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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU AND BOLIVIA

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The following conclusions have been reached while determining the identity as well as the relationships of certain Ecuadorean birds. They are published in advance of a general report on our large and growing collections from that country in order to secure the types of the new forms for the American Museum, and to invite criticisms which may be incorporated in a final report.

***Pachysylvia semibrunnea leucogastra*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Pachysylvia semibrunnea semibrunnea* (Lafresnaye) of Colombia, but brown of the head extending farther on the back; underparts posterior to the faint brownish pectoral band whiter; flanks less strongly washed with greenish.

TYPE.—No. 183,578, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; below San José de Sumaco, eastern Ecuador; April 17, 1924; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Pachysylvia semibrunnea leucogastra.—ECUADOR: below San José, 2 ♂.

Pachysylvia semibrunnea semibrunnea.—COLOMBIA: Aguadita, above Fusugasú, 1 ♂; "Bogotá," 1 (topotype); above Palmira, Central Andes, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Las Lomitas, West Andes, 1 ♂.

This slightly differentiated form of *Pachysylvia semibrunnea* extends the known range of the species from Colombia to eastern Ecuador. Although taken in western Colombia, the species has not yet been recorded from western Ecuador.

***Cyclarhis nigrirostris mindoensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Cyclarhis nigrirostris nigrirostris* (Lafresnaye) of the Subtropical Zone of Colombia but mandible wholly, or almost wholly, black at the base, with much less or even no gray on the forehead, and less buff on the underparts.

TYPE.—No. 180,646, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Mindo, western Ecuador; August 2, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; western Ecuador and southwestern Colombia.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Cyclarhis nigrirostris mindoensis.—ECUADOR: Mindo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Ricuarte, Nariño, 1 ♂.

Cyclarhis nigrirostris nigrirostris.—COLOMBIA: La Palma, above Fusugasugá; Palo Hueco; Subia; "Bogotá," East Andes, 6; Rio Toché; Santa Elena; Salento; Central Andes, 4; Salencio; San Antonio; Cerro Munchique; West Andes, 5. EASTERN ECUADOR: Baeza, 4.

In my 'Distribution of Bird Life in Colombia' (p. 542) I called attention to the black mandible and nearly complete absence of gray in the forehead in a specimen from southwestern Colombia. These characters are also exhibited by three specimens from western Ecuador, recently received and, convinced of their racial value, I have made them the basis of a new race. Eastern Ecuador birds are true *nigrirostris*.

Compsothlypis pitiayumi alarum, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—General coloration much as in *Compsothlypis pitiayumi elegans* (Todd) of Venezuela and Colombia, but median wing-coverts wholly without, or with but a trace of white, the greater coverts with the white much reduced; wing longer than in any other known race of the species.

TYPE.—No. 181,604, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chaupe, 6100 ft., east of Huancabamba, northern Peru; February 17, 1923; H. Watkins.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; the Amazonian slopes of northern Peru and eastern Ecuador.

MEASUREMENTS OF MALES

Name	Place	No.	Wing	Tail
<i>C. p. pitiayumi</i>	Ft. Wheeler, Paraguay	5	53.5–54.5 mm.	39.5–41.5 mm.
<i>C. p. pacifica</i>	W. Cen. Ecuador	5	50.0–53.0	33.0–37.0
<i>C. p. alarum</i>	Paletillas, N. W. Peru	5	50.0–53.0	35.0–37.0
	Chaupe, N. W. Peru	2	60.0–60.3	41.0
	Lower Sumaco, E. Ecuador	1	58.0	41.0
	Below Oyacachi, E. Ecuador	3	57.5–58.5	41.0
<i>C. p. elegans</i>	Venezuela ¹	10	54.0	40.0

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Compsothlypis pitiayumi alarum.—PERU: Chaupe, 6; Huarandosa, 3000 ft., Chinchipe Valley, 2. ECUADOR: Zamora, 3250 ft., 3; Sabanilla, 5700 ft., 1; Subtropical Zone, Mt. Sumaco, 1; below Oyacachi, 3.

Compsothlypis pitiayumi pitiayumi.—ARGENTINA: La Plata, 1; Embarcacion, 2; above San Pablo, 4000 ft., Prov. Tucuman, 2; Tafi Trail, 2000 ft., Tucuman, 1; Avia Terai, Chaco, 1. PARAGUAY: Ft. Wheeler, Puerto Pinasco and Rio Negro, 8. BRAZIL: Matto Grosso, 9; Parana, 1; São Paulo, 1. BOLIVIA: Rio Chimoré, 1300 ft., 1; Todos Santos, 1300 ft., Cochabamba, 9; Chillon, 5600 ft., 4.

¹Ex. Todd.

Compothlypis pitiayumi melanogenys.—BOLIVIA: Yungas, 3600 ft., 3. PERU: Santa Ana, 3500 ft., foot of Macchu Pichu, 5000 ft., Idma, 5000 ft., Utcuyacu, above Merced, 4800 ft., 9.

Compothlypis pitiayumi elegans.—COLOMBIA: East Andes, 8; Central Andes, 2; Cauca Valley, 1; West Andes, 10; Valparaiso, Oñaca, Santa Marta Mts., 3. VENEZUELA: Escorial, near Mérida, 2; Cotiza, Caracas, 1; San Antonio, Bermudez, 2; Cristobal Colon, 6. TRINIDAD: Princetown, 1.

