambla as 4000 ft; the labels are printed 3900–6500 ft.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 332) discussed the generic allocation of this species. Although they retained it in the genus *Myrmeciza*, they suggested that perhaps it should be in a monotypic genus.

**Myrmeciza atrothorax tenebrosa Zimmer**

*Myrmeciza atrothorax tenebrosa* Zimmer, 1932d: 17
(Puerto Indiana, Río Amazonas (north bank), Peru).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 231795, adult male, collected at Puerto Indiana, ca. 03°28’ S, 73°03’ W, Río Amazonas, Loreto, Peru, on 13 July 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

**Myrmeciza atrothorax obscurata Zimmer**

*Myrmeciza atrothorax obscurata* Zimmer, 1932d: 18
(Lagarto, upper Ucayali, Peru).

**Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri** Chapman

*Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri* Chapman, 1912: 146 (San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri* Chapman, 1912: 146 (San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Cauca, Colombia).

**Formicarius analis connectens** Chapman

*Formicarius analis connectens* Chapman, 1914a: 173 (Villavicencio (alt. 1600 ft.), eastern base of Eastern Andes, Colombia).


**HoLOTYPE:** AMNH 129753, adult male, collected at Villavicencio, 3000 ft, 04°04’S, 78°58’W, Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador, on 27 October 1913, by William M. Ring.

**COMMENTS:** For further information on this locality, see *Myrmopagis ornata saturata*.

**Formicarius analis olivaceus** Zimmer

*Formicarius analis olivaceus* Zimmer, 1931a: 21 (Huaraṇdosa, valley of the Río Chinchipe, northwestern Peru; elevation 3000 ft.).


**HoLOTYPE:** AMNH 182045, adult male, collected at Quebrada Huaraṇdosa, 3000 ft, ca. 05°13’S, 78°48’W, valley of the Río Chinchipe, Cajamarca, Peru, on 19 September 1923, by Harry Watkins (no.7891).

**COMMENTS:** Because the original labels contain both the names *Chamaeza brevicauda obscura* Zimmer and Phelps, 1944: 9 (Mt. Auyán-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1100 meters).

**Myioturdus marginatus** Wied


**SYNTYPES:** AMNH 5405, adult male, and AMNH 5406, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51’S, 40°51’W, Bahia, Brazil, in early 1817, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS:** Because the original labels contain both the names *Chamaeza brevicauda obscura* Zimmer and Phelps, 1944: 9 (Mt. Auyán-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1100 meters).

**Myioturdus marginatus** Wied


**SYNTYPES:** AMNH 5405, adult male, and AMNH 5406, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51’S, 40°51’W, Bahia, Brazil, in early 1817, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS:** Because the original labels contain both the names *Chamaeza brevicauda obscura* Zimmer and Phelps, 1944: 9 (Mt. Auyán-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1100 meters).

**Myioturdus marginatus** Wied


**SYNTYPES:** AMNH 5405, adult male, and AMNH 5406, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51’S, 40°51’W, Bahia, Brazil, in early 1817, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS:** Because the original labels contain both the names *Chamaeza brevicauda obscura* Zimmer and Phelps, 1944: 9 (Mt. Auyán-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1100 meters).

**Myioturdus marginatus** Wied


**SYNTYPES:** AMNH 5405, adult male, and AMNH 5406, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51’S, 40°51’W, Bahia, Brazil, in early 1817, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS:** Because the original labels contain both the names *Chamaeza brevicauda obscura* Zimmer and Phelps, 1944: 9 (Mt. Auyán-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1100 meters).

**Myioturdus marginatus** Wied


**SYNTYPES:** AMNH 5405, adult male, and AMNH 5406, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51’S, 40°51’W, Bahia, Brazil, in early 1817, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.
In his original description, Wied described a female and a young female. His manuscript catalog entries are of a male and juvenile female, as Allen (1889b: 255) noted, and these agree with the sex notations on the original labels.

A third bird in the AMNH, no. 5404, sexed as a male, has a Maximilian display label but no original Maximilian label. It also has a blank U.S. National Museum label and is cataloged as being from the Verreaux Collection. Allen (1889b: 255) did not include this specimen as a syntype, presumably because of its questionable provenance.

The measurements of Wied’s syntypes are as follows: AMNH 5405, male, wing 100.0, tail 69.5, bill from base 24.0, tarsus 39.0; AMNH 5406, female, wing 100.0, tail 66.5, bill from base 23.0, tarsus 38.5. For additional measurements and discussion of C. meruloides, see Willis (1992) and Raposo and Teixeira (1992).

Chamaeza nobilis rubida Zimmer

Chamaeza nobilis rubida Zimmer, 1932f: 16 (lower Río Suno (mouth of the Río Huataparo), eastern Ecuador).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184388, adult male, collected on the lower Río Suno at the mouth of the Río Guataracu, 00°46′S, 77°15′W, Napo, Ecuador, on 11 March 1924, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For further information on this locality, see Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa.

Chamaeza turdina chionogaster Hellmayr


COMMENTS: Hellmayr (in Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 295) doubted “the correctness of the locality; the type probably came from the region above San Esteban, State of Carabobo.” Zimmer and Phelps (1954: 3–6) discussed Mocquerys’s locality and suggested that the specimens with questionable localities might have been collected nearer Puerto Cabello, his shipping port.


Pithys albifrons brevibarba Chapman

Pithys albifrons brevibarba Chapman, 1928: 8 (Lower Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184496, adult male, collected on the lower Río Suno, mouth of the Río Guataracu, 00°46′S, 77°15′W, Napo, Ecuador, on 8 March 1924 (not 1926), by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa.

