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SEVENTEEN NEW BIRDS FROM VENEZUELA

BY WILLIAM H. PHELPS AND E. THOMAS GILLIARD

These new birds were obtained on four separate trips by the collectors of the Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas, as follows:

PARAGUANÁ PENINSULA.—October 10 to November 8, 1938. Publications: *Las Aves de la Peninsula de Paraguaná*, por V. Barnés, Jr., con Anotaciones Sistemáticas por W. H. Phelps. Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., No. 46, Oct.–Dec., 1940; also Descriptions of Seven New Birds from Venezuela. By E. T. Gilliard. Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 1071, June 5, 1940.

COAST OF FALCÓN AND SAN LUIS MOUNTAINS.—March and April, 1940. Collectors: Dr. Ventura Barnés, Jr., A. Fernández Yépez, F. L. Benedetti and the senior author.

NORTHWESTERN VENEZUELA.—November, 1940, to April, 1941, in the States of Mérida, Táchira and Barinas. Collectors: Dr. Ventura Barnés, Jr., F. L. Benedetti, Ramón Urbano and the senior author. A month was spent in the Páramo Tamá region, of which two weeks were spent in camp on the flank of that great mountain at 2500 meters altitude. We were in the same luxuriant Temperate forest visited in 1911 by Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood and Stanley G. Jewett, of the Field Museum of Natural History. Many trips were made through this forest up to the top of the páramo at 3500 meters altitude.

SOURCES OF THE CAURA AND VENTUARI RIVERS.—November, 1940, to February, 1941. Captain Felix Cardona obtained 450 specimens from this wild region, never approached before by any collector.

We are grateful to Dr. Frank M. Chapman and Mr. John Todd Zimmer, of The American Museum of Natural History, to Mr. R. Meyer de Schauensee, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of the

United States National Museum and to Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, of the Carnegie Museum, for their valuable assistance in solving problems pertaining to this paper.

Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparisons have been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

Specimens examined, unless otherwise stated, are understood to be in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

The alphabetical list of localities contains all of the Venezuelan place names cited in this paper. Each one has been given a number which is plotted on the accompanying map.

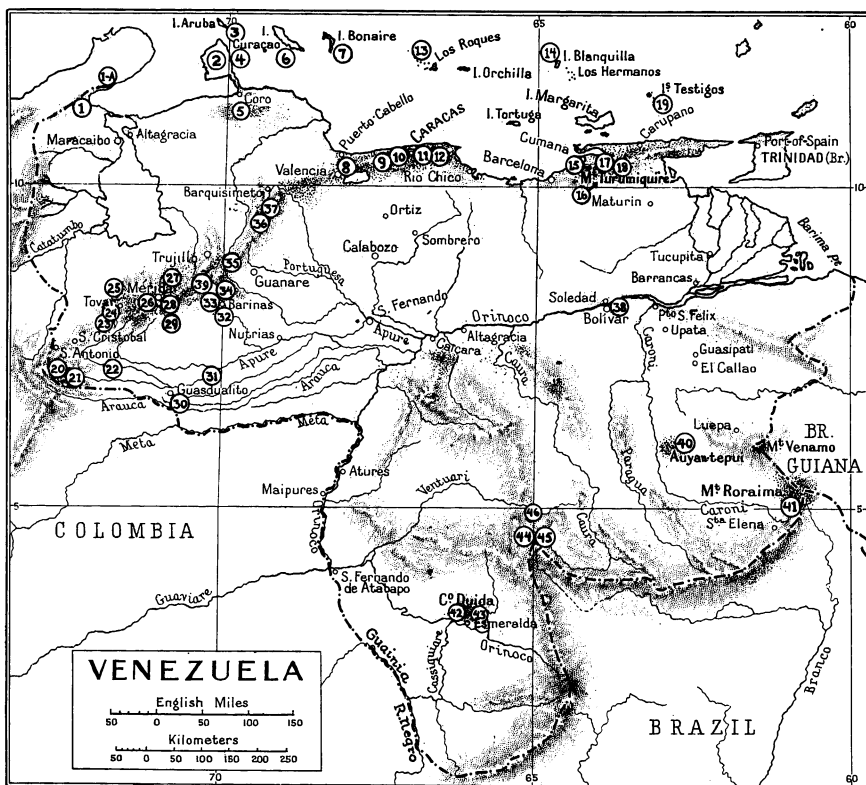
Picumnus olivaceus tachirensis, new subspecies

TYPE from Delicias, Páramo de Tamá region, State of Táchira. No. 10595, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 4, 1941, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 2300 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *P. o. olivaceus* of central Colombia and *P. o. harterti* of southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador but backs and exposed tips of wing-coverts are darker olive, less yellowish, averaging Olive-Citrine × Saccardo's Olive, not Buffy Citrine washed with Old Gold. Yellowish-orange crown tipping of males darker than Analine Yellow tipping of *harterti*, and entirely distinct from the reddish-orange tipping of *olivaceus*. Underparts duller, more grayish citrine, less brownish, especially on chest.

RANGE.—Known only from the listed localities of the Subtropical Zone in the western part of the State of Táchira, and from Envigado, south of Medellín, Colombia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown and nape black, Ochraceous-Orange × Yellow Ocher tipping on top of head, with small white spots on tips of feathers leading back over eyes to nape where they become larger and more numerous; back uniformly Olive-Citrine × Saccardo's Olive, with a yellowish tinge on the rump; base



Altamira, Barinas—34
 Aruba—3
 Barinas—32
 Barinitas—33
 Blanquilla I.—14
 Bonaire—7
 Campo Alegre—17
 Caño Seco, Mt. Duida—43
 Caripe—18
 Castilletes—1-A
 Ciudad Bolívar—38
 Colonia Tovar—9
 Cotiza—11
 Cubiro—37
 Cumbre de Valencia—8
 Curaçao—6
 Curimagua—5
 Curupao—12
 Delicias (Las Delicias)—20
 Echicera (Hechicera)—26
 El Limón—9
 El Loro (Páramo El Loro)—26
 El Valle (Valle)—26
 El Vigía—25
 Escorial—26
 Galipán—11
 Guasualito—30
 Junquito (El Junquito)—10
 Kabadisocaña—46
 La Boca, Adicora—4
 La Culata (Culata)—26
 La Montañita, Cerro El Ávila—11
 Las Ciénegas de Ávilón—11
 Las Culebrillas, Cerro El Ávila—11

Las Quiguas—8
 Los Conejos—26
 Los Dos Ríos—17
 Los Duraznos (Duraznos)—26
 Los Palmales—17
 Los Roques Islands—13
 Maniña—45
 Mérida—26
 Montañas Sierra—28
 Mt. Auyan-tepui—40
 Mt. Bucarito—36
 Mt. Duida (Foot of)—42
 Mt. Turumiquire—16
 Nevados—28
 Palmarito—31
 Paraguaipoa—1
 Paraguaná Peninsula—2
 Páramo Misisí—35
 Páramo Mucuchies—27
 Páramo San Antonio—27
 Páramo Tamá—21
 Páramo Zumbador—23
 Philipp Camp, Mt. Roraima—41
 Quebrada Seca—15
 Queniquea—23
 San Luis Mts., above San Luis—5
 Santa Bárbara, Barinas—29
 Santo Domingo—22
 Sarariña—44
 Seboruco—24
 Silla de Caracas—11
 Testigos Islands—19
 Teta de Niquitao—39
 Timotes—27
 Villa Paez—21

of upper mandible, lores, anterior malar region, and chin, grayish white, the lores with fine black tipping which becomes stronger at base of upper mandible, the chin and anterior malar region subobsoletely edged with dusky black; auriculars near Tawny-Olive faintly washed with cinnamon; sides of throat, immediately below auriculars, with a faint cinnamon wash; throat and chest dark grayish-olive, lighter on throat and at midline of chest where it is washed faintly with ochraceous buff, becoming darker on sides of chest; entire belly, abdomen and sides of these parts, pale Massicot Yellow, prominently streaked with dark olive, becoming less distinct and more grayish on inner edge of flanks; shanks dusky, tipped with grayish white; wings dark Hair Brown; secondaries narrowly margined externally with Amber Yellow; upper wing-coverts edged faintly with the back color; under wing-coverts, axillaries, and inner margins of remiges, buffy white; tail above black, the central rectrices with grayish-white inner vanes edged faintly with yellow, adjacent rectrices solid black with subobsolete whitish tips, remaining tail-feathers with irregular whitish streaking mostly on outer vanes. Bill (in life), "black"; legs and feet, "dull green"; iris, "brown." Wing, 55.5 mm.; tail, 30; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 12.5; tarsus, 12.5.

REMARKS.—We find one specimen in the American Museum collection which is essentially similar to *tachirensis* (A. M. N. H. Cat. No. 148054). It is from Envigado, Colombia, and indicates that the range of *tachirensis* extends as far west as this town which is located ten miles south of Medellín.

Males and females are similar in size. Measurements of our series compared with 5 males and 5 females of *P. o. olivaceus* indicate that the two races are also similar in size.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. o. dimotus.—NICARAGUA: San Francisco, San Carlos, San Juan River, 1 (?).

P. o. flavotinctus.—COSTA RICA: Bornea, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; El Pozo, 2 ♂; Volcan del Oso, 1 ♀; Buenos Aires, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Palmar, 1 ♀. PANAMA: Chiriquí, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Tocumé, 1 ♂; Cape Garachine, E. Panamá, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Tacarcuna, E. Panamá, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; El Real, E. Panamá, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Tapaliza, E. Panamá, 1 (?); Panamá, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

P. o. tachirensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Delicias, Páramo de Tamá region, 1 ♂ (type) (2300 m.), 1 ♀ (2300 m.); Villa Paez, Páramo de Tamá region, 1 ♂ (2060 m.), 1 ♀ (2200 m.); Queniquea, Táchira, 1 ♂ (1600 m.) 1 ♀ (1600 m.).

P. o. olivaceus.—COLOMBIA: Bogotá, 2 ♂, 1 (?); "Bogotá," 11 (?); Honda, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Huila, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Río Toche, Tolima, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Frijolera, Antioquia, 1 ♂; Malena, Antioquia, 1 ♂; Puerto Berrio, 1 ♂.

P. o. harterti.—COLOMBIA: Barbacoas, Mariño, W. Colombia, 1 (?); Río de Oro, W. Colombia, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Paramba, 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀; Esmeraldas, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Chimbo, 2 ♂, 1 (?); Santa Rosa, 1 ♀; La Chonta, 1 ♂; Santo Domingo, 1 ♂; Mindo, 1 ♀; Cebollal, 1 ♂; W. Ecuador, 2 ♂; N. Ecuador, 1 ♂.