Compothlypis pitiayumi pacifica.—Northwestern PERU: Palambla; Paletillas, 16. Western ECUADOR: Tropical Zone, Alamor to Esmeraldas, 80. COLOMBIA: Ricaurte, Nariño, 1.

Compothlypis pitiayumi speciosa.—COSTA RICA, 2. Also specimens of *C. p. inornata*, *pulchra* and *nigrilora*.

In the coloration of its wing-bars this race resembles *C. pitiayumi speciosa* of Costa Rica, an interesting illustration of parallelism. This would be less surprising if the new form were confined to the subtropical peninsula in which Chaupe lies, but its occurrence in eastern Ecuador places it also on the outer Amazonian slopes of the Andes, where both to the south and north forms with two wing-bars occur. These forms also closely parallel one another; *C. p. melanogenys* Todd of the Subtropical Zone of Bolivia and Peru being barely separable from *C. p. elegans* of Colombia and Venezuela. The latter has, on the average, more white in the tail, but specimens in each series can be matched in the other, a fact to which Mr. Todd has already called attention (1922, Ann. Carn. Mus., XIV, p. 454).

It may be observed that specimens from the Urubamba Valley of Peru, previously referred by me¹ to *elegans*, are now included with *C. p. melanogenys* Todd. I confess that I should continue to consider these Peruvian specimens as nearest *elegans* if Mr. Todd had not made the interesting discovery that two forms of *pitiayumi* inhabit Bolivia, one in the Tropical the other in the Subtropical Zone. Both forms are represented in our collection, as indicated in the preceding list of specimens. The Yungas examples are topotypical of *melanogenys*. They are more richly colored than those from the Tropical Zone at Todos Santos. The latter are slightly larger but agree with specimens from Paraguay in color. Chillon birds are from a semi-arid region having the altitude but not the humidity of the Yungas region. They are intermediate, but nearer true *pitiayumi*.

The Yungas specimens average darker above than *elegans* and have the white tail-patches larger. According to Todd, in *melanogenys* "there is always a good-sized spot on the third pair of feathers." He does not, however, tell us on how many specimens this statement is based. It

¹1921, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 117, p. 105.

does not hold good for my Bolivian specimens. Returning now to the Urubamba Valley birds, in general color they agree with *elegans* but in the amount of white in the tail they are nearer *melanogenys*, one indeed (from Santa Ana) has a white spot on the third pair of rectrices. Since the discovery of a quite distinct form in eastern Ecuador separates *elegans* from Peruvian birds, it seems desirable to refer the latter to the Bolivian race.

THE FORMS OF *Basileuterus tristriatus*

Four forms of the Subtropical Zone warbler, *Basileuterus tristriatus*, are currently recognized, as follows:

- 1.—*B. t. tristriatus* (Tschudi). Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.
- 2.—*B. t. meridanus* Sharpe. Venezuela, from the Mérida region to the Cumbre de Valencia.
- 3.—*B. t. bessereri* Hellmayr. Venezuela, Caracas region.
- 4.—*B. t. melanotis* Lawrence. Western Panama and Costa Rica.

I find, however, that our collections contain no less than eight forms of this group and three of these have apparently not heretofore been recognized. Lack of material and an erroneous conception of the character of *tristriatus* (Tschudi) have apparently been the cause of our failure to understand the racial variations of this species.

True *tristriatus* has been believed to resemble the Colombian bird. As a matter of fact fifteen Peruvian specimens, taken from the Urubamba to the Huancabamba valleys, show it to be a quite different bird. Tschudi described and figured a bird having the underparts "citrongelb" and our Peruvian specimens are very near Ridgway's chrome-yellow below. Colombian birds, on the other hand, have the prevailing color of the underparts straw-yellow, and otherwise differ from Peruvian ones. They evidently should be known as *Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis* Sharpe, since Colombia is the first locality to be mentioned by Sharpe in describing this form, and the first two birds listed under his description are from Bogotá. Birds from eastern Ecuador probably form the connecting link between the Colombian and Peruvian races, and are described below. Bolivian birds exhibit a return to the Colombian type but differ from it in having spotted breasts. They, too, are here described.

Finally, a form has been found to inhabit the mountains of the Colombian-Panamanian boundary which, while representing *tristriatus*, seems specifically distinct from it.

Descriptions of the new forms, with a list of specimens and a synopsis of the group, are appended.

***Basileuterus tristriatus punctipectus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most closely resembling *Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis* Sharpe of the Subtropical Zone of Colombia, but smaller, averaging paler below, the flanks and sides duller, the breast obscurely spotted with olive, the malar region more freckled with blackish; the upperparts averaging duller. Differing widely from *Basileuterus tristriatus tristriatus* (Tschudi) of Peru; the prevailing color of the underparts straw-yellow instead of lemon-chrome, breast spotted; crown-stripe usually olive-buff; upperparts duller; size smaller.

TYPE.—No. 137,961, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Yungas, 3600 ft., Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia; June 5, 1915; Miller and Boyle.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; Bolivia and extreme southeastern Peru.

Although geographically nearer true *tristriatus*, this race more closely resembles the Colombian *auricularis*. From the Peruvian *tristriatus* it differs so widely that I doubt the direct intergradation of these two forms. This belief finds support in the fact that specimens from the Urubamba Valley show no approach whatever to Bolivian birds but agree closely with others from central and northern Peru, there being, indeed, no variation in Peru from the Urubamba to the Huancabamba Valleys, and even southeastern Ecuador. If, therefore, *punctipectus* intergrades with *tristriatus tristriatus* it must apparently do so indirectly through first *auricularis* of Colombia then *baezæ* of eastern Ecuador, assuming that *baezæ* intergrades with true *tristriatus*.