Anoplops rufigula palidus [sic] Cherrie


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 73813, adult male, collected at Suapure, 07°14′N, 65°10′W, left bank of lower Río Caura, Bolivar, Venezuela, on 6 April 1899, by Samuel M. Klages.

Gymnopithys salvini maculata Zimmer


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 239152, adult female, collected at Lagarto, 10°40′S, 73°54′W, right bank of the upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali, Peru, on 17 March 1928, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

Pithys bicolor Lawrence

Pithys bicolor Lawrence, 1863b: 6 (New Granada).


SYNTYPES: AMNH 43509, female, and AMNH 43510, male, collected on the Atlantic slope of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 303) gave the publication date of Pithys bicolor as 1862, page 484 of volume 7 of the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York. In the AMNH Library bound copy of volume 7, the text ends on page 483 and the index begins on page 485; page 484 is unnumbered and blank. Volume 8 was published between 1863 and 1867. The description of Pithys bicolor appeared on page 6 of volume 8, published in May 1863.

For a discussion of the type locality, see Dendrorhynchus nana.

Gymnopithys bicolor daguae Hellmayr


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**Holotype**: AMNH 491313, adult male collected at El Pailón (so spelled on the original label) = Estero Pailón, ca. 03°53’N, 77°04’W, near Bue naventura, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 9 May 1899 by Eugène André.

**Comments**: In the original description, this specimen was said to have the number 9599 in the Rothschild Collection; however, the Rothschild specimens were not given catalog numbers, and this number merely refers to the date of collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

The Trans-Andean populations of this species have sometimes been considered a separate species, G. bicolor. See American Ornithologists’ Union (1998: 369) for references.

**Gymnopithys leucaspis castanea Zimmer**


**Holotype**: AMNH 184498, adult male, collected on the lower Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, on 14 April 1923, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

**Comments**: On the original label, there is a female symbol, but beside it is an “M” (= macho). Apparently it is an adult male, as published. In the original description, Zimmer mentioned another specimen of this form labeled as a female but missing the concealed ochraceous patch on the back that is diagnostic of females of the cis-Andean populations. That specimen is AMNH 255874 from the R. Curaráy, the only female of this taxon in populations. That specimen is AMNH 255874 from that is diagnostic of females of the cis-Andean

**Rhegmatorhina brunneiceps Chapman**

*Rhegmatorhina brunneiceps* Chapman, 1928: 9 (Rio Seco, alt. 3000 ft., about 30 miles west of Moyobamba, northern Peru).


**Holotype**: AMNH 261888, adult male, collected at Rio Seco, ca. 06°09’S, 77°15’W (Vaurie, 1972: 31), 3000 ft, about 30 mi west of Moyobamba, San Martin, Peru, on 16 July 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 9416).

**Comments**: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 352) suggested that perhaps *R. brunneiceps* should be considered a full species, as it was originally described.

**Rhegmatorhina melanisticta badia Zimmer**

*Rhegmatorhina melanisticta badia* Zimmer, 1932f: 18 (La Pampa, southeastern Peru (Tropical Zone)).


**Holotype**: AMNH 146144, adult male, collected at La Pampa, 13°39’S, 69°36’W, Puno, Peru, on 15 October 1916, by Harry Watkins (no. 299).

**Hylophylax punctulata subochracea Zimmer**

*Hylophylax punctulata subochracea* Zimmer, 1934a: 1 (Limoáíl, left bank of Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 288591, adult male, collected at Limoáíl, left bank of Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 24 July 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

**Comments**: The Olalla itinerary places this locality as follows: “. . . leaving [Igarape Brabo] the 21st [June 1931] to go to Igarape Amorim, where we reached early the same day, and stayed till July 12. Before we definitely left this camp I sent some of my people to prepare another camp on the higher part of the Igarape. . . . July 13 we left Igarape Amorim for the new camp, this day we slept above Limontuba, the 14th we left early reaching Limoal, left bank of Rio Tapajoz, Brazil.

Anoplops hoffmannsi Hellmayr

*Anoplops hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1907a: 52 (Borba, right bank of the Rio Madeira, Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 491342, adult male, collected at Borba, 04°24’S, 59°35’W, lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 29 November 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 1417). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Anoplops hoffmannsi Hellmayr**


**Holotype**: AMNH 491313, adult male collected at El Pailón (so spelled on the original label) = Estero Pailón, ca. 03°53’N, 77°04’W, near Bue naventura, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 9 May 1899 by Eugène André.

**Comments**: In the original description, this specimen was said to have the number 9599 in the Rothschild Collection; however, the Rothschild specimens were not given catalog numbers, and this number merely refers to the date of collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

The Trans-Andean populations of this species have sometimes been considered a separate species, *G. bicolor*. See American Ornithologists’ Union (1998: 369) for references.

**Gymnopithys leucaspis castanea Zimmer**


**Holotype**: AMNH 184498, adult male, collected on the lower Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, on 14 April 1923, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

**Comments**: On the original label, there is a female symbol, but beside it is an “M” (= macho). Apparently it is an adult male, as published. In the original description, Zimmer mentioned another specimen of this form labeled as a female but missing the concealed ochraceous patch on the back that is diagnostic of females of the cis-Andean populations. That specimen is AMNH 255874 from the R. Curaráy, the only female of this taxon in populations. That specimen is AMNH 255874 from that is diagnostic of females of the cis-Andean

**Rhegmatorhina brunneiceps Chapman**

*Rhegmatorhina brunneiceps* Chapman, 1928: 9 (Rio Seco, alt. 3000 ft., about 30 miles west of Moyobamba, northern Peru).


