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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW FLYCATCHERS FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND PERU

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The appended conclusions in regard to the status of various flycatchers are chiefly the result of continued study of our collections of birds from Ecuador. They are presented in advance of a proposed work on the avifauna of that country with a hope that they may receive the critical attention of other students of South American birds.

Mecocerculus setophagoides brunneomarginata, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Mecocerculus setophagoides rufomarginata* (Lawrence) of Ecuador but less intensely colored, the back medium brownish olive instead of brownish fuscous and more nearly uniform with the crown, wing-bars and wing-margins averaging slightly paler ochraceous-tawny, sides of the breast more olivaceous.

TYPE.—No. 166,555, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Cedrobamba, 12000 ft., above Machu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Peru; May 31, 1915; Edmund Heller.

RANGE.—Humid Temperate Zone of eastern Peru from at least the Urubamba Valley to the region east of Lake Junin.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Mecocerculus setophagoides brunneomarginata.—PERU: Cedrobamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rumicruz, 9700 ft., Junin, 1 ♀, 1 ?

Mecocerculus setophagoides rufomarginata.—PERU: El Tambo, Piura, 4. ECUADOR: western Andes, 14 (inc. type); eastern Andes, 2. COLOMBIA: central Andes, 15.

Mecocerculus setophagoides setophagoides.—COLOMBIA: Bogotá region, 23.

Mecocerculus setophagoides "notata".—COLOMBIA: western Andes, 6.

Mecocerculus setophagoides nigriceps.—VENEZUELA: Mérida region, 2; Los Cienegas de Aguilon, 2; Cerro de Avila, 6; Los Palmales, 1 (type).

Mecocerculus leucophrys.—S. E. PERU: near Limbani, 1. BOLIVIA: Dept. Cochabamba, 3; Dept. Santa Cruz, 3. ARGENTINA: Prov. Tucuman, 13.

With approximately 100 specimens of the forms in this group, representing its entire range from northern Argentina to northeastern Venezuela, I am in a position to attempt to determine their interrelationships. So far as the Ecuadorean form is concerned, I may say at once that I now wholly agree with Dr. Hellmayr's conclusion that it is sub-specifically related to *setophagoides*, though our material shows, to my

satisfaction at least, that *leucophrys* of northern Argentina, Bolivia, and southeastern Peru is, while representative, a distinct, non-intergrading form. From *rufomarginata* it is distinguished by its much smaller size (both wing and tail averaging 10 mm. shorter), its more olivaceous upper-parts, yellower abdominal region, and much paler, buffy-whitish wing-bars and secondary margins. The Bolivian form is indeed (as I have before remarked) much nearer to the Venezuelan *nigriceps* than it is to the races found in the intervening territory. Comparison of specimens from the Urubamba Valley with one from near Limbani, east of Tira-pata in southeastern Peru, shows no indication of intergradation, which I believe does not occur. I therefore treat the Ecuadorean bird as a sub-species of the Bogotá form, and thus virtually follow Hellmayr.

In writing on the relationships of this bird in Colombia, I had before me only Lawrence's much faded type of *rufomarginata*; lacking, therefore, knowledge of the real characters of this form, I wholly failed to realize its relationship to *setophagoides*, relationships which are so close that I now find on comparison with our recently collected series from Ecuador that all the birds from the central Andes of Colombia which I heretofore referred to *setophagoides* are indeed *rufomarginata*! It is true that, as one goes northward in this mountain range, there is a gradual decrease in intensity of coloration; but it is clear that the birds from the northern end of the chain at Santa Isabel are to be referred to *rufomarginata* rather than *setophagoides*. The differences between these two races have, I think, been confused by the fact that in juvenal plumage *setophagoides* has the ochraceous-tawny wing-bars of *rufomarginata*. Adult *setophagoides*, in perfectly fresh, unworn plumage, has the wing-bars light ochraceous or ochraceous-buff; whereas, in *rufomarginata* the wing-bars, both in juvenal and adult birds, are always ochraceous-tawny; and these remarks apply also to the external margins of the inner wing-quills.

In addition to these differences, *rufomarginata* is much darker above; the head, particularly, is blacker than in *setophagoides*.

From the western Andes of Colombia, I have only six specimens, of which three are in worn plumage, the remaining three in comparatively fresh plumage. These specimens represent *leucophrys notatus* Todd (1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, p. 114), but this material is too unsatisfactory to enable me to determine the real status of the west Andean form.