Specimens from Santo Domingo, southeastern Peru, have few or no spots on the breast, and in this respect are nearer *auricularis*, but they are paler than even Bolivian birds. A specimen collected by Rusby, probably on the Mapiri, has the color of *punctipectus* and resembles the Santo Domingo birds in being unspotted below. The palest bird in our Colombian series of thirty-one very nearly agrees with this Rusby bird, and practically demonstrates the intergradation of *punctipectus* with the far distant *auricularis* by individual variation.

It was the close resemblance between the Santo Domingo, Rusby and Colombian birds which induced me to refer the latter to *tristriatus tristriatus*.¹ At the time, however, I had not seen a specimen of the bird I now consider true *tristriatus*.

***Basileuterus tristriatus baezæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Intermediate between *Basileuterus tristriatus tristriatus* (Tschudi) of Peru and *B. t. auricularis* Sharpe of Colombia; general color of underparts rich amber-yellow instead of lemon-chrome as in *tristriatus*, or straw-yellow as in *auricularis*; breast more washed with olive, less clear yellow than in *tristriatus*, together with the flanks much richer and deeper than in *auricularis*; tail averaging shorter than in either *tristriatus* or *auricularis*.

¹1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 551.

TYPE.—No. 186,256, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Baeza, East Ecuador; November 26, 1922; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; eastern Ecuador, north of the Zamora region.

Fifteen specimens of this race show but little variation. None of them matches a single specimen in our series of seventeen *tristriatus* and, with one interesting exception, not a bird in our series of thirty-one *auricularis* approaches even the least brightly colored example of *baezæ*. This exception is a male taken by Miller and Boyle, for the American Museum, at La Frijolera, 5000 ft., Antioquia, which is as bright yellow below as the average specimen of *tristriatus*—in short, cannot be distinguished from Peruvian specimens of that race.

The fact that our remaining thirty Colombian specimens agree essentially among themselves and that not one closely approaches the Ecuadorean, not to mention Peruvian, bird indicates, to my mind, that the high colors of the Antioquia specimen are only a striking example of individual variation.

The southern limits of the range of *baezæ* do not conform to those of most birds from eastern Ecuador. Zamora specimens usually agree with those of the Napo region, but in the present instance two specimens from Sabanilla, on the Rio Zamora, are wholly typical of *tristriatus*.

A specimen from near Macas is equally typical of *baezæ* and the two races are thus brought well within an area usually occupied by but one.

***Basileuterus tacarcunæ*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Underparts much as in *Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis* Sharpe of Colombia; auriculars olive, much as in *B. t. meridanus* Sharpe of Venezuela; olive-green of upperparts and superciliary and orange-ochraceous of crown-stripe more as in *Basileuterus bivittatus chlorophrys* Berlepsch of western Ecuador.

TYPE.—No. 136,203, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; east slope, Mt. Tacarcuna, 4600 ft.; below Colombia-Panama line; April 1, 1915; Anthony and Ball.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Broad central crown-stripe old-gold tinged with ochraceous-orange, bordered by two sharply defined black bands reaching from the bill to the nape; lores, superciliary, auriculars, and nuchal portion of crown-stripe dull citrine; back bright olive-citrine; external margins of tail and wings slightly brighter; underparts centrally amber-yellow, brighter on the abdomen, the breast washed with olive, the sides and flanks bright yellowish olive; feet brownish; bill blackish brown.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone, mountains of Colombia-Panama boundary.

While there can be little doubt that this bird represents *Basileuterus tristriatus*, its specific distinctness from that form seems equally certain. The occurrence of *B. t. melanotis*, an obvious subspecies of *tristriatus*, in western Panama and Costa Rica, renders the distinctness of this species in eastern Panama all the more surprising. Its resemblance to

the Venezuelan forms in lacking black auriculars is also unexpected and we can only conclude that its characters express the results of complete and prolonged isolation.

SYNOPSIS OF THE *Basileuterus tristriatus* GROUP

Ear-coverts in whole or part black.

Abdomen deeper, amber-yellow to lemon-chrome.

Underparts nearly clear lemon-chrome. *B. t. tristriatus* (Peru).

Underparts largely amber-yellow; auriculars wholly black.

B. t. baezæ (Eastern Ecuador).

Underparts centrally straw-yellow; auriculars partly black.

B. t. melanotis (Western Panama; Costa Rica).

Abdomen paler; straw-yellow.

Breast spotted. *B. t. punctipectus* (Bolivia; Southeastern Peru).

Breast not spotted. *B. t. auricularis* (Colombia; Western Ecuador).

Ear-coverts not black; olive or buffy.

Center of crown ochraceous-orange. . . . *B. tacarcunæ* (Eastern Panama).

Center of crown olive-buff.

B. t. meridanus (Mérida to Cumbre de Valencia, Venezuela). *B. t. bessereri* (Caracas region, Venezuela.)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Basileuterus tristriatus punctipectus.—BOLIVIA: Locotal, 5800 ft., 3; Incachaca, 7700 ft., 3; Roquefalta, 2; Yungas, 3600 ft., 4; Mapiri ? (Rusby), 3. Southeastern PERU: Santo Domingo, 6000 ft., 4.

