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Birds of the Western Slope of the Andes of Peru¹

BY MARIA KOEPCKE²

INTRODUCTION

During the ecological and zoogeographical studies that I undertook with my husband, H.-W. Koepcke, in the course of nine years on the western side of the Peruvian Andes, I observed that a considerable number of birds have a more extensive distribution than had been known heretofore. It had not been perceived that several life zones of northwestern Peru and western Ecuador, with their special biotopes, extend along the western slope of the Andes to middle Peru and beyond. The most interesting findings seem to be that the humid division of the temperate zone described by Chapman (1926) for Ecuador and northwestern Peru extends at least to middle Peru, split into a chain of "insular woods" (M. Koepcke, 1954, 1957, 1958; H.-W. Koepcke, 1958, and MS), and, moreover, the fact that we find in middle Peru, in the lower part of the western Andean slope, the southernmost patches of forest composed of trees which shed their leaves during the dry season.

I have included a few observations on birds of the ocean shores and on migratory birds.

I found further novelties in relation to distribution during a revision of Peruvian birds in the American Museum of Natural History in New

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² Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado" de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru.

York. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Dean Amadon who helped with my arrangements when visiting New York to examine the extensive material in that museum. Some data are from the unpublished notes of the late Clarence Birdseye, which the American Museum generously placed at my disposal. I am also indebted to the American Museum for publishing this paper. Mr. R. M. de Schauensee graciously allowed me to examine Peruvian birds in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. My visit to these American museums was financed by the Department of Birds, the American Museum of Natural History.

The 76 species of birds discussed in this paper are arranged in systematic order. I have not listed all skins examined, but only those with unusual or interesting localities. All specimens without a collector's name were collected by the author.

Abbreviations used in the text to indicate the collections of birds in various institutions are as follows:

A.M.N.H., the American Museum of Natural History
 A.N.S.P., Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia
 C.N.H.M., Chicago Natural History Museum
 K., the author's collecting number
 M.A.K., Museum A. Koenig, Bonn
 M.H.N., Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado," Lima, Peru
 S.M., Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt
 Z.S.B.S., Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich

All the birds that are designated by the author's collecting number only belong to the Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado."

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

CRACIDAE

Penelope argyrotis inexpectata Carriker

SPECIMENS: Two females (A.M.N.H. Nos. 235743, 235744), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 8850 feet, July 24 and June 28, 1926, Watkins; one male (A.N.S.P. No. 117550), Porculla, latitude 6° 10' S., 6000 feet, May 22, 1933, type, Carriker; one male, one female (M.H.N. Nos. 0587, 0588), Llama, upper Chancay Valley, latitude 6° 31' S., April 22, 1951, Ortiz de la Puente; one male (K. No. 438k), Taulis, 1700 meters, February 12, 1952; one, sex unknown (M.H.N. No. 0583), Taulis, about 2500 meters, August 1, 1952, Sellschopp; one male (K. No. 694b, M.A.K.), Udima near Taulis, about 1800 meters, December 22, 1952; one female (K. No. 1116d), Taulis, 2400 meters, April 22, 1954.

All these specimens coincide in coloration and measurement. They can be distinguished from *Penelope argyrotis barbata* Chapman of southwestern

Ecuador (type in the American Museum of Natural History examined) by the following characters: sides of belly less reddish, belly and flanks distinctly vermiculated (the type of *barbata* is poorly vermiculated on the center of the belly), the under tail coverts not plain reddish brown but vermiculated. Conover (*in* Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 158, footnote) notes some additional minor differences in coloration and plumage of the head and upper throat. In my opinion, Carriker's *inexpectata* is neither a separate species, as described, nor a synonym of *barbata*, as Hellmayr believed, but a subspecies of *argyrotis*.

The skins at hand demonstrate that this southwestern form, which has been known hitherto only from Porculla Pass and Palambra, is distributed southward to the Taulis region, Rio Saña. More to the south in the wooded part of Hacienda Huacraruco (headwaters of Rio Jequetepeque) and also in the southern adjoining hydrographic systems, it seems not to occur.

There are also at hand two specimens from Tambillo, Marañon region (M.H.N. Nos. 0617, 0618), which seem to be from the material mentioned by Taczanowski (1884, 1886, vol. 3, p. 270). They doubtless belong to the *Penelope argyrotis* group, but, as their coloration has suffered, I am unable to identify the subspecies. They apparently are *barbata*.

Aburria aburri (Lesson)

SPECIMENS: One young (K. No. 687a), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 2000 meters, December 20, 1952, not skinned; one female, one male immature (K. Nos. 694a, 694c), Udimá near Taulis, about 2000 meters, December 22, 1952.

As far as I know, until now the Black Wattled Guan has been known in Ecuador and Peru only from the eastern side of the Andes. I found that it is not rare in the forests of Taulis and Udimá, upper Rio Saña Valley, at a distance of about 80 kilometers from the seashore.

COLUMBIDAE

Leptophaps aymara (Knip and Prévost)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (A.M.N.H. Nos. 170281, 170286), Moquegua, latitude 17° 12' S., 1367 feet, June 23, 1920, Watkins.

While it is known that *Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera* (Molina) ranges from the highlands down to the coastal area in Chile (Goodall, Johnson, and Philippi, 1946, 1951, pt. 1) *Leptophaps aymara* was thought to be a typical highland bird. This hitherto unpublished record for a very low elevation is remarkable because the specimens were collected at the same elevation and place as a specimen of *Zenaida asiatica meloda*

(Tschudi) (A.M.N.H. No. 170263). Normally the areas of distribution do not overlap.

Leptotila ochraceiventris Chapman

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (A.M.N.H. Nos. 175064, 175065), Palambla, latitude $5^{\circ} 24' S.$, 3900–6500 feet, September 29 and October 24, 1922, Watkins.

The Ochraceous-bellied Dove has been known hitherto only from southwestern Ecuador (Chapman, 1926; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942). The Palambla birds are the first for Peruvian territory, and they demonstrate that the area of distribution of this species is more extensive than has been realized.

Leptotila verreauxi decolor (Salvin)

SPECIMENS: One male (K. No. 1434v), Pariacoto, Casma Valley, latitude $9^{\circ} 33' S.$, 1300 meters, August 15, 1956; one female (K. No. 1481b), Canchina near Ticarpo, upper Pisco Valley, latitude $13^{\circ} 21' S.$, 2470 meters, November 23, 1957.

This dove was recorded formerly only in the northern area of the western slope of the Peruvian Andes (southern limit, the latitude of Trujillo). However, it lives much farther to the south (M. Koepcke, 1958). Until now, my southernmost record was in the upper Pisco Valley. We observed this species, moreover, around the tributaries of the rivers Huaramey, Chancay (about latitude $11^{\circ} 35' S.$), and Rimac. Clarence Birds-eye (MS) noted that the species was much hunted in the Paramonga area (Fortaleza River, about $10^{\circ} 35'$ to $40' S.$).

CICONIIDAE

Jabiru mycteria (Lichtenstein)

The Jabiru is a common permanent resident in the Amazonian lowlands. On the western side of the Peruvian Andes it appears only exceptionally; I could not find in the literature any record for this region. Some years ago a specimen was captured near Arequipa, latitude $16^{\circ} 24' S.$, and brought to Lima, where it was exhibited as a great rarity. From January 11 to 16, 1956, I observed several times a specimen in a marsh near the seashore at Mejia, latitude $17^{\circ} 07' S.$ (near Mollendo, southern Peru).

