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A New Species of Swift of the Genus *Cypseloides* from Colombia

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In the foothills of the upper Cauca basin, southwestern Colombia (near Santander, Cauca), Lehmann secured on October 21, 1957, three medium-sized (ca. 6 inches long), blackish swifts, remarkable in having a white chest patch. Two, adult male and female, had a broad white pectoral area, larger in the female; in the third, a male, apparently immature, the white was restricted to three feathers. Previously in the same region of Cauca, between Popayán and Cali, on October 1, 1951, von Sneider (1955, p. 38) had collected an unsexed example, resembling the immature, but with a chest spot of five white feathers, which had been recorded as an "abnormal" *Cypseloides fumigatus rothschildi*, a form known from northwestern Argentina. Lehmann saw other small groups of the White-chested Swift in 1960, but he was not successful in obtaining additional examples until April 24, 1961, when, at Santander, Cauca, from a single flock he took three (two adult), plus three specimens of the little-known *Cypseloides cryptus* (Zimmer, 1945). All the Cauca specimens were forwarded to the American Museum of Natural History for identification.

The white-chested birds (fig. 1) do not agree with any described form. Dr. R. M. de Schauensee, author of the most recent work on Colombian birds (1949, 1959), kindly advised us that he knew of no similar speci-

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mens. These swifts belong in *Cypseloides* (*sensu* Zimmer, 1945, 1953), but the white pectoral area immediately distinguishes them from all other members of that genus. The distinctly forked tail of the adult male (reduced emargination in females and immature), with rather soft, and not protruding, shafts to the rectrices, makes these birds structurally similar to the Black Swift, *C. niger*, a species that is known only from the West Indies and western North America south to Costa Rica, but is un-

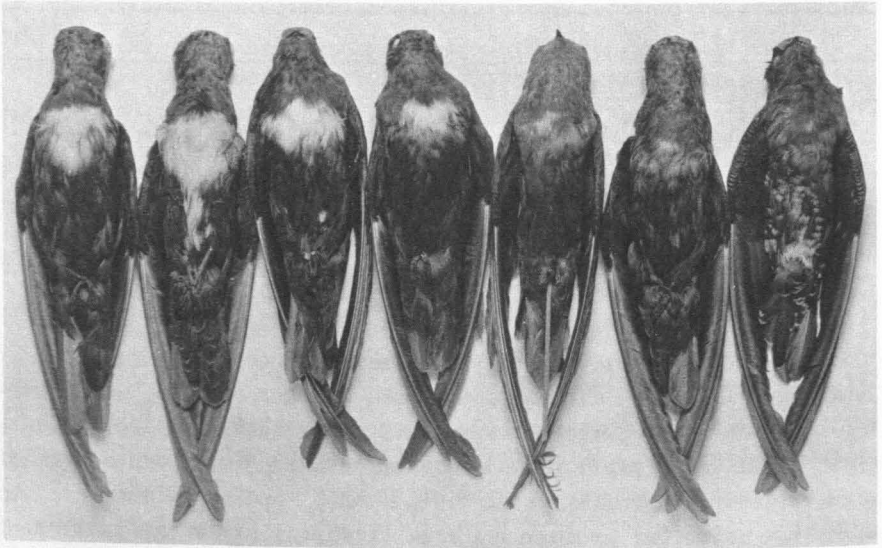


FIG. 1. Series of *Cypseloides lemosi* from Cauca, Colombia. *Left to right*: Male, Cerro Coronado, October 21, 1957; female, Cerro Coronado, October 21, 1957; female, Santander, April 24, 1961; female, Santander, April 24, 1961 (type); not sexed (immature male?), Mondomo, October 1, 1951; male (immature?), Cerro Coronado, October 21, 1957; female (immature?), Santander, April 24, 1961.

recorded from South America except for one individual from British Guiana (Chubb, 1916), which has been identified in the literature as of the West Indian race (*C. n. niger*). The white chest somewhat suggests the pattern of the very much larger collared swifts *Steptoprogne zonaris* and *S. biscutata*, which Lack (1956) would also include in *Cypseloides*.

