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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM EASTERN ECUADOR AND EASTERN PERU

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Most of the new birds herein described are contained in collections received from eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru since the publication of my Bulletin¹ on the distribution of bird-life in Ecuador.

***Crypturus macconnelli fumosus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Closely resembles *Crypturus macconnelli macconnelli* Brabourne and Chubb of British Guiana, but slightly darker throughout, the upperparts, particularly, being more saturated chestnut-drab rather than fuscous of Ridgway; cinnamon-brown markings of the lower tail-coverts darker and much more restricted, the brown tips of the longer coverts 3 mm. instead of 10 mm. wide and sometimes almost obsolete; in this respect more nearly resembling *Crypturus berlepschi* Rothschild of the Colombian-Pacific Fauna but general color not so dark as in that species, the crown and nape auburn instead of black, as in *berlepschi*; shafts of feathers of throat and cheeks conspicuously white.

TYPE.—No. 254,824, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂, testes enlarged; Junction Rios Napo and Curaray; October 19, 1925; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Crypturus macconnelli fumosus.—ECUADOR: Napo and Curaray, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Rio Suno, 3 ♂, 1 ♀. PERU: Mouth Rio Orosa, right bank of Amazon, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Crypturus macconnelli macconnelli.—BRITISH GUIANA, 2 (topotypes).

Crypturus berlepschi.—COLOMBIA: Barbacoas, Nóvita, Baudo, 3.

The receipt of two specimens of true *macconnelli* from the British Museum permits of direct comparison with the eastern Ecuador bird (of which we have acquired additional specimens since I referred Rio Suno birds to *macconnelli*;) revealing the differences mentioned above. The characters of the proposed new form confirm my belief that *berlepschi* of the Colombian-Pacific Fauna is the Pacific coast representative of the group.

Otus usta (SCLATER) A VALID FORM, WITH NOTES ON ECUADORIAN SCREECH OWLS

Otus usta (Sclater) (1862, Trans. Zool. Soc., IV, p. 265, Pl. LXI; Ega [=Teffé] Solimões) has long been considered a synonym of *Otus*

¹1926, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LV.

watsoni Cassin (1852, Journ. Acad. N. S. Phila., II, p. 95, Pl. XII, fig. 1).¹ The receipt, however, of specimens from both sides of the Amazon shows the existence of two forms, one from the north, the other from the south side of this river.

Since Cassin's description of *watsoni* mentioned no locality, comparison with his type was required to determine to which of the two forms represented by our series of twenty-three specimens the name *watsoni* was applicable. A type without locality can never be duplicated and should not, in my opinion, be exposed to the risks of transportation. I, therefore, sent examples of both forms from our series to Dr. Witmer Stone at the Academy of Natural Sciences asking him to compare them with Cassin's birds. As a result of this comparison Dr. Stone writes: "There are two specimens marked by Cassin as '*watsoni*' which I take to be the two that he described. One is badly faded from exposure to light, but there is no question that they are both referable to the same form as those you have labelled *watsoni watsoni*.² Furthermore, one of them has an old tag on one leg reading 'Orenoque' which Cassin overlooked or did not think important enough to mention. This indicates that the birds are the northern form."

As Dr. Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) records specimens in the Tring Museum from Suapure, Venezuela, near the junction of Rio Caura with the Orinoco, we may, I assume, in view of the information given by Dr. Stone, accept the Orinoco as the type region for *Otus watsoni watsoni*, and I therefore withdraw the suggestion made in my work on Ecuadorian birds that the Napo region be considered the type-locality.

As a species *watsoni* may be known by its usually blackish, unstreaked upperparts, irregularly barred and finely freckled with ochraceous, these markings being usually less numerous on the crown. The ear-tufts measure from 35–40 mm. in length, are black usually with ochraceous markings on the inner webs. The outer vanes of the outer scapulars and, in about one-third of our series, of the outer median wing-coverts are ochraceous. The black shafts below are as heavy as in *choliba*. Three of our specimens are in the ruddy plumage of the rufescent phase.