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Theristicus caudatus melanopis (Gmelin)

According to Hellmayr and Conover (1948) and Goodall, Johnson, and Philippi (1946, 1951, pt. 2), the Black-faced Ibis ranges in Peru from the latitude of Lima (latitude 12° S.) southward, only Chorillos (Lima) and Ica (latitude 14° 05' S.) being mentioned as localities. However, it has a wider distribution than supposed. For instance, I observed this species at the Lomas of Lachay, about 90 kilometers north of Lima, and at Mejia near Mollendo in southern Peru, latitude 17° 07' S. In the latter place I saw several flocks, one of them composed of 70–80 specimens. My northernmost observation was near Cayalti, lower Saña Valley, latitude 6° 54' S., about 150 meters above sea level, where I saw a small flock on May 9, 1954. Actually it is extremely rare in the area around Lima, although some people told me that the *bandurria* was a common bird here some 30 years ago, especially near Chorillos.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus ater Vieillot and Oudart

As pointed out by Murphy (1936) and Hellmayr and Conover (1948), the northern limit of distribution of the Black Oystercatcher on the Pacific coast of South America is at latitude 7° S., although Murphy adds that Coker saw one specimen at Lobos de Tierra Island, about latitude 6° 30' S. In November of 1950 we observed this unmistakable bird on the rocky shores of Silla de Paita, latitude 5° 11' S., where it was common. That year we did not see any north of this place, although we carefully studied this part of the coast up to the Ecuadorian border. The same year H.-W. Koepcke found the Black Oystercatcher to be common in all the Cerro Illescas region from Punta Negra, latitude 6° 06' S., to Tric-trac, latitude 5° 50' S., and in 1958 I observed it there, too, at Punta Negra and Bayóvar.

CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius wilsonia beldingi (Ridgway)

SPECIMEN: One male (A.M.N.H. No. 170295), Pisco, latitude 13° 45' S., March 24, 1920, Watkins.

The southern limit of the range of Belding's Plover was thought to be the Tumbes region, but in 1950 I observed that this species ranged southward to Máncora, latitude 4° 07' S. The specimen listed above demonstrates that this plover seems to migrate occasionally to the south. The Pisco region is characterized by bays with warm water, and its climate is somewhat similar to that of northern Peru.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus (Brewster)

SPECIMENS: Two females (M.H.N. Nos. 0589, 0590), La Puntilla near Pisco, latitude $13^{\circ} 50' S.$, July 3, 1952, Ortiz de la Puente; one female (K. No. 1302d), mouth of Río Lurin, latitude $12^{\circ} 18' S.$, October 18, 1955.

The winter area of the Willet extends southward to the Iquique region in northern Chile (Goodall, Johnson, and Philippi, 1946, 1951, pt. 2), but in Peru this bird was recorded only from the Department of Tumbes. From August to November of 1950 my husband and I observed it as a common bird from latitude $6^{\circ} S.$ northward. The new records in middle Peru are situated halfway between northern Peru and Chile. It seems that the Willet occurs only occasionally this far south.

Limnodromus griseus (Gmelin)

SPECIMENS: Two males, three females (A.M.N.H. Nos. 151138–151142), Végueta, Province of Lima, latitude $11^{\circ} 02' S.$, January 22 and 24, 1919, Watkins; one female (M.H.N. No. 0591), La Puntilla near Pisco, latitude $13^{\circ} 50' S.$, July 3, 1952, Ortiz de la Puente.

The Short-billed Dowitcher was known to migrate only to the Tumbes region, northern Peru (Hellmayr and Conover, 1948). In 1950 I observed numerous specimens here; one of them was collected. The records above mentioned show that this species migrates at least occasionally to middle Peru. I saw another specimen at the end of December, 1957, between Pisco and Laguna Grande, latitude $14^{\circ} 09' S.$

LARIDAE

Larus atricilla Linnaeus

SPECIMEN: One male (M.H.N. No. 0593), Puerto Pizarro near Tumbes, latitude $3^{\circ} 30' S.$, May 15, 1951, Ortiz de la Puente.

Hellmayr and Conover (1948) note as the Peruvian locality only Santa Lucia, Tumbes (northern Peru). Murphy (1936) explains that the Laughing Gull is more or less an index of the temperature of the coastal water, migrating south of Guayaquil Bay only in years in which the ordinary Humboldt Current phenomena are pushed back, as, for instance, on January 24, 1925, when he observed a number of specimens on sand bars inside the mouth of the Chira River, just north of latitude $5^{\circ} S.$ I observed one specimen nearby in the Pucusana Bay, latitude $12^{\circ} 28' S.$ (middle Peru), on June 25, 1957, which was also a year of exceptional oceanographic conditions.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus (Temminck)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 402p, 402ah), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., about 1700 meters, January 22 and 29, 1952; one female (K. 402s, M.A.K.), Taulis, about 1700 meters, January 23, 1952.

The occurrence of the Hook-billed Kite in Peru was noted at several places on the eastern slope of the Andes, but it had not been previously reported on the western slope. Nevertheless, it exists there in northern Peru as an inhabitant of dense subtropical forests where it feeds on snails.

Accipiter bicolor bicolor (Vieillot)

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 438L), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., about 1700 meters, February 11, 1952.

On the Pacific slope of the Peruvian Andes the Four-banded Accipiter has been known hitherto only from the Tumbes region, at about latitude 3° 30' S.

Accipiter erythronemius ventralis Sclater

SPECIMENS: One male (A.M.N.H. No. 235751), Chugur, latitude 6° 40' S., 9000 feet, April 17, 1926, Watkins; one female (A.M.N.H. No. 235752), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 8850 feet, July 21, 1926, Watkins; one male, one female (K. Nos. 1522g, 1522f), Huacraruco, latitude 7° 19' S., about 2250 meters, March 25, 1958.

These are the first records of the Red-chested Accipiter from the western slope of the Peruvian Andes.

Buteo magnirostris occiduus (Bangs)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 402ac, 402m), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., about 1700 meters, January 29 and 21, 1952; one male (K. No. 402y, M.A.K.), Taulis, 1700 meters, January 27, 1952.

In eastern Peru this species has a wide distribution. Until now notes have been lacking about its occurrence on the western slope of the Andes. Nevertheless, this hawk is not a rarity at Taulis.

Buteo leucorrhous (Quoy and Gaimard)

SPECIMENS: One female (M.A.K.), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., January 13, 1952, Niethammer; one female (M.H.N. No. 0592), Taulis, about 1700 meters, August 10, 1952, Sellschopp; one female (K. No. 1518b), Ninabamba near Chugur, latitude 6° 38' S., about 1800 meters, March 17, 1958.

In Peru the White-rumped Hawk has been mentioned hitherto as

ranging only on the eastern side of the Andes, and the notes of localities have been unsatisfactory (Taczanowski, 1884, 1886, vol. 1; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949). On the western slope we found it only in the northern part of Peruvian territory, where it lives in the subtropical woods.

FALCONIDAE

Caracara plancus plancus (Miller)

SPECIMEN: One female (M.H.N. No. 0656), Atiquipa near Chala, latitude $15^{\circ} 47' S.$, November 2, 1959, by Navarro Gasparetto.

On the Pacific coast of South America the northernmost point of occurrence of the Southern Caracara has hitherto been, as far as I know, Tacna at the Chilean border, latitude $18^{\circ} 00' S.$ In January of 1956 I observed at Mejia near Mollendo, latitude $17^{\circ} 07' S.$, two specimens near the seashore. These were also seen there in the following year.

PSITTACIDAE

Ara militaris militaris (Linnaeus)

The Military Green Macaw has been hitherto known in Peru only from the eastern side of the Andes and especially from the Marañon region, where it occurs at considerable heights. However, it migrates temporarily to the Pacific slope of the north Peruvian Andes. In the mountain wood of Taulis, latitude $6^{\circ} 50' S.$, it appears at a certain season of the year (normally September to October) searching for special wild fruits, as has been observed by Waidhofer for years. Once he saw a flock of about 50. I did not observe this Macaw there, but I found its characteristic wing feathers in the forest at a height of about 3100 meters.