Basileuterus tristriatus tristriatus.—PERU: Idma, Urubamba Valley, 5000 ft., 3; Utcuyacu, above Merced, 4800 ft., 4; Chelpes, Vitoc, 5; Chaupe, Northeastern Huancabamba, 6100 ft., 3. Eastern ECUADOR: Sabanilla, 5700 ft., 2.

Basileuterus tristriatus baezæ.—Eastern ECUADOR: Baeza, 5; lower Sumaco, 9; Macas region, 1.

Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis.—COLOMBIA: East Andes, 9; Central Andes, 10; West Andes, 12. ECUADOR: Guala, 1.

Basileuterus tristriatus meridanus.—VENEZUELA: El Liman, Valley Puerto La Cruz, 1.

Basileuterus tristriatus bessereri.—VENEZUELA: Cotiza, above Caracas, 6; Galipan, 1; Silla de Caracas, 1.

Basileuterus tristriatus melanotis.—COSTA RICA: Aquinares, 5000 ft., 2; Cartago, 1. PANAMA: Chiriqui, 1.

Basileuterus tacarcunæ.—COLOMBIA: eastern slope Mt. Tacarcuna, 4600 ft., 11. PANAMA: western slope Mt. Tacarcuna, 4000 ft., 3.

MEASUREMENTS OF MALES

Name	Place	No.	Wing	Tail
<i>B. t. punctipectus</i>	Roquefalda, Bolivia	1	61.0 mm.	52.0 mm.
	Locotal, Bolivia	1	61.5	50.0
	Incachaca, Bolivia	1	61.5	52.5
	Yungas, Bolivia	2	61.0-62.0	50.0-52.5
	Santo Domingo, S. E. Peru	2	60.5-61.0	50.0-52.0
<i>B. t. tristriatus</i>	Idma, Urubamba Valley, Peru	1	65.0	55.5
	Chelpes, Vitoc Valley, Peru	3	65.0-67.5	53.0-55.0
	Chaupe, near Huancabamba, Peru	2	66.5-67.5	53.5-56.0
<i>B. t. baezæ</i>	Baeza, Ecuador	2	64.0-64.5	51.0-51.5
	Lower Sumaco, Ecuador	3	64.0-65.5	51.5-54.0
<i>B. t. auricularis</i>	Eastern Andes, Colombia	3	65.5-68.0	54.0-57.0
	Tacarcuna, Panama	5	62.5-65.0	53.0-54.0
<i>B. t. bessereri</i>	Caracas, Venezuela	3	58.0-61.0	50.0-52.0

***Basileuterus trifasciatus nitidior*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Basileuterus trifasciatus trifasciatus* Taczanowski of the upper Marañon Valley, but center of crown with more orange or yellow; forehead and crown-stripes and nape tinged with olive, not so clearly gray; back yellower green, the foreback not washed with grayish.

TYPE.—No. 168,000, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; El Chiral, 5350 ft., Santa Rosa-Zaruma trail, Prov. del Oro, southwestern Ecuador; July 25, 1920; Geo. K. Cherrie.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone, southwestern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Basileuterus trifasciatus nitidior.—ECUADOR: El Chiral, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; La Puente, 1 ♂; Zaruma, 2 ♂, 5 ♀; Punta Santa Ana, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Lunamá, 3 ♂; Las Piñas, 1 ♀; San Bartolo, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Loja, 1 ♀; Alamor, 9 ♂, 5 ♀; Guachanama, 2 ♀; Celica, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Guainche, 1 ♀; Cebollal, 2 ♂.

Basileuterus trifasciatus trifasciatus.—PERU: Palambla, 4 ♂, 2 ♀

This new form belongs in the group of birds of Marañon origin in western Ecuador. I have yet to see topotypical specimens of *trifasciatus trifasciatus* and have accepted the birds from Palambla as representing this race. If they should not prove to be typical it is probable that the differences between *trifasciatus* from Callacate and *nitidior* are more pronounced than is here stated. Beyond a Buckley record from "Jima" this species does not appear to have been recorded from Ecuador.

***Basileuterus castaneiceps orientalis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Basileuterus castaneiceps castaneiceps* Selater and Salvin of western Ecuador, but lateral crown-stripes blacker, more pronounced; back more olivaceous, olive-green rather than olive-brown; breast

slightly, belly more strongly margined with yellow giving a streaked appearance; ventral region and crissum much more strongly yellow with a slight buffy tint; size larger. 5 ♂, wing, 70-75; tail, 60-65; 2 ♀, 67-68; 56-59 mm.

TYPE.—No. 183,497, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; upper slopes Mt. Sumaco, head of Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador; June 12, 1924; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Basileuterus castaneiceps orientalis.—ECUADOR: upper Sumaco, 7 ♂; above Baeza, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Baeza, 4 ♂.

Basileuterus castaneiceps castaneiceps.—ECUADOR: El Chiral, 5350 ft., Santa Rosa, Zaruma Trail, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Zaruma, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Taraguacocha, 9750 ft., Zaruma-Zaguaro Trail, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; Loja, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. PERU: Chaupe, northeastern Huancabamba, 6100 ft., 4 ♂, 2 ♀; El Tambo, above Palambra, 1 ♂; Palambra, Piura-Huancabamba Trail, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 ?