**Holotype**: AMNH 261888, adult male, collected at Rio Seco, ca. 06°09’S, 77°15’W (Vaurie, 1972: 31), 3000 ft, about 30 mi west of Moyobamba, San Martin, Peru, on 16 July 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 9416).

**Comments**: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 352) suggested that perhaps *R. brunneiceps* should be considered a full species, as it was originally described.

**Rhegmatorhina melanisticta badia Zimmer**

*Rhegmatorhina melanisticta badia* Zimmer, 1932f: 18 (La Pampa, southeastern Peru (Tropical Zone)).


**Holotype**: AMNH 146144, adult male, collected at La Pampa, 13°39’S, 69°36’W, Puno, Peru, on 15 October 1916, by Harry Watkins (no. 299).

**Hylophylax punctulata subochracea Zimmer**

*Hylophylax punctulata subochracea* Zimmer, 1934a: 1 (Limoáíl, left bank of Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).


**Holotype**: AMNH 288591, adult male, collected at Limoáíl, left bank of Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 24 July 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

**Comments**: The Olalla itinerary places this locality as follows: “. . . leaving [Igarape Brabo] the 21st [June 1931] to go to Igarape Amorim, where we reached early the same day, and stayed till July 12. Before we definitely left this camp I sent some of my people to prepare another camp on the higher part of the Igarape. . . . July 13 we left Igarape Amorim for the new camp, this day we slept above Limontuba, the 14th we left early reaching Limoal [sic] at 3 p.m. We started operating at on[c]e in this new station up to the 28th.”

Vanzolini (1992: 21) gave the coordinates of Igarape Amorim as 02°32’S, 55°47’W, and of Limontuba (= Limontuba) as 02°36’S, 55°10’W.
**Hylophylax lepidonota duidae Chapman**

*Hylophylax lepidonota duidae* Chapman, 1923b: 7 (foot of Mt. Duida, upper Orinoco, Venezuela).


**Holotype:** AMNH 120712, adult female, collected at Boca de Sina (= mouth of Caño Sina), ca. 03°25′N, 65°53′W, a tributary of the Río Cunucunuma, rising on western side of Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 19 March 1913, by Leo E. Miller (no. 190) and F. X. Igleseder.

**Comments:** The original spelling of the current species name was *poecilinota* (Cabanis, 1847: 213).

**Phlegopsis borbae Hellmayr**

*Phlegopsis borbae* Hellmayr, 1907a: 53 (Borba, Río Madeira, Brazil).


**Holotype:** AMNH 491993, immature male, collected at Borba, 04°24′S, 59°35′W, on the right bank of the lower Río Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 29 November 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 1421). From the Rothschild Collection.

**Phlegopsis MeLeannani (sic) Lawrence**

*Phlegopsis MeLeannani* (sic), Lawrence, 1860: 285 (Isthmus of Panama).

Now *Phaenostictus meleannani meleannani* (Lawrence, 1860). See Wetmore, 1972: 236.

**Holotype:** AMNH 43525, unsexed, probably collected near the Lion Hill station of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan. From the Lawrence Collection.

**Comments:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendronornis nana*.

**Rhopoterpe torquata tragicus Cherrie**


**Holotype:** AMNH 127669, adult female, collected at Camp 17, ca. 11°21′S, 60°29′W, Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso, Brazil, on 25 (not 27) March 1914, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18013). From the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

**Comments:** Paynter and Traylor (1991: 529) called attention to the discrepancy in dates noted above. The published date is incorrect; the date on the original field label is 25 March 1914.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 345) suggested that *torquata* and *stictoptera*, the two subspecies currently recognized in this species, may each be full species. They were so considered by Hellmayr (Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 323).

**Pittasoma harterti Chapman**

*Pittasoma harterti* Chapman, 1917: 392 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).


**Holotype:** AMNH 117876, adult male, collected at Barbacoas, 01°41′N, 78°09′W, sea level, Nariño, Colombia, on 25 August 1912, by William B. Richardson.
Pittasoma rufopileatum Hartert

Pittasoma rufopileatum Hartert, 1901b: 370 (Bulún, N.W. Ecuador).

Now Pittasoma rufopileatum rufopileatum Hartert, 1901.

See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 364.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 492122, female [= male], collected at Bulún, 01°05′N, 78°40′W, 160 ft, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 31 December 1900, by R. Miketá and G. Flemming (no. 307). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert indicated that Bulún (= Pulún) is the type locality. Later, Hartert (1922: 396) listed the above specimen as the type, thus designating it the lectotype, and called attention to the erroneous sexing. There are 4 paralectotypes in AMNH: AMNH 492123, male [immature], coll. no. 210; AMNH 492125, male, coll. no. 259; AMNH 492124, male, paralectotypes in AMNH: AMNH 492123, male, coll. no. 303; AMNH 492124, male, coll. no. 210; AMNH 492125, male, coll. no. 259; and AMNH 492126, female, coll. no. 257.

Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris Chapman

Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris Chapman, 1922: 6 (Cocal, alt. 4000 ft., Western Andes, Colombia).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109636, adult male, collected at Cocal, 02°31′N, 77°00′W, 4000 ft, Cauca, Colombia, on 13 June 1911, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Robbins and Ridgely (1990: 66–67) discussed geographical variation in this species.

Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis Chapman

Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis Chapman, 1925c: 6 (near Mindo, Ecuador).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 173037, adult male, collected at Mindo, 00°02′S, 78°48′W, 5500 ft, Pichincha, Ecuador, on 13 October 1915. From the Ludovic Söderström Collection (no. 126).

COMMENTS: Robbins and Ridgely (1990: 66–67) discussed geographical variation in this species.

Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae Chapman

Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae Chapman, 1922: 7 (near Zaruma, alt. 6000 ft., Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 129758, adult male, collected near Zaruma, 03°41′S, 79°37′W, 6000 ft, El Oro, Ecuador, on 5 October 1913, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Robbins and Ridgely (1990: 66–67) discussed geographical variation in this species.

Grallaricula boliviana Chapman


Now Grallaricula flavirostris boliviana Chapman, 1919.


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137177, adult male, collected at Incachaca, 17°14′S, 65°49′W, 7700 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 16 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11824) and Howarth Boyle.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 390) pointed out that the Bolivian (boliviana) and the Peruvian (similis) populations of G. flavirostris may represent a separate species, G. boliviana Chapman, 1919.

Grallaricula cumanensis Hartert

Grallaricula cumanensis Hartert, 1900: 37 (Las Palmases and Rincon de San Antonio, Cumaná, Venezuela).


LECTOTYPE: AMNH 492320, adult male, collected in the forest of Los Palmases, ca. 10°17′N, 63°45′W, Sucre, Venezuela, on 17 February 1898, by Henry Caracciolo (no. 379). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert listed male and female syntypes. Later, Hartert (1922: 396) designated this male specimen as lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 492322, female, Caracciolo no. 872.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 393) noted that G. n. cumanensis (with G. n. pariae) may warrant treatment as a full species.

Grallaricula peruviana Chapman

Grallaricula peruviana Chapman, 1923c: 11 (Chaupe, alt. 6100 ft., northwest of Huancabamba, northern Peru).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 178388, adult male, collected at Chaupe, ca. 05°10′S, 79°10′W, 6100 ft, Cajamarca, Peru, on 24 (not 3) March 1923, by Harry Watkins (no. 7206).

Apocryptornis lineifrons Chapman

Apocryptornis lineifrons Chapman, 1924: 5 (Oyacachi, upper Papallacta River).

**Grallaria excelsa phelpsi Gilliard**

Grallaria excelsa phelpsi Gilliard, 1939: 1 (Colonia Tovar, Estado Aragua, Venezuela, alt. 5900 ft.).

**Grallaria guatimalensis binfordi Dickerman**

Grallaria guatimalensis binfordi Dickerman, 1990: 462 (“Cuernavaca, alt. 6000 feet” (= north, at higher elevation on divide between Cuernavaca and the Valley of Mexico), State of Morelos, Mexico).

**Grallaria guatimalensis chocoensis Chapman**

Grallaria guatimalensis chocoensis Chapman, 1917: 394 (Baudó (alt. 3000 ft.), Chocó, Colombia).

**Grallaria alleni Chapman**

Grallaria alleni Chapman, 1912: 148 (Salento, alt. 7000 ft., Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 112005, adult female, collected at Salento, 04°38’N, 75°34’W, 7000 ft, Quindío, Colombia, on 2 October 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 707).

**COMMENTS:** Hernández-Camacho and Rodríguez-M. (1979: 574–577) proposed a new subspecies, *G. allenii andaquiensis*, based on the second specimen of the species and suggested that *G. allenii* might only be a subspecies of *G. guatimalensis*. Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 371) believed that it might be even more closely related to *G. chtonia*.

### Grallaria parambae Rothschild

*Grallaria parambae* Rothschild, 1900: 36 (Paramba, North Ecuador, 3500 feet).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 492192, adult female, collected at Hacienda Paramba, 00°27’S, 77°33’W, 5000 ft, Napo, Ecuador, on 25 November 1922, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

### Grallaria milleri Chapman

*Grallaria milleri* Chapman, 1912: 147 (Laguneta, alt. 10,300 ft., Central Andes, near Quindío [sic] Pass, Cauca, Colombia).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 111994, adult female, collected at Laguneta, 10,300 ft, ca. 04°35’N, 75°30’W, Quindío, Colombia, on 7 September 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 262).

**COMMENTS:** See Robbins and Ridgely (1994: 377) concerning the rediscovery and field studies of this species.

### Grallaria bangsi Allen

*Grallaria bangsi* Allen, 1900: 159 (El Libano, altitude 7000 feet).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 73145, adult male, collected at El Libano, ca. 11°10’N, 74°00’W, 7000 ft, Magdalena, Colombia, on 25 May 1899, by Grace H. Hull for Herbert H. Smith.

### Grallaria hypoleuca castanea Chapman

*Grallaria hypoleuca castanea* Chapman, 1923b: 8 (Baeza, 5000 ft., eastern Ecuador).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 176060, adult male, collected at Baeza, 00°27’S, 77°35’W, 5000 ft, Napo, Ecuador, on 25 November 1922, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

### Grallaria capitalis Chapman

*Grallaria capitalis* Chapman, 1926b: 2 (Rumicruz, 9700 ft., Dept. Junín, eastern Peru).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 174089, adult male, collected at Rumicruz, ca. 10°44’S, 75°55’W, 9700 ft, Pasco, Peru, on 22 March 1922, by Harry Watkins.

**COMMENTS:** Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 377) considered this and the following species as allospecies in a superspecies complex.