Aratinga wagleri frontata (Cabanis)

SPECIMENS: One, sex unknown (M.H.N. No. 0594), Yaca, upper Cañete Valley, about latitude $12^{\circ} 50' S.$, Ortiz de la Puente; one female, one, sex unknown, perhaps female (K. Nos. 1487e, 1487f), Pampa Blanca, Pisco Valley, latitude $13^{\circ} 35' S.$, 1500–1650 meters, November 28, 1957.

Chapman (1926) and Peters (1934–1951, vol. 2) consider the latitude of Lima as the southern limit of the range of this Cordilleran parakeet. But it has been found in several places to the south, Pacaychacra near Chuquibamba, latitude $15^{\circ} 53' S.$ (Department of Arequipa) being our southernmost observation. Carriker (1933) collected the species in the Pisco Valley, also, listing these specimens in his description of *Aratinga wagleri minor* as being from the Marañon region.

Pionus tumultuosus (Tschudi)

SPECIMENS: Three males (A.M.N.H. Nos. 235769, 235770, 235771), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 8850 feet, June 13 and 20, 1926, Watkins; one male, one female (K. Nos. 1132o, 1132m), Taulis, about 2500 meters, May 6, 1954.

The area of distribution of Tschudi's Parrot is not well defined. Hitherto it has been known from the eastern side of the Peruvian Andes, with only a few collecting localities, and from Bolivia. There has been no record published from the western Andean slope until the present one.

STRIGIDAE

Otus albo-gularis albo-gularis (Cassin)

SPECIMENS: Five males, two females (A.M.N.H. Nos. 235762-235768), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 8850 feet, June 22-28, 1926, Watkins.

This subspecies of White-throated Owl was known from northern Ecuador and from Colombia (Chapman, 1926). The specimens listed above and an additional skin from La Lejia, Marañon region, also collected by Watkins, represent the first records from Peru.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis (Gmelin)

SPECIMENS: Four males, two females, one, sex unknown (A.M.N.H. Nos. 175116-175122), Palambla, latitude 5° 24' S., 3900-6500 feet, September 18 to October 11, 1922, Watkins.

The Peruvian Parauque had been known on the western side of the Peruvian Andes only from the Department of Tumbes. Watkins found it on the western slope at Palambla, Department of Piura, and I observed it at Taulis, Department of Cajamarca, where I also found its characteristic tail feathers.

APODIDAE

Chaetura pelagica (Linnaeus)

SPECIMENS: One, sex unknown, perhaps female (M.H.N. No. 0595), Kilometer 195 of the Pan-American Highway, north of Paramonga, about latitude 10° 40' S., November 1, 1954, Birdseye; one female (A.M.N.H. No. 461770), Pan-American Highway south of Paramonga, December 1, 1954, Birdseye; two males (M.H.N. Nos. 0758, 0759), Lima city, November 9, 1955, and March 11, 1956, by Ramirez.

Peters (1934-1951, vol. 4) did not include Peruvian territory in the

wintering area of the Chimney Swift, but Zimmer (1953) notes: "The Chimney Swift is probably a regular winter visitant to Peru," although there was at that time only a single record of such occurrence (Río Yanayacu, eastern side of the Andes). Zimmer's supposition was right. At least recently, wintering Chimney Swifts have been recorded every (or nearly every) year at several Peruvian localities.

Some exact notes exist about the wintering season 1954–1955 in the Paramonga region, latitude $10^{\circ} 41' S.$, by Clarence Birdseye. He observed the first 10 specimens on November 1, north of Paramonga, collecting one of them. On December 1, this species was common in all the valleys between Paramonga and Lima, flying in considerable numbers ("by hundreds") over the Pan-American Highway south of Paramonga. It also occurred in Lima. Ormea reported a remarkable abundance of this swift on November 6, 1954, at Trujillo, latitude $8^{\circ} 07' S.$, where six skins were secured.

At Lima the Chimney Swift was common during the wintering seasons 1955–1956 and 1956–1957. In 1955–1956 about 500 spent the night in the chimney of a house next to the Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado." In 1956 the last specimens were seen at Lima on April 3, and at the beginning of the next season (1956–1957) the first ones appeared on November 12, the species becoming common by the next day. But before this date I observed some 80 specimens on September 7, as they were flying southward over Hacienda San Damián, latitude $9^{\circ} 53' S.$, Huarmey Valley.

During the following wintering season, 1957–1958, I did not see any Chimney Swifts at Lima. It is possible that they stayed in a part of Lima that escaped my observation. But 15 specimens, which we observed on March 10, 1958, when they crossed in migration the Río Cumbil (about $6^{\circ} 36' S.$), a branch of the Río Reque (also named Chancay), at a height of 800 meters above sea level, seemed to belong to this species.

During the winter of 1958–1959 a flock of about 400 was observed at Lima from the middle of December to April 20.

TROCHILIDAE

Leucippus taczanowskii (Sclater)

SPECIMENS: One male (K. No. 1221b), between Pariacoto and Yaután, latitude $9^{\circ} 33' S.$, Casma Valley, January 30, 1955; one male (K. No. 1442ak), between Huamba and San Damián, about latitude $9^{\circ} 58' S.$, Huarmey Valley, nearly 1000 meters, September 9, 1956.

There has been no certain record of this species on the western slope of the Andes from farther south than Paucal, Choquisongo, and Otusco. My southernmost record was made at 2° of latitude south of these places.

Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus Gould

SPECIMENS: One male (K. No. 892L, M.A.K.), Zárates, latitude 11° 54' S., about 2700 meters, July 9, 1953; one male (K. No. 917aq, M.A.K.), Zárates, 2500–2700 meters, July 25, 1953; two males, one female (K. Nos. 917ar, 917as, 917ap), Zárates, 2700–2900 meters, July 25, 1953; one male, one female (K. Nos. 1019p, 1019o, Z.S.B.S.), Zárates, about 2800 meters, October 10 and 11, 1953; one female (K. No. 1438al), Colcabamba, latitude 9° 36' S., Casma Valley, about 2900 meters, August 18, 1956.

This hummingbird is temporarily abundant in the forest of Zárates. As already noted (M. Koepcke, 1954, 1957, 1958), the specimens mentioned above were the first records of this species from the Department of Lima. It seems that *Aglaeactis* had not been known before on the Pacific slope of the Andes south of Yanac, latitude 8° 37' S.

Heliangelus viola (Gould)

SPECIMENS: One male (K. No. 1522m), Huacarucó, latitude 7° 19' S., 2500 meters, March 26, 1958; two males, one female (K. Nos. 1588v, 1588w, 1588j) Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2650 meters, August 3, 1958.

Zimmer (1951) cites as southernmost records: Taulis, Chugur, Nancho, Paucal. However, this species ranges to at least two river systems farther to the south. It was a common bird in both collecting places.

Metallura tyrianthina septentrionalis Hartert

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 917aj, 917ai), Zárates, latitude 11° 54' S., 2500–2800 meters, July 24 and 25, 1953; one male (K. 1053ac, M.A.K.), Zárates, about 2900 meters, December 20, 1953; one, sex unknown, perhaps male (K. No. 1386t), Zárates, 2900 meters, April 7, 1956.

As noted by Carriker (1935) and Zimmer (1952), this little hummingbird ranges on the western slope of the Andes from the northern part of the Department of Ancash (Yanac, latitude 8° 37' S.) northward. But, as the new records show, this species extends farther south (already noted by M. Koepcke, 1954, 1958). My southernmost observation point is Canchina near Ticrapo, upper Pisco Valley, latitude 13° 21' S., about 3000 meters above sea level, where I saw one specimen nearby in a wooded area.