Ochthæca rufomarginata acrophila Oberholser (1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, XXV, p. 61), described from the Rio Napo, is doubtless

based on a bird from the Temperate Zone of eastern Ecuador. We have two specimens from near Papallacta which should represent this form, but I am unable to separate them from birds from the Pichincha region, doubtless the type locality of *rufomarginata*. Compared with all this additional material, I find that the Venezuelan form is distinguished, not as I had originally supposed it to be when comparing it with a much faded Bogotá bird, by its dark head, but chiefly by the color of the wing-bars and wing-margins, which, in the adult, freshly plumaged bird, are creamy white; paler, therefore, than in any other form of the entire group.

Specimens from northwestern Peru (El Tambo) are typical of *rufomarginata*, but those from eastern Peru (at least from the Urubamba Valley to the region east of Lake Junin) represent a slightly differentiated form distinguished by its less intense coloration. This I have described above.

Ochthæca piuræ, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Ochthæca leucophrys leucophrys* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye) of Bolivia but very much smaller; the bill shorter but broader; the underparts whiter.

TYPE.—No. 175,347, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; October 13, 1922; Palambra, 6500 ft., Dept. Piura, Peru; H. Watkins.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone, northwestern Peru.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ochthæca piuræ.—PERU: Palambra, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Ochthæca leucophrys leucophrys.—BOLIVIA: Dept. Cochabamba, 4 ♂, 5 ♀; Dept. Santa Cruz, 1 ♀.

Ochthæca leucophrys tucumana.—ARGENTINA: Sarmiento, 1 ♀.

Ochthæca leucophrys leucometopa.—PERU: Cuzco, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Oroya, 1 ♀; Accobamba, 1 ♂; Cajamarca, 3 ♂.

Ochthæca albidiedema.—COLOMBIA: Bogotá, 1 ♂.

MEASUREMENTS

	Sex	Wing	Tail	Culmen
<i>O. piuræ</i> ; Palambra, Peru	♂	60.5	52.5	13.5 mm.
<i>O. piuræ</i> ; Palambra, Peru	♀	60.5	53	13
<i>O. l. leucophrys</i> ; Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia	3 ♂	74-77	66-69	15-16
<i>O. l. leucophrys</i> ; Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia	2 ♀	74	66-67	15-15.5

This is a miniature of *Ochthæca leucophrys leucophrys*, which singularly enough more nearly resembles that form in color (wing-bars tawny, etc.) than it does the geographically nearer *O. l. leucometopa*.

***Ochthæca frontalis orientalis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Ochthæca frontalis frontalis* Lafresnaye of the western Andes in Ecuador and central Andes in Colombia, but cap blacker, its color extending farther on to the nape; back darker brown; underparts darker gray; belly with less white, ochraceous of lower tail-coverts and flanks deeper.

TYPE.—No. 180,397, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Oyacachi, upper Papallacta River, Ecuador; September 26, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Temperate Zone; Andes of northeastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ochthæca frontalis orientalis.—ECUADOR: Oyacachi, 4 ♂, 3 ♀ (September 1923); Papallacta (October 1922).

Ochthæca frontalis frontalis.—ECUADOR: Yanacocha, northwest slope of Pichincha, 10,700 ft., 1 ♂ (September 1922); "Quito." 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: Santa Isabel, central Andes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (September 1911).

Dr. Witmer Stone¹ has shown that *Tyrannula frontalis* Lafresnaye from Colombia antedates *Ochthæca citrinifrons* Selater of Ecuador and the latter name has, therefore, been treated as a synonym of the former. The discovery, however, of the existence of two races of this bird in Ecuador raises the question as to which one of them was the basis of Selater's name. If his type came from the Quito region, it is not separable from the Colombian bird. If it came from the eastern side of the Andes it is separable, as shown above, and then the name would be valid.

It is not probable that an examination of the type (described in 1862) in the British Museum would show to which race it belonged, for an old "Quito" skin in our collection is so faded that it differs more from a recently collected one than do the two Ecuadorean forms from each other. Even if, therefore, Selater's name was based on the darker eastern bird, his type is now doubtless lighter than the Quito race. We must, therefore, determine the proper application of his name from his description and figure, both of which appear to be based on the bird of the Quito region rather than that of the eastern slope of the Andes. We should also take into consideration the fact that a far greater number of "Ecuador" trade skins come from the vicinity of Quito than from the east Andean slopes distant not less than three days from that city. This is particularly true of the period in which Selater wrote, and on the whole, therefore, the evidence all points to a confirmation of Dr. Stone's action in making *citrinifrons* Selater synonymous with *frontalis* Lafresnaye.