### Grallaria albicula Chapman

*Grallaria albicula* Chapman, 1923b: 8 (Santo Domingo, 6000 ft., S. E. Peru).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 146167, adult male, collected at Santo Domingo, 13°51’S, 69°41’W, 6000 ft, Puno, Peru, on 14 September 1916, by Harry Watkins.

**COMMENTS:** See comments above.

### Grallaria ruficapilla connectens Chapman

*Grallaria ruficapilla connectens* Chapman, 1923b: 9 (Taraguaococha, alt. 9750 ft., Cordillera de Chilla, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 167253, adult male, collected at Taraguaococha, ca. 03°40’S, 79°40’W, 9750 ft, Cordillera de Chilla, El Oro, Ecuador, on 19 August 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 21662).

### Grallaria ruficapilla interior Zimmer

*Grallaria ruficapilla interior* Zimmer, 1934a: 16 (San Pedro, southeast of Leimebamba, Perú; altitude 8600–9400 feet).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 235531, adult male, collected at San Pedro, 8600–9400 ft, S of Chachapoyas, Amazonas, Peru, on 4 February 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10115).
Grallaria watkinsi Chapman


Holotype: AMNH 163084, adult male, collected at Milagros, 2200 ft, Loja, Ecuador, on 5 July 1919, by Harry Watkins. According to Paynter (1993: 125), Milagros is at 04°07’S, 80°08’W, and just within the border of Ecuador.

Comments: The Watkins’s specimens of this species were cataloged as AMNH 151558–151564. AMNH 151558 was inadvertently recataloged as AMNH 151558, under which number it was published as Grallaria rutaca. The Watkins's placing it southeast of Leimebamba was a lapsus. On the printed label of this type specimen, San Pedro is noted as being south of Chachapoyas, Peru. Vaurie (1972) gave the following coordinates for the three localities mentioned, all in Amazonas: Chachapoyas, 06°14’S, 77°51’W; San Pedro, 06°37’S, 77°42’W; and Leimebamba, 06°40’S, 77°46’W. This would place San Pedro southeast of Chachapoyas and northeast of Leimebamba.

Grallaria macularia diversa Zimmer


Holotype: AMNH 231935, adult male, collected at Puerto Indiana, ca. 03°28’S, 73°03’W, left bank Río Amazonas, Loreto, Peru, on 9 July 1926, by Ramón Olalla.

Comments: For comments on this type locality see Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus.

Hylopezus fulviventris flammulatus Griscom


Holotype: AMNH 233595, adult male, collected at Almirante, 09°18’N, 82°24’W (Fairchild and Handley, 1966: 13), Bocas del Toro, Panama, on 16 May 1927, by Rex R. Benson (no. 162).


Hylopezus dives barbacoae Chapman


Holotype: AMNH 117883, sex ?, collected at Barbacoua, 01°41’N, 78°09’W, Nariño, Colombia, on 8 September 1912, by William B. Richardson.


Hylopezus dives caquetae Chapman


Holotype: AMNH 116350, adult male, collected at Morelia, 01°31’N, 75°41’W, 600 ft, Caquetá, Colombia, on 25 July 1912, by Leo E. Miller (no. 3933).

Comments: Paynter and Traylor (1991: 165) discussed the various spellings of Morelia in the literature and concluded that all must refer to Morelia or a ranch nearby. The locality on the original field label of this type is “[M]urelia” (the “M” having not stamped on the label); it is spelled Murelia in Miller’s field catalog.

Grallaria perspicillata Lawrence

Grallaria perspicillata Lawrence, 1861b: 303 (New Grenada, Isthmus of Panama).

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43556, unsexed, AMNH 43557, male, and AMNH 43558, female, collected on the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: These specimens had not previously been recognized as types in the AMNH collection.

When Lawrence (1861a: 288–302) began his “Catalogue of a Collection of Birds Made in New Grenada . . .,” he had only a collection made by James McLeannan; the collecting locality was said to be the “Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad, from near the coast to about a central point between the two oceans.” This first part of the catalog covered through his species number 142—Heliornis fulica. On the pages following (Lawrence, 1861b: 303–305), he named 3 new Panamanian species, including G. perspicillata. Beginning again on page 315, Lawrence (1861c) continued his catalog with species number 143—Spizaëtus tyrannus—but noted that he had received a second collection made by both McLeannan and Galbraith, again mostly on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. The exceptions do not include this species. Therefore, all specimens are from the Atlantic slope, and Lion Hill may be considered the type locality, as was done by Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 354). For further discussion of this locality, see Dendrornis nana.

Of the 3 specimens listed above, the unsexed specimen was collected by McLeannan alone and the male and female by both collectors. Both male and female are described by Lawrence; therefore, he had all 3 in hand by the time the description was published and all 3 are syntypes. The publication date of 1862 is that given by Foster (1892: 13) and referred to in the original label contains the word “Curumano,” which he believed to be a locality. We have not been able to trace this word.

[Myioturdus ochroleucus Wied]


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6777, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51’S, 40°51’W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 256) gave the type locality as Arrayal da Conquista, as in the original description; Paynter and Traylor (1991: 38) equated this with Vitória da Conquista. As Allen mentioned, the original label contains the word “Curumano,” which he believed to be a locality. We have not been able to trace this word.

Conopophaga aurita inexpectata Zimmer


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 310500 (not 301500), adult male, collected at Tabocal, ca. 00°24’S, 65°02’W (Haffer, 1974: 39), Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, on 11 September 1929, by Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: Tabocal was described in the Olallas’ itinerary thus: “September 11th Ramon Olalla and four assistants left Sta. Isabel on a canoe reaching that afternoon Tabocal, Wnuichy [?] Canal, that is, the canal to the right where the river forks, two or three miles above Sta. Isabel, where they stayed till the 20th.” Sta. Isabel is now known as Tapurucuará, near Pará, Brazil. coordinates given for Tabocal (1) are correct and are practically identical with those given by Vanzolini (1992: 169).