PICIDAE

Chrysophilus atricollis atricollis (Malherbe)

The Black-necked Woodpecker, a bird typical of the Pacific slope of

the Andes, ranges not only to the region of Nazca, about latitude 14° 40' S. (Bond, 1954a), but farther southward, to the Department of Arequipa, where I observed two at Pacaychacra near Chuquibamba, latitude 15° 51' S.

Veniliornis fumigatus obscuratus Chapman

SPECIMENS: One male (M.H.N. No. 0479), near Huaraz, latitude 9° 32' S., May 28, 1948, Ortiz de la Puente; one, sex unknown, perhaps male, one female (K. Nos. 1438ae, 1438ad), Colcabamba, latitude 9° 36' S., 2800 meters, 2700 meters, August 18 and 17, 1956; one female (K. No. 1454d), San Damián, latitude 9° 53' S., 1870 meters, September 8, 1956.

Until the present time the southernmost records on the western slope of the Andes were Chugur, Taulis, and Seques (Zimmer, 1942). The new records cited above from three different localities in the Department of Ancash show that this woodpecker ranges at least 3° of latitude farther south.

FURNARIIDAE

Cinclodes taczanowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann

SPECIMEN: One female (K. No. 1217a), Tortugas, north of Casma, about latitude 9° 20' S., January 28, 1955.

As Peters (1934–1951, vol. 7) notes, Taczanowski's *Cinclodes* ranges from Lima south to Islay, living also at San Martin (= Don Martin Island), latitude 11° 02' S. The record from Tortugas, where this species was common, shows that the area of distribution extends farther north.

Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus (Lesson)

SPECIMEN: One female (M.H.N. No. 0621), Casma, latitude 9° 28' S., May 20, 1951, Ortiz de la Puente.

According to the literature (Zimmer, 1936a; Bond, 1945; Peters, 1934–1951, vol. 7), the Cinnamomeous Ovenbird ranges southward to the Department of La Libertad (Guadalupe, Cartavia). However, it occurs in the northern half of the Department of Ancash also, where we observed it regularly southward to Casma Valley and where we found its characteristic nests in several places.

Leptasthenura pileata pileata Sclater

SPECIMENS: Two females (K. Nos. 1483o, 1483p), Manzanallo near Ticrapo, latitude 13° 21' S., 2900 meters, November 26, 1957.

Nation's Spine-tail exists not only in the Department of Lima (it had been recorded hitherto from Río Chillón and Río Rimac drainages) but also southward at least to the upper Pisco Valley. The new collecting place is about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of latitude south of Lima in the Department of Huanavelica.

Synallaxis azarae fruticicola Taczanowski

SPECIMENS: One male (K. No. 1522e), Huacraruco, latitude $7^{\circ} 19' S.$, 2300 meters, March 25, 1958; one, sex unknown, perhaps female (K. No. 1589c), Sunchubamba, latitude $7^{\circ} 28' S.$, 2180 meters, August 6, 1958.

Until now the southernmost records of the Tambillo Spine-tail were on the western Andean slope at Chugur, Seques, Taulis, and Paucal, about two river systems north of Sunchubamba.

Cranioleuca antisimensis subspecies

SPECIMENS: One male, one, sex unknown (K. Nos. 917u, 917v), Zárate, latitude $11^{\circ} 54' S.$, 2500–2800 meters, July 25 and 24, 1953; one female (K. No. 1019d, M.A.K.), Zárate, about 2700 meters, October 10, 1953; two males (K. No. 1053n, A.M.N.H., and K. No. 1053m), Zárate, about 2800 meters, December 20, 1953; one male (K. No. 1137L), Zárate, 2500 meters, May 28, 1954; one male (K. No. 1168f), Zárate, about 2900 meters, November 6, 1954; one female (K. No. 1305aq), Zárate, about 2900 meters, October 29, 1955, Pearson.

This spine-tail was known only from northern Peru, ranging on the western slope of the Andes southward to Paucal, about $7^{\circ} S.$ (Cory, 1925; Bond, 1945; Peters, 1934–1951, vol. 7), until we recorded it at Zárate, about 5° of latitude southward (M. Koepcke, 1954, 1958; H.-W. Koepcke, 1958). At present Zárate is the southernmost record of this species. Northward of Zárate we observed it in the upper parts of Casma Valley (Colcabamba) and Huarmey Valley (San Damián), both localities in the Cordillera Negra. North of the Cordillera Negra, between Santa Valley and Paucal, *Cranioleuca baroni* had been collected at Yanac (Bond, 1945), Llaguen, Sunchubamba, and Huacraruco; *baroni* therefore crosses the Andes in that region, dividing *antisimensis* into two populations on the western slope. The southern population differs from the Taulis-Chugur-Paucal birds and will be described as soon as the relation between *antisimensis* and *baroni* is clarified.

Asthenes pudibunda grisior, new subspecies

SPECIMENS: Type: female adult (M.H.N. No. 0624, K. No. 1371s), Chuquibamba, latitude $15^{\circ} 53' S.$, Department of Arequipa, altitude

3500 meters, January 27, 1956; one female (K. No. 1482a, M.A.K.), between Huachac and Manzanallo, latitude 13° 21' S., upper Pisco Valley, Department of Huancavelica, 2850 meters, November 25, 1957.

The Fawn-throated Spine-tail ranges south not only to the Department of Ayacucho but even to the northern part of the Department of Arequipa. Because the southern specimens differ from the middle Peruvian ones, they are here described as a new subspecies.

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *pudibunda* but bill longer and more slender, tone of the under parts more grayish (less brownish), throat with more pronounced and whiter streaking, flanks more grayish olive, gular patch not cinnamon buff but pale ochraceous, in the middle whitish.

DESCRIPTION: General color of upper parts dark brown, with olive tinge on top of head, neck, and mantle; upper tail coverts chestnut; a buffy superciliary stripe, narrow behind the nostrils but broader over orbit and auriculars; sides of head with whitish to buffy shaft stripes and dusky borders; sides of neck brownish, with olive tinge, paler than top of head and neck; chin pale ochraceous, in the middle whitish; throat light grayish olive varied by broad whitish shaft stripes; middle of breast and belly light grayish buff, sides and flanks darker and more olive-colored; under tail coverts cinnamon olive, with whitish tips; three outer pairs of rectrices chestnut rufous, six inner rectrices on basal portion and outer margins deeper chestnut (the fourth nearly on the whole outer web) and on the apical portion blackish brown; there is no dusky shading on the second outer rectrix but we find it on the third; remiges blackish brown, with the basal portion of inner and outer webs rufous (except outermost primary); tertials dark brownish, with a rufous brown to olive-brown external border and with rufous basal portion; greater and median upper wing coverts blackish brown, with ochraceous buff margins, lesser series suffused with rufous; under wing coverts pale cinnamon. Bill (in dried skin) blackish, with base of mandible light grayish brown. Feet grayish brown. Wing, 58 mm.; tail, 70 mm.; bill (culmen), 14 mm.; tarsus, 22 mm.; total length, 145 mm.

RANGE: Western Cordillera (Pacific side) in southern Peru from Department of Arequipa north to Department of Huancavelica.

REMARKS: The specimen from the upper Pisco Valley (K. No. 1482a) is assignable to the new form but shows an approach to *pudibunda*, having the gular patch darker than in the Chuquibamba specimen but paler than in the two specimens at hand from the Department of Lima, the under parts are not so grayish, and the flanks not so grayish olive as in the type but not so brownish as in *pudibunda*, but the shape of the bill and the throat streaking agree with those of the type. The measure-

ments of both agree and on the whole also agree with those of *pudibunda*, with the exception of measurement of the bill which is shorter in *pudibunda*. However, it is remarkable that the two specimens from Coracora, Department of Ayacucho, recorded by Berlepsch and Stolzmann (Zimmer, 1930) have longer wings and tails. Coracora is situated between Chuquibamba and the upper Pisco Valley. Table 1 (specimens in the Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado" and measurements noted by Taczanowski, 1884, 1886, vol. 2, and Zimmer, 1930) shows the noticeable variation in wing and tail length in the species *pudibunda*.