The variability in the extent of the white pectoral patch, even in birds apparently adult, raised the question whether the Cauca swifts were simply partially albinistic examples of some known species, perhaps even migrants of *C. niger*. In several species of *Cypseloides* an occasional individual may show one to three partly concealed white chest feathers. In the American Museum collection such individuals were noted in *C. niger*

costaricensis, *C. fumigatus rothschildi*, *C. rutilus rutilus*, and *C. r. brunntorques* (see below). But the Cauca swifts differ from all species of the genus in other respects besides the white chest, and the fact that the birds were taken in three different years in different, though nearby, localities tends to negative albinism. The variability in the adults and the reduction of white in younger birds are comparable to the condition that is found in the white chest patch of the White-collared Swift, *S. zonaris*, a species in which juvenal and immature individuals have the chest patch very restricted. Also, in the immature Chestnut-collared Swift, *C. rutilus*, the analogous rufous chest is absent or obsolescent. When the seemingly slight morphological differences that often distinguish sympatric swifts are considered, the White-chested Swift, though evidently allied to *C. niger*, appears well characterized and, on present information, seems entitled to specific rank.

Cypseloides lemosi, new species

TYPE: Adult female, A.M.N.H. No. 703324, original number 9304; collected April 24, 1961, at Santander, Cauca, Colombia, at 1100 meters, by F. Carlos Lehmann V.

The new swift is named in honor of Dr. Antonio José Lemos-Guzmán, Governor of the Departamento del Cauca and three times Rector of the Universidad del Cauca. During his first rectorship and with his enthusiastic assistance, the Museo de Historia Natural of that university was founded, and his interest has encouraged ornithological work in Colombia.

DIAGNOSIS: Adults differing from all known species of *Cypseloides* in conspicuous white pectoral patch (in some specimens covering entire chest and upper breast), which is also indicated, but very restricted (one to five feathers) in immature examples; from all known species of the genus (except *C. niger* and *C. rutilus*) in having tail distinctly forked in adult males (slightly emarginate in immature males and in females); from all species of the genus (except *C. niger* and *C. fumigatus rothschildi*) in having the shafts of the rectrices unstiffened and not projecting; also from *C. niger* in having darker, more uniform, sides of head and less extensive pale edgings on crown. Differing from all species of *Streptoprocne* in being much smaller, lacking white on hind neck, and having unstiffened, not projecting, shafts of rectrices. (For measurements, see table 1.)

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Above sooty blackish, pileum and back faintly glossed with greenish, wings and tail with bluish; below slightly lighter and slightly more brownish sooty blackish, especially on chin, throat, and dark parts of chest, where the darker black shafts are noticeable as rather indistinct fine streaks; large area of white covering most of chest, about

20 mm. wide and 10–12 mm. long; feathers of forehead and fore crown with narrow, rather indistinct, pale brownish gray margins; lunate pre-ocular area of velvety black extending from posterior part of lores to above and below middle of orbits; marginal under wing coverts narrowly and indistinctly edged with grayish brown; shafts of remiges and rectrices blackish above, brown below, becoming ivory whitish basally. Soft parts (on label): iris, bill, and feet black. Wing, 157 mm.; tail, 49; tarsus, 12; exposed culmen, 6; depth of tail fork, 5; difference in projection between longest (outermost) and shortest (innermost) rectrices, 2; weight in flesh, 28.8 grams; gonads, 5 by 3.5 mm.

RANGE: KNOWN only from the upper Cauca River basin, departments of Cauca and Valle, southwestern Colombia, 1000 to 1300 meters, between Cali and Popayán, near Santander, about latitude 3° N.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: In addition to the type, the series examined includes three other adults, a male and two females, all with conspicuous chest patches (see fig. 1). The adult male (Cerro Coronado, Santander, 1050 meters, October 21, 1957; gonads, 5 mm.) resembles the type, but has a broader chest patch and a more distinctly forked tail (fork, 14 mm., difference between outermost and innermost rectrices, 10 mm.). A female taken at Cerro Coronado on the same date (gonads, 8 mm.) resembles the male but has the pectoral patch larger, extending over the breast and continued as a broad stripe down the middle of the abdomen, and shows some white edging on lower abdomen and under tail coverts; tail emargination is slight (fork, 4 mm.; difference between rectrices, 2 mm.). The third adult female, taken at Santander with the type, on April 24, 1961, has a patch broader than that of the type but less extensive than that of the October female, and a deeper tail emargination (fork, 8 mm.; difference between rectrices, 4.5 mm.), gonads 5 by 3.5 mm., and weight 27.4 grams. The April 24 birds seem to be in fresh plumage, are somewhat more glossy above than the October adults, are more slaty (less brownish) above and below, and show less wear on the rectrices.