¹1899, Auk, p. 78.

***Platytriccus albogularis zamoræ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Nearly related to *Platytriccus albogularis albogularis* (Sclater) of western Ecuador to Costa Rica, but upperparts slightly more rufescent; underparts paler, less yellow; the horn-colored edge of the mandible wider, in some specimens occupying the anterior half of the mandible.

TYPE.—No. 167,492, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Zamora, 3250 ft., Prov. Loja, Ecuador; December 2, 1920; Geo. K. Cherrie.

RANGE.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones from east central Peru to eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Platytriccus albogularis zamoræ.—ECUADOR: Zamora, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sabanilla, 5700 ft., above Zamora, 1 ♂; below San José de Sumarco, 1 ♀; Baeza, 1 ♀. PERU: Utcuyacu, 4800 ft., 1 ♀; Tulumayo, 4000 ft., 1 ♂.

Platytriccus albogularis albogularis.—WESTERN ECUADOR, 12. COLOMBIA, 5. PANAMA, 6.

Platytriccus albogularis does not appear to have been recorded before from eastern Ecuador and I find but one record from Peru¹; therefore our capture of it at a number of localities is somewhat surprising. This proposed new form has the throat quite as white as in *albogularis* and thus shows no approach toward *P. mystaceus*, which it doubtless represents.

***Pœcilotriccus ruficeps peruvianus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Pœcilotriccus ruficeps ruficeps* of authors and possibly of Kaup, of the Subtropical Zone of the central Andes in Colombia, but supra-loral streak but little paler than the crown instead of white, forehead with less black; auricular region deeper, more nearly like the crown; lateral black border to posterior half of the crown much narrower.

TYPE.—No. 180,939, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chaupe, 6100 ft., north-east of Huancabamba, northern Peru; February 20, 1923; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Pœcilotriccus ruficeps peruvianus.—PERU: Chaupe, 2.

Pœcilotriccus ruficeps ruficeps.—COLOMBIA, central Andes: Santa Elena, 1; Salento, 2; El Eden, 3; Rio Toché, 1; above Ibagüe, 1; "Bogotá," 1.

Pœcilotriccus ruficeps lenzi.—COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 1; La Palma (upper Magdalena Valley), 1. ECUADOR: Baeza, 8; below Oyacachi, 1.

Pœcilotriccus ruficeps rufigenis.—ECUADOR: Pallatanga, 2. COLOMBIA, western Andes: Cerro Munchique, 3.

Our twenty-five specimens of *Pœcilotriccus ruficeps* represent four races. All are confined to the Subtropical Zone, one in the western Andes of Ecuador and Colombia, one in the central Andes of Colombia,

¹Tambillo, *Tacz., Orn. Pér.*, II, p. 225.

one in the eastern Andes of Colombia and Ecuador, while the fourth, here described, is known only from the narrow subtropical peninsula which lies between the Chinchipe and Huancabamba rivers in northern Peru, where for the first time the species has been found in that country. Of the proper name of the west Ecuadorean and west Colombian form there is no doubt, but I am by no means certain that Kaup's name *ruficeps* is attached to the bird to which it really belongs. The type lacks definite locality and the description fits the east Andean race (*lenzi*) as well as it does the central Andean race to which it is currently applied. The black "lorum" fits the central, rather than the east Andean bird, but the failure to mention the large black malar patch so conspicuous in the central Andean race and lacking in the east Andean should also be noted. Examination of the type in the Lord Derby collection is needed to decide this question satisfactorily. Meanwhile I follow current usage in allotting Kaup's name. It will, however, be observed from an examination of my list of specimens, that I have materially altered the commonly accepted ranges of *ruficeps ruficeps* and *ruficeps lenzi*. The former has been accredited to the Bogotá region and central Andes of Colombia, the latter only to the Bucaramanga region of the east Colombian Andes. This confusion is chiefly due to the fact that Bogotá collections do contain examples of both forms whereas, if the results of our explorations are conclusive, only *lenzi* occurs in the east Andes, only *ruficeps* in the central Andes. Baeza birds agree with a Bogotá skin and all lack the black lores and have at the most only an indication of the large black malar patch of *ruficeps*.