From north to south we observe the following change in this species. The northern birds from the Department of Ancash (*neglecta*) have the largest wings and tails, the darkest gular patch (dark chestnut), and the brownest flanks. In the shape of the bill and throat streaking they agree with *pudibunda*. In the birds from middle Peru (*pudibunda*) the gular patch is cinnamon buff, while the southern specimens (*grisior*) have a pale cinnamon to whitish gular patch, more grayish under side, grayish olive-colored flanks, more pronounced throat streaking, and more slender bill.

TABLE 1
MEASUREMENTS (IN MILLIMETERS) OF *Asthenes pudibunda grisior*
(IN PART FROM THE LITERATURE)

Localities from North to South	Wing	Tail	Bill
Mácate	60-64	80-88	14-15
Colcabamba	62.5	83	14
Matucana	56	69	12.5
Obrajillo	53.34	73.66	—
Obrajillo	60	74	—
? Obrajillo	59	75	13
Cachui, Cafete Valley	60	73	14
Upper Pisco Valley	57.5	69.5	15
Coracora	61.5-62.5	74.5-82.5	13.75
Chuquibamba	58	70	14

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Scytalopus unicolor unicolor Salvin

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 1588am, 1588h), Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2650 meters, August 5 and 2, 1958.

According to Zimmer (1939b) this subspecies of Babbler occurs "on the top of the western Andes of Peru in the neighborhood of Cajabamba and Huamachuco, dropping over on the Pacific side only, so far as known, at Chugur." Meanwhile, from Taulis northward through Palambla to southwestern Ecuador *subcinereus* is found. This occurrence of

unicolor at Sunchubamba shows that this form also crosses the Andes elsewhere.

FORMICARIIDAE

Grallaria guatemalensis regulus Sclater

SPECIMEN: One female (K. No. 1505e), Llama, latitude 6° 31' S., 2400 meters, March 6, 1958.

This seems to be the first record of the Fulvous-breasted Antpitta from the western slope of the Peruvian Andes.

TYRANNIDAE

Ochthoeca albiadema jelskii Taczanowski

SPECIMENS: One male, one, sex unknown, perhaps male, one, sex unknown (K. No. 1053L, A.M.N.H., K. Nos. 1053k, 1053a), Zárates, 11° 53' S., 2800–2900 meters, December 20 and 21, 1953; one, sex unknown (K. No. 1083ab), Zárates, 2900 meters, April 1, 1954; one female (K. No. 1172c), Yanac, latitude 8° 37' S., 3000–3300 meters, November 12, 1954; one, sex unknown (M.H.N. No. 0622), Llaguen, latitude 7° 40' S., 3200 meters, Prentice; two males (K. Nos. 1588k, 1588ac) Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2650 meters, August 3 and 4, 1958; one female (K. No. 1527s), Huacraruco, latitude 7° 19' S., about 2700 meters, March 26, 1958.

As noted by M. Koepcke (1954, 1958), Zárates is now the southernmost known locale for Jelski's Chat-tyrant, known before only from northwestern Peru southward to Chugur, Taulis, and Nancho.

Ochthoeca piurae Chapman

SPECIMENS: One female (K. No. 1438ap, M.A.K.), Colcabamba, latitude 9° 36' S., about 2800 meters, August 16, 1956; two females (K. Nos. 1442d, 1442ba), San Damián, latitude 9° 53' S., 1500 meters, September 5 and 8, 1956.

Bond (1947) cites Samne, about the latitude of Trujillo, as the southernmost record of this little-known flycatcher. San Damián (Department of Ancash) is situated nearly 2° of latitude south of this locality. At Colcabamba and San Damián *O. piurae* lives in the same areas as *O. leucophrys leucometopa* [one specimen of *O. leucophrys* (K. No. 1438an) collected at Colcabamba belongs to *leucometopa* and not to "*cajamarcae*" (equals *dissors* Zimmer) which we found on the western Andean slope more to the north at Huacraruco, latitude 7° 19' S.]. The fact that *Ochthoeca piurae* and *O. leucophrys* live side by side clarifies the systematic relationship between

the two; they must be separated specifically, as Chapman (1924) correctly did in 1924.

Tyrannus niveigularis Sclater

The Snowy-throated Kingbird has been cited hitherto for the Departments of Tumbes, Lambayeque, La Libertad, and Cajamarca (southernmost record: Paucal). I observed this species at San Damián in the Department of Ancash, latitude 9° 53' S., where I recognized, on September 9, 1956, two individuals at a short distance by their white throats, which contrasted with the dark sides of the head, by their smaller size, paler and more grayish backs, and unforked tails.

Myiodynastes maculatus chapmani Zimmer

SPECIMENS: Two males (A.M.N.H. Nos. 116873, 116874), Romeros, about latitude 4° 30' S., 500 feet, June 2 and 7, 1933, Carriker; one female (K. No. 1394e), Suyu, latitude 4° 32' S., 400 meters, April 18, 1956.

Lechugal (Río Zarumilla) near Tumbes seems to be the only locality in Peru where this flycatcher has hitherto been recorded (Cory, 1927; Zimmer, 1937). The Romero and Suyu specimens extend the range southward to the Department of Piura.

Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps Cabanis

The Greater Black-capped Flycatcher, which can be easily identified by its voice, has been recorded from numerous places on the Peruvian Andes. On the Pacific slope of the western Andes, Obrajillo, about latitude 11° 25' S., Chillón Valley, Department of Lima, was named as the southernmost locality (Bond, 1947). South of this place we observed it in the neighboring valleys of the Río Rimac and at Manzanallo in the upper Pisco Valley, latitude 13° 21' S., Department of Huanavelica.

Myiophobus fasciatus crypterythrus (Sclater)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. No. 1118a, M.A.K., and K. No. 1118b), La Florida, below Taulis, about latitude 6° 50' S., Department of Cajamarca, 1000 meters, April 25, 1954.

On the Pacific slope of the Peruvian Andes the southernmost records of the Western Banded Flycatcher had been formerly in the Department of Piura at Romeros, about latitude 4° 30' S., and Palambla, latitude 5° 24' S. (Chapman, 1926; Zimmer, 1939a; Bond, 1947).

Two females of *Myiophobus* (K. Nos. 1223g1, 1223g2) collected near

Yantán, latitude 9° 30' S., in the lower Casma Valley at about 600 meters in altitude are intermediate between *crypterythrurus* and *rufescens*. They are too pale beneath for typical *rufescens* but too buffy for *crypterythrurus*. As in the specimen from Pacasmayo mentioned by Zimmer (1939a, p. 6), the lower back is like that of *crypterythrurus*. These two specimens are a further argument for Zimmer's contention that *rufescens* is conspecific with *crypterythrurus*, both belonging to the species *fasciatus*.

Onychorhynchus occidentalis (Sclater)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 1408v, 1408w), Matapalo, latitude 3° 42' S., Department of Tumbes, 60 meters, April 28, 1956.

Our two specimens from Matapalo apparently constitute the first record of the Western Royal Flycatcher from Peru.

Mecocerculus leucophrys subspecies

SPECIMENS: Two males, one female (K. Nos. 1588f, 1588t, 1588u), Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 650 meters, August 2 and 3, 1958; one damaged, sex unknown, perhaps female (K. No. 675f), Llaguén, latitude 7° 40' S., 2400–2900 meters, December 14, 1952.

As pointed out by Zimmer (1940), three subspecies of *Mecocerculus leucophrys* occur on the Pacific slope of the Peruvian Andes. From north to south they are: *rufomarginatus* at El Tambo, *brunneomarginatus* at Taulis and Chugur, and *pallidor* isolated at Yanac. Of these three forms, *rufomarginatus* exists principally in Ecuador, and *brunneomarginatus* ranges on the eastern slope of the Peruvian Andes from the Urubamba Valley to the Marañon region.