P. granadensis granadensis.—COLOMBIA: San Isidro, W. Colombia, 2 (?); Media Luna, W. Colombia, 2 ♀; Primavera, W. Colombia, 1 ♂; R. Dagua, 2 ♂; San Antonio, Cauca, 1 ♂, 2 (?); Gallera, Cauca, 1 (?); Salento, Cauca, 1 ♂; Los Cisneros, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Frio, Cauca, 1 ♂; Río Cauquita, 1 ♂.

P. g. antioquiensis.—COLOMBIA: Peque, Antioquia, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀; Antioquia, 1 (?).

Asthenes wyatti mucuchiesi, new subspecies

TYPE from Páramo Mucuchies, State of Mérida. No. 14168, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected September 14, 1941, by F. Benedetti. Altitude, 3800 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *A. v. wyatti*, known from the Páramo de Pamplona and Santa Marta Mountains in Colombia, but upperparts in general decidedly less brownish with grayer, less brownish, edgings on crown and back; central shaft-streaks on back darker, brownish black instead of dark brown; outer rectrices with blackish edgings on basal halves of inner vanes, not solid cinnamon-brown. Upper tail-coverts light olivaceous-gray as against brown with buff-brown edgings; outer primary, on basal portion of inner vane (underside), with a broad light vinaceous-brown edge, not solid glossy-grayish with subobsolete vinaceous edging.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality in the Páramo Zone of the Andes of Mérida.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown light grayish-olive with brownish-black shaft-streaks, more profuse on forehead, becoming less definite and narrower on nape, giving this area a lighter appearance; a narrow superciliary streak, extending from base of upper mandible to supra-auriculars, near Pinkish Buff, a little lighter in front of eye; lores buffy with fine blackish tips; post-loral area dusky brown; auriculars light buff, tinted with rufous, with dusky-brown edgings; malar region buffy white with narrow dusky edging; back with edgings a little more brownish than crown, with broad conspicuous brownish-black shaft-streaks; rump lighter, a little more brownish than back with dark shaft-streaks obsolete; upper tail-coverts light olivaceous-gray with lighter grayish edgings. Chin dull white; throat gray, with an Ochraceous-Tawny

spot speckled finely with black, about 7 mm. in diameter; chest light brownish-gray with inconspicuous narrow light buff shaft-streaks, becoming darker, more brownish, on sides of chest; anterior breast like chest; posterior breast and abdomen lighter than Pinkish Buff, sides of these parts washed heavily with light olive-brown, especially on sides of abdomen; shanks like sides of abdomen; under tail-coverts light buffy-brown. Remiges dark brown; primaries with outer edgings on basal halves cinnamon brown, except second and third which are dusky black with buffy-brown edging, the remainder of primaries with this part cinnamon brown speckled with black and with faintly lighter, more buffy, edgings; secondaries with outer edgings on basal halves bright Tawny; tertials like secondaries but with a dusky-black fringing, innermost tertial with a cinnamon-brown basal shaft-streak; outer halves of outer vanes of primaries, secondaries and tertials buffy brown, becoming broader and darker on tertials, narrow or obsolete on primaries; wing-coverts, on exposed surfaces, a little more rufous than Sudan Brown, with dusky-black feather centers, subobsolete on lesser coverts; primary coverts blackish brown with narrow Sudan Brown outer edgings; under wing-coverts and axillaries Ochraceous-Tawny; basal halves of inner vanes of primaries and secondaries light vinaceous brown, restricted to basal third on outermost primary; tertials with narrow light olivaceous-brown edgings. Tail above: central pair of rectrices dusky black with light buffy outer edgings becoming more chestnut on basal halves, the inner edgings narrower and without chestnut; outer three rectrices pale Tawny on both vanes, with broad dusky-black edgings on basal halves of inner vanes, the outer edges with a subobsolete buffy edge; fourth and fifth rectrices from outside dusky black with pale tawny edges and tips. Bill (in life): upper mandible, "black," lower mandible, "flesh, with black tip"; legs and feet, "black"; iris, "brown." Wing, 60 mm.; tail, 74; exposed culmen, 15.5; culmen from base, 19.5; tarsus, 22.5.

REMARKS.—Males and females appear to be similar in coloration and size. The range of measurement of six males is as follows: wing, 60–63 mm.; tail, 67.5–74; exposed culmen, 14.5–15.5; culmen from base, 18–19.5; tarsus, 22.5–23. Our single female measures: wing, 61 mm.; tail, 69.5; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 22.

We have not seen the type of *wyatti*, nor topotypical specimens from Páramo de Pamplona, Colombia, but Hellmayr¹ says: "The type specimen differs from those of the Santa Marta range by deeper under-

parts and much paler (buff instead of deep ochraceous) throat patch. Whether this divergency is individual or racial remains to be determined by a series from Santander." The difference in throat patch would appear to be individual variation as our series of *mucuchiesi* shows it ranges from grayish white to Ochraceous-Tawny.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. w. mucuchiesi.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Páramo Mucuchies (3800–3850 meters), 6 ♂ (inc. type), 1 ♀. VENEZUELA (Carnegie Museum): Teta de Niquitao, Trujillo, 1 ♂.

A. w. wyatti.—COLOMBIA: Páramo de Chiriqua, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA (Carnegie Museum): Carro de Caracas, 2 ♀; Páramo de Mamarongo, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Páramo de Chiriqua, 4 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 (?); Macatoma, 1 ♂.

A. w. aequatorialis.—ECUADOR: Mt. Chimborazo, 3 ♂ (inc. type); 2 ♀; Quito, 1 (?).

A. w. azuay.—ECUADOR: Bestion, Río Shingata, Prov. de Azuay, 1 ♂ (type).

A. w. gramicola.—PERU: Oroya, Río Mantara, 1 ♀; Tirapata, Titicaca Basin, 1 ♂.

Phylidor ruficaudatus flavipectus, new subspecies

TYPE from Maniña, Río Emecuni, which falls into the upper Río Merevari (source of the Caura River), State of Bolívar. No. 12756, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male, collected January 15, 1941, by Captain Felix Cardona. Altitude, 700 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. ruficaudatus* but less grayish below, with a bright yellowish wash on underparts, especially throat which is brightly washed with Mustard Yellow instead of pale Straw Yellow. Under wing-coverts and axillaries more ochraceous, less buffy. Sides of chest and flanks more yellowish olive, less grayish olive.

RANGE.—Known only from the listed localities at the sources of the Caura and Ventuari Rivers, and from Mt. Auyan-tepui, in the Tropical Zone.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown dark greenish-olive faintly tinted with yellow, each feather with a narrow gray shaft-streak and a subobsolete dusky edging, becoming lighter, more yellowish, at base of upper mandible; hind neck and back Dark Citrine becoming brighter, more Orange-Citrine, on lower back, rump and upper tail-coverts; lores buffy with fine black tips; supra-loral margin, eye-ring, malar region and superciliary streak (leading from over eye to post-auriculars) bright Mustard Yellow; lower half of auriculars light yellowish with subobsolete dusky edgings, upper half dark brownish-olive with narrow light buff shaft-streaks; throat washed with Mustard Yellow; chest

¹ 1925, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., XIII, Pt. 4, p. 147.

slightly less brilliant than throat with yellowish olive-buff streakings; breast and abdomen like chest; sides of chest and flanks Dark Olive-Buff, darkest on inner edges; shanks like inner flanks; under tail-coverts brownish buff, with lighter buff centers, tipped faintly with rufous; under wing-coverts Light Ochraceous-Buff, more yellowish on wrist; axillaries and inner edges of primaries and secondaries Warm Buff, becoming more ochraceous toward body; exposed parts of upper wing-coverts Saccardo's Olive with dusky subterminal central streaks; primaries above dusky black (with inner edgings as described for underside) with brownish-olive outer edges; secondaries like primaries but outer vanes almost completely brownish olive; exposed tertials solid brownish olive; tail above Tawny X Russet; tail below slightly paler, less reddish than upper surface. Bill (in life), "brown"; feet, "brown." Wing, 92 mm.; tail, 75; exposed culmen, 16.5; culmen from base, 20; tarsus, 20.5.

REMARKS.—As the typical form has only been recorded in Venezuela from the Duida region, our new race extends the range of the species toward the northwest. The localities listed are names of Indian villages. The new race is similar in size to *ruficaudatus*. The females have shorter wings and tails:

P. r. ruficaudatus

Wing	5 ♂	90.5–96.5	Av. 92.8
	5 ♀	80.5–85.5	Av. 82.8
Tail	5 ♂	68.5–72.5	Av. 70.8
	5 ♀	62.0–67.0	Av. 64.5

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. r. ruficaudatus.—BOLIVIA: Mission San Antonio, R. Chimore, Cochabamba, 1 ♂. PERU: Tavera R., 1 ♀; Candamo, 1 ♂; Río Seco, W. of Moyobamba, 2 ♂; Lagarto, Alto Ucayali, 3 ♂, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: San José Abajo, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Archidona Arriba, 1 ♀; Boca R., Curaray, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Suno, above Avila, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Suno Abajo, 1 ♀; Napo, E. Ecuador, 5. COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 4; Colombia, 1. BRAZIL: Matto Grosso, 1 ♂; Río Guamá, Sta. María de San Miguel, 1 ♂. FRENCH GUAYANA: Approuage, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Foot of Mt. Duida, 1 ♂; Caño Seco, Mt. Duida, 1 ♀.

P. r. flavipectus.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Auyan-tepui, 1 (?) (460 m.). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Maniña, source of Merevari R. (Upper Caura R.), 1 ♂ (type) (700 m.), 1 ♀ (700 m.), 2 (?) (700 m.); Sarariña, source of Merevari R. (Upper Caura R.), 1 ♀ (760 m.); Kabadisocaña, source of Ventuari R., 1 (?) (550 m.).