Specimens from the western Andes of Colombia are intermediate between *rufigenis* and *ruficeps* in possessing the pattern of coloration of the former but a crown which is nearly as dark as that of the latter. They are, therefore, very near *lenzi* but have less rufous on the throat. The distinguishing characters of the four races are presented in the following key:

With a conspicuous black malar patch

A white supra-oral stripe and broad black postocular stripe.

P. r. ruficeps (central Andes, Colombia).

Supra-oral region much like crown, a narrow black postocular stripe.

P. r. peruvianus (north central Peru).

Without a conspicuous black malar patch.

Crown darker, Sanford's brown, as in *ruficeps*.

P. r. rufigenis (western Ecuador and western Colombia).

Crown, paler, cinnamon-rufous.

P. r. lenzi (eastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador).

***Euscarthmus latirostris caniceps*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Euscarthmus latirostris latirostris* Pelzeln of Brazil, but brownish markings on the forehead, lores and orbits darker; crown darker, dark grayish olive rather than light brownish olive; back darker olive-green, the sides and flanks more strongly washed with olivaceous, the abdominal region more washed with yellow.

TYPE.—No. 116,545, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia; June 30, 1912; L. E. Miller.

RANGE.—Tropical Zone, eastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Euscarthmus latirostris caniceps.—COLOMBIA: Florencia, 2. ECUADOR: Zamora, 2.

Euscarthmus latirostris latirostris.—BRAZIL: Matto Grosso, 16 (inc. type of *E. ochropterus* Allen); Rio Roosevelt, 1. BOLIVIA: Rio Chaparé, 5. S. E. PERU: Candamo, 1; Astillero, 2.

I have no topotypes of true *latirostris* but Hellmayr's reference¹ of *Euscarthmus ochropterus* Allen to that species assures me that the types of *ochropterus*, together with other Matto Grosso specimens, may be accepted as representing *latirostris*.

***Spizitornis reguloides albiventris*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Spizitornis reguloides reguloides* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye) of Chile-Peru boundary, but with little or no yellow in the plumage, the whole abdominal region being white or nearly white instead of pale (massicot) yellow, the margins to the feathers of the upperparts with but little or no yellowish tinge; the tail longer (50 instead of 46 mm.); the crest more developed.

TYPE.—No. 152,033, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Huaral, Prov. Lima, Peru; November 15, 1918; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Spizitornis reguloides albiventris.—PERU, Prov. Lima: Huaral, 2 ♂, 9 ♀; Lima, 2 ♀; Huacho, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Sayan, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Vitarte, 2 ♀, 1 ?

Spizitornis reguloides reguloides.—PERU: Moquegua, Prov. Moquegua, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Cocachacra, Prov. Arequipa, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Ilo, Prov. Moquegua, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Spizitornis nigrocristatus.—PERU: Huamachuco, 1 ♂; Cajabamba, 1 ♂.

In its almost complete absence of yellow, longer tail and crest, this form presents an interesting approach to the strongly differentiated *S. nigrocristatus* of the Temperate Zone above the Marañon.

Until 1892 both forms of this species were known as *Anæretes albo-cristatus* Vigors, but in that year Berlepsch and Stolzmann (Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 380) challenged the applicability of this name and substituted for it d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye's name *reguloides*, based on birds from

¹1903, Verh. Ges. Wien, LIII, p. 205.

Tacna. Our series from southern Peru is essentially topotypical of this form.

The name *albocristatus* as applied to this species is first accompanied by a description based on Peruvian specimens in 1884 when Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., II, pp. 241, 555) described (*loc. cit.*, p. 241) specimens from Chota in the interior. Later he learned that the Chota bird was separable from the coastal form and in the same volume (p. 555), using Stolzmann's manuscript name, he described it as *nigrocristatus*. If, therefore, it could be shown that the name *albocristatus* was available for either of the central Peruvian races it would be applicable to that from the interior and not the one from the coast.

***Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Spizitornis flavirostris flavirostris* Selater and Salvin of Bolivia and Argentina, but with less white in the crest, back darker less brownish and more evidently streaked; throat and breast more heavily streaked, flanks not tinged with ochraceous.

TYPE.—No. 129,169, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Cuzco, Peru; October 28, 1914; H. and C. Watkins.

RANGE.—Temperate Zone; southern Peru.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis.—PERU: Cuzco, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Calca, 1 ♂; Huaracundo Canyon, 3 ♂; Ollantaytambo, 2 ♀.