The specimens above listed fill a vacuum in the distribution of the species; the new localities Sunchubamba and Llaguén are situated exactly between Taulis and Yanac. However, it appears that they represent a new form. They differ from four males and nine females from Taulis, Chugur, Rumicruz, Maraynioc, and Machupicchu by the more yellowish belly. But I hesitate to describe a new form of *leucophrys* until the relationship between the birds from Taulis and those from the eastern side of the Andes is clarified. I doubt that they belong to the same subspecies, as Zimmer thought. For instance, one additional specimen from Quebrada Tranca near Palca, Tarma River, Department of Junín (K. No. 1313h), differs considerably from the Taulis specimen by having a more yellowish belly, darker and more rufous wing markings, stronger and browner pectoral band, and browner upper side. Our Sunchubamba specimens resemble this Palca bird but differ by having a more olivaceous tone of the upper and under sides. From the Taulis birds they

differ considerably in that the latter are paler beneath and above (pectoral band, belly, wing markings, and back not so strongly colored). I should add that Zimmer (1940, p. 16) did not reach a positive conclusion as to the subspecific value of the characters presented by the Yanac birds described as *pallidor* by Carriker (1933), because these birds combine certain characters of *brunneomarginatus* and *rufomarginatus*, but are not strictly referable to either. Therefore, more material is needed from other places before this complicated group of subspecies can be put in order.

Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus (Sclater)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 1588ae, 1588af), Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2650 meters, August 4, 1958.

The southernmost previous localities were Chugur, Taulis, and Paucal (Zimmer, 1940; Bond, 1947).

COTINGIDAE

Heliochera rubro-cristata (Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny)

SPECIMENS: One female (K. No. 1019j), Zárata, latitude 11° 54' S., about 2700 meters, October 12, 1953; two males, one female (K. Nos. 1953g, 1953z, 1053h), Zárata, 2900–3000 meters, December 20, 1953; two males, one female (K. Nos. 1588m, 1588n, 1588e), Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2650 meters, August 2 and 3, 1958; one male (K. No. 1524e), Huacararucu, latitude 7° 19' S., 2800 meters, March 24, 1958.

As formerly noted (M. Koepcke, 1954, 1958; H.-W. Koepcke, 1958), the southernmost hitherto known occurrence of the Red-crested Chat-terer on the Pacific slope of the western Andes was at Zárata, Department of Lima.

Pachyramphus albogriseus guayaquilensis Zimmer

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 1418e), Huabual, below Canchaque, about latitude 5° 21' S., 650–700 meters, May 6, 1956.

Huabual, Department of Piura, is situated 1½° of latitude south of Lechugal, Department of Tumbes, the only previous record from Peru (Zimmer, 1936b). I collected this Becard at Zuyo (latitude 4° 32' S.), but unfortunately the two skins secured were accidentally destroyed.

Pachyramphus spodiurus Sclater

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 1418c), Huabual, below Canchaque, about latitude 5° 21' S., 650–700 meters, May 6, 1956.

Previous records of the Gray-tailed Becard are at Paletillas, Milagros, Lechugal, and La Laja, all a considerable distance to the north.

PHYTOTOMIDAE

Phytotoma raimondii Taczanowski

SPECIMENS: Two males (A.M.N.H. No. 461801, M.H.N. No. 0623), Huariconga, about latitude 10° 30' S., Fortaleza Valley, August 8 and September 2, 1954, Birdseye.

This northwest Peruvian bird was noted by Bond (1956) first from the northern part of the Department of Ancash (Chimbote, Suchiman). The new record shows that it ranges nearly 1½° of latitude more to the south, reaching the northern part of the Department of Lima.

TURDIDAE

Turdus nigriceps Cabanis

SPECIMENS: Two males (K. No. 680ab, M.A.K., K. No. 680o), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 1700 meters, December 29 and 22, 1952.

Bond (1956) names as Peruvian localities only places east of the continental watershed. The Taulis birds seem to be the first record from the Pacific slope.

Turdus serranus serranus Tschudi

SPECIMENS: Three males (A.M.N.H. Nos. 236052–236054), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 8850 feet, June 29, July 5 and 8, 1926, by Watkins; one male, one female (A.M.N.H. Nos. 236055, 236056), Chugur, latitude 6° 40' S., 9000 feet, April 30, 1926, Watkins; one male, one female (K. No. 680f, and K. No. 680g, M.A.K.), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 1700 meters, December 19, 1952.

In the Pacific drainage of the Peruvian Andes this thrush had been collected previously only at Palambla, latitude 5° 24' S.

Catharus fuscater caniceps Chapman

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. No. 438v, and K. No. 438ac, M.A.K.), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 1700 meters, February 21 and 24, 1952.

This Northwestern Nightingale-Thrush, which can be recognized easily by its typical voice, is common in the subtropical and lower parts of the temperate forests of Taulis. The southernmost places where we heard it are Huacraruco, latitude 7° 19' S., and Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S.

SYLVIIDAE

Polioptila plumbea bilineata (Bonaparte)

SPECIMENS: One male, two females (K. No. 1442b, S.M., K. No.

1442al, M.A.K., K. No. 1442a) between Kachkal (Huamba) and San Damián, about latitude $9^{\circ} 59'$ S., Huarmey Valley, 900–1100 meters, September 5 and 9, 1956.

San Damián is situated about 2° of latitude south of the previously known southern limit of the range (Trujillo region, about 8° S.)

PARULIDAE

Myioborus miniatus subsimilis Zimmer

SPECIMENS: Two males (K. Nos. 1522a, 1522b), Huacraruco, latitude $7^{\circ} 19'$ S., 2450 meters, March 22 and 23, 1958; two males (K. Nos. 1588y, 1588z), Sunchubamba, latitude $7^{\circ} 28'$ S., 2650 meters, August 4, 1958; one male (K. No. 1589b), Sunchubamba, 2180 meters, August 6, 1958.

This subspecies, which occurs only on the western slope of the Andes, has hitherto been recorded southward to Seques, latitude about $6^{\circ} 50'$ S. (Zimmer, 1949). Sunchubamba is situated two river systems (about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of latitude) farther south.

Basileuterus nigro-cristatus (Lafresnaye)

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 1588a), Sunchubamba, latitude $7^{\circ} 28'$ S., 2650 meters, August 2, 1958.

The hitherto known southern limit of the range was Chugur and Taulis (about $6^{\circ} 50'$ S.). This species was common at Huacraruco.

Basileuterus trifasciatus trifasciatus Taczanowski

SPECIMENS: One female (K. No. 1522L), Huacraruco, latitude $7^{\circ} 19'$ S., 2400 meters, March 25, 1958; one, sex unknown (K. No. 1591b), Sunchubamba, latitude $7^{\circ} 28'$ S., 2100 meters, August 6, 1958.

The southernmost records noted by Zimmer (1949) were at Seques and Paucal. Sunchubamba lies about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of latitude farther south. Niethammer (M.A.K.) collected a specimen at El Tambo (Casa Grande), not far from Sunchubamba.

COEREVIDAE

Diglossa carbonaria brunneiventris Lafresnaye

SPECIMENS: One male (K. No. 917ak), Zárate, latitude $11^{\circ} 54'$ S., about 2800 meters, July 25, 1953; one male (K. No. 1019k), Zárate, 2900 meters, October 12, 1953; one male (K. No. 1386w), Zárate, 3100 meters, April 6, 1956; one male (K. No. 1527t), Huacraruco, latitude $7^{\circ} 19'$ S., 2700 meters, March 26, 1958.