Ramphotrigon megacephala venezuelensis, new subspecies

TYPE from Ciudad Bolivia, Barinas. No. 12479. Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected April 4, 1941, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 150 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Near to *R. m. boliviana* of northern Bolivia, but distinguishable by having crown more greenish, less dusky; back brighter greenish; chest-band lighter, more yellowish olive, less brownish olive; abdomen and lower flanks brighter, more citron yellow. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality in the Tropical Zone of the upper Apure Valley.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Head Krönberg's Green with dusky-olive central areas on exposed surface, forming indistinct mottling; back near Yellowish Olive, becoming a trifle more brownish on lower rump; superciliary streak terminating over post-ocular area, near Colonial Buff, with dusky tipping above lores; lores dark brownish; a light lunule below the eye, slightly more pallid than superciliary streak; auriculars like back with basal halves buffy yellow; chin ashy with faint yellowish tips; throat light, with an amber-yellow wash; chest brownish Olive-Buff with the feather margins approaching Mustard Yellow; sides of chest Dull Citrine with a yellowish wash; abdomen, posterior flanks and under tail-coverts, near Barium Yellow; shanks Saccardo's Olive with faintly more yellowish tips. Remiges a little lighter than Chaetura Drab; primaries with outer margins narrowly Deep Olive-Buff (except on outer halves where this lighter edging becomes obsolete); secondaries with outer margins broader and lighter, closer to Colonial Buff; tertial margins broader still, becoming paler, more ashy, on innermost; upper wing-coverts Chaetura Drab; lesser series with yellowish-olive tipping; middle and greater series with large pale Chamois tips forming two conspicuous wing-bands; under wing-coverts and axillaries pale yellowish-white, washed with Chamois on wrist and on inner axillaries; inner edgings of remiges Cream Color. Tail a little lighter than Olive-Brown with outer edges approaching bright Olive-Buff, becoming paler, more grayish brown, on outer rectrices. Bill (in life), "black"; legs, "black"; iris "brown." Wing, 64 mm.; tail, 56.5; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 16.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

R. m. venezuelensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Ciudad Bolivia, Barinas (150 m.), 4 ♂ (inc. type).

R. m. megacephala.—BRAZIL: Minas Geraes, Pico de Bandeira, 1 ♂. ARGENTINA: Puerto Segundo, 1 (?).

R. m. boliviana.—BOLIVIA: Misión San Antonio, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 1 ♀.

Mecocerculus stictopterus albocaudatus,
new subspecies

TYPE from Páramo Zumbador, Táchira. No. 9422, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected November 16, 1940, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 2600 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *M. s. stictopterus* but differing most noticeably by having entire outer pair of rectrices, and inner vanes of second and third pairs, dull buffy-white instead of light hair-brown; axillaries, under wing-coverts, inner edges of secondaries, more strongly lemon-yellow, less grayish white; flanks, abdomen and under tail-coverts with a richer yellowish wash.

RANGE.—Known only from the upper Subtropical Zone at Páramo Zumbador, Táchira, and from Queniquea, lower down on the same mountain.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head light neutral gray; superciliary streak from nasal feathering to post-auriculars, grayish white; lores Dark Mouse Gray, darker than crown; auriculars light grayish-olive; malar region dull gray with dusky subterminal areas showing through along upper edge; back olive citrine with a faint yellowish tint becoming stronger on rump; upper tail-coverts brownish olive; throat, chest and sides of chest, Pallid Neutral Gray with scattered whitish reflections; upper abdomen white with concealed grayish areas showing through faintly; flanks grayish white washed strongly with Marguerite Yellow; shanks grayish white; abdomen and under tail-coverts washed with Marguerite Yellow. Remiges Chaetura Drab; primaries except on first, with fine buffy outer margins; secondaries with outer margins broader and more buffy ochraceous; tertials with narrow outer margins buffy yellow except on innermost which has a broad outer margin; lesser upper wing-coverts like central back; median and greater coverts like primaries with broad tips, near Pale Olive-Buff, forming two well-defined wing-bars; under wing-coverts white, tinted strongly with Marguerite Yellow especially on wrist; primaries and secondaries below glossy Mouse Gray with inner edgings white with a trace of yellowish wash. Tail above, light mouse-gray with yellowish citrine outer edgings, fading away on outer halves of feathers, except as follows: outer rectrices solid dull white; inner vanes of second rectrices from outside also solid dull white except for narrow grayish areas at tips; inner vanes of third pair of rectrices on basal halves dull grayish-white; tail below with markings as described for the upper surface but with a suggestion of yellow with the white. Bill (in life), "black"; legs, "gray"; iris, "brown." Wing, 66.5 mm.; tail, 62; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 12.5; tarsus, 18.

REMARKS.—Hellmayr¹ gives the range

of *stictopterus* as the Temperate Zone of Colombia (except the Santa Marta Mountains), Ecuador and Mérida in Venezuela. This Venezuelan locality is based on a single specimen recorded by Sclater.² If this Mérida specimen really is *stictopterus*, and not *albocaudatus*, then our new form occurs within the extremities of the range of *stictopterus*, as Páramo Zumbador (type locality of *albocaudatus*) is situated on the ridge of the Venezuelan Andes between Mérida and the Colombian frontier. This would be an unusual distribution, perhaps an indication that *albocaudatus* might be specifically distinct.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. s. albocaudatus.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Páramo Zumbador (2600–2680 m.), 2 ♂ (inc. type), 4 ♀, 1 (?) ; Queniquea (1900 m.), 1 ♂.

M. s. stictopterus.—COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 5 (?) ; Laguneta, 3 ♂ ; Santa Isabel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Almaguer, 1 ♂ ; coast range west of Popayán, 1 ♂. ECUADOR: "Ecuador," 2 (?) (inc. type of *alutus*) ; Pichincha, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ ; above San Gabriel, 1 ♀ ; upper Sumaco, 2 ♀ ; above Baeza, 1 ♂ ; Oyacachi, 1 ♂, 4 ♀ ; Urbina, 1 ♂ ; Corazón, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Papallacta, 2 ♂, 3 ♀ ; Tambillo, 1 (?) ; Salvias, 2 ♂ ; Taraguacocha, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Guachanamá, 1 ♀. PERU: Leimebamba, 1 ♂ ; San Pedro, South of Chachapoyas, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?) ; La Lejía, 2 ♂, 3 ♀ ; Taulis, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Chugur, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ ; El Tambo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?) .

M. s. taeniopterus.—PERU: Ramieruz, 2 ♂ ; Tocopqueu, Occobamba Valley, 1 ♀.

M. poecilocercus.—ECUADOR: San Bartolo, Alamor Range, Prov. de Loja, 1 ♂ ; Celica, Prov. de Loja, 1 ♀.

M. hellmayri.—BOLIVIA: Incachaca, Prov. Cochabamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

M. colopterus.—ECUADOR: Chimbo, 1 ♀ ; Punta Sta. Ana, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♂.

M. minor.—COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 2 (?) .

Mecocerculus leucophrys tachirensis,
new subspecies

TYPE from Queniquea, Táchira. No. 9167, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected November 10, 1940, by F. Benedetti. Altitude, 1900 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *M. l. nigriceps* of the coast mountains of Venezuela from Mérida to Sucre but darker above, more dusky olivaceous, not brownish olive; wing-bands averaging dull

¹ 1927, Cat. Birds Amer., XII, p. 397.

² 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XIV, p. 28.

white instead of buffy ochraceous-white. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone at Queniquea, Táchira.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head dusky Chaetura Drab; nasal feathering, and a narrow superciliary streak terminating over the eye, grayish white, the former with dark edging; back dusky olive passing into brownish olive on upper tail-coverts; a dusky spot in front of eye; auriculars dull grayish-white; post-ocular area like crown; throat dull white; chest gray with a few white streakings at midline; breast and abdomen pale Naphthalene Yellow; under tail-coverts white, faintly tinted with yellowish; shanks grayish white with subterminal brownish areas. Remiges Chaetura Black; primaries, excepting first two, with outer margins narrowly pale brownish-buff; secondaries with broader outer margins of pale Massicot Yellow; tertials with outer margins and tips dull white; lesser upper wing-coverts like the back; median and greater series dark brownish-black with broad terminal spots averaging dull white (these spots with some traces of light buff), forming two conspicuous wing-bars; under wing-coverts and axillaries grayish white washed with Marguerite Yellow, slightly richer on bend of wing; inner edges of remiges dull buffy-white. Tail dark hair-brown with outer margins of rectrices near Grayish Olive, except outer pair which are grayish. Bill (in life), "black"; legs, "black"; iris, "dark brown." Wing, 61.5 mm.; tail, 62.5; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 19.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. l. leucophrys.—BOLIVIA: Incachaca, Cochabamba, 1 ♀; California, Santa Cruz, 1 ♂.

M. l. brunneomarginata.—PERU: Cedrobamba, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀.

M. l. rufomarginatus.—ECUADOR: Pichincha, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Quito Valley, 1 (?) (type).

M. l. notatus.—COLOMBIA: Paramillo, 1 ♂; Laguneta, 1 ♀.

M. l. setophagoides.—COLOMBIA: El Piñon, 3 ♂, 2 (?) ; Fomeque, 1 (?) ; Subia, 1 ♂; Tocaimito, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Porquera, 2 ♂; Chipaque, 6 ♂, 7 ♀; "Bogotá," 11 (?) ; La Pañuela, near Facataziva, 1 ♀.

M. l. tachirensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Queniquea, Táchira (1900 m.), 1 ♀ (type), 2 (?) .

M. l. nigriceps.—VENEZUELA: Carapas, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Mt. Turumiquire, 1 ♂; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; Las Cienegas de Avilon, Cerro del Avila, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Junquito, near Caracas, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?) ; Colonia Tovar, 2 ♂, 1 (?) ; Cumbre de Valencia, 2 ♂; Mt. Bucarito, near Tocuyo, 1 (?) ; La Culata, Mérida, 1 ♂, 1 (?) ; El Valle, Mérida, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?) ; Los Conejos, Mérida, 1 ♂; Escorial, Mérida, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

M. l. roraimae.—VENEZUELA: Philipp Camp, Mt. Roraima, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Machaeropterus regulus obscuristriatus, new subspecies

