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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM NORTHWESTERN PERU AND WESTERN COLOMBIA

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In writing of the southern extension of the Subtropical Zone on the Pacific slope of the Peruvian Andes,¹ I spoke of the rumored presence of this zone as far south as the latitude of Chiclayo. This rumor has since been confirmed by the work of Mr. Harry Watkins whose collections, notes, and photographs prove the existence of well-developed subtropical, and humid temperate forests in this region, and also indicate that forest growth is here at its southern limit on the Pacific slope of Peru.

A report on the exceptionally interesting problems in distribution presented by this collection is of necessity postponed. Meanwhile, descriptions of the new forms it contains are given below.

***Veniliornis oleaginus obscuratus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Veniliornis oleaginus fumigatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) of the Subtropical Zone from Bolivia through eastern Peru to Colombia, but plumage throughout uniformly darker, less golden; the upperparts averaging orange-citrine rather than antique brown or raw sienna; the underparts averaging Saccardo's olive rather than shining old gold; chin and throat grayer; auricular region uniformly dusky.

TYPE.—No. 229,328, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chugur, 9000 ft., 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Peru; April 14, 1926; H. Watkins.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone from vicinity of Cajamarca, northwestern Peru, to Zaruma, southwestern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Veniliornis oleaginus obscuratus.—PERU: Chugur, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Taulis, 2 ♂; Seques, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Palambra, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; El Tambo, 1 ♀; Huancabamba, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: San Bartolo, 1 ♂; Alamor, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Zaruma, 2 ♂; El Chiral, 1 ♂.

Veniliornis oleaginus fumigatus.—BOLIVIA: Yungas, 1 ♂. PERU: Inca Mine, 1 ♀; Utcuyacu, Junin, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chaupe, 1 ♂; San Ignacio, 1 ♂ (the last two birds approach *obscurus*). E. ECUADOR: Lower Sumaco, 1 ♂ (dark). COLOMBIA: La Candela, 2 ♀; San Agustin, 1 ♂; near Fusugasugá, 3 ♀; near Bogotá, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Buena Vista, 1 ♀ (dark); Santa Elena, Antioquia, 1 ♀; east of Palmira, 1 ♀;

¹'Distribution of Bird-Life in Ecuador.' Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LV, 1926, pp. 77, 86.

Salencio, 1 ♂; Las Lomitas, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; San Antonio, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Popayan, 1 ♂; La Sierra, 1 ♂ (type of *V. o. aureus*). ECUADOR: Pallatanga, 1 ♂; Rios Coco and Chimbo; 1 ♂; above Bucay, 1 ♂.

Veniliornis oleaginus reichenbachi.—VENEZUELA: El Liman, 1 ♂.

Veniliornis oleaginus sanguinolentus.—NICARAGUA, 6 ♂, 4 ♀. GUATEMALA, 1 ♂, 3 ♀. PANAMA: Tacarcuna, 3 ♂ (agreeing in size with *sanguinolentus* but darker below and probably separable).

Veniliornis oleaginus oleaginus.—MEXICO: Jalapa, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

A series of eight specimens from the Chugur-Taulis region is, for this species, very uniform in color and clearly reveals the characters of the race occupying northwestern Peru and southwestern Ecuador. Lacking a topotypical series of *fumigatus* I am still in doubt concerning the exact status of the form from eastern Peru to eastern Colombia, while a review of all our material challenges the validity of *aureus*. There seems, however, to be no doubt of the marked difference of the northwest Peruvian bird from any previously described race. To the north, on the Pacific slope, it intergrades with *fumigatus* (*aureus*) in southwestern Ecuador, and in the region east of Huancabamba it approaches the east Peruvian bird which I also refer to *fumigatus*.

Oropezus cajamarcae, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly resembling *Oropezus rufulus obscurus* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, of the Temperate Zone of east central Peru, but paler below; Dresden brown rather than tawny cinnamon-brown above.