Although Jima, the type-locality of *castaneiceps castaneiceps*, lies southeast of Cuenca and appears to be in the eastern, rather than western, Andes, its faunal affinities are with western Ecuador. *Chlorospingus phaeocephalus* from Jima (misspelled Jina), for example, described in the same paper as *Basileuterus castaneiceps*, is from western Ecuador, while *Basileuterus trifasciatus* is also recorded from Jima on the authority of Buckley. Furthermore, Selater and Salvin's description of *castaneiceps* as "brunnescenti-olivaceous" and their statement that it has the abdomen white as in *B. leucoblepharum*, indicates that they had in hand the western race. Our Loja specimens were taken not far from the type-locality of *castaneiceps* and, although collected on Amazonian drainage, belong nevertheless to the western rather than the eastern race.

Catamenia analoides soderstromi, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—In general body coloration resembling *Catamenia analoides griseiventris* Chapman of the Peruvian tableland, but considerably smaller and with much less white in the tail. Averaging smaller than *C. analoides analoides* (Lafresnaye) of the coast of Peru; the abdomen and flanks grayer, as in *griseiventris*. Lower tail-coverts darker than in any other race of the species.

TYPE.—No. 168,098, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; El Paso, 9200 ft., Prov. Azuay, Ecuador; January 14, 1921; Geo. K. Cherrie.

RANGE.—Arid Temperate Zone, Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Catamenia analoides soderstromi.—ECUADOR: El Paso, 8 ♂; Quito, 3 ♂; Valle de Cumbaya, 3 ♂.

Catamenia analoides griseiventris.—PERU: Cuzco, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀; Pisac, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Huaracundo Cañon, 10,000 ft., 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Catamenia analoides analoides.—PERU: Lima, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (topotypes); Pisco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Huaral, Prov. Lima, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Huacho, Prov. Lima, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Vitarte, Prov. Lima, 8 ♂, 4 ♀; Huancabamba, 6500 ft., 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

Catamenia analoides schistaceifrons.—COLOMBIA: near Bogotá, 3 ♂ (inc. type), 1 ♀.

Catamenia analis.—ARGENTINA: Rosario de Lerma, 4800 ft., Prov. Salta, 2 ♂; Tilcara, 8000 ft., Prov. Jujuy, 2 ♂; Tafi del Valle, 7000 ft., Prov. Tucuman, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. BOLIVIA: Parotani, 8800 ft., Dept. Cochabamba, 2 ♂, 3 ♀ (topotypes); Tujma, Cochabamba, 1 ♀; Cachimayo, 8700 ft., Prov. Sucre, 2 ♀.

Although *Catamenia analis* and *C. analoides* are obviously representative forms bearing an extremely close superficial resemblance to each other, I find no specimen in our series of fifty-six of the latter which approaches the former in the character of its wing-markings. In *analis* the white band at the base of the primaries not only crosses all but the outer primary, but it does not extend as a narrow margin on the inner vane of the feather well toward the tip. The difference between the two is one of kind rather than of degree and is too pronounced to warrant the assumption of intergradation. So far, however, as the races of *analoides* are concerned, in spite of the wide gaps in their ranges not represented by specimens, one can so nearly connect them by individual variation that I have not the slightest hesitation in ranking them as subspecifically related.

Todd and Carriker question the distinctness of *schistaceifrons* of the Bogotá district from *alpica* of the Santa Marta region, and it is quite possible that the two may be identical, though the measurements given by these authors indicate an appreciable difference in size between them. On the other hand, there can in my opinion be no reason to doubt the subspecific relationship of the Bogotá (and hence the Santa Marta) bird to *analoides*. We have, indeed, specimens of true *analoides* which differ from the type of *schistaceifrons* only in being slightly blacker at the base of the bill and in having a little more white in the wing, both differences of a purely racial character.

I have named this bird in honor of Mr. Ludovic Söderstrom whose presence in Ecuador during the past half century has done so much to stimulate activity in collecting the birds and mammals of the country and who has been so generous in distributing them. We were Mr. Söderstrom's guests at the time the Quito specimens mentioned above were collected and it seems especially fitting that a bird which inhabits the country about the city where he has so long made his home should bear his name.

MEASUREMENTS OF MALES

Name	Place	No.	Wing	Tail
<i>C. analis</i>	Parotani, Cochabamba, Bolivia	2	69.0 mm.	52.0-52.5 mm.
	Prov. Salta, Argentina	2	67.0	52.0-54.0
	Jujuy, Argentina	1	67.0	53.0
<i>C. analoides griseiventris</i>	Cuzco, Peru (type)	1	68.0	56.0
	Pisac, Peru	1	66.0	56.0
	Huaracondo Cañon, Peru	2	68.0-69.0	55.5-59.0
<i>C. a. analoides</i>	Lima, Peru (topotypes)	2	66.5-67.0	53.0
	Vitarte, Prov. Lima, Peru	4	66.0-69.0	52.0-53.0
	Huaral, Prov. Lima, Peru	5	65.0-67.0	51.0-53.0
<i>C. a. söderstromi</i>	Huancabamba, Peru	3	63.0-65.0	50.0-51.0
	El Paso, Azuay, Ecuador	8	61.0-63.0	45.0-48.0
	Quito, Azuay, Ecuador	2	64.0	50.0-52.0
<i>C. a. schistaceifrons</i>	Valle de Cumbaya, Ecuador	3	61.5-62.5	48.0-51.0
	La Mar, near Bogotá, Colombia (type)	1	64.0	50.0
	La Mar, Colombia (type) ¹	1	64.0	53.0
<i>C. a. alpica</i>	La Mar, Colombia	1	61.0	47.0
	Suba, Bogotá, Colombia	1	60.0	48.0
	Chiruqua, Santa Marta, ¹	1	70.0	56.0
	Macotama, Santa Marta ¹	1	69.0	55.0

***Volatinia jacarini pacifica*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Male similar to male of *Volatinia jacarini jacarini* (Linnaeus) of the interior of South America, but with less white in the wing-“lining,” the lower greater wing-coverts, as a rule, not wholly white, the white area on the inner vane of the wing-quills not reaching the shaft of the feather. Fully mature males with the wing-quills browner, particularly apically, their exposed edges margined with grayish; immature birds, evidently in their second year, with the wings fuscous hair-brown.