In *watsoni watsoni*, the more northern form, the ground color of the underparts is ochraceous tawny, the white markings are absent or comparatively restricted, and the black bars average fewer and broader. In the form from south of the Amazon the ground color of the underparts averages paler, the white markings are more extensive (present in all of

¹Berlepsch, 1901, Bull. B. O. C., XII, p. 10; Hellmayr, 1907, Nov. Zoöl., XIV, p. 407; Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 253; 1926, LV, p. 246.

²Specimens from eastern Ecuador.

our six specimens) extending from breast to, or even on, lower tail-coverts, and the black markings are finer and more numerous giving a vermiculated appearance wholly absent, or less highly developed in *watsoni watsoni*. For this southern form it is probable that we may use the name *Otus watsoni usta* (Sclater) described from Ega, Brazil, on the south shore of the Amazon. While it is true I have seen no specimens from Ega, the comparative stability of the species warrants this proceeding pending the receipt of topotypical specimens. It should be said, however, that Sclater's plate suggests *watsoni watsoni* rather than the bird for which I accept the name *usta*.

***Otus choliba crucigerus* (Spix)**

This species has not before been represented in our collections from Ecuador. We now have a specimen from the mouth of the Curaray. The occurrence also at this point of *Otus watsoni* establishes a faunal association which, as Dr. Hellmayr has already said, demonstrates the specific distinctness of *choliba* and *watsoni*.

Our collections show that not only two but three species of *Otus* inhabit the Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador. The third appears to represent *Otus guatemalæ* and I propose for it the name *Otus guatemalæ napensis*.

***Otus guatemalæ napensis*, new subspecies**

CHARACTERS.—Not strongly streaked with black, either above or below, as in *Otus choliba*; brown phase; general tone of upperparts sepia, the feathers finely vermiculated with black and ochraceous-tawny; ear-tufts like crown; superciliary white; outer scapulars and outer median wing-coverts with large white spots; underparts comparatively uniform; finely barred and vermiculated with sepia and white, with some inconspicuous darker shaft-streaks. Rufous phase; general color hazel or tawny, the markings as in the brown phase. Resembling *O. guatemalæ guatemalæ* (Sharpe) but smaller, the markings throughout generally finer. In size and in the markings of the upperparts more nearly resembling *Otus vermiculatus* Ridgway of Panama and Costa Rica, but underparts more finely and uniformly marked and tarsus fully feathered.

TYPE.—No. 185,228, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; below San José de Sumaco, eastern Ecuador; April 19, 1924; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Otus guatemalæ napensis.—ECUADOR: San José, 1 ♀; Curaray and Napo, 1 ♂; Macas region, 1; "Napo," 1. ? W. ECUADOR: Cerro Manglar Alto, 1 ♂ im.

Otus guatemalæ guatemalæ.—GUATEMALA, 1. NICARAGUA: ? Jalapa, 3000–4000 ft. alt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Otus vermiculatus.—PANAMA: Santa Fé, alt. 1300 ft., Veraguas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (?).

Otus watsoni watsoni.—COLOMBIA: La Morelia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: "Napo," 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Suno, 2 ♂; Lagarto Cocha, 1 ♀; Curaray and Napo, 2 ♂, 6 ♀. PERU: Puerto Indiana, mouth Napo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Otus watsoni usta.—PERU: Rio Orosa and Amazon, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; "Amazon," 1.

Otus roboratus.—PERU: Perico, Chinchipe, 6 ♂, 4 ♀; Jaen, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

MEASUREMENTS

			Wing	Tail	Tarsus
<i>Otus g. guatemalæ</i> , Guatemala	?		157	79	29 mm.
" " " Jalapa, Nic.	♂		167	85	31.5
" " " " "	♀		167	80	32
" <i>vermiculatus</i> , Veraguas, Pan.	♂		167	75	26.5
" " " " "	♀		155	75	26
" <i>g. napensis</i> , Curaray, E. Ec.	? ♂		165	75	26
" " " Macas, " "	? ♀		160	75	26
" " " "Napo," " "	♀		164	75	27
" <i>roboratus</i> , Chinchipe, Peru	3 ♂	165-169	85-89	32.0-34	
" " " " " "	3 ♀	165-169	86-90	32	
" <i>watsoni watsoni</i> , Curaray, Ec.	2 ♂	165	79	31	
" " " " " "	3 ♀	160-167	78-85	31.5-33	
" " <i>usta</i> , Orosa, Peru	3 ♂	167-171	84	31.0-31.5	
" " " " " "	1 ♀	167	84	31	
" <i>choliba crucigerus</i> , Curaray, Ec.	1 ♂	168	91	30	