TYPE.—No. 229,329, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chugur, 9000 ft., 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Peru; April 30, 1926; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION.—Forehead and face bright ochraceous-tawny, passing, on the nape, into the Dresden brown or Saccardo's umber of the back and rump; tail and wings slightly more rufescent than the back; throat and breast bright ochraceous-tawny, the flanks more olivaceous; the abdomen tipped with whitish; the ventral region white; the lower tail-coverts buffy white. 3 ♂, wing, 83–88; tail, 45; tarsus, 44–46; culmen, 22 mm. 1 ♀, wing, 80; tail, 44; tarsus, 44; culmen, 19.5 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Oropezus cajamarcae.—PERU: Chugur, 3; Taulis, 1.

Oropezus rufulus obscurus.—PERU: Maraynioc, 2.

Oropezus rufulus occabambæ.—PERU: Occabamba Valley, 1 (type); Machu Picchu, 1.

Oropezus rufulus rufulus.—ECUADOR, 32. COLOMBIA, 11.

While this bird evidently represents *Oropezus rufulus*, it appears to be specifically distinct from it. The species is unknown from eastern Peru north of the Province of Junin, and it is not probable that it occurs east of the Marañon north of the Chachapoyas region. If this be true,

the ranges of *rufulus rufulus* and *rufulus obscurus* are separated by that of *cajamarcae*, in which event the comparatively close resemblance of these two forms to one another is apparently due to parallelism.

***Xenotistes*¹ *rufosuperciliatus similis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly resembling *Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus rufosuperciliatus* (Lafresnaye) of the Rio Janeiro region, but upperparts slightly darker (brownier, less olivaceous), tail deeper, margins to the feathers of the underparts slightly darker and wider, the bill longer. Differing from *X. r. cabanisi* (Taczanowski) of eastern Peru, its nearest geographical ally, in being more olivaceous, less rufescent above, paler and much less heavily marked below; the wings and their coverts conspicuously lighter, less rufous; bill averaging longer. 2 ♂, wing, 80–82.5; tail, 79–81; culmen, 21.5–22. 1 ♀, wing, 78.5; culmen, 21 mm.

TYPE.—No. 229,330, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; "testes much enlarged"; Chugur, alt. 9000 ft., 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Peru; April 28, 1926; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus similis.—PERU: Chugur, 4.

Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus rufosuperciliatus.—BRAZIL: Theresopolis, 3200 ft., 2, La Raiz, sea-level, 1 (topotypes); Mt. Itatiaya, 5300–7150 ft., 6.

Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus acritus.—BRAZIL: San Lorenzo, Rio Grande do Sul, 1. ARGENTINA: Misiones, 2.

Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus oleagineus.—ARGENTINA, Prov. Tucuman: San Pablo, 4000 ft., 2; Sarmiento, 1700 ft., 3; Tafí Trail, 2000 ft., 5. BOLIVIA: Vermejo, 3500 ft., Prov. Santa Cruz, 1.

Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus cabanisi.—PERU: Santo Domingo, 6000 ft., 2; Chelpe, 7300 ft., 2; Tulumayo, 4000 ft., 1; Uscho, east of Chachapoyas, 1; Chaupe, N. E. Huancabamba, 6100 ft., 2.²

The form of *Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus* inhabiting the Pacific slope of northwestern Peru very nearly repeats the race of the Rio Janeiro region. From its nearest geographical ally, *X. r. cabanisi* of eastern Peru, it is readily distinguishable, but from true *rufosuperciliatus* it differs chiefly only in its slightly larger bill. *Xenotistes rufosuperciliatus* is one of the comparatively few Andean zonal birds found at or near sea-level in subtropical latitudes in South America whence it ranges northward in the Subtropical Zone of the Andes and northeastward in the Brazilian Coast range. We have, however, one specimen from La Raiz, near sea-level, at the base of the Organ Mountains, west of Rio Janeiro.

¹*Xenotistes* Hellmayr=*Xenicopsis* Auct. Field Mus. Pub. 234, 1925, p. 188.

