

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 67

April 11, 1923

59.82(8)

DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED NEW BIRDS FROM PANAMA, VENEZUELA, ECUADOR, PERU AND BOLIVIA

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Chiefly as by-products of continued study of our collections from Ecuador, descriptions are presented herewith of proposed new species and subspecies from Panama (1), Venezuela (1), Ecuador (4), Peru (5), and Bolivia (1). The author would greatly appreciate any comments from his colleagues which would tend to throw additional light on the status of the forms here described.

Ciccaba albogularis meridensis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Ciccaba albogularis albogularis* Cassin, but crown and nape more heavily spotted, the spots larger and whiter and tending to form a nuchal band; ochraceous markings of the back and scapulars larger and more numerous; white spots on the underparts more pronounced, the spotted area extending to the abdomen.

TYPE.—No. 100,444, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Escorial (alt. 2300 m.), near Mérida, Venezuela; November 24, 1902; Gabaldon y Hijos.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ciccaba albogularis meridensis.—VENEZUELA: Escorial, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Culata, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Ciccaba albogularis albogularis.—"SOUTH AMERICA": the type. COLOMBIA: Choachi, 4; "Bogotá," 1; Sta. Elena, 1 ♀; Medellín, 1. ECUADOR: Mojanda Mts., 8400-9000 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀; "Ecuador," 2 ?

The extremes of variation in this species are shown by specimens from near Mérida on the one hand and from northern Ecuador on the other. In the former the development of white spots reaches its maximum, in the latter, its minimum. "Bogotá" specimens are intermediate but nearer the Ecuador birds, and comparison with Cassin's type, kindly loaned me by Dr. Stone, shows that it is to this more southern form the name *albogularis* belongs.

Chordeiles acutipennis æquatorialis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Nearest *Chordeiles acutipennis pruinosa* (Tschudi) of western Peru. The male with the ochraceous markings, particularly in the scapulars, more pronounced; the female with the ochraceous markings everywhere more pronounced and deeper, especially in the crown, back, wing-coverts, throat and abdomen.

Differs from *C. a. acutipennis* (Boddaert) of the Guianas and westward in being grayer above, on the chest and usually the tail, and in having the ochraceous markings, especially in the wings, paler.

TYPE.—No. 166,733, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Duran, Prov. Guayas, Ecuador; July 6, 1920; Geo. K. Cherrie.

RANGE.—Tropical Zone of western Ecuador, chiefly Equatorial Arid Fauna.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Chordeiles acutipennis æquatorialis.—ECUADOR: Esmeraldas, 2 ♂; Chone, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Guayaquil, 1 ♀; Duran, 3 ♀; Puna Is., 1 ♀.

Chordeiles acutipennis pruinus.—WESTERN PERU: Chilaco to Cocachacra, 18 ♂, 14 ♀.

Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis.—CAYENNE: 1 ♀. GUIANA: 1 ♂. BRAZIL: Bahia, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA: Maripa, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Tucacas, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Lower Magdalena, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Choco, 1 ♀; Cauca Valley, 1 ♀.

This is obviously an intermediate form between true *acutipennis* of Colombia and eastward to Cayenne and *acutipennis pruinus* of western Peru; and the region it inhabits is also a transition area between the humidity of western Colombia and the aridity of western Peru. There is, indeed, evident variation within the limits of Ecuador and, as the rainfall decreases from the north southward, so do specimens from Puna Island, when compared with those from Esmeraldas, show a distinct approach toward *pruinus*.

Systellura ruficervix atripunctata, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Systellura ruficervix ruficervix* (Sclater) of the Temperate Zone of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, but paler and grayer; the female, especially, paler below; the sides of the head and antenuchal region with more hoary gray; most of the buffy ochraceous spots of the back and scapulars WITH BLACK CENTERS; under wing-coverts paler and less distinctly barred with black.

TYPE.—No. 168,932, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Acobamba (10,000 ft.), Prov. Junin, Peru; December 31, 1919; H. Watkins.

RANGE.—Temperate Zone of Peru.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Systellura ruficervix atripunctata.—PERU, Prov. Junin: Acobamba, 2 ♂; Maraynioc, 1 ♀; Rumicruz, 1 ♀.