The known distribution of true *guatemalæ* and the occurrence of the possibly representative *vermiculatus* in Panama may seem to make it improbable that this form from eastern Ecuador is subspecifically related to the Guatemalan race; nevertheless, the differences between our Guatemala and eastern Ecuador birds seem to me to be of not more than subspecific value.

In size and coloration the Panama *vermiculatus* is clearly intermediate between the two, but the absence of feathers from the lower part of the tarsus separates it from both, but does not, in my belief, preclude the possibility of intergradation with them.

In view of the occurrence of a relative of *guatemalæ* in eastern Ecuador we must now revise our estimate of Salvadori and Festa's record of this species from western Ecuador. This has hitherto been referred to *roboratus* Bangs and Noble¹ but it now seems probable that the bird recorded from Vines was of the *guatemalæ* type, possibly the one herein described. A specimen in the barred immature plumage from Cerro Manglar Alto, above Colonche, adds further support to this belief. It has fully feathered tarsi, but is too young to supply dependable color data, but the fact that its fully grown tail measures only 73 mm. while the tail in adult *roboratus* averages 87 mm. and in *guatemalæ napensis* 75 mm. indicates that it is more closely related to the latter than to the

¹1926, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LV, p. 246.

former. I think, therefore, that we may definitely remove *roboratus* from the list of Ecuador's birds and provisionally refer the west coast form to *napensis*.

It may be added, while this material is before me, that the most distinctive character of *roboratus* is a dark, in some specimens nearly black, crown distinctly set off by broad whitish superciliaries reaching from the bill to the nape where they are connected by a similarly colored nuchal band that forms the base of the triangle. There is a tendency in *usta* to develop such a mark, but the ground color of the underparts in *roboratus* is white, quite different from the ochraceous-tawny of *usta*.

Otus roraimæ Salvin¹ is described as similar to *guatemalæ* but smaller. Chubb² considers it inseparable from *crucigera*, but if the measurements are correct (wing, 149 mm.) it is apparently distinct.

***Neomorphus napensis*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Neomorphus pucherani* Deville of the Rio Ucayali, but prevailing color of the underparts drab-gray or light drab instead of cinnamon-buff, the breast narrowly and faintly, not broadly and strongly margined with black.

TYPE.—No. 255,363, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; junction of Rio Curaray with Rio Napo, Ecuador; December 20, 1925; Olalla and Sons.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Entire crown shining blue-black with greenish reflections anteriorly, the central feathers elongate, forming a pronounced crest; fore back olive-citrine with metallic reflections becoming more bronzy on the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts; tail, from above, largely yew-green with bronzy and purplish reflections, the purple areas increasing in extent toward each side and occupying essentially all of the outer pair of feathers; tail, from below, nearly uniform purple-black; wings blue-black with metallic reflections, exposed portions of the inner feathers, chestnut-bay, inner vanes of tertials more purple, the under surface of the wings practically uniform fuscous-black; throat and breast drab-gray, drab laterally, the feathers of the lower throat and breast to the black pectoral band, very narrowly and faintly margined with black; lower parts, posterior to the pectoral band drab, grayer laterally; flanks much darker, ventral region and lower tail-coverts smoky, tibiae light drab or drab; tarsi and toes mottled horn-color, the margins of the scales paler; in the dried skin bare ocular space reddish, the bill Brazil red, terminal portion of the maxilla light cadmium; end of the mandible greener. Wing, 165; tail, in molt; tarsus, 74; chord of culmen, 57 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Neomorphus napensis.—The type.

Neomorphus pucherani.—PERU: Junction Rio Orosa and Amazon nearly opposite the mouth of the Napo, 3 ♂, 3 ♀. BRAZIL: São Paulo de Olivença,³ south shore of the Amazon east of the Javari, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Hyutanahan,³ north shore Rio Purus, 1 ♀.