In the same flock with the April adults a female was taken, of the same rather glossy, sooty blackish color, but differing in showing only one white chest feather and in having broad white tipping to the feathers of the lower breast, abdomen, and under tail coverts and narrower, but conspicuous, white tipping on the marginal wing coverts. The measurements and color of the soft parts agree with the others, but the weight was a bit heavier (30.8 grams), despite slightly shorter wings, and the gonads were less developed (4 mm.). Although in color pattern this individual somewhat suggests three Costa Rican females of *C. niger costaricensis* (one of which also has a single white chest feather), the general color tone is more slaty (less

brownish), much darker on the crown and the sides of head, and glossier on the back and crown, with much less whitish edging on the head (restricted to the fore crown) and lores.

We believe this female is a younger *C. lemosi*, for a reduction in the white chest patch, accompanied by the presence of white edging on the lower under parts, is found in immature *S. zonaris* also. In *Cypseloides niger* white edging below tends to be correlated mainly with immaturity and with the female sex, though some breeding adult females lack it, and some adult males show narrow edging (see Bent, 1940).

The two immatures taken in October are slightly browner than the adults of that month. The unsexed specimen collected on October 1, 1951, at Mondomo (fig. 2), between Cali and Popayán, and identified as *C. fumigatus rothschildi* (von Sneider, 1955, p. 38; cited in de Schauensee, 1959) is almost certainly an immature male, for it has a distinctly emarginate tail (fork, 7 mm.; difference in rectrices, 4 mm.), lacks white edging below, and has the white patch restricted to five feathers. While understandably identified as *rothschildi* (before adults of *lemosi* had been collected), it differs from *rothschildi* in the tail fork, in having more slender toes, with less prominent scutellae above, broader oval nostrils, a darker glossier crown and back (less grayish head and throat), more distinct shaft streaks on the throat, and a white chest spot. (One out of seven available examples of *rothschildi* had a single, partly concealed, white chest feather.) The immature male taken by Lehmann at Cerro Coronado on October 21, 1957, is extremely similar to the Mondomo bird (and in color tone to the contemporaneously taken adults), but the tail emargination is less, and the chest spot is limited to three feathers.¹

REMARKS: The new form seems nearest to *C. niger*. In measurements it is closest to *C. n. costaricensis* (see table 2). Of the two other races of *C. niger*, the northern *borealis* averages larger [12 males, wing, 161-175 (167); nine females, wing, 157-170 (163)]; and the West Indian nominate *niger* averages smaller [18 males, wing, 148-158 (154); eight females, wing, 142-154 (147)]. In addition to the white chest patch, *C. lemosi* differs from all specimens of *C. niger* examined in having a darker head (especially sides of head), less extensive hoary edgings to the lores and crown, the edging grayer, narrower (in some specimens absent), and restricted to the fore crown; and in darker, usually more slaty (less brown) tone to the sooty blackish color of the sides of the head, throat, chest, and breast. These differences are most evident when *lemosi* is compared with *borealis* and

¹ The type, the adult male, and the immature male taken on October 21, 1957, have been donated to the American Museum of Natural History.

TABLE 1
MEASUREMENTS OF *Cypseloides lemosi* FROM CAUCA, COLOMBIA

	Wing	Tail	Tail Fork ^a	Difference Between Rectrices ^b	Culmen	Tarsus
Adult male, Cerro Coronado	159	62	14	10.0	6.2	12.0
Immature (?) males ^c						
Mondomo (not sexed)	160	56	7	4.0	5.5	11.5
Cerro Coronado	156	54	5	2.0	5.5	12.0
Adult females						
Cerro Coronado	155	47	4	2.0	6.0	11.0
Santander	157	49	5	2.0	5.5	11.0
Santander	157	55	8	4.5	5.5	11.0
Immature (?) female, ^c Santander	155	50	4	1.0	5.5	12.0

^a The tail fork is an inexact measurement.

^b The difference between the longest (outermost) rectrix and the shortest (innermost) is the difference in projection (not the difference between the length of each feather measured separately).

^c The birds with a chest spot of only one to five feathers are assumed to be immature (see text).