Systellura ruficervix ruficervix.—ECUADOR: Salvias, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♂; Taraguacocha, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♂; Chimborazo, 2 ♂; above Guala, 1 ♀; near Quito, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: Tumaco, 1 ♀; Andes west of Popayan, 2 ♂; Laguneta, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; El Eden, 1 ♀; Tolima, 1 ♂; Sta. Elena, 1 ♂; La Sierra, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: near Mérida, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv.; Escorial, 1 ♂; Valle, 1 ♂.

Systellura decussata.—PERU: Moquegua, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Ica, 1 ♀; Pisco, 1 ♀; Lima, 2 ♀; Huaral, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Viru, 1 ♀; Vitarte, 1 ♀; Trujillo, 2 ♀.

Systellura longirostris.—ARGENTINA: La Paz, east of Mendoza, 1 ♀. CHILE: Temuco, 1 ♀; Tofo, 1 ♀.

The bird here described was identified by Berlepsch and Stolzmann¹ (who had an immature male from Maraynioc) as *Stenopsis longirostris* (Bonaparte). The type of the latter was contained in a collection of birds from South America which included specimens of *Malacoptila torquata* (= "*Monasa fusca*" Bonaparte), *Muscipipra vetula* (= "*Muscicapula pullata*" Bonaparte) and other species either confined to, or characteristic of southeastern Brazil, indicating that the type of "*Caprimulgus longirostris*" came from that region.

Aside from the improbability that a form of this genus should be common to the Tropical Zone of southeastern Brazil and the Andean Temperate Zone of Peru, I have for comparison specimens from Argentina and Chile to which the name of *longirostris* is applied by authors generally and with far greater probability of correctness than is attached to Berlepsch's determination of his Maraynioc specimen as that species.

I am by no means certain, however, that the Argentine and Chilean birds are subspecifically identical. Our single Argentine specimen has the crown grayer and with much less black than in our two Chilean examples, while the buffy spots on the back and scapulars and wing-coverts are more evident. Should the Chilean be separable from the Argentine form it might be known as *Systellura longirostris bifasciata* (Gould). The relationships of these birds, however, obviously cannot be determined from three specimens. Meanwhile, assuming that the Argentine bird represents *longirostris*, that species differs from *atripunctata* in having the crown and pre-nuchal region brownish, not hoary gray, with the black markings more restricted and without conspicuous ochraceous bars; the ochraceous markings of the back and scapulars are paler and less pronounced (but those present in our single specimen have black centers as in *atripunctata*); the ochraceous markings of the wing-quills, particularly the secondaries, are paler, less numerous, and less strongly defined; the underparts are darker and the abdomen and under wing-coverts are more heavily barred. It is not unlikely that, like many other Andean Temperate Zone birds, the form we call *Systellura ruficervix* may have entered the Andes from the south and that the ancestral form is represented there today by the bird I have here called *longirostris*. It is more than probable that a series of specimens from Argentina to the Temperate Zone of Peru would show that *longirostris* and *atripunctata* intergrade, when *longirostris* would become the specific designation of the group.

¹1902, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 30.

It is true that I have as yet no proof that *atripunctata* intergrades with *ruficervix ruficervix*. Their ranges are not continuous and they cannot, therefore, intergrade by physical contact. But in our series of twenty-five specimens of *ruficervix*, one from Tolima, near the northern end of the Central Andes, has black centers in many of the ochraceous spots of the scapulars and otherwise so nearly resembles *atripunctata* that the subspecific relation of the two can scarcely be doubted.

Systellura decussata (Tschudi), which, as vonBerlepsch and Stolzmann have shown,¹ was founded on a bird from Lima (and of which *æguicaudatus* Peale, based on a specimen from Callao, which I have examined, is a pure synonym), inhabits the coastal region of Peru from at least Moquegua to Trujillo. While evidently a representative of this group, it appears to be specifically distinct from any other known form of it. Specimens from Moquegua near the Chilian border show no approach to an example of *longirostris* from Tofo, sixty miles north of Coquimbo, indicating non-intergradation between the Chilian and Peruvian birds. *Systellura decussata* is the palest and smallest form of the group. In pattern of coloration it is intermediate between *ruficervix* and *longirostris* of Chile, the barred crown resembling that of the former, while in its unspotted back and scapulars it more nearly resembles the latter.