Spizitornis flavirostris flavirostris.—BOLIVIA: Parotani, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Vinto, 1 ♂; Pulque, 1 ♀; Tujma, 1 ♂. ARGENTINA: Tafi del Valle, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Lavalle, Santiago del Estero, 1 ♀.

Reëxamination of our specimens of *Spizitornis flavirostris* in a new (and possibly better!) light reveals such well-marked differences between Peruvian and Bolivian specimens that it is difficult to see how I could have overlooked them when comparing these birds on a former occasion. Two specimens from Ollantaytambo, well down the Urubamba Valley toward the Subtropical Zone, in their less heavily streaked breasts show an apparent approach toward *S. parulus æquatorialis*, of which we have specimens from only a few miles farther down this valley, but at an elevation of 3500 feet less. In spite of their close resemblance, however, I have seen no intergrades between the two and the basally yellowish mandible and faintly streaked back of *cuzcoensis* lead me to think that it is a representative of *reguloides* rather than of *parulus*.

***Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis* Chapman of the Temperate Zone of southern Peru but very much smaller; streaks on the

throat and breast fewer and narrower; outer rectrices relatively less white. In the markings of throat and breast more nearly like *S. f. flavirostris* Sclater and Salvin of Bolivia, but differing from that species in its smaller size and streaked back.

TYPE.—No. 175,384, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; sex, ?; Huancabamba, 6500 ft., Dept. Piura, northern Perú; November 21, 1922; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambæ.—PERU: the type.

Spizitornis flavirostris flavirostris.—See above.

Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis.—See above.

MEASUREMENTS

	No. of spec.	Wing	Tail
<i>Spizitornis f. huancabambæ</i>	1	44	41.5 mm.
" " "	3 ♂	53-54	43-57
" " "	2 ♀	52-54	43-56
" " <i>flavirostris</i>	3 ♂	49-53	49-54
" " "	1 ♀	50	47

Spizitornis flavirostris has hitherto been unrecorded from farther north than the Cuzco region. The discovery of this race very greatly extends the known range of the species. It is, indeed, this wide geographic separation from its nearest ally, in connection with the bird's excellent characters, that induces me to describe this form from but a single specimen. It is important, however, to call attention to the fact that of the other two races of this species we have excellent series. It is most interesting to observe that, like *Ochthæca piuræ*, described above also from the Huancabamba region, this is a miniature of the species it represents.

***Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Mionectes striaticollis columbianus* Chapman of the Subtropical Zone of Colombia and eastern Ecuador, but head and throat wholly without, or with but a slight indication of plumbeous, the former usually green, only a shade darker than the back, the latter, usually green of about the same shade as the back, with yellowish white or whitish shaft-streaks.

TYPE.—No. 129,907, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad.; above Zaruma (6000 ft.), Ecuador; September 27, 1913; W. B. Richardson.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone, western Ecuador (and northwestern Peru?).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps.—ECUADOR: Gualea, 1 ♂; Junction Rios Coco and Chimbo, 1 ♀; El Chiral, 5350 ft., Santa Rosa-Zaruma Trail, 2 ♀; above Zaruma 6000 ft., 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Punta Santa Ana, 4000 ft., Portovelo-Loja Trail, 2 ♀; Salvias, 3600 ft., Zaruma-Zaraguaro Trail, 1 ♀; San Bartolo, 7500 ft., 2 ♂; Las Piñas, 3600 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Celica, 6900 ft., 1 ♂; Alamor, 4550 ft., 2 ♀? PERU: Palambra, 2 ♂.

Mionectes striaticollis columbianus.—COLOMBIA: western, central and eastern Andes, 4 ♂ (including type), 5 ♀. EASTERN ECUADOR: Sabanilla, Rio Zamora, 5700 ft., 1 ♀; above Baeza, 1 ♂; below Oyacachi, 1 ♀.

Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus.—CENTRAL PERU: Utcuyacu, 480 ft. 30, ♂, 2 ♀; Chelpes, 7300 ft., 7 ♂; Rumicruz, 9700 ft., 1 ♀, 1 ?

Mionectes striaticollis striaticollis.—BOLIVIA: Subtropical Zone, 10 ♂, 3 ♀. SOUTHERN PERU: Inambari, 2 ♀; approaching *poliocephalus*, San Miguel Bridge, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Idma, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ?

Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus.—EASTERN PANAMA: 3 ♂, 8 ♀. WESTERN COLOMBIA: 5 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 ? ECUADOR: Mindo, 2 ♂, Naranjo, Prov. Guayas, 1 ♂; Las Piñas, Alamor Range, 3600 ft., 1 ♂.