TYPE from El Vigía, Mérida. No. 9816, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected November 26, 1940, by W. H. Phelps. Altitude, 200 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *M. r. striolatus* of the upper Apure Valley in Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru, but lateral striping on feather edgings of breast, abdomen and flanks decidedly darker, less Russet, more Mars Brown, especially on central abdomen, with the whitish shaft-streaks averaging broader, giving more contrast; lower rump and upper tail-coverts much brighter, washed with Orange-Citrine instead of light Warbler Green. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality in the lowlands of the Lake Maracaibo basin, at the base of the Mérida Andes.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head, from base of bill to central nape, with a brilliant cap a little richer than Spectrum Red, with the bases of the feathers glossy white; lores, superciliary streak and auriculars near Yellowish Olive, the auriculars with a faintly darker hue; malar region like sides of face but becoming slightly lighter, more buffy-gray, near lower edge, with a small light buffy-olive tint just behind gape; back and shoulders Warbler Green becoming brighter on rump and upper tail-coverts, where it is washed with Orange-Citrine. Chin and throat light grayish-brown (several tones lighter than Avellaneous), becoming lighter gray-white at lower edge of throat; chest stained brightly with Nopal Red intermingled with a few subobsolete stains of Chalcodony Yellow, becoming predominantly green, like posterior malar region, at sides of chest; breasts, flanks, abdomen and under tail-coverts dull white with dark brown edgings about half of the width of the feather vanes, giving the appearance of long slender striping, becoming Mars Brown on lower central abdomen and under tail-coverts while on flanks and upper breast it is lighter, more Cinnamon-Brown, the inner tipplings of flanks and sides of abdomen with a few subobsolete tints of light citrine; exposed surfaces of shanks a little darker than Ochraceous-Tawney. Remiges dusky black; primaries with narrow light Oil Green outer edgings, except on first two which are largely solid dusky black; secondaries with broader slightly darker edgings (except on innermost where greenish edging is subobsolete, replaced with dusky gray) and strong oval hypertrophied shafts, most pronounced on last three feathers (these slightly curved, rigid shafts taper abruptly to thin flexible shafts about 4 mm. from the tips), the three innermost secondaries with dusky tipping on inner vanes, broadest on innermost; tertials with dusky gray-green tips and outer edgings; wing-coverts a little darker green than upper back; primary coverts dusky black with outer edges Dark Greenish Olive; under wing-coverts white

becoming green, like auriculars, on wrist; axillaries white with pale brownish tipping; inner edges of remiges glossy white; tail Deep Mouse Gray with traces of greenish on outer edges; tail below pale gray with ivory-white shafts and whitish inner edgings, except on central pair of rectrices. Bill (in life), "brown"; legs, "olive"; iris, "orange." Wing, 50.5 mm.; tail, 20.5; exposed culmen, 8; culmen from base, 10; tarsus, 14.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. r. regulus.—BRAZIL: Bahia, 10 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Janeiro, 1 ♂; "Brazil," 2 ♂.

M. r. striolatus.—ECUADOR: Zamora, Prov. de Loja, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; near Quito, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Napo, E. Ecuador, 1 ♂; San José Abajo, 2 ♀; below San José de Sumaco, E. Ecuador, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Suno, above Avila, E. Ecuador, 1 ♀; Río Suno Abajo, 1 ♂; Boca del Río Curaray, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: Florencia, Caquetá, 3 ♂, 2 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Barinitas, Barinas, 3 ♂.

M. r. antioquiae.—COLOMBIA: Honda, Tolima, 10 ♂, 2 (?) ; Primavera, W. Colombia, 2 ♂; La Frijolera, Antioquia, 1 ♂, 1 (?) ; alto Bonito, Antioquia, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 1 ♂; Pto. Valdivia, Antioquia, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀.

M. r. obscuroides.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): El Vigía, Mérida, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ juv.

Machaeropterus regulus aureopectus, new subspecies

TYPE from Kabadisocaña, near source of Ventuari River. No. 12847, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected December 12, 1940, by Captain Felix Cardona. Altitude, 550 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *M. r. obscuroides* of the State of Mérida on the lowlands south of Lake Maracaibo, but chest with a vivid Wax Yellow band, instead of Nopal Red staining intermingled with a few obsolete stains of Chalcedony Yellow; throat uniform grayish white suddenly changing to Roman Green at sides, instead of throat dull grayish-brown merging gradually to Yellowish Olive; sides of head darker green and with a little Wax Yellow horn-like plume in the superciliary streak just over the front of each eye, which may, or may not, prove to be constant; bases of pileum feathers white with a yellowish tint, strongest on forehead, not white rarely tinted with pale citrine; back darker, Warbler Green × Olive-Green instead of light Warbler Green; rump and upper tail-coverts Warbler Green just a tint lighter than back, instead of brightly washed with Orange-Citrine. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known only from the type specimen from near the source of the Ventuari River, from southern Venezuela, in the State of Bolívar, 32 miles from the Brazilian frontier.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head, from base of bill to central nape, with a brilliant cap

near Spectrum Red, with bases of feathers white tinted with yellow, strongest on forehead; lores, superciliary streaks, auriculars and sides of neck dark Roman Green; two "horn-like" Wax Yellow plumes in superciliary streaks over front of eyes; malar region like sides of head with a faint buffy brown wash at posterior gape, becoming a trifle more ashy brown at junction of throat; back and shoulders Warbler Green × Olive-Green becoming slightly lighter, Warbler Green, on rump and upper tail-coverts. Chin Ashy-White with subobsolete brownish tipping; throat pale buffy ash-white becoming lighter, more dull white at lower edge; chest with a vivid Wax Yellow band approximately 10 mm. wide, continuing around sides of chest to inner shoulders; breast, flanks and abdomen dull white with dark brown edgings about half of the width of the feather vanes, giving the appearance of long slender Mars Brown striping, this striping on inner tippings of flanks and sides of abdomen lighter, more Ochraceous-Tawny, with a few subobsolete yellowish-citrine tints; exposed surfaces of shanks near Buckthorn Brown; under tail-coverts nearly solid dark Clay Brown, with a few subobsolete whitish spots. Remiges dusky black; primaries with narrow light Oil Green outer edgings, except on first two which are largely solid dusky black; secondaries with broader slightly darker edgings (except on three innermost where the greenish edgings are obsolete, replaced with dusky gray) and strong oval hypertrophied shafts becoming more rigid inwardly, tapering to thin flexible shafts about 4 mm. from tips of feathers; tertials small and weak with dusky green outer edgings and broad dusky tips like innermost pair of secondaries; lesser and median wing-coverts like back; greater coverts dusky black with Oil Green outer vanes; bastard wing solid dusky black; primary coverts with outer edgings a tone darker than edging of primaries; under wing-coverts white stained with Cinnamon-Buff, becoming greenish on shoulder; axillaries white stained with Cinnamon-Buff; inner edges of remiges glossy white; tail dark Mouse Gray with a subobsolete indication of olive on outer vanes; tail below pale gray with strong ivory-white shafts and whitish inner edgings, except on central pair of rectrices. Bill (in dried skin): upper mandible, Chaetura Black, lower mandible, near Drab; feet (in dried skin), Tawny-Olive. Wing, 49.5 mm.; tail, 19.5; exposed culmen, 8; culmen from base, 10; tarsus, 14.5.

REMARKS.—The species does not seem to have been previously recorded from Venezuela, the known races coming no nearer than southern Brazil (*regulus*), southeastern Colombia (*striolatus*) and Antioquia, Colombia (*antioquiae*). In 1939 *striolatus* was found in the upper Apure Valley, and in 1940 the new forms *obscuristriatus* and

aureopectus in northwest and southeast Venezuela, respectively.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. r. aureopectus.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Kabadisocaña, source of Ventuari R., 1 ♂ (type).

Other specimens, as listed for *M. r. obscuristriatus*.

Laniisoma elegans venezuelensis, new subspecies

TYPE from Santa Bárbara, State of Barinas. No. 12183, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 26, 1941, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 200 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to the unique type of *L. cadwaladeri* from Bolivia, but sides of forehead lighter, lemon-yellow similar to underparts, instead of orange contrasting with underparts; back slightly brighter green, more yellowish; sides, flanks and under tail-coverts less heavily barred; bill more slender, less deep, depth of culmen at nostrils 3.5 mm. against 4.5; basal halves of back feathers lighter, Pale Neutral Gray, instead of dark gray; wing shorter, 96.5 mm. against 102; tail shorter, 54.5 against 59.5.

RANGE.—Known only from the type specimen from the lowlands of the upper Apure Valley, at the base of the Mérida Andes.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown and nape black with subobsolete dark brownish tippings; post-nasal areas Wax Yellow with blackish tips; lores black; a thin faint blackish-olive superciliary streak running from front of eye to supra-auriculars, subobsolete over orbit; post-orbital area dusky olive; auriculars a little more yellowish with subobsolete blackish tips; back Yellowish Oil Green × Calla Green, with subobsolete blackish tipping, becoming a bit lighter on upper tail-coverts; chin narrowly pale yellow; throat and lower malar region bright Lemon Chrome, with a faint orange wash on sides of throat and lower malar parts, several of the feathers on malar region with fine terminal bars; chest at midline like throat, becoming slightly darker, more olivaceous Lemon Yellow on sides of chest, with inconspicuous blackish subterminal barring and spotting on inner feathers (those which cover wrist in folded wing position); breast and abdomen Lemon Yellow with a wash of Lemon Chrome; flanks and sides of abdomen Lemon Yellow, becoming more olivaceous Lemon Yellow inwardly, inner edge of feathers with two inconspicuous bars each; under tail-coverts pale Picric Yellow with blackish bars and spots on outer halves; shanks light yellowish with pronounced dusky barring. Remiges dark brownish-black; primaries with narrow Olive Green edgings, becoming dull brownish on outer halves, outermost solid dark brownish-black; second-

aries with broader Olive Green outer edgings; tertials with outer halves of both vanes light Olive Green, inner vanes on basal halves tending to light dusky-olivaceous; lesser and medium wing-coverts a little darker than the back; greater coverts with olive-green (similar to other coverts) restricted to outer vanes, inner vanes being dusky black; bastard wing and primary coverts dusky black with outer edges subobsolete olivaceous; under wing-coverts and axillaries near Barium Yellow, brighter at tips, the wrist more Strontian Yellow; inner edges of remiges pale buffy-white. Tail dusky black, with outer vanes Olive Green except central pair of rectrices which are dark Olive Green, outermost ones with inner vanes lighter, more Mouse Gray. Bill (in life): upper mandible, "black," lower mandible, "horn"; legs, "plumbeous"; iris, "brown." Wing, 96.5 mm.; tail, 54.5; exposed culmen, 16; culmen from base, 19; depth of culmen at nostrils, 3.5; tarsus, 19.

REMARKS.—We cannot see any specific differences between our new bird from Venezuela and *elegans* from southeastern Brazil. Inasmuch as our specimen much more closely resembles *cadwaladeri* than *elegans*, it follows that the former would also be a subspecies of *elegans*.

We call attention to two females and two nestlings, from Ecuador, the only known specimens of *L. buckleyi*. Not until a male of *buckleyi* is collected can it be determined whether it is really of specific rank, whether it is a subspecies of *elegans*, or whether *cadwaladeri* or *venezuelensis* are synonymous with it. The range of *buckleyi* is intermediate between that of *cadwaladeri* and that of *venezuelensis*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

L. e. elegans.—BRAZIL: "Brazil," 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Rio de Janeiro, 1 (?); Bahia, 1 (?).