Conopophaga roberti Hellmayr


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 488908, adult male, collected at Igarapé Açú, 01°07’S, 47°37’W, Pará, Brazil, on
Now 4 April 1904, by Alphonse Robert (no. 2032). From the Rothschild Collection.

**COMMENTS:** For a discussion of this locality, see *Cercomacra sclateri*.

*Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis*  
**Chapman**

*Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis* Chapman, 1915a: 641 (Baudo Mts. (3500 ft.), Choco, Colombia).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 123321, adult male, collected in the Serranía de Baudó, 06°00'N, 77°05'W, 3500 ft, Chocó, Colombia, on 18 July 1912, by Elizabeth L. Kerr (no. 129).

*Conopophaga rusbyi*  
**Allen**

*Conopophaga rusbyi* Allen, 1889a: 96 (Reyes, Bolivia).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 30701, sex ?, collected at Reyes, 14°19'S, 67°23'W, El Bení, Bolivia, in June 1886, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

**COMMENTS:** The holotype is in female plumage.

*Myiothera calcarata*  
**Wied**

*Myiothera calcarata* Wied, 1831: 1101 (no locality given).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 6787, adult male, collected in Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS:** This specimen is the specimen listed by Allen (1889b: 256) as the type of this taxon Allen continued: “Wied (l.c.) describes only the male, and says he has not had the female before him. Though both ‘Mas.’ and ‘Fem.’ are entered in the Catalogue, there is only one specimen in the collection.” However, there is a second specimen, AMNH 4808, said to be a Maximilian specimen but without his characteristic label. The sex symbol on this label is difficult to interpret. It was originally an upside-down female symbol, to which a male “arrow” has been added. Both of the specimens are dismounted and of the Maximilian “make.” The specimen that Allen considered the type has had a piece cut out of the Maximilian label in exactly the spot where the female symbol would have been; the fact that Maximilian listed both male and female in the catalog makes it seem probable that both symbols were on the original label. If AMNH 4808 is in fact a female, it is probably the other member of the pair and has no standing as a type. There is a note to that effect on the type label, signed by C. K. Nichols. If both are in fact males, they may be syntypes. Both specimens are kept in the type collection.

When Part 4 of the AMNH type list (Greenway, 1987) was published, the fact that the genus *Corythopis* is now included in the Tyrannidae was overlooked. See Ames et al. (1968) and Lanyon (1988: 25–28).

**RHINOCRYPTIDAE**

*Scelorchilus rubecola* [sic] *mochae*  
**Chapman**

*Scelorchilus rubecola* [sic] *mochae* Chapman, 1934: 3 (Mocha Island, Chile).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 387370, adult male, collected on Isla Mocha, 38°22'S, 73°56'W, Arauco, Chile, on 11 November 1932, by Dillman S. Bullock (no. 1453).

*Liosceles erithacus*  
**Sclater**

*Liosceles erithacus* Sclater, 1890: 345 (Salvayacu, Ecuador).


**SYNTYPE:** AMNH 156320, unsexed, collected at Salvayacu, 01°44'S, 77°29'W, Pastaza, Ecuador, in February 1880, by Clarence Buckley. From the Salvin and Godman Collection, received in exchange from The Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum [Natural History]) in August 1921.

**COMMENTS:** In the original description, there were 5 syntypes, all from Salvayacu and collected in February 1880 by Clarence Buckley. Four are in The Natural History Museum, Tring: 2 adult males and 1 adult female from the Salvin and Godman Collection and 1 adult male from the Sclater Collection (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 162, and M. Walters, personal commun.). The fifth specimen was listed as a juvenile from the Salvin and Godman Collection, and is undoubtedly this specimen.

*Myiothera rhynolopha*  
**Wied**

*Myiothera rhynolopha* Wied, 1831: 1051 (Flusse Bel-monte).


**SYNTYPE:** AMNH 6831, adult male, collected at Belmonte, 15°51'S, 38°54'W, at the mouth of the Rio Jequitinhonha, Bahia, Brazil.

**COMMENTS:** Wied (1831: 1051–1055), in the reverse of his usual procedure, described the female
before the male. This probably caused Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 9) to conclude that only the female was described. This male is the only syntype now in the AMNH, although Allen (1889b: 257) noted that Wied’s catalog listed both a male and a female.

[Synallaxis torquata Wied]

Synallaxis torquata Wied, 1831: 697 (Campo Geral des inneren Brasilien).
Wied described a male, female, and young male, none of which were found by Allen (1889b: 244) or by us.

Synallaxis maximiliiani argentina Hellmayr

Synallaxis maximiliiani argentina Hellmayr, 1907b: 74 (Norco, Tucumán, elev. 1200 metr.).
Holotype: AMNH 525570, adult male, collected at Norco, 1200 m, Tucumán, Argentina, on 6 August 1904 (not 1906), by Luis Dinelli (no. 3244). From the Rothschild Collection.

Melanopareia maranonicus Chapman
Melanopareia maranonicus Chapman, 1924: 3 (Perico, Río Chinchipe, northern Peru).
Holotype: AMNH 181098, adult male, collected at Perico, 05°15′S, 78°45′W, Río Chinchipe, Cajamarca, Peru, on 12 August 1923, by Harry Watkins (no. 7655).
Comments: Sibley and Monroe (1990: 420) considered this taxon to be a subspecies of M. elegans.