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF MEASUREMENTS OF *Cypseloides lemosi* AND *Cypseloides niger costaricensis*

	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus
<i>C. lemosi</i>				
3 males ^a	156-160 (158.3)	54-62 (57.3)	5.5-6 (5.7)	11.5-12 (11.7)
4 females ^b	155-157 (156)	47-55 (50.2)	5.5-6 (5.6)	11-12 (11.6)
<i>C. n. costaricensis</i>				
4 males, Costa Rica	156-164 (160)	55-62 (58)	6-7 (6.3)	12.5-14.5 (13)
2 males, Morelos, Oaxaca	155, 160 (157.5)	55, 56 (57.5)	5.5, 6.5 (6)	12
3 females, Costa Rica	156-161 (157.6)	48-51 (49.6)	5.5-6 (5.7)	12.5-13.5 (13)
2 females, Jalisco, Oaxaca	154, 156 (155)	48, 48 (48)	6	12

^a Includes two believed to be immature (one unsexed; see text).

^b Includes one believed to be immature (see text).

costaricensis, both of which tend to be less glossy above and distinctly lighter on the crown, sides of the head, and the fore neck. Nominate *niger* is less edged with hoary on the crown, and glossier and darker than its continental conspecific (thus more like *C. lemosi* in general color), but the specimens examined lack the slaty tone of the sides of the head and the anterior under parts. The less brownish color tone is particularly evident when the three examples of *lemosi* taken on April 24 are compared with those of *costaricensis* and *niger*, taken in May and June, but it is noticeable also in the October individuals (least so in the two immatures). The more slaty tone of *lemosi* may in part reflect the freshness of specimens, for two adult males of *C. niger costaricensis* taken in June and July, 1961, in southern México have a similar tone, although otherwise differing in the same way as older Costa Rican examples. Based on four examples from Jalisco, Morelos, and Oaxaca, we agree with Webster (1958, p. 250) that birds from southern México are closer in measurements and color to *costaricensis* than to *borealis*.

Cypseloides fumigatus rothschildi Zimmer (1945), new name for *C. f. major* Rothschild (1931; see Peters, 1940), differs from *lemosi* in lacking the tail emargination and white chest, in having very slightly projecting tail shafts, distinctly coarser toes, lighter, grayish, head color, and generally less glossy dorsal surface. The series examined (including the type), all from northwestern Argentina, measured: six males, wing, 148–157 (154), tail, 48–56 (51.3), tarsus, 12.5–13; one female, wing, 47, tail, 48.5, tarsus, 12. One male has a partly concealed white chest feather. The only available example of *C. fumigatus fumigatus* Streubel, a male from southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, wing, 153 mm.; tail, 49; tarsus, 12), is structurally even more different, having stiff, more projecting, tail shafts and coarser toes than *rothschildi*. Lack (1956) referred to the stiff, projecting, tail shafts of specimens of *fumigatus* examined by him. As *rothschildi* has the tail shafts almost, if not quite, as soft as those of *C. niger* and *C. lemosi*, it is possible that Peters (1940) may have been right in treating *rothschildi* (*sub nomine C. major*) as specifically different from *fumigatus*, although at that time *fumigatus* was confused with the then undescribed *cryptus*. A decision on this point would require comparison of a series, which is not presently available. Although both *fumigatus* and *rothschildi* may well be migratory, all older records taken north of southern Brazil and Argentina should be examined in the light of Zimmer's (1945) diagnosis of *C. cryptus*.

COMMENTS ON *CYPSELOIDES CRYPTUS*

As Zimmer surmised, *C. cryptus* is a rather widely distributed species.

Zimmer reported examples from Costa Rica, Perú, Venezuela, and British Guiana, and correctly concluded that a swift from eastern Panamá recorded in the literature as *fumigatus* was also *cryptus*. Howell (1959, p. 82) later collected a female at El Recreo, Nicaragua, on August 9, 1953, which was molting wing and tail feathers and had the ovary not enlarged. We have examined an unrecorded male from San Esteban, Honduras, taken on June 28, 1948, by A. C. Twomey (Carnegie Museum). There are three examples from Manatee Lagoon, Belize, British Honduras, collected on August 9, 1931, by P. W. Shufeldt (University of Michigan Museum, *vide* R. W. Storer and S. M. Russell), and one from Isla Coiba, Panamá, collected on March 23, 1957, by J. R. Northern (Los Angeles County Museum, *vide* K. E. Stager). Lehmann took four specimens in the department of Cauca, Colombia: one at San José on January 20, 1961, and three at Santander on April 24, 1961. A prior Colombian record from Quebrada de Salvajín, Río Esmeraldas, department of Córdoba, May 19, 1949, was reported as *C. fumigatus* (Carriker, 1954, p. 14), but turned out to be *C. cryptus* (United States National Museum, *vide* A. Wetmore).