L. e. cadwaladeri.—BOLIVIA (Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.): Sta. Ana, Rio Coroica, Dept. La Paz, 2000 ft., 1 ♂ (type).

L. e. venezuelensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Santa Bárbara, State of Barinas, 1 ♂ (type).

Thryothorus mystacalis tachirensis, new subspecies

TYPE from Villa Paez, Páramo Tamá region, State of Táchira. No. 10901, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 14, 1941, by Riera. Altitude 2060 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *T. m. consobrinus* but crown and nape decidedly darker, more dusky olive, especially crown, less dull olive-brown; tail darker throughout, but especially the light bars

which are near dull olivaceous Snuff Brown instead of bright Sayal Brown; upper tail-coverts darker, more dark Snuff Brown, less Mikado Brown; under tail-coverts darker, Buckthorn Brown instead of bright brownish-buff; throat white instead of buffy white; sides of neck and chest band darker, with a grayish instead of a brownish wash; breast darker, more dull gray, less brownish; shanks darker, more dusky olive, less tawny olive.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality, and nearby Las Delicias, in the Subtropical Zone of the Páramo Tamá region, near the Colombian frontier.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown a little lighter than Olivaceous Black with narrow black tips; nape a little lighter, more grayish than crown, and with no black tipping; upper back like nape but with a pale brownish wash, becoming brighter on lower edge; sides of forehead and superciliary streak broadly whitish; lores blackish with whitish bases; a narrow white eye-ring; subocular area black with whitish streaks; auriculars whitish with blackish edgings on lower half, with broad blackish tipping on upper half; post-ocular streaks blackish; malar streak white with a buffy wash; back and rump Amber Brown × Hazel; upper tail-coverts olivaceous Brussels Brown; chin and throat whitish with wide black streaks at sides; sides of neck dark gray; chest at midline pale brownish-white, at sides dark gray; breast dull grayish with a Pinkish Buff wash; flanks and sides of forehead dull grayish with a brownish-buff wash, becoming more brownish inwardly; crissum a little brighter than breast, more pale Warm Buff; under tail-coverts near Buckthorn Brown with scattered small black shaft spots; shanks dull olive-brown. Remiges brownish black; primaries with narrow Buckthorn Brown outer edgings, slightly lighter, more grayish, on first three and on outer halves of remainder; secondaries with broader, richer, edgings, more dark Ochraceous-Tawny; tertiaries with outer vanes like outer edgings of secondaries, the inner vanes with a dusky olive-tawny wash; wing-coverts like back; bastard wing and primary coverts dark brown with narrow cinnamon-brown outer edges; under wing-coverts light buffy-brown; axillaries light olivaceous-buffy; inner edges of remiges dull grayish buffy-white. Tail with broad black bars interspaced with equally broad olive-buffy bars. Bill: upper mandible (in life), "black," lower mandible, "gray"; legs "light brown"; iris "brown." Wing, 64.5 mm.; tail, 67.5; exposed culmen, 18.5; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 25.

REMARKS.—Females differ slightly from males by having crowns lighter, more dusky olivaceous, less blackish. Also, they appear to have shorter wings, tail and tarsi, as follows. Range of measurement of four males: wing, 64.5–67 mm.; tail, 67.5–69; exposed culmen (two skins), 18–18.5; cul-

men from base (two skins), 21; tarsus, 25–26. Range of measurement of two females: wing, 60.5–63; tail, 58.5–62.5; exposed culmen, 17.5–18; culmen from base, 19–21; tarsus, 22.5–24.

We know of no specimens of races of *mystacalis* from authentic localities in the Bogotá region. Apparently in all the eastern Andes of Colombia only *amaurogaster*, from Buena Vista, is known. One native "Bogotá" skin of *amaurogaster* probably also came from Buena Vista.

The only known specimen of *T. macrurus* Allen¹ is a native "Bogotá" skin. It is quite different from all of the races of *mystacalis*. Chapman² considers it a distinct species but Hellmayr,³ although he lists it with specific rank, is "inclined to believe" it may prove to be a "freak" of *T. m. amaurogaster*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

T. m. mystacalis.—ECUADOR: Paramba, N. Ecuador, 1 ♂; Esmeraldas, 1 ♀; Alamor, Prov. de Loja, 1 ♂, 1 (?) ; Bucay, Prov. de Chimborazo, 2 ♂; Chimbo, 2 ♂; Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Punta Santa Ana, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♀; Naranjo, Prov. de Guayas, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: La Candela, Huila, 1 ♀; San Augustin, Huila, 1 ♀; Andalucia, Huila, 1 (?).

T. m. saltuensis.—COLOMBIA: Palmira, Cauca, 3 ♂; San Antonio, Cauca, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Salento, Cauca, 1 ♀; Popayan, Cauca, 1 ♀; Mari Lopez, Cauca, 1 ♀.

T. m. amaurogaster.—COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, E. Andes, 3 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀; "Bogotá," 1 (?).

T. m. tachirensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Villa Paez, Páramo Tamá region (2060–2300 m.), 2 ♂ (inc. type), 1 [♂], 1 ♀; Las Delicias, Páramo Tamá region (1650–2340 m.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

T. m. consobrinus.—VENEZUELA (Mérida region): Hechicera, 1 ♂; El Valle, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 3 (?); Nevados, 1 ♂; Los Duraznos, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

T. m. ruficaudatus.—VENEZUELA: Cumbre de Valencia, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Galipán, 1 ♂.

T. macrurus.—COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 1 (? (type).

Dendroica petechia paraguanae, new subspecies

TYPE from La Boca, Adicora, Paraguaná Peninsula. No. 13289, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected May 1, 1941, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, sea level. (Type

¹ 1889, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, p. 137.

² 1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIII, p. 180.

³ 1934, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., XIII, Pt. 7, p. 197.

on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *D. p. erithachorides* but crown darker reddish-brown, more Auburn, less light Chestnut; lores, eye-ring and auriculars not solid reddish-brown like crown but yellow with subobsolete chestnut tipping; throat not uniform reddish-brown, lighter than crown, but with yellow striping; back less yellowish, more olivaceous, with distinct dusky feather centers not present on the type of *erithachorides*.

RANGE.—Known only from La Boca, Adicora, on the eastern shore of the Paraguaná Peninsula.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown dark reddish-Auburn, with faintly yellowish tipping at base of upper mandible; hind neck narrowly Sulphine Yellow; back Pyrite Yellow with strong dusky feather centers giving the back a dull striped appearance, becoming brighter, more Wax Yellow, on lower rump and upper tail-coverts. Lores, eye-ring and auriculars Primuline Yellow with faint chestnut tipping; chin, at base of lower mandible, yellow; malar region near Auburn, becoming lighter more antique brown on throat, where it is noticeably striped with Primuline Yellow; chest, abdomen, under tail-coverts, flanks, and shanks, Primuline Yellow with Antique Brown striping, like that of throat, continuing solidly along midline to central chest where the striping thins out considerably and becomes obsolete on abdomen and under tail-coverts; sides of chest and flanks moderately striped, the stripes becoming fewer and narrower toward region of tail. Remiges brownish fuscous; primaries narrowly edged with olive yellow, brighter and narrower on outermost; secondaries and tertials, excepting innermost, with edges a little more pallid and a little broader; innermost tertial with external vane solid light olivaceous-yellow. Lesser upper wing-coverts like middle back; middle series dusky olive with broad Strontian Yellow tipping; greater series dusky olive with external edges like median series; primary coverts like others but with narrow dull Yellowish Citrine edging; under wing-coverts and axillaries near Amber Yellow, brighter on shoulder; inner margins of remiges pale Amber Yellow. Tail near Sepia with dusky central streaks on central rectrices, with subobsolete external margins, Olive-Ocher; inner vanes (except on central pair where it is obsolete, and on tips) largely Amber Yellow. Bill (in life), "black"; legs, "brown"; iris, "brown." Wing, 64 mm.; tail, 51.5; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 21.

REMARKS.—Comparing the specimens of *erithachorides* from the eastern coast of the Goagira Peninsula with the type of that race, the former have a darker hood, and have striping on the back similar to *paraguanæ*. The new form is similar to the type of *erithachorides* in size.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

- D. p. eoa*.—JAMAICA: 11 ♂, 10 ♀, 1 (?).
 GRAN CAYMAN I.: 3 ♂, 3 ♀.
D. p. gundlachi.—CUBA: 2 ♂, 1 (?).
D. p. albicollis.—STO. DOMINGO: Monte Cristi, 2 ♂; Sto. Domingo, 1 ♂.
D. p. solaris.—HAITI: Gonave, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.
D. p. flaviceps.—BAHAMAS: Andros I., 6 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀.
D. p. cruciana.—PUERTO RICO: 10 ♂, 6 ♀, 5 (?).
D. p. bartholemica.—ANTIGUA: 7 ♀. SAN MARTIN: 1 ♀. ST. THOMAS: 1 ♂, 1 ♀.
D. p. melanoptera.—GUADALOUPE: 3 ♂, 7 ♀. DOMINICA: 8 ♂, 4 ♀, 3 (?).
D. p. ruficapilla.—MARTINIQUE: 4 ♂, 1 ♀.
D. p. babad.—ST. LUCIA: Port Castries, 1 ♂.
D. p. alsiosa.—GRENADINES: 5 ♂, 3 ♀.
D. p. petechia.—BARBADOES: 6 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?).
D. p. rufopileata.—CURAÇAO: 12 ♂, 6 ♀.
 ARUBA: 1 ♂, 2 ♀. BONAIRE: 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Testigos I., 4 ♂, 5 ♀; Blanquilla I., 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Los Roques I., 2 ♂.
D. p. rufivertex.—MEXICO: Cozumel I., 7 ♂, 2 ♀.
D. p. bryanti.—MEXICO: Quintana Roo, 6 ♂, 2 ♀; Mazatlan, 1 ♀; Progreso, 1 ♂; Tampico, 3 ♂, 1 ♀. BRITISH HONDURAS: Belize, 1 ♂. NICARAGUA: Corinto, 7 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?). COSTA RICA: Punta Piedra, 7 ♂, 1 ♀; Pígres, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; El Zapatal, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Punta Mala, 1 ♀.
D. p. castaneiceps.—LOWER CALIFORNIA: La Paz, 8 ♂, 5 ♀.
D. p. xanthotera.—GUATEMALA: Ocos, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.
D. p. erithachorides.—COLOMBIA (U. S. Nat. Mus.): Cartagena, 1 ♂ (type). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Paraguaipoa, Goagira Peninsula, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Castilletes, Goagira Peninsula, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.
D. p. paraguanæ.—VENEZUELA: Paraguaná Peninsula, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Boca, Adicora, Paraguaná Pen., 2 ♂, 4 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): La Boca, Adicora, Paraguaná Pen., 23 ♂, 19 ♀, 3 (?).
D. p. aequatorialis.—PANAMA: Pearl I., 6 ♂, 5 ♀, 1 (?); Corozal, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Balboa, 2 ♂; Panamá, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.
D. p. peruviana.—COLOMBIA: Tumaco, Nariño, 3 ♂, 4 ♀. ECUADOR: 6 ♂, 2 ♀; coast of Manavi, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Isla de Puna, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Esmeraldas, 2 ♂; Guayaquil, 1 ♂.
D. p. aureola.—ECUADOR: Indefatigable I., Galapagos Islands, 2 ♂.