¹1897, Bull. B. O. C., VI, p. 38.

²1916, Birds British Guiana, I, p. 288.

³Coll. Carnegie Museum.

It is noteworthy that our collectors secured *Neomorphus salvini æquatorialis* at Lagarto Cocha near the Napo, and less than 200 miles from the type locality of *napensis*, thus proving the occurrence of two species of this genus in the same faunal area.

In describing *Neomorphus pucherani*, Deville had in his possession specimens from "l'Ucayale et l'Amazone." The adult male, on which the name *pucherani* is based, is described as having the "ventre d'un roux canelle sur les côtés, plus pâle, et tournant an blanchatre sur le milieu"; while a specimen of "jeune age" is described as having the "ventre blanchâtre." The description of the adult agrees, on the whole, with our specimens from the mouth of the Orosa on the south side of the Amazon and is probably based on an example from the Ucayali. The description of the bird believed to be young agrees with the bird herein described as new, but Deville's specimen lacked even the narrow black margins to the breast feathers shown by my type. It seems probable that Deville's supposed young bird came from the north shore of the Amazon. Comparison of our specimens with the colored plates¹ illustrating the birds described by Deville confirm the view here set forth. That of the adult resembles our specimens from the Orosa, that of "jeune âge" is near our adult male of *napensis*.

It will, of course, require actual comparison to determine the identity of Orosa and Ucayali specimens, but since examples of *lepidophanes* from São Paulo de Olivença on the Amazon and Hyutanahan on the Rio Purus, kindly loaned me by Mr. Todd, agree with our Orosa birds, it seems more than likely that the latter are similar to those from the Ucayali. In this event *lepidophanes* becomes a synonym of *pucherani*. I may add that this opinion is shared by Dr. Hellmayr who, during a recent visit to the Museum, examined our material.

The description in the 'British Museum Catalogue of Birds,' based on two specimens from Pebas, on the north bank of the Amazon, applies to *napensis* and not to *pucherani*, and is thus misleading.

NOTE ON THE PROPER APPLICATION OF THE NAME *Neomorphus rufipennis* GRAY

Gray's *Cultrides rufipennis*² was based on a bird "supposed to be a native of Mexico." It was described as having "the throat and lower part of the breast and abdomen ashy white." The figure agreed with this description. Sclater³ subsequently associated Gray's name with the bird

¹1856, Expédition Castelnau, Oiseaux, Pls. VI, VII.

²1849, P. Z. S., p. 63. Pl. x.

³1864, P. Z. S., p. 249.

from British Guiana on the basis of a specimen secured on the lower Demerara River.

When describing *Neomorphus nigrogularis*¹ from the foot of Mt. Duida on the upper Orinoco I had for comparison a male and female from Suapure on the lower Orinoco. They agreed with Gray's description and plate in having the throat and lower part of the breast and abdomen ashy white and under the assumption that they represented *rufipennis* of Gray I named the Duida bird.

Recently we have secured in exchange from the British Museum two specimens from British Guiana which, while fully supporting the existence of two forms, agree with the Duida bird. At first glance, therefore, I concluded that I had named the wrong bird, but reëxamination of Gray's description and plate now confirm my original belief that they were based on the bird with the light gray not dark gray or sooty throat and abdomen. It appears, therefore, that the name *rufipennis* should be applied to the bird of the lower Orinoco, while the form of the upper Orinoco and British Guiana should be known as *nigrogularis*. Possibly their relationships may be best expressed under the name *Neomorphus rufipennis rufipennis* and *Neomorphus rufipennis nigrogularis*.

***Eubucco richardsoni nigriceps*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Eubucco richardsoni richardsoni* (Gray), but head black, very slightly if at all tinged with red; chin-spot black with a barely perceptible tinge of red more evident at the posterior margin; upperparts averaging slightly darker green, red of breast slightly deeper. Female not distinguishable from the female of *richardsoni*.