²Not quite typical but much nearer to *cabanisi* than to *similis*.

***Ochthodieta fumigata cajamarcae*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Ochthodieta fumigata fumigata* Boissoneau of the humid Temperate Zone of Colombia and Ecuador, but adult with less brown in the plumage, the general coloration fuscous rather than olive-brown; this difference especially marked on the ventral region and lower tail-coverts; throat less tinged with ochraceous.

TYPE.—No. 229,331, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Taulis, 8850 ft., Pacific slope, northeast of Pacasmayo, Peru; June 17, 1926; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ochthodieta fumigata cajamarcae.—PERU: Taulis, 5 ad., 2 im.

Ochthodieta fumigata fumigata.—COLOMBIA, 9. ECUADOR, 11. PERU: La Lejia, north of Chachapoyas, 3.

The Lejia specimens approach *cajamarcae* but are nearer true *fumigata*. I have seen no specimens from the Maraynioc region whence the species is recorded by Taczanowski. Immature specimens of *cajamarcae* have the plumage suffused with brown, the ventral region and lower tail-coverts washed with ochraceous, but are slightly darker than specimens of true *fumigata* in corresponding plumage.

***Mionectes striaticollis palamblae*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most closely resembling *Mionectes striaticollis columbianus* Chapman, of the Subtropical Zone of Colombia and eastern Ecuador, but olive-green breast-area narrower, the breast, sides and flanks with fewer streaks; yellow below brighter.

TYPE.—No. 175,386, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Palambra, Piura, Peru; Oct. 19, 1922; H. Watkins.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone of northern Peru south to about 7° south latitude.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Mionectes striaticollis palamblae.—PERU: Palambra, 2; Lomo Santo, 5000 ft., lower Marañon Valley, 4; Taulis, 8800 ft., northeast of Pacasmayo, 1; Chugur, 9000 ft., northwest Cajamarca, 1; Uscho, 5000 ft., east of Chachapoyas, 1.

Mionectes striaticollis columbianus.—EASTERN ECUADOR, 9. COLOMBIA, 9 (inc. type).

Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps.—WESTERN ECUADOR, 20 (inc. type).

Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus.—EASTERN PERU: Utcuyacu, Chelpes, Rumicruz, 14.

In describing *Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps* (Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 18, 1924, p. 10) I called attention to two specimens from Palambra which appeared to represent a new form. I since have received seven additional specimens from northern Peru which agree with the Palambra race and show that it is found on Amazonian, as well as on Pacific drainage. In the bluish gray of the crown and throat this form agrees

with *columbianus* and differs from *viridiceps*, but it intergrades with the latter race in southwestern Ecuador whence specimens from Celica and San Bartolo, Prov. Loja, might perhaps better be referred to *palambæ* than to *viridiceps*. In southeastern Ecuador it apparently intergrades with *columbianus* and somewhere between Uscho and Rumicruz, east of Junin, it doubtless merges into *poliocephalus*, from which, like *columbianus*, it differs in having less plumbeous on the crown and throat and the chest less broadly streaked with white.

***Myioborus bairdi griseonuchus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Myioborus bairdi bairdi* (Salvin) of the humid Temperate Zone in Ecuador, but nape wholly without or with but slight traces of black, the cheeks and postocular region grayer; the brown crown-patch averaging smaller and paler; the third pair of rectrices from without usually with, instead of usually without a terminal wedge of white.

TYPE.—No. 229,332, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Taulis, 8850 feet, Pacific slope northeast of Pacasmayo, Peru; June 13, 1926; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Myioborus bairdi griseonuchus.—PERU: Dept. Cajamarca, Taulis, 5; Chugur, 6; Tambo, Piura, 1.

Myioborus bairdi bairdi.—ECUADOR, 53 (Pichincha; below Papallacta; Oyacachi; above Baeza; Rio Sardinias; upper Sumaco; Rio Upano; Asilan; Zuna; Tambillo; Taraguacocha; Salvias; above Loja).