***Setopagis anthonyi*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—With a general resemblance to *Setopagis parvulus* but back and rump barred with black and ochraceous; wing-coverts tipped with ochraceous instead of whitish; inner vane of outer pair of rectrices entirely white, except along shaft on subapical half; five, instead of four outer primaries barred with white.

TYPE.—No. 166,785, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Portovelo, 2400 ft., Prov. del Oro, Ecuador; September 3, 1920; Anthony and Cherrie.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts variously marked with browns, grays, ochraceous, and black; the crown centrally streaked with black; a poorly defined ochraceous-orange nuchal band; scapulars with velvety black marks bordered externally with ochraceous-buff; back and rump evenly barred with black and zinc-orange or rusty; outer pair of rectrices white on the inner vane, tips and base, the outer vane (except at the tip and base) with a narrow portion of the terminal half of the inner vane bordering the shaft, fuscous-black; succeeding pair largely black, lightly marked with ochraceous or buffy, chiefly marginally; the central pair grayish with some buffy markings and, along the shaft, black blotches which decrease in size toward the tips of the feathers; five outer primaries black without rusty markings and completely crossed by a white band 12 mm. in width along the shaft of the fifth (from without) primary; inner primaries and secondaries with ochraceous-buff

¹1892, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 385.

markings, the latter narrowly tipped with ochraceous-buff; wing-coverts mottled with grayish and ochraceous and tipped with large, rounded buff or ochraceous spots; longer under wing-coverts black unmarked, shorter ones ochraceous-buff, the edge of the wing black barred with orange-ochraceous; underparts light ochraceous-buff, the chin and breast thickly and finely barred with rusty and black; the throat white, the abdomen and lower tail-coverts with a few incomplete narrow blackish bars; tibiae bare for the lower half, the upper half with buffy feathers.

Wing, 135; tail, 96; tarsus, 15.5; exposed culmen, 11; width of bill at posterior margin of nostrils, 4.5 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Setopagis anthonyi.—ECUADOR: Portovelo, the type.

Setopagis parvulus.—ARGENTINA, Prov. Salta: Embarcacion, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Rosario de Lerma, 1 ♂. BRAZIL: Chapada, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

The specimen on which this distinct species is based was shot at night by Mr. Harold E. Anthony, Associate Curator of Mammals in the American Museum, on a trail running through open, grassy, arid country near Portovelo. Mr. Anthony's capture of the type makes it doubly fitting that this new bird should receive his name in recognition of the contributions he is making to Ecuadorian zoögeography through an intensive study of the mammalia of that country.

Neomorphus salvini æquatorialis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Neomorphus salvini salvini* of Nicaragua, but pectoral band broader and complete, the crown less rufescent, Sacardo's umber rather than sayal-brown or tawny olive.

TYPE.—No. 156,781, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Huilca, alt. 4000 ft., eastern slope of Eastern Andes, west of Macas, Ecuador; H. E. Feyer.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Neomorphus salvini æquatorialis.—ECUADOR: Huilca, the type.

Neomorphus salvini salvini.—NICARAGUA: Peña Blanca, 2 ♂; Rio Tuma, 1 ♀; Savala, 1 ♂. PANAMA: Citaro, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tacarcuna, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Alto Bonito, 1500 ft., 2 ♀; Baudo, 3500 ft., 1 ♀.

Not one of our eleven specimens of *salvini salvini* has the breast-band as broad as it is in *æquatorialis*, nor in any of them is it complete. Specimens from eastern Panama agree in all respects with those from Nicaragua, but three from northeast Colombia, while possessing a narrow, broken pectoral band as in true *salvini*, approach *æquatorialis* in the color of the crown, which is less rufescent than in topotypical examples from Nicaragua.

The Buckley specimen recorded in the 'Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum' (1891, XIX, p. 417) from the Rio Cotopaza, Ecuador, should doubtless be referred to the form here described.

***Pyriglena pacifica*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Male not distinguishable in color from the other members of the *leuconota* group; female nearest in general coloration to the female of *Pyriglena leuconota maura* of western Brazil, but underparts grayish instead of ochraceous; white supraloral and superciliary stripe absent.

TYPE.—No. 173,290, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Puente de Chimbo, 1000 ft., Ecuador; August 2, 1922; Chapman and Cherrie.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Uniformly jet-black; the feathers of the interscapulum snowy white for their basal half.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Resembling the female of *Pyriglena leucoptera* but interscapulars basally white; upperparts nearly uniform Saccardo's umber, the rump dusky; tail black; wings externally and wing-coverts grayish buffy brown like the back, chin lighter; sides, and especially flanks, darker; under tail-coverts blackish; feet brownish black; maxilla blackish; mandible horn-color.