TYPE.—No. 231,329, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Junction Apiyacu and Amazon, near Pebas, Peru; January 20, 1927; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Eubucco richardsoni nigriceps.—PERU: Apiyacu, near Pebas, 8 ♂, 2 ♀.

Eubucco richardsoni richardsoni.—PERU: Pomará, Rio Marañon, 1 ♂, ? Puerto Indiana, mouth of Napo, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Zamora, 1 ♀; Curaray and Napo, 14 ♂, 11 ♀; Rio Suno, 6 ♂, 3 ♀; San José, 3 ♂, 4 ♀. COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, 2 ♂; "Bogota," 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

To the mutational type of variation so prevalent in the genera *Capito* and *Eubucco* we may doubtless attribute the presence of this well-marked race of *Eubucco richardsoni* in the same faunal area as that occupied by true *richardsoni*. A large series from the junction of the Curaray and Napo agrees with specimens from the upper Napo which may be accepted as the type-locality of that race. In our series of twenty-three males

¹1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIII, p. 194.

from eastern Ecuador three closely approach the least typical specimen of *nigriceps*. A female from the mouth of the Napo cannot certainly be referred to either race but a male from Pomará, at the western limit of the humid tropical fauna on the Marañon, is typical *richardsoni*. This appears to be the southern known limit of the species. On the south shore of the Amazon, at Orosa nearly opposite Pebas, it is replaced by *aurantiicollis*, and southward in the Subtropical Zone it is apparently represented by the rare *Eubucco steerei*, of which Watkins secured for us a male at Usecho, alt. 5000 ft., fifty miles east of Chachapoyas, to which region this beautiful species appears to be restricted. *Eubucco steerei*, in turn, is represented by *E. glaucogularis* in the subtropics of central Peru and the latter becomes *versicolor* in southeastern Peru and Bolivia. The whole presents a fascinating series of variations apparently mutational in character. As I have before remarked¹ our material does not support the validity of a race of this species (*granadensis* Selater) from the Bogotá region. It is possible that in Colombian birds the chin-spot may average smaller but it does not seem to be darker than in birds from Ecuador.

***Nonnula ruficapilla rufipectus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Nonnula ruficapilla ruficapilla* (Tschudi) of central eastern Peru, but more richly colored, the breast ochraceous-orange rather than ochraceous-buff, this color occupying a greater area on the underparts; upperparts darker, the tail pronouncedly blacker; bill averaging longer (24–26 mm.).

TYPE.—No. 231,489, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Puerto Indiana, near junction Napo and Amazon; June 26, 1926; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Nonnula ruficapilla rufipectus.—PERU: Puerto Indiana, Rios Napo and Amazon, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

Nonnula ruficapilla ruficapilla.—PERU: Tulumayo, Prov. Junin, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?).

Nonnula ruficapilla pallida.—BRAZIL: Tapirapoan, Matto Grosso, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

A strongly marked form which extends the recorded range of *Nonnula ruficapilla* to the north bank of the Amazon.

***Pithys albifrons brevibarba*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Pithys albifrons peruviana* Taczanowski, but white feathers of the chin and throat shorter, the black area between their tips and the chestnut breast correspondingly wider, its feathers, as a rule, less elongated; white feathers of the crown averaging shorter and encroaching less on the center of the forehead; size slightly smaller. 5 ♂, wing, 69–70; tail, 37–38 mm. 5 ♂, Rio Seco, Peru, wing, 71–73; tail, 39–41 mm.

¹1926, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., I.V, p. 343.

TYPE.—No. 184,496, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Lower Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador; March 8, 1926; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Pithys albifrons brevibarba.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 3 ♂ (March); Rio Curaray, 1 ♂ (Oct.); "Napo," 8. COLOMBIA: Rio Guatequia, near Villavicencio, 1.

Pithys albifrons peruviana.—PERU: Rio Seco, east of Chachapoyas, 6 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ? (July).

Pithys albifrons albifrons.—BRITISH GUIANA: 18; Cayenne, 2; VENEZUELA: Suapure, Lower Orinoco, 3 ♀; Duida, 3 ♂, 2 ♀ (Jan., March, Aug., Sept., Oct.). BRAZIL: Obidos, Lower Amazon, 2 (Feb.)