TYPE.—No. 152,677, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Trujillo, Prov. La Libertad, Peru; April 11, 1919; H. Watkins.

RANGE.—Pacific coast from the Peru-Chile boundary north to northwestern Ecuador; upper Marañon Valley.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Volatinia jacarini pacifica.—PERU: Moquegua, 1 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ (June); Coca-chaca, Prov. Arequipa, 1 ♀ (May); Vitor, Prov. Arequipa, 1 ♂ im., 2 ♀ (July); Lima, 5 ♂ ad. (January 27–February 23; breeding), 1 ♂ im. (January 27; breeding); Sayan, Prov. Lima, 2 ♂ im.; breeding (January 28–29); Huaral, Prov. Lima, 10 ♂ ad., 11 ♂ im., 14 ♀ (November 10–December 21; breeding); Vitarte, Prov. Lima, 9 ♂ ad.; 2 im., 4 ♀ (February 22–March 3; breeding); Huacho, Prov. Lima, 6 ♂ ad., 3 ♂ im., 2 ♀ (January; breeding); Trujillo, 6 ♂ ad., 2 ♂ im., 3 ♀ im. (April; breeding); Viru, Prov. La Libertad, 4 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ (April 23–25; breeding); Poroto,

¹Ex. Todd and Carriker, 1922, Ann. Carnegie Mus., p. 511.

Prov. La Libertad, 1 ♂ ad. (April; breeding); Palambla, Piura, 1 ♂ ad. (October 24); Paletillas, 1 ♀ (June); Perico, Rio Chinchipe, 1 ♂ (July). ECUADOR: Rio Pindo, 1 ♂ ad. (September); Santa Rosa, 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im., 1 ♀ (July); 3 ♂, im. 2 ♀ (September), 4 ♀ (October); Portovelo, 2 ♂ juv.; 1 ♀ ad. (July 15–August 4); Puna Is., 3 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ (April; breeding); Guayaquil, 1 ♂ ad. near *atronitens* (May); 1 ♂ ad. near *j. jacarini*, 1 ♀ ad. (August); Chongoncito, 1 ♂ juv. (July); Duran, 1 ♂ juv. (July); Bucay, 1 ♂ ad., 4 ♂ juv., 2 ♀ (November 23–December 6); Daule, 1 ♂ ad. (April; breeding); Chone, Manaví, 1 ♂ ad. near *atronitens* (January); 2 ♂ im., 1 ♀ (December).

Volatinia jacarini jacarini.—ARGENTINA: Avia Terai, Chaco, 1 ♂ ad. Parotani, 8000 ft., 1 ♂ ad. BRAZIL: Matto Grosso, 16 ♂ ad., 6 ♂ im., 6 ♀; São Paulo, 1 ♂ ad.; Rio Janeiro, 1 ♀; Bahia, 1 ♂ ad.; Pará, 1 ♂ ad. CAYENNE, 2 ♂, one with lower wing-coverts white; one with only a trace of white in lower coverts.

Volatinia jacarini atronitens.¹—TRINIDAD, 6 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im., 3 ♀. VENEZUELA: Suapure, Orinoco, 2 ♂ ad., 1 ♀; Caicara, Orinoco, 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im., 1 ♀; Cristobal Colon, 6 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im.; Bermudez, 3 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im., 3 ♀; Caracas, 1 ♂ ad., 2 ♀; Tucacas, 1 ♂ ad. COLOMBIA: Santa Marta region, 17 ♂ ad., 4 ♀; 2 juv.; Barranquilla, 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im.; Calamar, 2 ♂ ad., 2 ♀; Chicoral, 1 ♂ ad.; Honda, 5 ♂ ad., 1 ♀; near Bogotá, 1 ♂ ad.; Fusugasugá, 1 ♂ ad.; Quetamé, 1 ♂ ad.; Barro Blanco, Antioquia, 2 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ im. much like *pacifica*; Dabeiba, 3 ♂ ad., 1 ♀; Palmira, 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♀; Cali, 3 ♂ ad., 2 ♀; San Antonio, 1 ♂ ad.; Caldas, 2 ♂ ad., traces of white in lower wing-coverts and on margins of wing-quills; Tumaco, 2 ♂ ad., one with greater lower wing-coverts largely white, one with traces of white on base of inner margin of wing-quills, 2 ♀; Barbacoas, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Esmeraldas, 3 ♂ ad., slight traces of white, as in Tumaco birds; 2 ♀. PERU: La Merced, Junin, 1 ♂ ad. (extreme example of *atronitens*!); Utcuyacu, Junin, 1 ♂ ad., with slight trace of white on lower wing-coverts. CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO, 26 ♂ ad., 3 ♂ im., 8 ♀.

In addition to the characters mentioned, the Pacific coast form of *Volatinia jacarini* is distinguished by the time required to acquire wholly adult plumage. In *Volatinia jacarini atronitens* the juvenal is apparently usually followed by the black adult plumage at the postjuvenal molt. We have specimens from Suapure (March 14) and Cristobal Colon (June 5), Venezuela, also from Barranquilla (March 24), Colombia, illustrating this fact. In *Volatinia jacarini jacarini* our material is not so conclusive but indicates the assumption of at least black wing-quills at the postjuvenal molt.