MEASUREMENTS OF MALES

Measurements of a series of birds from localities throughout the range of the group show a close agreement in size among forms of the Tropical Zone; the west Ecuador form, however, having a longer tail than birds from sea-level in eastern Brazil. With increased altitudinal range there is increase in size, the largest birds being those from the Subtropical Zone.

Name	Locality	No. Specimens	Wing	Tail
<i>P. leuconota leuconota</i>	Pará, Brazil	3	75-76.5	66-68
" " "	Cametá, Brazil	1	76	68
" " <i>maura</i>	Tapirapoan, Brazil	1	75	70
" " "	Urucum, Brazil	3	76-77.5	67-68
" " <i>hellmayri</i>	Vermejo, Bolivia	2	77-79	71-74
" " <i>marcapatensis</i>	Santo Domingo, Peru		78-82	75-77
" <i>picea</i>	Tulmayo, Peru		77.5-81	77-78.5
" <i>castanoptera</i>	Candela, Col.		78-79	79-82
" <i>pacifica</i>	Esmeraldas, Ec.	1	75	73
" "	Bucay, Ec.	1	75	73
" "	Rio Jubones, Ec.	1	79	71
" "	La Puente, Ec.	1	77	75
" "	Alamor, Ec.	1	75	75

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Pyriglena pacifica.—ECUADOR: Esmeraldas, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Naranjo, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Bucay, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chimbo, 2 ♀; Rio Jubones, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; La Puente, 1 ♂; Portovelo, 1 ♀; Cebollal, 2 ♀; Alamor, 1 ♂.

Pyriglena leuconota leuconota.—BRAZIL: Pará, 1 ♂; Utinga, near Pará, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Cametá, Rio Tocantins, 1 ♂.

Pyriglena leuconota maura.—BRAZIL, Matto Grosso: Tapirapoan, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Urucum, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

Pyriglena leuconota hellmayri.—BOLIVIA: Mapiri, 1 ♂; Vermejo, Santa Cruz, 2 ♂.

Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis.—S. E. PERU: Santo Domingo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Távora, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Pyriglena picea.—PERU, Prov. Junin: Tulmayo, 4000 ft., 3 ♂; Chelpes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Utcuyacu, 1 ♀.

Pyriglena castanoptera.—ECUADOR: Sabanilla, 5700 ft., Rio Zamora, 2 ♀. COLOMBIA: Andalucia, 3000 ft. E. Andes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Candela, 6500 ft., Cen. Andes, 6 ♂, 3 ♀.

SYNOPSIS OF GROUP

(FEMALES)

A.—Underparts ochraceous-buff to ochraceous-tawny.

1. *Pyriglena leuconota leuconota*.—Brazil, Pará region.
2. " " *maura*.—Brazil, Matto Grosso region.
3. " " *hellmayri*.—Bolivia, Yungas region.
4. " " *marcapatensis*.—S. E. Peru.

B.—Underparts grayish to buffy brown.

1. *Pyriglena pacifica*.—Tropical Zone, western Ecuador.

C.—Underparts wholly black.

1. *Pyriglena castanoptera*.—Subtropical Zone, eastern Ecuador, eastern Colombia and above headwaters of the Magdalena.

D.—Throat black; rest of underparts cinnamon-brown to Prout's brown.

1. *Pyriglena picea*.—Subtropical Zone, eastern Peru.

We have to thank Dr. Hellmayr¹ for removing the confusion which has so long existed in the nomenclature, characters, and distribution of the black-winged members of the genus *Pyriglena*. Our material and the specimens which I examined in the British Museum, when studying the relationships of the form here described, fully confirm Dr. Hellmayr's views in regard to the number of known forms in this group, but possibly a different conception of what constitutes a subspecies leads me to recognize four species where Dr. Hellmayr admitted but one.