Specimens from southern Ecuador (Macas region to Loja) have less black on the nape and while thus approaching *griseonuchus* are, on the whole, nearer to true *bairdi*. The Tambo, Peru, specimen is typical of *griseonuchus*.

In the humid Temperate Zone of eastern Peru this species appears to be represented by *Myioborus melanocephalus*.

***Atlapetes latinuchus chugurensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Atlapetes latinuchus latinuchus* DuBus, of northeastern Peru, but crown paler and fading to ochraceous-buff on the nape (thus resembling many specimens of *A. spodiionotus comptus*); the upperparts averaging grayer, the underparts paler.

TYPE.—No. 229,333, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂, "testes much enlarged"; Chugur, 9000 ft., 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Peru; April 20, 1926; H. Watkins.

There can be no doubt of the distinctness of the forms of *Atlapetes latinuchus* occupying northeastern and northwestern Peru, but in default of topotypical material there is a question as to which one the name *specularis* Taczanowski based on a bird from Tambillo is applicable. Tambillo is in the Marañon Valley about 90 miles southeast of Chaupe,

and 70 miles northwest of La Lejia, near Chachapoyas, whence we have specimens of true *latinuchus*. The Tambillo bird, therefore, is far more likely to be referable to that form than to the one here described from the strongly characterized Chugur region on the Pacific slope.

***Atlapetes latinuchus caucæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Atlapetes latinuchus latinuchus* DuBus, of northeastern Peru, but usually with a small but evident yellow supraloral spot; the crown darker, the nape little if any paler than forehead; black of the sides of the head less extended posteriorly and not meeting in a post-nuchal band; wings and tail shorter.

TYPE.—No. 110,047, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Cerro Munchique, 8325 ft., West Andes, Cauca, Colombia; May 26, 1911; W. B. Richardson.

MEASUREMENTS OF MALES

Name	Locality	No.	Wing	Tail
<i>A. l. latinuchus</i>	La Lejia, Peru	2	77-78	80-85 mm.
" " "	Chaupe, Peru	1	79	83
" " "	Loja, Ecuador	1	77	80
" " <i>chugurensis</i>	Chugur, Peru	2	80-81	80
" " "	Taulis, Peru	1	79.5	87
" " <i>caucæ</i>	Cerro Munchique	3	73-75	74-78

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Atlapetes latinuchus latinuchus.—PERU: La Lejia, 9000 ft., near Chachapoyas, 5; Chaupe, near Huancabamba, 1. ECUADOR: Loja, 4.

Atlapetes latinuchus chugurensis.—PERU: Chugur, 9000 ft., northwest of Cajamarca, 6; Taulis, 8850 ft., 2.

Atlapetes latinuchus caucæ.—COLOMBIA: Cerro Munchique, 8325 ft., Andes west of Popayan, 8.

Atlapetes latinuchus eleoprurus.—COLOMBIA: Antioquia, 3.

The yellow supraloral spot appears to be a mutational character. It will be remembered that a similar mark is one of the features distinguishing *Atlapetes spodionotus comptus* from true *spodionotus*. Although small it is observable at a glance in seven of our eight specimens of *caucæ*, while in the eighth a trace of it may be discovered. On the other hand, only in one of the eleven specimens of true *latinuchus* is this mark evident, but in some of them close examination reveals a trace of it. In *chugurensis* it is slightly more evident than in true *latinuchus*.

The recorded occurrences of this species indicate wide gaps in its distribution. In Ecuador it is known only from Loja and Jima, Selater's records from Guápulo and Calicali having been based on *A. spodionotus*:

In Colombia it has been recorded only from Cerro Munchique in the West Andes and Santa Elena at the northern end of the Central Andes.

In northern Peru it is apparently common and generally distributed. Possibly this broken distribution may be explained on the theory that *A. spodionotus*, a common and generally distributed species in Ecuador, is a mutational representative of *latinuchus*. The two forms have yet to be found together and the only constant character separating them is the white speculum of *latinuchus*. I hope to treat this subject in detail later.