Basileuterus zimmeri, new species

TYPE from Queniquea, Táchira. No. 9296, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected November 10, 1940, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 1900 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Of the species listed as examined (see below), *zimmeri* is nearest to *B. luteoviridis*. However, this new species differs from all by having feet, legs, and talons (in dried skins)

dark slate-color instead of light brownish (various tints). The tail differs from all these species as it is blackish brown above with narrow Olive-Citrine outer edgings instead of Olive-Citrine with somewhat lighter outer edgings, and below glossy Mouse Gray instead of dark Yellowish Citrine. It also differs from all in having outer primary solid black (both vanes) instead of with light outer vanes (various shades of olive-buff) and dark inner vanes. It differs from *B. l. luteoviridis* by having superciliaries much lighter, Strontian Yellow instead of dull Wax Yellow, and more expansive, extending from base of upper mandible to supra-auriculars instead of becoming subobsolete over eyes; post-ocular space darker, less brownish, more olive-black; upperparts richer green, more yellowish olive-green, less dull Olive-Citrine; sides of chest and flanks darker olive, less yellowish citrine.

RANGE.—Known only from the upper Subtropical Zone in the States of Táchira and Trujillo, at the localities listed.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Head near Olive-Green with an inconspicuous wash of Warbler Green, strongest on forehead, obsolete on hind crown where it is replaced by faint dusky edging; forehead at base of upper mandible near Strontian Yellow, tinted narrowly at midline with color of the forecrown; superciliaries Strontian Yellow continuing posteriorly to supra-auriculars, becoming slightly less brilliant, more olivaceous, over auriculars; lores and post-ocular space dusky; auriculars like central pileum; back and rump Olive-Green \times Warbler Green; upper tail-coverts a hue lighter than back; concealed portions of throat grayish at feather bases with a narrow whitish subterminal band, strongly tipped on exposed surfaces with Strontian Yellow, with a few of the whitish areas showing through; chin mostly dull white with a few subobsolete yellow tippings; malar region rich Strontian Yellow with subobsolete olivaceous tippings on upper edge; chest at midline darker yellowish than throat with a faint olivaceous-orange wash, sides and inner edges of flanks darker, near yellowish Serpentine Green; breast, abdomen, sides of these parts and under tail-coverts Strontian Yellow with a wash of Lemon Chrome on central abdomen, becoming less brilliant more Amber Yellow on crissum and under tail-coverts; shanks dark gray on concealed portions of feathers with broad yellowish-olive subterminal bands and narrow yellowish tipping. Remiges dark brownish-black; primaries with outer edgings light olivaceous-yellow (becoming obsolete on outer halves) except on first primary which is entirely black; secondaries with broader, darker edgings, more Citrine; tertials with outer vanes almost completely Dark Citrine; lesser upper wing-coverts like back; median coverts blackish gray with edgings approaching Olive-Citrine; greater coverts lighter olive with a Pyrite Yellow cast; bastard wing and primary coverts blackish with narrow dark olive edges. Under wing-coverts dull glossy-white with traces of yellow, becoming strongly

yellow, with signs of fine olivaceous tipping, on wrist; axillaries near Pinard Yellow; inner edges of remiges glossy grayish-white. Tail dark brownish-black with outer edgings olivaceous Yellow Citrine; central pair of rectrices with lighter, more dusky, olivaceous inner vanes, except for a slender brownish-black shaft stripe; tail below near Light Mouse Gray with lighter olivaceous-gray outer edgings following the pattern as described for the top. Bill (in life), "black"; legs, "dusky"; iris, "light brown." Wing, 69.5 mm.; tail, 61; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 20.

REMARKS.—It gives us a great deal of pleasure to name this new bird for our friend and councillor, Mr. John Todd Zimmer, Executive Curator of Birds of The American Museum of Natural History.

Two males, and one skin which is presumably also a male, show the following range of measurement: wing, 69.5–75.5 mm.; tail, 61–61.5; culmen from base, 13.5–14; tarsus, 20–21. The only female collected has smaller wings, tail and tarsus, as follows: wing, 66.5 mm.; tail, 57.5; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 19. In coloration it is similar to the males.

It is noteworthy that the Mérida region, which has been so intensively collected, lies between the two mountains where *zimmeri* is found.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

B. zimmeri.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Queniquea, Táchira (1900 meters), 2 ♂ (inc. type); Páramo Zumbador, Táchira (higher up on the same mountain as the previous locality. 2300 meters), 1 ♀; Páramo Misisí (2100 meters), 1 ♂ (?).

B. l. luteoviridis.—ECUADOR: Tambillo, Río Upano, 1 (?); Zuna, Río Upano, 2 (?); Sumaco Arriba, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 6; Coachi, Bogotá, 2 (?); Tomeque, Bogotá, 1 (?); Almaguer, Cauca, 2 ♂; Subia, Cundinamarca, 1 ♂; "Colombia," 1 (?).

B. richardsoni.—COLOMBIA: Popayan, Cauca, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Laguneta, Cauca, 1 ♂.

B. s. signatus.—PERU: Marcapata, 1 ♀; Cumpang, 1 (?); Urubamba Cañon, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

B. flaveolus.—BRAZIL: 50. PARAGUAY: Fort Wheeler, 1 ♀. BOLIVIA: Prov. Sara, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Las Quiguas, 1 ♂; Mt. Bucarito, Lara, 1 (?); El Limón, Puerto La Cruz, 2 ♂; Galipán, Cerro El Avila, 1 ♀.

B. griseiceps.—VENEZUELA: Andes of Cumaná, 2 (?).

Poecilothraupis lacrymosa tamae, new subspecies

TYPE from Páramo Tamá. No. 11248, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected Feb-

ruary 20, 1941, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 3000 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. l. olivaceiceps* but under tail-coverts lighter, more Wax Yellow, less Primuline Yellow; chin with lighter more Amber Yellow tipping, less Primuline Yellow; forehead, superciliary streak, auriculars and posterior malar region averaging brighter green, more light Olive Green, less dull Dark Citrine; crown and back averaging lighter, grayish blue, less dusky brownish-blue; throat, chest and abdomen lighter, more dark Primuline Yellow, less dark Yellow Ocher. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known only from the Temperate Zone of the Páramo Tamá, State of Táchira, near the Colombian frontier.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Head dull grayish-blue; forehead, superciliary streak (which extends posteriorly to post-auricular edge), post-ocular area and auriculars near light Olive Green, a little more yellowish on outer halves of auriculars; lores a little more dusky olive; anterior half of malar region like lores, posterior half like auriculars with a few prominent dull Primuline tippings; a bright Wax Yellow suborbital spot; a bright irregular area of Primuline Yellow running back from posterior terminal of superciliaries and auricular feathers (this area is largely concealed in this specimen due to the make of the skin); back like crown becoming brighter on rump and upper tail-coverts, where it is strongly washed with Deep Soft Blue-Violet; chin Wax Yellow, with a few dusky tippings; throat and chest bright Primuline Yellow with a wash of Yellow Ocher on lower throat and more strongly on chest; sides of chest dusky olive; abdomen and under tail-coverts Primuline Yellow, lightest at midline; flanks and sides of abdomen darker than central abdomen, the inner edges of flanks and sides of abdomen with olivaceous shaft streaks; shanks dusky gray on concealed portions of feathers, with broad olive tips. Remiges a little darker than Deep Mouse Gray, becoming blacker on secondaries and tertiaries; primaries with narrow outer edgings Pale King's Blue, becoming obsolete on outer halves, outermost primary solid Deep Mouse Gray; secondaries with narrow outer edgings Neropaline Blue; tertiaries with broad edgings of dull Neropaline Blue; lesser upper wing-coverts, on exposed surfaces, near glossy Deep Soft Blue-Violet; median series dusky black with broad tipping like that of lesser series; greater coverts dusky black with narrow outer edgings similar to the blue of the other coverts; bastard wing dusky black with a faint bluish outer edging; primary coverts with outer edgings darker and more bluish, less violet; under wing-coverts dark gray with whitish sides and broad whitish tips, sometimes with sub-obsolete yellowish tipping which appears stronger on innermost coverts, at wrist the white being largely replaced with dark gray feathers which bear light yellowish or buffy-yellow tips; axillaries light gray on basal halves and Citron Yellow on outer halves; remiges below glossy

dusky-gray, slightly lighter on inner edges. Tail above dusky black, with narrow Neropaline Blue outer edgings, outermost rectrices completely dusky black without bluish outer edgings. Bill (in life), "black"; legs, "black"; iris, "brown." Wing, 90.5 mm.; tail, 76.5; exposed culmen, 12.5; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 25.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. l. melanogenys.—COLOMBIA: Santa Marta, 6 ♂, 3 ♀.

P. l. melanops.—VENEZUELA (Mérida region): La Culata, 7 ♂, 1 (?); El Valle, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; El Escorial, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; El Loro, 1 ♂; Nevados, 1 ♂; "Mérida," 1 ♀, 6 (?).

P. l. tamae.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Páramo Tamá, State of Táchira (3000 meters), 5 ♂ (inc. type), 3 ♀.

P. l. olivaceiceps.—COLOMBIA: Paramillo, Antioquia, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Medellín, 2 (?); Santa Elena, Medellín, 1 (?); Sabana Larga, 1 (?); "Bogotá," 1 (?).

P. l. palpabrosa.—ECUADOR: 38. COLOMBIA: Popayan, Cauca, 7 ♂, 9 ♀; Almaguer, Cauca, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Laguneta, Cauca, 7 ♂, 4 ♀.

P. l. subsp. (?).—ECUADOR: Taraguacocha, 3 ♂, 3 ♀.

P. l. lacrymosa.—PERU: Maraynioc, Junín, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus falconensis, new subspecies

TYPE from the San Luis Mountains, above San Luis, in the State of Falcón. No. 5890, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 27, 1940, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 1200 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *C. o. fulvicularis* from Bolivia, but with crown much darker, more brownish black, less dusky olivaceous-brown; throat and malar regions with the blackish tippings broader and much more numerous.