The distribution and relationships of the group present some exceedingly puzzling features. In the first place, we have a group of four species, one of which is divisible into four races (or, according to Hellmayr, one species divisible into seven races) in which, aside from slight differences in size, the males are absolutely identical, while the females, in some instances, present striking differences. For example, in the east Ecuador form the female is black with cinnamon-brown back and wings, while in west Ecuador the upperparts and wings are nearly uniform Saccardo's umber, the underparts grayish buffy brown. Again, while from Pará to the base of the Andes in southeastern Peru, *P. leuconota* and its races are necessarily confined to the Tropical Zone; in south-

¹1919, Archiv für Naturg., LXXXV, (November 1920), p. 106, and 1921, Nov. Zool., XXVIII p. 201.

eastern Peru *P. leuconota marcapatensis* ascends to the Subtropical Zone¹ and thence northward through eastern Peru, eastern Ecuador, eastern Colombia and the mountains above the headwaters of the Magdalena, the group is known only from the Subtropics, but in western Ecuador it is found again in the Tropical Zone. These differences in zonal distribution must be taken into account when considering the probable relations of the forms in the group, for it is at once evident that, without regard to geographical proximity, the forms of the Tropical Zone more nearly resemble one another than they do the forms of the Subtropical Zone. That is, *P. pacifica* of western Ecuador is more like *P. leuconota leuconota* of northeastern Brazil than it is like *P. castanoptera* of eastern Ecuador.

If we were certain that no race of *leuconota* (as I restrict this name) occurred in the Tropical Zone from central Peru to Colombia, we might believe that *leuconota* had actually entered the Subtropical Zone where we last find it in southeastern Peru, and had in this zone, continued thence northward to Colombia, but had returned to the Tropical Zone in western Ecuador, reacquiring, at the same time, the characters of the Tropical Zone group.

Such theories, however, are warranted only after intensive collecting has definitely established not alone a bird's presence but the fact of its absence, and we are still a long way from this kind of knowledge in the region concerned.

***Oropezus rufula occabambæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Oropezus rufula obscura* Berlepsch and Stolzmann of the humid Temperate Zone of east Central Peru, but general coloration brighter, the upperparts ochraceous tawny rather than cinnamon-brown; differs from average Colombian specimens of *O. rufula rufula* in being less rufescent, particularly below; bill shorter and stouter than in either *obscura* or *rufula*. Culmen, 17–18; depth at base, 5.5 mm.

TYPE.—No. 166,533, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Occabamba Valley, 9100 ft., Urubamba region, Peru; August 2, 1915; E. Heller.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

- Oropezus rufula occabambæ*.—PERU: Occabamba Valley, 1 ♂; Machu Picchu, 1 ♀.
Oropezus rufula obscura.—PERU, Dept. Junin: Maraynioc, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rumicruz, 1 ♀.
Oropezus rufula rufula.—COLOMBIA: 11. ECUADOR: 21.

¹Possibly *P. l. hellmayri* also reaches the Subtropical Zone in Bolivia.

In my paper on the Birds of the Urubamba Valley,¹ lacking topotypical specimens of *Oropezus rufula obscura*, I referred specimens of the form here described to that race. The recent receipt of topotypes of *obscura* from Maraynioc shows that the Urubamba bird differs from it as described. In the paper referred to I commented on the variations shown by birds from Colombia and Ecuador. We have since acquired more examples from Ecuador, including two from eastern Ecuador, but I am as yet unable to distinguish more than one race from these two countries.

***Mionectes olivaceus fasciaticollis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Mionectes olivaceus galbinus* in the barring of the throat, but upperparts much darker, the breast and sides with more olive-green, less yellow; differing from *M. o. pallidus* in its more barred throat, much richer yellow underparts, greener and more uniformly colored upperparts, the crown not appreciably darker than the back.

TYPE.—No. 169,833, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Tulumayo, 4000 ft., Vitoc Valley, Prov. Junin, Peru; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Mionectes olivaceus fasciaticollis.—PERU: Tulumayo, 5 ♀. ECUADOR: Zamora, 2000 ft., Prov. Loja, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Mionectes olivaceus pallidus.—COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, 4500 ft., above Villaviciencio, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (the type).

Mionectes olivaceus galbinus.—COLOMBIA: Sta. Marta region, 9 ♂, 13 ♀.

This form inhabits the Tropical Zone of eastern Peru and eastern Ecuador from at least the Chanchamayo district north to Zamora, and probably the Amazonian Fauna of southeastern Colombia. Beyond this it is replaced by the quite different *M. o. pallidus*. The southern limits of its range are unknown. A female from La Pampa, near Santo Domingo in southeastern Peru, is very near the proposed new race but is slightly paler below and the throat is not so definitely barred. It thus approaches our two specimens of *M. o. pallidus* but is deeper yellow below and the crown is not darker than the back, as it is in *pallidus*.