Scytalopus unicolor subcinereus Zimmer
Scytalopus unicolor subcinereus Zimmer, 1939: 2 (Taulis, northeast of Pacasmayo, Perú; altitude 8850 feet).
Holotype: AMNH 235881, adult male, collected at Taulís, 8850 ft, ca. 06°54′S, 79°03′W, Cajamarca, Peru, on 10 July 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10624).

Scytalopus unicolor intermedius Zimmer
Holotype: AMNH 234580, adult male, collected at La Lejía, ca. 06°10′S, 77°31′W, 9000 ft, Amazonas, Peru, on 3 March 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 8868).

Scytalopus unicolor parvirostris Zimmer
Scytalopus unicolor parvirostris Zimmer, 1939: 3 (Río Aceramarca, Bolivia; altitude 10,800 feet).
Holotype: AMNH 229194, nearly adult male, collected at Río Aceromarca, 16°18′S, 67°53′W, 10,800 ft, La Paz, Bolivia, on 25 May 1926, by George H. H. Tate.
Comments: The number 24, recorded by Zimmer in the original description, is the number of this collecting locality on Tate’s “List of Biological Collecting Stations worked by G. H. H. Tate in the Cordillera Real, Bolivia, 1926” held in the Department of Ornithology Archives. He described the Río “Aceramarca” thus: “The stream in the great glaciated valley that is visible directly across the Unduavi valley from the point of rails at Ichulema. “Camp half an hour up valley where the projected road-bed crosses the stream. Valley edged by tremendous cliffs that carry puno country at the tops. Detritus from the rock walls supports cold temperate forest. A very few hundred feet upstream stream marks the end of trees. Brush replaces forest here and there on the more exposed slopes. Grass too.”

Scytalopus sanctae-martae Chapman
Scytalopus sanctae-martae Chapman, 1915b: 418 (Valparaíso, alt. 4,500–5,500 ft.) Santa Marta Mts., Col.).
Holotype: AMNH 72893, adult male, collected at Cincinati (= Valparaiso), 11°06′N, 74°06′W, 4500–5000 ft, Magdalena, Colombia, on 9 June 1899, by Grace H. Hull, a niece of Mrs. Herbert H. Smith.

Scytalopus femoralis confusus Zimmer
Scytalopus femoralis confusus Zimmer, 1939: 10 (Miraflores, east of Palmira, Colombia; altitude 6800 feet).
Holotype: AMNH 108905, adult male, collected above Miraflares, ca. 03°35′N, 76°10′W, 6800 ft, east of Palmira, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 27 April 1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.
COMMENTS: On the field label, the altitude of Miraflores is given as 6200 ft. Chapman (1917: 25) noted: “Above us was the lower border of the luxuriant subtropical forest; below, the bush-grown or bare hills leading to the valley.” The published altitude of 6800 ft would be correct for this bird of the subtropical forests.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 68) treated atratus as an allospecies in the superspecies S. [bolivianus].

**Scytalopus bolivianus Allen**


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 30741, adult male, collected at Cerro Flores, 5500 ft (original field label gives 5000 ft), eastern Chiriqui, Panama, on 14 March 1924, by Rex R. Benson (no. 227) and Ludlow Griscom.

**COMMENTS:** The original label gives the sex of this specimen as “hembra,” but the Rothschild label is marked “apparently male,” and the original description also indicated that the original sexing was an error.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 68) treated bolivianus as an allospecies in the superspecies S. [bolivianus].

**Scytalopus chiriquensis Griscom**

Scytalopus chiriquensis Griscom, 1924a: 3 (Cerro Flores (alt. 5500 ft), eastern Chiriqui, Panama). Now Scytalopus argentifrons chiriquensis Griscom, 1924.

**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 182732, adult male, collected at Cerro Flores, 5500 ft (original field label gives 5000 ft), eastern Chiriqui, Panama, on 14 March 1924, by Rex R. Benson (no. 227) and Ludlow Griscom.

**COMMENTS:** For a discussion of this locality, see Margarornis rubiginosa boultoni.

**Scytalopus panamensis Chapman**

Scytalopus panamensis Chapman, 1915b: 420 (Tacarcuna (3600 ft), eastern Panama).

**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 135591, adult male, collected at Tacarcuna, 3600 ft, eastern Panama, on 6 March 1915, by Harold E. Anthony (no. 75) and David S. Ball.

**COMMENTS:** The altitude given on the original field label is 4200 ft, and the specimen was probably collected on the slopes of Cerro Malí, above Tacarcuna Village. For a discussion of this locality, see Premnoplex brunnescens albescens.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 75, 83) treated panamensis as an allospecies in the superspecies S. [panamensis].

**Scytalopus panamensis vicinior Zimmer**

Scytalopus panamensis vicinior Zimmer, 1939: 11 (Ricaurte, Narino, western Colombia; altitude 5000–6000 feet).


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 117792, adult female, collected at Ricaurte, 01°13’N, 77°59’W, Nariño, Colombia, on 20 September 1912, by William B. Richardson.

**COMMENTS:** The field label gives the altitude of Ricaurte as 2500 ft. Chapman (1917: 50) noted that specimens from Ricaurte are from the Subtropical Zone and that Richardson thought the elevation to be 4000–4500 ft. Chapman (1917: 653) placed it at about 4500–5000 ft. Paynter and Traylor (1991: 213) gave the altitude as 1250 m.