In *pacifica*, on the other hand, the adult plumage is not assumed until the second year and perhaps not then. Of our sixty-five males from the coast of Peru only fourteen are fully adult, that is, have not only the body but the wing-quills black. Twenty-nine are in mottled black and white plumage evidently of the second year, and many of these were evidently breeding. The remaining twenty-two have the body largely or wholly black but the wing-quills are brown as in the juvenal plumage.

¹Todd, 1920, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXIII, p. 72. New name for *V. j. splendens*.

Possibly the difference between these birds and the mottled ones may be individual and all may be in their second year, but the fact remains that a similar condition is evidently unusual in either of the other races. Black-bodied birds of both *jacarini* and *atronitens* almost invariably have black wings and only one specimen in our large series is in mottled plumage. As is indicated by the preceding list of specimens the change from *atronitens* to *pacifica* on the coasts of Colombia and Ecuador is so gradual that it is quite impossible to draw a line definitely marking the boundaries of their ranges.

This may be interpreted as an independent change paralleling the one which exists east of the Andes, or we may have *atronitens* coming from the north and *pacifica* (originally by the Marañon route) from the south with subsequent fusion from southern Ecuador northward. The occurrence of *Volatinia jacarini atronitens* at the base of the Andes in eastern Peru is inexplicable. Still, it should be remembered that *atronitens* occurs on the eastern slope of the East Andes of Colombia, above Villavicencio, while from eastern Ecuador we have as yet no record. However, a specimen from Perico, near the junction of the Chinchi and Marañon, is *pacifica*, indicating the existence of a form with white wing-linings in northeastern Peru, and hence, at least, southeastern Ecuador. If this be true, the characters of the Merced and Utcuyacu specimens must be attributed either to parallelism or to mutation.

THE *Sicalis arvensis* GROUP

The species of the genus *Sicalis* having the inner margin of the wing-quills grayish has commonly been known as *Sicalis arvensis*, but Mr. Todd¹ calls attention to the fact that *luteiventris* (Meyen), usually classed as a subspecies of *arvensis*, has a year priority over it, and expresses a belief that probably the two are synonymous. Unfortunately, our material does not either confirm or disprove this belief, but a review of the forms of the group, in connection with the determination of Ecuadorean specimens, reveals some facts worthy of record.

Meyen's *Fringilla luteiventris* was described from the Altos de Toldo in the high Andes of southern Peru above Arequipa, at an elevation of between 13,000 and 15,000 feet. Both the locality and an evidently life-size figure show that this name is applicable to the large form of the southern Peruvian tableland. A specimen from Tirapata (12,700 ft.), north of Titicaca, may doubtless be accepted as typically representing Meyen's bird. This specimen is in fresh (July 29) plumage. It agrees in

¹1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 90.

size with others from Bolivia and Chile, but is appreciably richer in color, both above and below, than Chilean and Bolivian specimens in comparable plumage. While this material, therefore, indicates the close relationship of *luteiventris* and *arvensis*, it does not prove their identity.

Specimens from the Peruvian coast near Lima are smaller, grayer, and more narrowly streaked above than *luteiventris* or *arvensis* and have a nearly obsolete white patch near the end of the outer pair of rectrices. For them the name *Sicalis luteiventris raimondii* Taczanowski¹ is available.

Specimens from the tableland of Ecuador and Colombia resemble *raimondii* in size; they are nearer *arvensis* in general coloration but they sometimes have the white mark in the outer tail-feather never present, apparently, in *arvensis*. This bird has heretofore been known both as *luteiventris* and *minor*. That it is not the former our material indicates, while specimens recently received from the lower Orinoco show that *minor* is a much smaller form inhabiting the Tropical Zone. Specimens from the Magdalena and Cauca valleys are properly referred to *minor*, but those from the Bogotá savanna, which I formerly also called *minor*, prove to be the larger tableland form I have just mentioned and for which I propose the following name.

***Sicalis luteiventris bogotensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly resembling *Sicalis luteiventris luteiventris* (Meyen) of the tableland of southern Peru, and *S. l. arvensis* (Kittl.) of Chile, but smaller, the yellow areas slightly brighter, the outer pair of rectrices sometimes with a white subterminal patch.

TYPE.—No. 122,768, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Savanna of Bogotá, Colombia; February 19, 1913; Chapman, Cherrie and others.

RANGE.—Temperate Zone of Colombia and Ecuador.

MEASUREMENTS OF MALES

Locality	No.	Wing	Tail
Temuco, Chile	1	75.0 mm.	52.0 mm.
Los Andes, Chile	3	47.5–77.5	52.0–54.0
Parotani, Bolivia	2	78.0	54.0
Vinto, Bolivia	1	77.0	54.5
Tirapata, Peru	1	77.5	53.5
Altos de Toldo, Peru (Meyen plate)		76.0	
Lima, Peru	6	69.0–72.5	45.0–49.0
Vitarte, Prov. Lima, Peru	2	71.0–73.0	46.5–49.0
Valle Cumbaya, near Quito, Ecuador	4	70.0–72.0	46.0–47.0
Pichincha, near Quito, Ecuador	1	69.0	46.0
Near Bogotá, Colombia	5	70.0–72.0	47.0–49.0

¹1874, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 133 (near Lima).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Sicalis luteiventris bogotensis.—COLOMBIA: near Bogotá, 7 ♂ ad., 5 ♀ ad., 1 juv. ECUADOR: Valle Cumbaya, 4 ♂ ad.; Pichincha, 2 ♀ ad.