RANGE.—Known only from the lower Subtropical Zone on the San Luis Mountains, above San Luis, in the State of Falcón.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown and hind neck dark brownish-black; sides of forehead dull brownish-white with fine blackish tips; lores, and line under eye, like crown; top and base of ocular space ringed narrowly with white, with a little white area extending over the post-loral area; anterior auriculars dusky brown becoming lighter, more dull Cinnamon-Buff posteriorly; back and shoulders Citrine with brighter Citrine edgings, becoming lighter on rump where it is faintly washed with Pyrite Yellow; upper tail-coverts like back. Chin, throat and malar region Cinnamon-Buff, richer on malar region, more light clay-color, tipped vividly with black especially on central throat; chest with a richly colored crescentic patch of Yellow Ocher; anterior sides of breast, sides of chest, flanks, shanks and under tail-coverts Pyrite Yellow, washed with olive on sides of chest, becoming

lighter more yellowish on under tail-coverts; lower breast and abdomen dull grayish-white. Remiges, dark brownish-black; primaries with outer edgings narrowly olivaceous Pyrite Yellow becoming grayish on outer halves, the first primary with a conspicuous dull buffy-white outer edging; secondaries with slightly broader, darker, edgings; tertials with edgings similar to those of the secondaries but very broad extending over entire outer vane; lesser, median and outer vanes of greater wing-coverts. Pyrite Yellow × Warbler Green; bastard wing dusky black with a narrow buffy outer edging; primary coverts brownish black with olive outer edgings; under wing-coverts glossy white with subobsolete tipping; wrist Pale Lemon Yellow; axillaries bright Barium Yellow; inner edges of primaries dull white. Tail dusky brown with olive Pyrite Yellow outer vanes, central pair with dusky-olive inner vanes. Bill (in life), "black"; legs, "black"; iris, "grayish." Wing, 70.5 mm.; tail, 59; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 14.5; tarsus, 22.

REMARKS.—It is noteworthy that the nearby races, *jacqueti* and *venezuelanus*, both of which occur in the adjoining State of Lara, are quite different from *falconensis*, while the most similar race occurs only in far away Bolivia.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

C. o. ophthalmicus.—MEXICO: Jalapa, Vera Cruz, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; "Mexico," 1 (?).

C. o. dwighti.—GUATEMALA: Finca Sepur, 9 ♂, 6 ♀, 2 (?); Barrilos, 1 ♀; Nabaj, 1 ♂; "Guatemala," 1 (?).

C. o. postocularis.—GUATEMALA: Antigua, 1 ♀; San Lucas, 1 ♂; San Mateo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. o. honduratus.—NICARAGUA: San Rafael del Norte, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. o. regionalis.—NICARAGUA: 16. COSTA RICA: 22.

C. o. novicius.—COSTA RICA: Las Vueltas, Copey, 1 ♂; Sta. Maria de Dota, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Volcan Irazú, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. PANAMA: Boqueta, Chiriquí, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (?).

C. o. falconensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): San Luis Mts., above San Luis (1200–1360 m.), 2 ♂ (inc. type), 3 ♀; Curimagua, San Luis Mts., (1300 m.), 2 ♀, 1 ♂.

C. o. jacqueti.—VENEZUELA: Galipán, Cerro El Avila, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Silla de Caracas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Colonia Tovar, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; El Limón, Pto. de la Cruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cumbre de Valencia, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Mt. Bucarito, Tocuyo, 2 (?); Caripe, Monagas, 4 (?). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Las Culebrillas, Cerro El Avila, 1 ♂; Junquito, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo Misisi, 7 ♂, 7 ♀, 3 (?); Timotes 1 ♂.

C. o. venezuelanus.—VENEZUELA (Mérida region): Escorial, 2 ♂; El Valle, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Montañas Sierra, 1 ♂; El Loro, 1 (?); Culata, 1 ♂; "Mérida," 5 (?). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Cubiro, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Seboruco, 2 ♂;

Páramo Zumbador, 2 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?); Altamira Barinas, 1 ♀; Las Delicias, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. o. nigriceps.—COLOMBIA: La Candela, Huila, 1 ♂; El Eden, E. Quindio Andes, 1 ♂; Río Toche, Tolima, 1 ♂; Sta. Elena, Antioquia, 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Palmira, Cauca, 1 ♀ (type).

C. o. bolivianus.—BOLIVIA: Tujima, Cochabamba, 2 ♂; Nequejanuira, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. o. fulvicularis.—BOLIVIA: Incachaca, 19 ♂, 8 ♀, 1 (?); Yungas, 7 ♂, 11 ♀, 1 (?); Lacotal, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Roquefalta, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. o. argentinus.—ARGENTINA: Ledesma, Jujuy, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Metan, Salta, 1 (?).

Catamenia inornata mucuchiesi, new subspecies

TYPE from Páramo Mucuchies, State of Mérida. No. 14155, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male (testes enlarged to diameter of 6 mm.) collected September 14, 1941, by F. Benedetti. Altitude, 3800 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *C. i. minor* of the Páramo Zone of the central and eastern Andes of Colombia and the Andes of Ecuador and part of Peru, but backs decidedly darker, more dark bluish-slate, less dull greenish-gray; back striping darker, more blackish, less dark brownish; throat and chest averaging deeper gray; underparts with a decidedly paler buffy wash, especially on throat and chest. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known only from Páramo Mucuchies and Páramo San Antonio, in the Andes of Mérida, at altitudes between 3700 and 3900 meters.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown dull bluish Neutral Gray with narrow dusky streaks on feather centers; back like crown but with conspicuous dusky-black central feather streaks; rump and upper tail-coverts a little more bluish than Neutral Gray; lores with dull grayish tips; auriculars dark grayish with a faint brownish wash; chin, throat, chest, upper breast and sides of chest, dull gray with a subobsolete buffy wash; lower breast, abdomen, flanks and sides of abdomen, slightly lighter gray than throat, and with the buffy wash becoming stronger toward crissum which is predominately Cream-Buff; under tail-coverts Mikado Brown with a few subobsolete buffy tips. Remiges dusky black; primaries and secondaries with narrow whitish outer edgings becoming subobsolete or obsolete on outer halves, except outermost primary which shows only faint traces of the whitish outer edging; tertials with broader whitish outer edgings; upper wing-coverts blackish with dark bluish-gray edgings; bastard wing dusky black with faint brownish-gray outer edging and tip; primary coverts with narrow outer edgings like coverts; under wing-coverts and axillaries like sides of chest; inner edges of remiges glossy dull grayish-white. Tail blackish with whitish outer edgings, except outer rectrices which are narrowly edged with brownish gray, central pair with whitish edgings on both vanes. Bill (in life) "flesh";

legs, "brownish flesh"; iris, "brown." Wing, 69.5 mm.; tail, 60.5; exposed culmen, 9.5; culmen from base, 12.5; tarsus, 21.

REMARKS.—Thirteen adult males show the following range of measurements: wing, 64–71 mm.; tail, 52.5–62.5; exposed culmen, 9.5–10; culmen from base, 10.5–12.5; tarsus, 19.5–21. Adult females appear to have smaller wings and tails than the males. Two of them range as follows: wing, 65–66.5 mm.; tail, 56.5–58.5; exposed culmen, 9.5; culmen from base, 12; tarsus 20.5.

Measurements of five juvenals of *C. i. minor* and of eight juvenals of *C. i. mucuchiesi* indicate that in this stage the new race has larger wing, tail and culmen from base: *C. i. minor*: wing, 62–65 mm.; tail, 55–55.5; culmen from base, 10–11; tarsus, 21.5–22. *C. i. mucuchiesi*: wing, 65–69 mm.; tail, 56–62.5; culmen from base, 11.5–12; tarsus, 20.5–21.

Study of the series of eighty specimens of the species *inornata* in The American Museum of Natural History, and in the Phelps Collection, presented quite a problem because there seemed to be so much individual variation. Critical study of the various plumages has revealed, however, that actually there is comparatively little variation in birds of similar age and sex. Thus, following the example set by Dwight¹ in his paper on the genus *Junco*, we have segregated the specimens into five distinct plumages, adult male and female, young male and female (first-winter plumage), and juvenals. These plumages of *mucuchiesi* are described as follows:

ADULT MALES.—Crown, back and rump, dark bluish slate with conspicuous black streaks; throat, breast and abdomen light slate-gray, with a buffy wash, subobsolete on throat and chest, stronger toward crissum where it becomes Cream-Buff; under tail-coverts near Mikado Brown. Upper mandible dull Apricot Orange.

YOUNG MALES.—Like adults but with an olivaceous wash on crown, back and rump; with prominent whitish tipping on middle back instead of subobsolete tipping; lower parts much brighter buff, especially throat and chest; under tail-coverts, and upper mandible, like that of the adult male.

ADULT FEMALES.—Differing from adult male by having all of upperparts washed strongly

with brownish olive with no suggestion of bluish slate; striping on back dark brownish instead of black; underparts buffy gray, slightly lighter than that of the young males; under tail-coverts Mikado Brown like adult male but with broad buffy tips, instead of subobsolete buffy tips. Upper mandible Apricot Orange like that of adult males.

YOUNG FEMALES.—Like adult female but with light brownish upperparts, especially crown; throat and chest moderately striped with dusky brown; underparts a little lighter than that of the adult female; under tail-coverts near Mikado Brown, lighter than that of the adult female. Upper mandible Apricot Orange like that of adult female but with dusky sides and tip.

JUVENAL PLUMAGE, BOTH SEXES.—Differing from all others by having crown and nape pale buffy brown with conspicuous black shaft-streaks; back much brighter than any, near dull Tawny-Olive, with wide black streaks; rump buffy brown instead of bluish slate or buffy slate; secondaries with broad brown outer edgings instead of narrow whitish edgings; throat and chest whitish gray, lighter than any other, contrasted profusely with dusky brown stripes which continue strongly, unlike any of others, over breast, flanks, sides of abdomen and under tail-coverts, and fade away on the lower abdomen; breast, abdomen, sides of abdomen and crissum, washed with light cinnamon-buff, strongest on lower abdomen; under tail-coverts, like sides of abdomen, with no traces of the Mikado Brown which is present in all other plumages. Upper mandible black with no traces of Apricot Orange which is present to some extent in each of the other stages.