As Zimmer (1930) has noted, the Black-throated Diglossa is a com-

mon inhabitant of the temperate forests of the Peruvian Andes. However, Hellmayr (1935) named Paucal as the only station from the Pacific drainage. We found it common at several western localities, such as Taulis, Huacraruco, Sunchubamba, Colcabamba, San Damián, and Zárate. The Zárate birds have already been listed by M. Koepcke (1958).

THRAUPIDAE

Tangara vassorii vassorii (Boissonneau)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 1588ab, 1588aa), Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2615 meters, August 4, 1958.

This uniformly blue tanager had been recorded previously southward to Chugur, Taulis, and Paucal.

Piranga olivacea (Gmelin)

SPECIMEN: One, sex unknown, perhaps female (K. No. 681b, M.A.K.), below Llaguen, about latitude 6° 40' S., about 1000 meters, December 15, 1952.

According to the literature at hand, there seem to be only three places in Peru where the Scarlet Tanager has been collected: Chanchamayo Valley, the mouth of Río Curaray, the Monterico. The specimen above listed is, therefore, the first record of this migratory bird from the Pacific slope of the Peruvian Andes.

Thlypopsis ornata media Zimmer

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 1438q, 1438ac), Colcabamba, latitude 9° 36' S., 2800 meters, August 17 and 18, 1956; one, sex unknown, perhaps female (K. No. 1137e, M.A.K.), Zárate, 2900 meters, May 30, 1954; one, sex unknown (K. No. 1386f), Zárate, about 2900 meters, April 7, 1956.

Formerly the southernmost record of this form was at Yanac, latitude 8° 37' S., on the northern end of the Cordillera Blanca. The Zárate birds have already been noted by M. Koepcke (1954, 1958). Colcabamba is much nearer the coast than Yanac, being situated in the Cordillera Negra.

Hemispingus melanotis macrophrys, new subspecies

SPECIMENS: Type: male (K. No. 1588c, M.H.N. No. 0630), Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2650 meters, August 2, 1958; one female (K. No. 1588b, A.M.N.H.), Sunchubamba, 2650 meters, August 2, 1958; one male (K. No. 1588s, C.N.H.M.), Sunchubamba, 2650 meters, August 3, 1958.

On the western side of the western Andes, Chugur, Taulis, and Nanchu were the southernmost collecting places for *Hemispingus melanotis piurae* (Zimmer, 1947). The Sunchubamba specimens differ from the more northern birds as proved by a comparison with the extensive material in the American Museum of Natural History and with two additional specimens from Cascabamba near Llama and Huacarucó.

DIAGNOSIS: Near *piurae* but with broader white superciliaries, a broader and more conspicuous gray band on nape and post-auriculars, and under side of wing more whitish.

DESCRIPTION: Crown, lores, cheeks, and chin black; a broad white superciliary reaching from the base of the bill (behind nostrils) to the nape; lower margin of eye ring white; post-auriculars and nape broadly gray, forming a conspicuous gray band between mantle and head; end of superciliary divided from this gray band by some blackish feathers; back olivaceous gray to olivaceous buff; rectrices blackish margined with olivaceous; first greater upper wing coverts margined with pale olivaceous buff (like primaries), the following ones margined with olivaceous; median and lesser wing coverts with more grayish margins; under parts except chin ochraceous orange, slightly paler on the center of abdomen, darkest on throat and breast; axillaries whitish ochraceous; under wing coverts whitish; margins on inner web of remiges white, broad on basal portion. Bill blackish, feet brownish with olivaceous tinge. Wing, 70 mm.; tail, 67 mm.; bill (culmen), 13.5 mm.; tarsus, 22 mm.; total length, 145 mm.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality, in the upper part of the Chicama Valley on the Pacific slope of the Peruvian Andes.

REMARKS: Two additional specimens from Sunchubamba agree with the type in having broad superciliaries and a conspicuous gray nape band. The male (K. No. 1588s) seems to be a young bird: under parts paler ochraceous, chin grayish instead of black. The female (K. No. 1588b) is fully adult; its gray nape band is specially broad and is not divided from the superciliaries by black feathers. Measurements: wing, 68.5 mm. (male), 66.5 mm. (female); tail, 64 mm. (female); bill 13 mm. (male), 14 mm. (female); total length, 140 mm. (female).

One female from Palambla, three males, four females, and one unsexed specimen from Chugur (specimens in the American Museum of Natural History), and one male from Cascabamba near Llama are typical *piurae*. The black color of crown and cheeks is separated from the olivaceous gray back by a narrow gray band, and the white superciliaries are conspicuous but small in comparison with those of the Sunchubamba birds. Two males and one female from Taulis (specimens in the American Mu-

seum of Natural History) are intermediate between *piurae* and the new form; the nape band is similar to that of *piurae*, but the superciliaries are broader. An unsexed bird from Huacraruco, latitude 7° 19' S., agrees with the Taulis birds. The Sunchubamba specimens, finally, have the extremely broad superciliaries and the conspicuous gray nape band. It is remarkable that one male from Tambillo (M.H.N. No. 0625) agrees with the intermediate birds from Taulis.

ICTERIDAE

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus)

SPECIMENS: One male (A.M.N.H. No. 146602), Candamo, southeast Peru, November 11, 1916, Watkins; one male, one female (A.M.N.H. Nos. 146604, 146603), Astillero, southeast Peru, January 8 and 4, 1917, Watkins; two males, two females (A.M.N.H. Nos. 153119–153122), Trujillo, April 4, 1919, Watkins; one male (K. No. 1020y), Lima, bought at the Central Market, December 31, 1953 (apparently caught in the neighborhood of Lima).

The Bobolink, named in Peru *chambergo*, is a common winter visitant to Peruvian territory, although the only records I find in the literature are: Trujillo (Chapman, 1926), Paucartambo (Hellmayr, 1937), Végeta (Bond, 1953), and Acolla near Jauja (Blancas, 1959). In the Lima region the Bobolink seems to occur regularly but not in the same frequency each year. It was common during the wintering seasons 1953–1954, 1954–1955, and 1958–1959. A good number were on sale in Lima at the cage-bird market during those periods. Ormea, a taxidermist of Trujillo University, told me that the *chambergo* comes regularly to the Trujillo district.

FRINGILLIDAE

Sporophila obscura pauper (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (A.M.N.H. Nos. 152858, 152859), Trujillo, 350 feet, April 9 and 10, 1919, Watkins; one female (A.M.N.H. No. 152862), Viru, latitude 8° 25' S., 150 feet, April 22, 1919, Watkins; one, sex unknown (K. No. 1104a), Kilometer 50 on the highway from Olmos to Cajamarca, 500 meters, April 18, 1954; one male, one female (A.M.N.H. Nos. 152860, 152861), Poroto, Province of La Libertad, April 16 and 17, 1919, Watkins; one male, one female (A.M.N.H. Nos. 514510, 514508), Viña, Marañon, 5000 feet, March 8 and 2, 1895, Baron.

In the literature the only record of the widely distributed species *Sporophila obscura* that might be west of the continental watershed in Peru is Porculla Pass. The north Peruvian specimens at hand agree well with the

description of *pauper* from western Ecuador. A comparison of western and eastern series, including birds of Ecuador, shows clearly the differences given by Taczanowski (1884, 1886, vol. 3, p. 18) so that I prefer to recognize *pauper*. The most remarkable differences, I found, are the greater amount of white on the under parts and the smaller size of *pauper*. The birds from the Marañon drainage also seem to belong to *pauper*. The southernmost record from the western side of the Peruvian Andes is Virú.

Sporophila obscura subspecies

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 1332a, M.A.K. 56.1055), Atiquipa near Chala, latitude 15° 47' S., 450 meters, January 5, 1956.

An interesting record is the discovery of this species on the south Peruvian coast (Department of Arequipa) in a "Lomas wood," that is, a place of woody fog vegetation. The Atiquipa specimen apparently belongs to a new form of *obscura*, which can be described as soon as there are sufficient specimens at hand.