This race represents the extreme departure from true *striaticollis* of Bolivia with its plumbeous crown and throat, the latter broadly striped with white. In fact, in color it more nearly resembles *Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus* than it does either the Bolivian or Peruvian races it represents, and with which our material shows it intergrades. Although *striaticollis* is apparently the subtropical representative of the tropical *olivaceus*, Dr. Hellmayr (who had independently discovered the distinctness of the western Ecuador form and who courteously suggests that I describe it) calls my attention to an interesting character which shows the specific distinctness of the two birds. This is shown only in adult males; *striaticollis* having the second primary from without very narrow and acuminate, while in *olivaceus* the tip is more rounded, and there is a long, deep subapical incision terminated by an abrupt notch on the inner web of this feather.

The fact that we secured adult males showing these characters at Las Piñas, in southwestern Ecuador, shows that the ranges of the two species closely approach each other. This locality, however, is at the junction of the Tropical and Subtropical Zones and it is quite probable that the specimen of *viridiceps* was taken in the former, that of *hederaceus* in the latter. Two specimens from Palambla, in northwestern Peru, resemble *columbianus* in the amount of plumbeous on the crown and throat, but have less green on the breast. They apparently represent a new form which, however, I hesitate to describe without further material. Their characters suggest their geographical origin from Amazonia by way of the Marañon route, over which so many species have reached the Pacific, while *viridiceps* has evidently reached western Ecuador from Colombia. If this theory be true, it may account for the slight traces of plumbeous which appear on the crown and throat of some specimens of *viridiceps* from southwestern Ecuador.

***Phæomyias inflava*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Phæomyias murina tumbezana* (Taczanowski) of northwestern Peru and southwestern Ecuador, but underparts nearly uniform grayish, the abdomen wholly without yellow, size larger, etc.

ERRATA

NOVITATES NO. 118, page 10, line 27-28 read, “*viridiceps* was taken in the latter, that of *hederaceus* in the former.”

TYPE.—No. 152,188, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Viru, Prov. La Libertad, western Peru; April 28, 1919; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE AND FEMALE IN FRESH POSTJUVENAL PLUMAGE.—Upperparts between drab and hair-brown; lores and superciliary grayish white; tail fuscous, lightly margined externally with cinnamon; wings fuscous, outer feathers lightly, inner ones and wing-coverts more broadly margined with cinnamon; bend of the wing cinnamon; the under wing-coverts and axillars cream-buff; underparts grayish; the throat and abdomen whiter; tibiae brownish; feet and bill, including the mandible, black. 3 ♂, wing, 65–67; tail, 57–59 mm.; 3 ♀, wing, 62–66; tail, 55–56 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF ADULT IN WORN BREEDING PLUMAGE.—Similar to postjuvenile plumage, but tail and wings almost without cinnamon margins; the wing-coverts lightly tipped with pale grayish buff.

DESCRIPTION OF JUVENAL PLUMAGE.—Similar to postjuvenile plumage, but upperparts browner, throat and belly whiter.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Phæomyias inflava.—PERU, Prov. La Libertad: Viru, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; Poroto, 1 ♂; Trujillo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Phæomyias murina tumbezana.—PERU: Milagros, about 25 miles southeast of Tumbes, 1 ♀; Perico, Rio Chinchipe, 3 ♀; Huarandosa, above Rio Chinchipe, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Santa Elena, Prov. Guayas, 2 ♂; Bahia de Caraquez, 1 ♀.

Although this bird appears to be a representative of *P. murina tumbezana*, I have no hesitation in describing it as specifically distinct. Taczanowski records *tumbezana* from Pacasmayo but, aside from the fact that the same species is sometimes represented by different races at Pacasmayo and Trujillo, *tumbezana* in worn plumage lacks yellow on the abdomen and in this condition resembles *inflava* so closely that it might be mistaken for it. Aside from its smaller size, its yellow, instead of cream, under wing-coverts will always distinguish *tumbezana* from *inflava*. The former is clearly a race of *murina* from which in fresh unfaded plumage it differs in being more olivaceous gray above and paler yellow below. In worn plumage *murina* is about the same color below that *tumbezana* is in fresh plumage, but in the latter the wing-coverts and inner wing-quills are broadly margined with ochraceous, while in the former these margins are grayish or whitish.