Sicalis luteiventris minor.—VENEZUELA: Caicara, 1 ♂ ad., 2 ♀; Rio San Felix near Caicara, 3 ♂ ad. COLOMBIA: Chicoral, Magdalena Valley, 1 ♀ ad.; Cali, 1 ♂ ad.

Sicalis luteiventris raimondii.—PERU: near Lima, 6 ♂ ad.; Vitarte, Prov. Lima, 2 ♂ ad.

Sicalis luteiventris luteiventris.—PERU: Tirapata, 1 ♂ ad.

Sicalis luteiventris arvensis.—CHILE: Ancud, 1 ♂ ad.; Temuco, 1 ♂ ad., 1 juv.; Santiago, 1 ♀ ad.; Los Andes, 3 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad.; Tofo, 1 ♀ ad. ARGENTINA: Angaco Sud, San Juan, 1 ♀ ad. BOLIVIA: Parotani, 8800 ft., Cochabamba, 2 ♂ ad., 1 ♀; Vinto, 8600 ft., Cochabamba, 1 ♂ im., 5 ♀ im., 1 ♀ juv. Bolivian birds apparently agree with Chilean ones. BRAZIL: Matto Grosso, 13 ♂ ad., 27 ♀ ad.; Rio Grande do Sul, 1 ♂ ad. I can find no racial difference between Brazilian and Chilean birds.

Sicalis luteiventris chapmani.—BRAZIL: Santarem, 1 ♂ ad.; Monte Alegre, 1 ♂ ad.

Sicalis luteiventris flavissima.—BRAZIL: Marajo, 1 ♂ ad.

These specimens do not exhibit the differences claimed by Mr. Todd¹ for his *flavissima* from Pará. Unfortunately, we are not told how many specimens of either form were examined and are at a loss therefore to appraise the value of the evidence on which the proposed new form was based.

Mimus longicaudatus platensis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Mimus longicaudatus punensis* Hellmayr of the coastal region of southwestern Ecuador in color, but nearer *Mimus longicaudatus longicaudatus* Tschudi of western Peru in general size, the bill larger than in either.

TYPE.—No. 124,841, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; La Plata Island, off Prov. Manaví, western Ecuador; March 18, 1913; W. B. Richardson.

RANGE.—La Plata Island, Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Mimus longicaudatus platensis.—ECUADOR: La Plata Island, 3 ♂, 1 ♀?

Mimus longicaudatus punensis.—ECUADOR: Bahia de Caragues, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; Manta, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Elena, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Guayaquil, 1 ♀; Puna Island, 1 ♂, 1?; Jambeli Island, 1 ♀; Santa Rosa, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Casanga, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Loja, 1 ♂ (app. *l. longicaudatus*).

Mimus longicaudatus longicaudatus.—PERU: Dept. Ica, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Dept. Lima, 12 ♂, 11 ♀; Dept. La Libertad, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Dept. Piura, 2 ♂, 7 ♀; Tumbes, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Huancabamba, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

NO LOCALITY.—Type of *Mimus nigriloris* Lawrence = *Mimus longicaudatus longicaudatus* Tschudi?

¹1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 90.

MEASUREMENTS

Locality	Sex	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Bill at base of nostril	
					Height	Width
La Plata Island	♂	122	148	27.3	7.5	7.2
" "	♂	127	143	28	7.5	7.5
" "	♂	125	155	28	7.2	8.
" "	♀?	120	131	26.5	7.5	7.5
Manaví, Ec.	5 ♂	120-126 (124.2)	132-144 (138.6)	25-27 (25.8)	5.5-6 (5.6)	5-6.5 (5.9)
Prov. Lima, Peru	5 ♂	126-135 (130.2)	140-145 (141.8)	28-31 (29.3)	6-6.7 (6.4)	5.5-6.5 (6.)
Manaví, Ec.	5 ♀	111-118 (114.6)	121-138 (127.2)	25-26.5 (25.7)	6. (6.)	5.5-6 (5.7)
Prov. Lima, Peru	5 ♀	119-123 (120.4)	126-135 (132)	27-28 (27.7)	5.5-6.5 (5.9)	5-6 (5.6)
Type <i>M. nigriloris</i>	?	122	125	25.5	5.5	5.6

The mockingbirds of the coastal region of Peru and Ecuador and the arid Marañon Valley are divisible into three races. *M. l. longicaudatus*, a large brownish gray bird of Peru, *M. l. punensis*, a smaller, grayer bird, and the large-billed gray race here described from La Plata Island. The differences in size between *punensis* and *longicaudatus* are less diagnostic than their differences in color and the latter are not sufficiently pronounced to enable one to decide even approximately where to draw a line between the two races. Many specimens from northwestern Peru and the adjoining parts of Ecuador might be referred to either race and I have arbitrarily restricted *longicaudatus* to Peru and *punensis* to Ecuador. These facts make it quite impossible to decide whether the unsexed type of *Mimus nigriloris* Lawrence should be referred to the Peruvian or Ecuadorean form. It is browner than any bird in our large series but appears to have undergone some postmortem change in color. Its status, therefore, must apparently remain in doubt.

Of seventeen species of land birds taken by Richardson on La Plata Island, this is the only one in which we have found diagnostic racial characters.