Seven of the eight known specimens of *cryptus* from Middle America (British Honduras to Panamá) were collected in June, July, or August; the eighth was taken in late March in Panamá. These dates, together with the fact that known South American captures are from October 2 to April 24 (and all intervening months except December), suggest migration but do not indicate whether the breeding grounds are in the north or the south. However, the gonadal condition of Lehmann's specimens points to breeding in Colombia during the Southern Hemisphere summer: the female taken on January 20 had gonads 6.5 by 4.5 (with one ovum enlarged) and weighed 33.82 grams. Of those examples taken on April 24, the two males had gonads 9 and 10.5 mm., and weighed 36.5 and 33.4 grams; the female weighed 31.7 grams (no gonadal indication).

Structurally the White-chinned Swift, *C. cryptus*, is very different from *C. lemosi*. It has a distinctly longer tarsus, both relatively and absolutely, but much shorter wings, a stiff-shafted, square tail, coarser feet, and less feathering on the sides of the nostrils. Most specimens of both sexes show a small whitish area on the chin and on the sides of the lower mandible, but in some males this lighter area is a barely discernible buffy brownish. As Zimmer published only the measurements of the type, it may be helpful to indicate the range of mensural variation (from his notes) of his entire series of six: wing, 131-140 (135.4); tail, 41.5-48 (44.4); tarsus, 16. Lehmann's four Cauca birds¹ measure: males, wing, 142, 143; tail, 43, 49;

¹ One male donated to the American Museum of Natural History.

culmen, 5.5, 6; tarsus, 15, 16; females, wing, 136, 140; tail, 40, 44; culmen, 6, 5.5; tarsus, 15, 16. The Honduras male has wing 140, tail 47, bill 7, tarsus 16. As Zimmer pointed out, the long tarsus in relation to the wing is the best diagnostic character, when compared with other *Cypseloides* swifts of about the same size.

The other species of *Cypseloides* differ from *C. lemosi* in size as well as in color pattern and structure. *Cypseloides senex* is a large, unicolored form with stiff, not emarginate tail. The very rare *C. cherriei* is smaller also, with a stiff, not emarginate tail, and with a white spot in front of each orbit. *Cypseloides rutilus* is smaller, has an emarginate but stiff tail, a rufous chestnut collar and chest in adults, and differs from other *Cypse-*



FIG. 2. Eroded hills near Mondomo, Cauca, Colombia. Observed habitat of *Cypseloides lemosi*. Photograph by F. C. Lehmann V.

loides in having the outermost (tenth) primary shorter than the ninth. Of 20 specimens examined of *C. r. rutilus*, three adult females, from Auyán Tepuí, Venezuela, had from one to three white feathers concealed in the rufous chest, and of 39 specimens of *C. r. brunnitorques*, one adult female from Perú showed this condition.

ECOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION OF *CYPSELOIDES LEMOSI*

All specimens so far taken are from near Santander in the department of Cauca, Colombia, October 1, 1951, October 21, 1957, and April 24, 1961. Lehmann has also seen these White-chested Swifts on the road between Cali and Popayán, on the right bank of the Río Ovejas, about 20 miles south of Cerro Coronado on February 9, 1960, and May 29, 1962,

and farther south on the same road, about 5 miles south of the village of Pescador, during the first week of October, 1960. He observed them likewise in late April, 1962, on the Cerro de los Cristales, above Cali, department of Valle.

Except for the flock near Santander from which the April specimens were taken, which was flying above pastures in flat country, all other examples seen or collected were in hilly or rolling eroded areas (figs. 2, 3), where the bare red soil is sparsely covered with a coarse grass (*paja*),