An apparently adult female from the Rio Tavera, Peru (lat. 13° 25' S.; long. 70° 21' W.) is above the average in size (wing 70 mm.) and in its generally unstreaked underparts more nearly resembles *M. o. olivaceus* of Panama and Costa Rica than any other known member of the genus.

Altitudinally, *fasciaticollis* is represented in the Subtropical Zone by *Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus* in Peru and by *M. s. columbianus* in eastern Ecuador. We have eight specimens of the former from Chilpes (7350 ft.) in the Vitoc Valley above Tulumayo, and one of the latter from Sabanilla (5700 ft.) on the Rio Zamora above Zamora.

¹1921, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 117, p. 80.

***Myiarchus toddi*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Myiarchus phaeocephalus* Selater of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, but back uniform gray; underparts (except breast) white tinted with sulphur-yellow.

TYPE.—No. 174,543, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad. (fresh, unworn plumage); Palambla, 4000 ft., Prov. Piura, Peru; October 28, 1922; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead neutral gray, the feathers with blackish centers increasing in area posteriorly the hind-head becoming fuscous-black; back uniform neutral gray without trace of olive except for a very faint suggestion on the rump; upper tail-coverts gray, slightly darker than the back; tail fuscous, paler at the tip and with grayish edgings, the outer vane of the outer pair of feathers whitish, especially basally; wings fuscous black, external margins of primaries brownish gray, of secondaries, grayish white, the inner margins of both primaries and secondaries white with a slight suggestion of fulvous when seen from below; lower wing-coverts tinged with sulphur-yellow; upper wing-coverts margined with grayish; sides of the head clear gray much like the back; breast pale neutral gray, throat white; rest of underparts, including crissum, tinted with sulphur-yellow; tibiae grayish with an olive tint; feet and bill black. Wing, 95; tail, 91; tarsus, 24; culmen, 20.5 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Myiarchus toddi.—PERU: Palambla, Prov. Piura, 1 ♂.

Myiarchus phaeocephalus.—PERU: Paletillas, Prov. Piura, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Chilaco, Prov. Piura, 1 ? ECUADOR: Esmeraldas to Santa Rosa, 13 ♂, 6 ♀, 5 ?

While we have but a single specimen of the birds here described, its strongly marked characters, in connection with our large series of *Myiarchus phaeocephalus*, leave no doubt in my mind of its validity.

Myiarchus phaeocephalus is a species of the Tropical Zone of which we have specimens from both Paletillas and Chilaco in Peru, the latter place some sixty miles northwest of the type-locality of *todd*i, while Mr. Todd¹ records additional examples from Perico on the Chinchipe and Bellavista on the Marañon, both localities in the Tropical Zone and some seventy miles east of Palambla. *Myiarchus toddi*, however, was taken in the Subtropical Zone and may, therefore, be a zonal representative of *phaeocephalus*.

I have named this interesting new member of a genus to which he has devoted especial attention in honor of Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, Curator of Birds of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, in recognition of his important contributions to our knowledge of tropical birds, so well signalized by the recent appearance of his monograph (in collaboration with M. A. Carriker, Jr.) on the birds of the Santa Marta region of Colombia.

¹1922, 'The South American Forms of *Myiarchus*,' Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 209.

***Buarremon atricapillus tacarcunæ*, new subspecies¹**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Buarremon atricapillus atricapillus* (Lawrence) but with a gray postocular stripe and more or less developed gray vertical stripe, the bill thicker and averaging longer.

TYPE.—No. 136,268, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Mt. Tacarcuna, about 3500 ft., eastern Panama; March 24, 1915; W. B. Richardson.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone, eastern Panama.

***Buarremon assimilis nigrifrons*, new subspecies¹**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Buarremon assimilis assimilis* (Boissonneau), but crown with gray areas smaller and black areas correspondingly larger, the gray median line not reaching to the forehead and sometimes nearly absent, the gray postocular usually less pronounced and sometimes almost wanting, when the black of the auriculars and nape is connected; wing and tail averaging shorter, the bill longer.