The receipt of Peruvian specimens shows that birds from that country are nearer to true *albifrons* than are specimens from the intervening region in Ecuador and Colombia. Our series indicates that in the latter the white plumes of crown and throat are less developed than at either extremity of the bird's range. This variation might be considered as seasonal, but so far as our material goes there appears to be no difference with season in the development of the white head feathers.

Rhegmatorhina brunneiceps, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta* (Sclater and Salvin) but crown light ochraceous-tawny, instead of dingy smoke-gray; black supra-orbital feathers longer, less erect and grading in structure and color into the feathers of the crown.

TYPE.—No. 261,888, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Rio Seco, alt. 3000 ft., about 30 miles west of Moyobamba, northern Peru; July 16, 1925; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Forehead to base of culmen and sides of maxilla, center of crown and nape light ochraceous-tawny, the feathers increasing in length toward the occiput where about 17 mm. long their barbs not connected; tips of nuchal feathers dusky; bare circumorbital region entirely surrounded by black feathers; the supraorbital feathers ochraceous-tawny basally, this color increasing, the black, apical portion decreasing toward the center of the crown; anteorbital and supra-orbital feathers much stiffened, the former erect, a recumbent position gradually being assumed supraorbitally; back argus-brown, tail blackish chestnut, nearly black terminally; wings externally brighter, more rufescent than the back, internally ochraceous-tawny; cheeks and ear-coverts black spreading slightly to the throat; remaining underparts clear Brussels-brown; feet blackish; maxilla blackish, lighter apically; mandible light horn-color, darker basally.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar to the male but center of crown and the throat with slightly more black, the back and wing-coverts with conspicuous black spots margined with argus-brown.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

(See Measurements)

MEASUREMENTS

			Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen
<i>Gymnopathys r. rufigula</i> , Kamakusa, B. G.	♂		74.5	46	25.5	20.5 mm.
" " Potaro River, "	♂		78	48	25.5	20
<i>Rhegmatorhina gymnops</i> , Rio Jamauchim,						
Brazil	♂		75	49	28	20
" <i>hoffmannsi</i> , Calama, Brazil	♂		78	49	28	20
" " " "	♀		77	49	28	21
" <i>melanosticta</i> , Rio Suno, Ec.	♂		79	52	28
" " Lagarto Cocha,						
Ec.	♀		74.5	49	28.5	22.3
" " La Pampa, S.E.						
Peru	♂		78	50	30	20
" <i>brunneiceps</i> , Rio Seco,						
N. Peru	♂		80	52	28.5	21
" " Rio Seco,						
N. Peru	♂		84	55	28	20
" " Rio Seco,						
N. Peru	♀		82	51	29	19.5
" " Rio Seco,						
N. Peru	♀		79	54	28	20.5

This well-marked species is separated from its only near ally by both the color of the crown and structure of the supraorbital feathers. In *melanosticta* these feathers are short, erect, face outward and form a distinct ruff wholly separated from the feathers of the crown. In *brunneiceps* they are longer, more recumbent, and grow in the same plane as the feathers of the crown into which they gradually merge both in form and color. While distinct from *brunneiceps*, it is apparently representative of *melanosticta*, and as the latter is found both to the north and south of the former it is probable that the range of *brunneiceps* is restricted to a limited area in which it has found isolation. It was associated with species characteristic of the Tropical Zone.

I agree with Dr. Hellmayr that *melanosticta* is generically distinct from *Gymnopathys* but, on the other hand, I do not feel that it is generically separable from *Rhegmatorhina*. Together with the bird here described, *melanosticta* differs from *Gymnopathys* and agrees with *Rhegmatorhina* in its large bare orbital region, in possessing a crest, while in the barring of the upperparts both species resemble *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi*. Furthermore, these two birds are found associated with *Gymnopathys* but not with other species of *Rhegmatorhina* and they thus appear to represent this genus west of the Madeira.