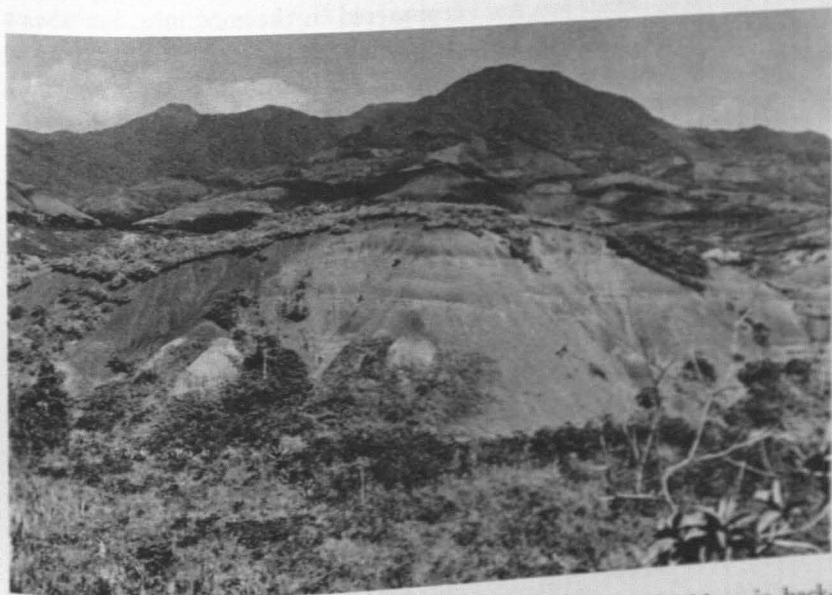


FIG. 3. Vicinity of Santander, Cauca, Colombia (Cerro Munchique in background). Observed habitat of *Cypseloides lemosi*. Photograph by F. C. Lehmann V.

interspersed with a small, but not dense, melastomaceous bush (known locally as *mortiño*) and a few other scattered bushes and trees, including *Lonchocarpus (mano de oso)* and *Cecropia (yarumo)*. This kind of country occurs about Santander, on both sides of the Cauca Valley, from the eastern foothills of the Western Andes to the western foothills of the Central Andes and south to Pescador. The habitat is widest in about the latitude of Santander, where its breadth is about 20 miles, but it stretches northward in two narrow prongs, one along the eastern foothills of the Western Andes, narrowing to 10 miles north of Buenos Aires, Cauca, and to 2 miles at its northern extremity in Vijes, department of Valle; and the other along the western foothills of the Central Andes north to the region of Río Palo, a little northeast of Caloto. This eroded, U-shaped area is

probably the result of deforestation and is increasing. The only places at which *C. lemosi* has been observed have been at altitudes between 1050 and 1300 meters. Lehmann thinks that it is likely that nests are built in cavities in the soft, bare earth of the higher hills.

Cypseloides lemosi has been noted in flocks of 20 to 25 individuals, sometimes alone, or flying with *Streptoprocne zonaris* or *C. rutilus* or *C. cryptus*. In the air, compared with *S. zonaris*, it is much smaller but has relatively broader and shorter wings. It also seems to have broader wings than *C. rutilus*. *Cypseloides lemosi* was not encountered in the morning, but always between 4.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M., and especially between 5.00 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. The three taken on October 21, 1957, at about 5.30 P.M., from a flock of about 25 birds at Cerro Coronado were apparently not feeding, but were flying in a southeast direction. The other birds seen or collected appeared to be feeding between 15 to 25 meters above the ground.

GENERIC CONSIDERATIONS

We agree with Zimmer (1945), Lack (1956), and the American Ornithologists' Union (1957) that the genus *Nephoecetes* (maintained for *C. niger* by Peters, 1940) should be merged in *Cypseloides*. Emargination of the tail and less rigid tail shafts seem inadequate generic characters in view of the slight emargination in females and the intermediacy in stiffness found in *C. fumigatus rothschildi*. If the genus *Nephoecetes* were to be maintained, *lemosi* would belong there. Zimmer (1945, 1953) and Lack (1956) also seem right in reverting to the older treatment (Ridgway, 1911), by restoring to *Cypseloides* both "*Aëroornis*" *senex* and "*Chaetura*" *rutila* of Peters (1940). As pointed out by both Zimmer and Lack, *senex* and *rutilus* agree with other *Cypseloides* in breeding habits and morphology. Once we transfer to *Cypseloides* the fork-tailed "*Nephoecetes*" *niger*, *Cypseloides rutilus* differs from other members of the genus only in having the ninth the longest primary and in having rufous chestnut areas—characters that some students might consider sufficient for generic separation (de Schauensee, 1949), but that certainly do not warrant association with the very different *Chaetura*.