TYPE.—No. 172,533, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Las Pinas, 3600 ft., Alamor Mts., Prov. Loja, Ecuador; September 11, 1921; Cherrie and Gill.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone of southern Ecuador and doubtless northern Peru.

***Buarremon fimbriatus*, new species¹**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Buarremon torquatus* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye) but back paler; tail olive-greenish, as in *B. phygas* of northeastern Venezuela; white superciliary stripe reaching the base of the bill; breast-band conspicuously margined with white or whitish; flanks and under tail-coverts paler; wings and tail averaging longer; bill shorter. Wing, 85–89; tail, 83–86; culmen, 16–17 mm.

TYPE.—No. 139,751, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Tujma, 8200 ft., near Mizque, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia; September 24, 1915; Miller and Boyle.

RANGE.—Known only from the type-locality.

***Hemispingus piurae*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Size of *Hemispingus castaneicollis*, but more nearly resembling *Hemispingus (Orospingus) geringi* in color, the crown black, the superciliaries broadly white, the underparts nearly uniform orange-ochraceous; back, however, as in *castaneicollis*, but tail grayish with no trace of brown.

TYPE.—No. 174,541, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Palambla, 4000 ft., Prov. Piura, western slope of Andes, east of Paita, Peru; October 25, 1922; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown, cheeks and chin ink-black, a conspicuous white superciliary reaching from the base of the bill to the nape; lower margin of eye-ring white; nape and post-auricular region gray, forming a narrow band from one side of the breast to the other; back olivaceous gray; tail grayish fuscous, without trace of brown; wings slightly darker, both margined with olivaceous; underparts (except chin) nearly uniform ochraceous-orange, slightly paler on the center of the abdomen but with no evident demarcation between the colors of breast and abdomen, as in *castaneicollis*; feet brownish; bill black. Wing, 63; tail, 57; tarsus, 23; culmen, 13 mm.

¹The relationships of three forms of *Buarremon* here described are fully discussed in a paper on mutation in this genus, now in the printer's hands. Therein also is given a list of the specimens examined.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar in color and in size to the male. Wing, 61; tail, 59; tarsus, 23; culmen, 13 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Hemispingus piuræ.—PERU: Palambla, Dept. Piura, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Hemispingus castaneicollis berlepschi.—PERU: Chelpes, Prov. Junin, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Hemispingus castaneicollis castaneicollis.—PERU: Santo Domingo (Inca Mine), 5 ♂, 3 ♀. BOLIVIA, Dept. Cochabamba: Yungas, 1 ♂; Roquefalta, 1 ♀.

Hemispingus melanotis.—ECUADOR: East of Ambato, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Bogotá region, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 ?; Santa Elena, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Salento, 1 ♀.

Hemispingus (Orospingus) gæringeri.—VENEZUELA: Mérida region, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

While an obvious representative of the *castaneicollis-melanotis* group, this new form, reflecting its comparative isolation in the Western Andes of Peru, appears to have acquired characters which separate it specifically from its nearest allies. Its resemblance to *gæringeri* is apparently to be attributed to parallelism of development, but the result emphasizes the relationship of that bird with the section of the genus *Hemispingus* to which *piuræ* belongs.

Synopsis of the *castaneicollis-melanotis* Group
of the Genus *Hemispingus*

All inhabit the Subtropical Zone.

Crown jet-black; tail grayish.

Superciliaries conspicuously white; underparts nearly uniform. *H. piuræ* Chapman (Northwest Peru).

Crown gray or blackish gray; tail brownish.

Upper throat black; superciliary faint, chiefly postocular. *H. castaneicollis castaneicollis* (Sclater). (Southeastern Peru and Bolivia.)

Upper throat not black; superciliary absent or barely suggested.

Breast and crissum ochraceous-orange, very different from the ochraceous-buff abdomen. *H. castaneicollis berlepschi* (Taczanowski). (East Central Peru.)

Underparts nearly uniform ochraceous-buff, the breast slightly deeper. *H. melanotis* (Sclater). (Ecuador and Colombia.)

It will be seen that *berlepschi* is intermediate between *castaneicollis* and *melanotis*. Possibly a fully representative series would connect the Colombian and Bolivian forms. I have not seen specimens from western Ecuador, but it is evident that *ochraceus* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, described from Cayandeled, is very near *melanotis* and perhaps based on an immature female of it.