**Scytalopus latebricola meridanus Hellmayr**


**HOLOTYPE:** AMNH 492377, female [= male], collected at La Culata, ca. 08°45’N, 71°05’W, 4000 m, Mérida, Venezuela, on 10 October (not 1 January) 1897, by Salomón Briceño Gabaldón. From the Rothschild Collection.

**COMMENTS:** The original label gives the sex of this specimen as “hembra,” but the Rothschild label is marked “apparently male,” and the original description also indicated that the original sexing was an error.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 79) treated this taxon as an allospecies in the superspecies S. [latebricola].

**Myiothera indigotica “Licht.” Wied**


**SYNTYPES:** AMNH 5416, male, and AMNH 5417, female, collected near Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

**COMMENTS:** There are no sex symbols on the original label attached to AMNH 5416, which presumably applied to both birds. The sexes listed above are those given by Allen (1889b: 257). Lichtenstein (1823: 43–45) did not introduce this name in his published catalog.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 83) treated indigotica as an allospecies in the superspecies S. [indigoticus].
Scytalopus infasciatus Chapman

Scytalopus infasciatus Chapman, 1915b: 414 (Paramillo (alt. 9750 ft) near Bogotá, Colombia).

Now Scytalopus grisecollis grisecollis (Lafresnaye, 1840).

See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 20.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 133238, unsexed, collected at Beltrán, ca. 04°27′N, 73°54′W, 9750 ft, Cundinamarca, Colombia, on 31 March 1915, presented to AMNH by Hermano Apolinar Maria.

COMMENTS: Meyer de Schauensee (1952: 1124) identified Beltrán as “The name of a forested tract of land lying on the slopes above and east of Fómeque, below Páramo de Chingusa, east of Bogotá. The name ‘Páramo de Beltrán’ has been used erroneously for this locality.”

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 79, 81) remained uncertain as to the placement of infasciatus.

Scytalopus canus Chapman


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 133361, adult male, collected on Cerro Paramillo, 07°04′N, 75°55′W, 12,500 ft, Antioquia, Colombia, on 26 January 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 10937) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Whitney (1994b: 611–612) also discussed this taxon.

Scytalopus magellanicus obscurus Zimmer

Scytalopus magellanicus obscurus Zimmer, 1939: 16 (Tambillo, Río Upano, eastern Ecuador; altitude 8000 ft.).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 180946 (not 180945), unsexed, collected at Tambilio, 8000 ft, Río Upano, Morona-Santiago, Ecuador, date uncertain, by Enrique Feyer.

COMMENTS: Zimmer (1941: 25) introduced Scy-talopus magellanicus opacus as a new name for S. m. obscurus, which was preoccupied by Sylvia obscura King, 1828, a synonym of Scytalopus magellanicus (Gmelin, 1789).

T. S. [schulenberg] noted on the label of AMNH 180945 that “Zimmer (1939: 16) gives this bird’s catalog number as type of obscurus, but the description of type refers to 180946.” We agree with this statement. These are the only two specimens of S. m. obscurus received from Feyer. Not only does the description of the type fit AMNH 180946 but also the type label with the correct number is tied on that specimen. In addition, Zimmer’s description of the second specimen fits AMNH 180945. Unfortunately, he seems to have transposed the measurements. The holotype is the only specimen for which Zimmer gave measurements, and they exactly match our measurements for AMNH 180945. The holotype itself has the tip broken off the upper mandible. Other measurements are: wing 59.0, tail 41.5, and tarsus 22.0.

The date of Feyer’s collection is uncertain. In the Department of Ornithology Archives there is one letter from Feyer written to Chapman while he was in Ecuador and dated 31/8 but with no year. Chapman had requested further data on this Río Upano collection. Chapman (1926a: 19–20) was in Ecuador twice, 21–30 May 1916 and 10 July–7 September 1922, the latter year including the date of the letter. Feyer, who lived in Riobamba, had been asked to make a collection on Tunguragua in 1919 but had been unable to do so because of the lasting devastation from a 1916 eruption (Chapman, 1926a: 120). It was perhaps during the period 1919–1922 that the Río Upano collection was made, because the 107 specimens sent by Feyer were cataloged with other Ecuadorian collections made in 1923.

The exact location of “Tambillo” has also been problematic. There are two Tambillos listed by Paynter (1993: 203), both in Pichincha, and neither is correct in this case. The Río Upano is in Morona-Santiago and flows into the Río Namangoza, a headwater of the Río Santiago (Paynter, 1993: 214). In Feyer’s letter, he quite definitely spells the locality “Tam-billo” and sketches the collecting route “from the pass of Atilio over the Gargalan [at 10,000 ft] to Macas, following the line of the river Upano.” The sketch map shows Macas (02°19′S, 78°07′W [Paynter, 1993: 116]) at 3500 ft and Tam-billo at 8000 ft on the river. According to his letter, Feyer apparently hired collectors from Macas to collect upriver. These specimens were labeled after they reached the AMNH and have no field labels. Originally, the locality was spelled Tambilio on the labels, but the last “i” was later mistakenly over-written with an “I.”

Whitney (1994b: 611–612) also discussed this taxon.

Scytalopus magellanicus urubambae Zimmer

Scytalopus magellanicus urubambae Zimmer, 1939: 15 (Cedrobamba, Machu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Peru; altitude 12,000 feet).


HOLOTYPE: AMNH 170765, adult female, collected at Cedrobamba, ca. 13°05′S, 72°33′W, 12,000 ft, Machu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, Peru, on 1 June 1915, by Edmund Heller (no. 137).
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