We follow Ridgway (1911) and Zimmer (1953) in maintaining *Streptoprocne* for the three very large white-collared species *zonaris*, *biscutata*, and *semicollaris*. Lack (1956) makes a strong argument, on the basis of morphology and nesting, for merging *Streptoprocne* in *Cypseloides*. The swift here described might be considered intermediate in color pattern between the essentially all blackish members of *Cypseloides* and the white-chested, white-collared *Streptoprocne zonaris* and *S. biscutata*. These two genera

appear more closely allied to each other than is either to *Chaetura*, and the Peters' (1940) listing with *Chaetura* intervening seems unjustified. We maintain *Streptoprocne* as a genus, partly because Lucas (1899) reported that the leg musculature of *S. zonaris* differed from that of other swifts, although he failed to indicate what other genera had been dissected. On external characters *Streptoprocne* can be separated from *Cypseloides* by the larger size, the heavier, more stiffened, and more projecting shafts to rectrices, and the white collar on the hind neck. If the genus *Streptoprocne* is maintained, the Mexican White-naped Swift, *semicollaris*, should, at least tentatively, be included (Ridgway, 1911). Peters (1940) placed it in "Aërorinis," but with the removal by Zimmer (1945) of *senex* (the type species of that genus) to *Cypseloides*, *semicollaris* seems best restored to *Streptoprocne*, unless a new monotypic genus be erected, which we are not inclined to do in the absence of anatomical information. The two external structural distinctions from *Streptoprocne* mentioned by Peters (1940), a very slight difference in the extent of feathering on the upper tarsus and the lack of tail emargination, are no greater than those between species currently included in *Cypseloides*. Moreover, one of eight examples of *semicollaris* examined has the tail definitely emarginate, and in two others the tail seems emarginate if we consider the webbed portion and disregard the bare projecting shafts. Rowley and Orr (1962) have recently pointed out striking differences between the nesting of *S. zonaris* and that of *S.emicollaris*. The latter builds no nest structure, thus differing from those species of *Streptoprocne* and *Cypseloides* of which the nesting is known.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED¹

- Cypseloides lemosi*
Colombia, 7 (4, Universidad del Cauca, Museo de Historia Natural)
- Cypseloides cherriei*
Colombia, 1
- Cypseloides cryptus*
Honduras, 1 (Carnegie Museum)
Costa Rica, 1
Panamá, 1 (Princeton University Museum)
Colombia, 4 (3, Universidad del Cauca, Museo de Historia Natural)
Venezuela, 1
British Guiana, 1
Perú, 1 (type)
- Cypseloides fumigatus fumigatus*
Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), 1

¹ All in the American Museum of Natural History unless stated otherwise.

- Cypseloides fumigatus rothschildi*
Argentina, 7 (including type)
- Cypseloides niger borealis*
Canada, 17
United States, 5
- Cypseloides niger costaricensis*
Costa Rica, 7 (4, Carnegie Museum)
México (Jalisco, Morelos, Oaxaca), 4
- Cypseloides niger niger*
West Indies, 29
- Cypseloides senex*
Brazil (Pará, Mato Grosso), 3
- Cypseloides rutilus brunitorques*
México, 1
Costa Rica, 8
Colombia, 6
Ecuador, 5
Perú, 14
Bolivia, 5
- Cypseloides rutilus rutilus*
Venezuela, 20
- Streptoprocne zonaris mexicana*
México, 3
Guatemala, 16
- Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons*
West Indies, 18
- Streptoprocne zonaris albicincta*
Costa Rica, 11
Panamá, 22
Colombia, 20
Venezuela, 14
Ecuador, 3
Perú, 10
- Streptoprocne zonaris zonaris*
Argentina, 10
Brazil, 10 (including type of *Hirundo collaris* Wied)
Paraguay, 3
- Streptoprocne zonaris altissima*
Colombia, 1 (type)
Ecuador, 9
- Streptoprocne zonaris* (subsp.)
"Bogota" (type of *Hemiprocne minor* Lawrence)
Trinidad, 2
Brazil (Mato Grosso), 1
- Streptoprocne biscutata*
Venezuela, 1
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), 1
- Streptoprocne semicollaris*
México (Guerrero, Morelos), 8

SUMMARY

1. A new species of swift, *Cypseloides lemosi*, is described from the foothills of southwestern Colombia, department of Cauca, characterized by a conspicuous white pectoral patch and forked tail, without stiffened rectrices.

2. Additional information is provided as to the characters and distribution of *Cypseloides cryptus* Zimmer, with first published records from Colombia and Honduras.

3. Generic relationships between *Cypseloides* and its allies are discussed.

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