Comparison of nine juvenals of *mucuchiesi* with six juvenals of *minor*, corroborates the validity of the new race. In fact, it is in this stage that these races appear most distinct as the following diagnosis indicates: ground color of throat and chest (of *mucuchiesi*) grayish white, not light brownish or buffy; remainder of underparts paler, more grayish Pinkish Buff, not Cinnamon-Buff; crown and nape decidedly paler, more buffy brown, less Cinnamon-Buff; back paler, more dull Tawny-Olive, less bright Snuff Brown.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

C. i. inornata.—BOLIVIA: Pongo, 2 ♂.

C. i. minor.—ECUADOR: Lloa, 1 ♂; Gualcay, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; El Corazo, 1 ♀; El Paso, Río Chacacay, Prov. de Azuay, 3 ♂; Mt. Chimborazo, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; Taraguacocha, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♀ (?), 1 (?); Mt. Pichincha, 3 ♀; Bestión, Prov. de Azuay, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Guamani, 1 ♂; Cerro Huamoeni (sp. ?) Abajo, 1 ♂; Cañar, 1 ♂; Guachanama, Prov. de Loja, 1 ♀; Quito, 1 ♂. 3 (?). COLOMBIA: Santa Isabel, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 2

¹ 1918, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVIII, Art. 9, p. 286.

(?); Valle de las Papas, Huila, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; La Peña, Bogotá, 1 (?); Neyon, Bogotá, 1 (?); Coachi, Bogotá, 2 (?); Bogotá, 1 (?); "Bogotá," 1 (?); Suba, 1 (?); Paramillo, Antioquia, 1 ♂; La Porquera, Cundinamarca, 1 ♀.

C. i. mucuchiesi.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Páramo Mucuchies, Mérida Andes (3700–3900 meters), 12 ad. ♂, 1 young, ♂, 2 young-juv. ♂, 1 juv. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, 1 young ♀, 5 juv. ♀, 3 juv. (?); Páramo San Antonio, Mérida Andes, 1 ad. ♂.

Atlapetes semirufus benedettii, new subspecies

TYPE from San Luis Mountains, above San Luis, State of Falcón. No. 5943, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected April 2, 1940, by Fulvio Benedetti. Altitude, 1200 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *A. s. denisei* of the Subtropical Zone of north-central and north-eastern Venezuela, but hood decidedly lighter, more Raw Sienna washed lightly with Antique Brown, instead of light Sudan Brown with a faint Raw Sienna wash, especially on sides of hind crown; lores, eye-rings and auriculars much lighter, a little paler than Antique Brown, not Argus Brown; central throat much lighter, near Analine Yellow instead of a little darker than Raw Sienna; malar streak brownish yellow instead of light Antique Brown; chest and sides of breast decidedly lighter, more yellowish raw-sienna, less Antique Brown. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known from the Subtropical Zone in the States of Lara (Cubiro and Mt. Bucarito) and Falcón (the San Luis Mountains).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Hood Raw Sienna washed lightly with Antique Brown, becoming slightly lighter on sides of hind crown and on nape; lores, gape, subocular area and auriculars slightly darker than crown; back, rump and upper tail-coverts a little darker than Yellowish Olive; throat near Analine Yellow bordered on sides and on chin with brown similar to the crown; malar region with a narrow light-yellowish longitudinal stripe, approaching the throat in color but with subobsolete brownish tips giving a darker appearance; chest light yellowish raw-sienna, becoming a bit darker on sides of chest and anterior breast; central breast and abdomen Strontian Yellow; sides of lower breast and of abdomen yellowish Olive-Citrine with a few Sulphine Yellow edgings; under tail-coverts Dull Citrine with Sulphine Yellow edgings; shanks, on exterior portions, near Dark Citrine, on inner surfaces light Sulphine Yellow. Remiges dusky black; primaries with narrow Olive-Green outer edgings which change to dark gray on outer feather-halves, the outermost primary with entire outer edge dull grayish-white; secondaries with outer edgings a little darker; tertiaries with broad outer edgings of an amber olive-green cast; lesser and medium upper wing-coverts like back; greater series dusky black with broad

olive-green outer edgings which appear a little yellower than the back; bastard wing dusky black with a faint dusky-olive outer edge; primary coverts dusky black with subobsolete Olive-Green outer edgings; under wing-coverts glossy white with subobsolete yellowish tipping, near wrist becoming dusky gray with faint yellowish-olive tipping; wrist bright Pale Lemon Yellow; axillaries a little brighter than Pyrite Yellow; inner edges of remiges glossy grayish-white. Tail dusky black with broad Dark Citrine edges on outer vanes, outermost rectrices with edgings narrower and darker, more dusky olive, central pair with broad inconspicuous dusky-olive inner edges. Bill (in life): upper mandible, "brown," lower mandible, "gray"; legs, "brown"; iris, "red." Wing, 73.5 mm.; tail, 74; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 14.5.

REMARKS.—Until today the known range of the species in Venezuela was limited to the coast mountains from Cumbre de Valencia to the interior of Cumaná. This new form extends the range of the species westward to the States of Lara and Falcón. Specimens in the Phelps Collection have extended the range of *A. s. majusculus* from Colombia into western Táchira, but there seems to be a gap in the Mérida region from where we have seen no records.

The sexes are alike in size and color.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. s. semirufus.—COLOMBIA: Páramo de Coachi, Bogotá region, 6 (?); "Bogotá," 9; Quetame, E. Andes, 1 ♂.

A. s. majusculus.—COLOMBIA: Peña Blanca, Santander, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA (Carnegie Museum): Peña Blanca, series, including type. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Queniquea, Táchira, 7 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Delicias, Páramo Tamá region, Táchira, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Villa Paez, Páramo Tamá region, 2 ♂.

A. s. benedettii.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Bucarito, Tucuyo, 1 (?). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): San Luis Mountains, above San Luis, Falcón (1200–1380 m.), 2 ♂ (inc. type), 3 ♀, 1 (?); Curimagua, San Luis Mountains, Falcón (1380 m.), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Cubiro, Lara (1600–1900 m.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?).

A. s. denisei.—VENEZUELA: Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂; Junquito, Caracas, 1 ♂; Galipán, Cerro El Avila, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Cotiza, Caracas, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Los Dos Ríos, Sucre, 2 ♂; Campo Alegre Valley, Sucre, 1 ♂; Quebrada Seca, Sucre, 1 ♂; Los Palmales, Sucre, 1 ♀; Caripe, Monagas, 1 (?). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Junquito, 2 ♀; Carupao, Miranda, 1 ♂; Las Culebrillas, Cerro El Avila, 1 ♂.

***Myospiza aurifrons apurensis*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Santo Domingo, State of Táchira. No. 11967, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 12, 1941, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 300 meters. (Type on deposit with The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Nearest to *M. a. cherriei* known only from the Tropical Zone at Villavicencio, southeastern Colombia, but with the dark areas of crown, back, wing-coverts, remiges and rectrices decidedly darker, more Fuscous-Black, less Hair Brown; also, the dark areas of crown and back (which consist of broad shaft-streaks) decidedly larger. Size similar.

RANGE.—Known only from the savannas of the upper Apure Valley in the States of Táchira, Apure and Barinas.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown heavily striped with blackish-brown shaft-streaks averaging half the width of the feathers, these streaks being fringed with pale Prout's Brown, strongest at sides of crown, with a few grayish edgings at central crown; sides of forehead, upper half of lores, superciliary stripe (which becomes obsolete over post-ocular area) and eye-ring (narrowly), bright Wax Yellow; auriculars dull smoke-gray, with faint brownish-gray tips; post-loral stripe brownish; superciliary stripe, above auriculars, dull smoke-gray; back dull brownish-gray with broad blackish-brown shaft-stripes on outer feather-halves, the dark areas, which are strongest across the central back becoming subobsolete on the rump and upper tail-coverts. Chin and throat grayish white; chest at midline like throat; sides of chest pale brownish-gray, becoming dark brownish-gray on inner edges; breast, abdomen, under tail-coverts, as well as throat, flanks and inner sides of abdomen, pale brownish-gray; shanks, on posterior surface. Hair Brown with faint whitish edgings, other surfaces being like breast. Remiges brownish black; primaries with narrow outer edgings light brownish-gray, becoming greenish gray on basal halves except on outermost; secondaries with outer edgings more brownish gray, becoming broader toward tertials; tertials with broad brownish-buff outer edgings and tips; exposed surface of lesser upper wing-coverts near Light Yellowish Olive with indistinct dusky centers; median and greater coverts dark brownish-black with pale brownish-white edgings; bastard wing with a narrow grayish outer edge; primary coverts with narrow pallid brownish edgings;

under wing-coverts white with subobsolete yellowish tipping, becoming broadly bright Wax Yellow on wrist; axillaries white washed with Wax Yellow; inner edges of remiges dull glossy grayish-white. Tail brownish black with Drab outer edgings, becoming lighter on outermost rectrices, central pair with narrow Drab inner edgings. Bill (in life), "horn"; legs, "flesh"; iris, "brown." Wing, 56.5 mm.; tail, 41.5; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 21.

REMARKS.—This form has been named in honor of Señor Fulvio Benedetti, Collector for the Phelps Collection.

Males and females are similar in coloration. In measurement the males have wings and tail slightly longer. Range of measurement of four males: wing, 54–57 mm.; tail, 40–43; exposed culmen, 10.5–12; culmen from base, 13–14; tarsus, 20–21. Range of measurement of three females: wing, 52.5–54.5; tail, 38–40; exposed culmen, 10.5–12; culmen from base, 13–13.5; tarsus, 20.

M. a. cherriei is known only from one female (type) and one juvenile.

In regard to possible seasonal plumage changes, etc., it is to be noted that the type of *M. a. cherriei* was collected on March 12, and that our type, and six paratypes, of *M. a. apurensis*, were all obtained during that same month; in fact three specimens, including the type, were also collected on the 12th.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. a. aurifrons.—BRAZIL: Porto Velho, R. Madeira, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Faro, 2 ♂; Manaos, 3 ♂; Santarem, 1 ♀; Teffé, 1 ♀. BOLIVIA: Yungas, Cochabamba, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Todos Santos, Cochabamba, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Zamora, Loja, 7 ♂, 5 ♀; R. Suno Abajo, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: Florencia, Caquetá, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; La Murelia, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?).

M. a. cherriei.—COLOMBIA: Villavicencio, 1 ♀ (type), 1 (?) juv.

M. a. apurensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Santo Domingo, Río Uribante, Táchira, 4 ♂ (inc. type), 3 ♀; Guasualito, 2 ♂; Palmarito, 1 (?); Barinas, 1 ♂.