It is true, as Dr. Hellmayr states, that in both the shape of the crest and the structure of the feathers composing it, *melanosticta* differs from *Rhegmatorhina*, and its singular orbital ruff further separates it from that genus. If the latter character were as well developed in *brunneiceps* the two combined might afford grounds for proposing a new genus. But in the form of the supraorbital *brunneiceps* seems intermediate between *melanosticta* and *Gymnopathys rufigula*, this being the only character in which it shows closer relation to that genus than to *Rhegmatorhina*. Separation from the latter genus would therefore have to be based almost wholly on the characters of the crest and these do not seem to me to be of sufficient importance to warrant this step.

ANACHILUS, new genus

GENERIC DIAGNOSIS.—In general size and color resembling *Automolus rubiginosus rubiginosus* Sclater, but structurally more nearly related to *Anabazenops fuscus* (Vieillot), the bill, however, agreeing in shape with that of *Megaxenops paraguayæ* Reiser.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUS.—A large furnariine bird of the subfamily Philydorinæ; culmen straight, except at the extreme tip which is slightly decurved, the gonys strongly recurved; nostrils circular, non-operculate; wings well developed, rather pointed, fourth primary (from without) longest, third and fifth subequal and but slightly shorter, second equal to the sixth, the first (outer) 20.5 mm. shorter than the second; rectrices twelve, subacute terminally, where slightly stiffened, the outer pair 20 mm., the second pair 7 mm. shorter than the longest, the remainder subequal; feet robust, toes and their claws well developed, claw of hind toe longer than toe itself.

TYPE.—*Anachilus ucayalæ* Chapman.

***Anachilus ucayalæ*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—In general size and color resembling *Automolus rubiginosus rubiginosus* but with the bill as in *Megaxenops* and with the general proportions of *Anabazenops*.

TYPE.—No. 261,892, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Lagarto, upper Rio Ucayali, Peru; March 26, 1928; Olalla Bros.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts auburn, the crown a shade darker, light shaft streaks showing faintly on the forehead; rump and upper tail-coverts chestnut; tail bay; wing-quills fuscous, externally auburn, internally between ochraceous-orange and ochraceous-tawny; a narrow superciliary and sides of the throat Sanford's brown; lores grayish white; auriculars Sanford's brown margined with the color of the crown; underparts, bend of the wing and under wing-coverts amber-brown; tibiae and lower tail-coverts chestnut-bay; feet bluish black; maxilla brownish; mandible horn-color. Length (skin), 210; wing, 106.5; tail, 84.5; tarsus, 27; hind-toe without claw, 16; claw, 11; middle-toe with claw, 28; outer toe with claw, 22; inner toe with claw, 19.5; culmen, 25; depth of bill at nostril, 8 mm.

This species, of which we have only a single specimen, is one of the most novel of the many new birds that the Olallas have secured for us. Its combinations of characters add a striking type to the family Furnariidæ. In its large size and rich, ruddy coloration it resembles *Automolus rubiginosus rubiginosus*, while its bill agrees in shape with that of *Xenops*

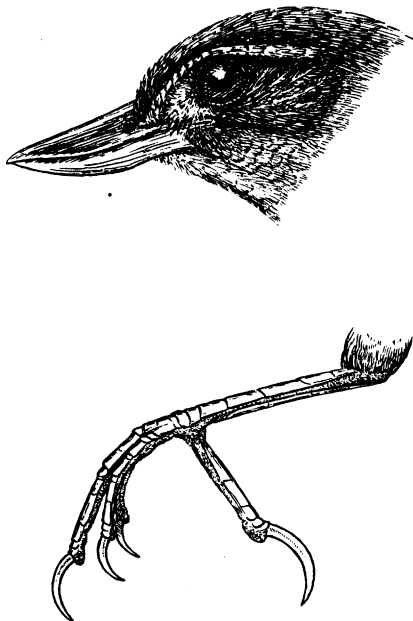


Fig. 1. *Anachilus ucayalæ*. Head and outer side of left foot. Natural size.

and *Megaxenops* but these resemblances apparently express parallelism of development rather than close relationship. The new bird's real relationships appear to be with *Anabazenops*, with which it agrees in proportions and structure of tail, wings and feet; while its bill is a further development of the type toward which *Anabazenops*, in its nearly straight maxilla and slightly upturned mandible, points the way.