Sporophila nigricollis inconspicua Berlepsch and Stolzmann

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 438ab), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 1700 meters, February 25, 1952.

The Taulis bird apparently is the first record of this little finch from the Pacific slope of the Andes of western Peru.

Spinus uropygialis (Sclater)

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 622c, M.A.K.), between Chala and Lake Parinacochas, about latitude 15° 30' S., 300 meters, August 23, 1952.

Hellmayr (1938) considered the San Mateo specimen collected by Raimondi and cited by Taczanowski (1884, 1886, vol. 3, p. 54) an error and gave as the area of distribution the Andes of central Chile and the adjoining parts of Argentina. Nearly the same range is noted by Goodall, Johnson, and Philippi (1946, 1951, pt. 1). But, as has recently been pointed out (M. Koepcke, 1954, p. 68), *Spinus uropygialis* does exist in Peru, and the Raimondi locality seems not to be an error. In addition to our record, given above, this species was cited by Morrison (1940) for the Department of Huancavelica and by Bond (1951) for Pampa de los Arrieros and Desaguadero, southern Peru.

Spinus psaltria colombianus (Lafresnaye)

SPECIMENS: One male (A.M.N.H. No. 175644), El Tambo, latitude 5° 20' S., 9400 feet, November 28, 1922, Watkins; one female (A.M.N.H. No. 186092), Cabico, Río Chamaya, 2100 feet, September 21, 1924,

Watkins; one male (A.M.N.H. No. 236132), Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., 8850 feet, June 11, 1926, Watkins.

The Colombian Goldfinch has previously been unrecorded from the Pacific slope of the western Andes in Peru, although it has been found in the Marañon drainage not far from the continental watershed (Cochabamba, Chota, Cutervo).

Spodiornis rusticus rusticus (Tschudi)

SPECIMEN: One female (K. No. 1505p), Cascabamba near Llama, latitude 6° 31' S., 2400 meters, March 6, 1958.

Hitherto, Tschudi's Slaty Finch had not been recorded from the western side of the western Andes of Peru.

Atlapetes rufinucha baroni (Salvin)

SPECIMENS: One male (K. No. 1524k), Huacraruco, latitude 7° 19' S., 2850 meters, March 24, 1958; two males (K. Nos. 1588p, 1588q), Sunchubamba, latitude 7° 28' S., 2650 meters, August 3, 1958.

This race, formerly known only from the Marañon drainage, crosses the western Andes to the Jequetepeque drainage on the Pacific side. The Huacraruco specimen belongs without doubt to *baroni*. South of Huacraruco on the western side of the Andes, we found the species at Sunchubamba, but the southern birds differ from typical *baroni* in having a darker crown. The northern border race *chugurensis*, restricted principally to the Saña and Chancay drainages, differs from *baroni* visibly by its darker upper parts and by the white wing patch which is lacking in *baroni*.

Atlapetes nationi brunneiceps (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (K. Nos. 1373ab, 1373aa), Chuquibamba, latitude 15° 53' S., 3300 meters, January 29, 1956.

The southern subspecies of *Atlapetes nationi* was not known from the Department of Arequipa. Chuquibamba is situated on the southern limit of range of this finch, or very near it, because we did not find its typical biotope (temperate woods and temperate dense bush steppes) farther south.

Arremon abeillei abeillei Lesson

SPECIMEN: One, sex unknown, perhaps male (K. No. 457c), Puente Mundaca below Taulis, latitude 6° 50' S., about 1000 meters, March 1, 1952.

In Peru this finch has been known previously from the Departments of Tumbes and Piura (Lechugal, Paletillas, Milagros, La Laja, Palambila). The new locality is situated more than 1° of latitude farther south,

in the Department of Cajamarca.

Rhynchospiza stolzmanni (Taczanowski)

SPECIMEN: One male (K. No. 1100d), on the highway between Chepén and San Miguel, about latitude $7^{\circ} 15' S.$, about 900 meters, April 17, 1954.

The record above cited extends the range of this interesting species southward to the area of the small San Gregorio River, which is situated between the Saña and Jequetepeque rivers.

Incaspiza pulchra pulchra (Sclater)

SPECIMENS: Two males, one female (K. No. 1442e, A.M.N.H. Nos. 1442ap and 1442ao), between Huamba and San Damián, Huarmey Valley, about latitude $9^{\circ} 58' S.$, 1030 meters and 1000 meters, September 9, 1956; one male, one female (K. Nos. 1435a, 1435m), Pariacoto, latitude $9^{\circ} 33' S.$, Casma Valley, about 1500 meters, August 15 and 19, 1956; one male, one female (K. Nos. 1323f, 1323g), Cachui, latitude $12^{\circ} 49' S.$, upper Cañete River, 2500 meters, December 15, 1955.

Bond (1951) noted the first record outside the Department of Lima, at Yuramarca, Department of Ancash. I found this beautiful finch to be common at the localities cited above in the Cordillera Negra (Department of Ancash), and, moreover, it ranges southward to the Cañete River at least, at the southern extremity of the Department of Lima.

PLOCEIDAE

Passer domesticus domesticus (Linnaeus)

SPECIMENS: One male, one female (M.H.N. Nos. 0615, 0616), Arequipa, October 1955, von Wedemeyer; three males (K. Nos. 1606a, 1606b, 1606c), Callao, area of city, June 6, 1959.

The first observations of English Sparrows in Peruvian territory were made at Tacna and Ilo (south Peruvian coast near the Chilean border) in June of 1951 (M. Koepcke, 1952). They were without doubt from Arica, northern Chile, where they were found to be common by Goodall, Johnson, and Philippi (1946, 1951, pt. 1).

In 1955 E. D. von Wedemeyer observed the English Sparrow for the first time in the town of Arequipa, latitude $16^{\circ} 24' S.$, at about 2400 meters in altitude. I myself observed this bird in Arequipa in 1956 and found that it was not common, being restricted to a few places in the town only. At the same time, I saw it at Mejia and Mollendo, latitude $17^{\circ} 02' S.$

An apparently separate center of dispersion is Callao, the harbor of

Lima, where it immigrated probably by ship or as an escaped cage-bird, but surely not by migration on land from the south. Callao is separated from Mollendo by a long desert coast which is interrupted only by widely separated rivers and *lomas*, oases where the English Sparrow has not been observed to this day.

It seems that it appeared at Callao in 1953 or earlier, because in that year I believe that I heard its voice repeatedly there, although I did not see the birds. At Lima, about 13 kilometers from Callao, sparrows were first heard in 1956, but were not definitely recognized before early in 1957. In the center of town, they first appeared in the courtyards of San Marcos University and its neighborhood, where there are palms. Here they nested. Eventually they spread over large parts of the town, preferring always localities with palms.

At present, the English Sparrow is a common and conspicuous bird at Callao and in many parts of Lima. Flocks of up to 15 can be observed on plazas and in parks, but until now the University campus has been the most favored place. Here sparrows can be seen every day.

At the beginning of 1959, the sparrows were first observed in the suburb of Miraflores, where I have lived since 1956, but where I had never seen them before. Now the bird is to be seen not only in Lima, Callao, and Miraflores, but also in the outskirts of those cities and in the surrounding cultivated areas. Until the present time, my northernmost observation of English Sparrows was at the watering place of Ancon, about 35 kilometers north of Lima.

Some years ago, I saw two males of *Passer domesticus* as cage-birds in the Central Market of Lima, where they had been on sale for a relatively high price as "exotic imports." Actually, many are caught in Lima and its environs and sold in the Central Market as novelties and oddities for 20 Soles apiece, a higher price than is asked for little parakeets from the Amazonian woodlands such as *Brotogerys jugularis*, which costs only 18 Soles.

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