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SIX NEW BIRDS FROM THE PERIJÁ MOUNTAINS OF VENEZUELA

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The Perijá Mountains, which form the boundary between the Venezuelan State of Zulia and the Republic of Colombia, comprise the northern end of the Eastern Andes. They extend north almost to the Caribbean Sea and are separated from the Santa Marta Mountains of Colombia by a broad tropical valley. Some of the peaks are well over 3000 meters high and Subtropical Zone altitudes are continuous from west of Maracaibo, south through eastern Colombia. The eastern slopes (the Venezuelan side), when not too precipitous, are heavily wooded.

Previously no birds had been obtained on the Venezuelan side of the Perijá range itself. However, in 1920, Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood and H. Boardman Conover, on behalf of the Field Museum of Natural History, collected 58 specimens at Río Cogollo in the flat lowlands between the Perijá Mountains and Lake Maracaibo. This locality, situated northwest of the town of Machiques and somewhat to the north of La Sierra, is close to the base of the mountains.

In 1940, from late January to early March (during the dry season), Dr. Ventura Barnés, Jr., Alberto Fernández Yépez, Fulvio L. Benedetti and the senior author, assisted for a time by W. H. Phelps, Jr., collected in this region. The six birds described in this paper are a part of the collection which they obtained. They collected 449 specimens at La Sabana in the lower Subtropical Zone of the Perijá Mountains and 718 on the Tropical Zone plain which lies between the mountains and Lake Maracaibo.

All of the Subtropical specimens were obtained at La Sabana, our only collection point above the Tropical plain. Birds were collected at altitudes ranging from 1100

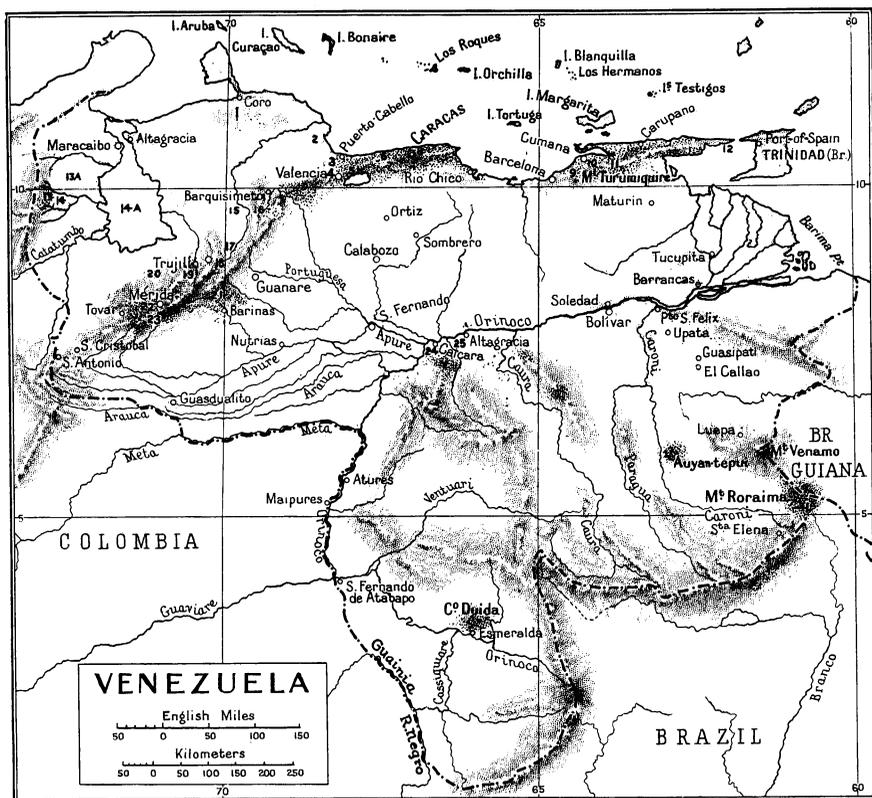
to 1500 meters. Camp was established at 1300 meters high up on the southern side of the Río Negro Valley in an extensive rain forest interspersed with small patches of savanna.

In the Tropical Zone, collections were made at nine localities. Beginning at La Sierra (200 meters), a cattle ranch on the Río Negro southwest of the town of Machiques, we collected out into the flat well-watered pasture country. The terrain alternated from forest to grass and to brush and scrub. Collecting also took place in the foot-hills along the narrow Río Negro Valley.

For the many facilities offered in the comparison of his specimens, the senior author wishes to express his thanks to Dr. Frank M. Chapman of The American Museum of Natural History, to Dr. Alexander Wetmore and Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the United States National Museum, to Mr. Rudyerd Boulton, Mr. A. R. Blake and Mr. H. Boardman Conover of the Field Museum of Natural History, and to Dr. W. E. Clyde Todd and Miss Ruth Trimble of the Carnegie Museum. We are both particularly indebted to Mr. John Todd Zimmer of The American Museum of Natural History for giving unstintingly of his time to attend to our many consultations.

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

The alphabetical list of localities contains all of the Venezuelan place names cited in this paper. Each has been given a number which is plotted on the map. The numbers run from top to bottom and, consequently, suggest their own location.



- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Altagracia—25 | Lake Maracaibo—14A |
| Altamira—21 | La Sabana (Río Negro, Perijá)—13 |
| Boqueron—2 | La Sierra—14 |
| Caicara—24 | La Tigrera—10 |
| Capaz (near Mérida)—22 | La Trinidad—10 |
| Carapas—9 | Las Quiguas—3 |
| Cerro del Avila—8 | Las Trincheras—4 |
| “ “ “ (Plan de los Lirios)—8 | Los dos Ríos—10 |
| “ “ “ (Cumbre La Culebrilla)—8 | Los Palmales—10 |
| “ “ “ (Galipán)—8 | Los Palmales (forest of)—10 |
| “ “ “ (Silla de Caracas)—8 | Machiques—13A |
| “ “ “ (Loma Redonda)—8 | Mérida—22 |
| Colonia Tovar—7 | Mt. Bucarito (near)—15 |
| Cristobal Colon—12 | Páramo Las Rosas—17 |
| Cubiro—16 | “ Misisi—18 |
| Cumbre de Valencia—5 | Puerto La Cruz—6 |
| Egido—23 | Quebrada Seca (hills)—10 |
| El Escorial (near Mérida)—23 | Río Cogollo (northwest of 13A) |
| El Limón—6 | Río Negro (just north of 13 and 14) |
| Guácharo—11 | Río Neverí—9 |
| “ (La Montaña)—11 | San Felix (state of Cumaná)—10 |
| Guamito—19 | San Luis—1 |
| La Azulita—20 | San Rafael (Cumanacoa)—10 |
| La Culata (near Mérida)—22 | Valencia—4 |
| | Valle (near Mérida)—22 |

Penelope argyrotis albicauda, new subspecies

TYPE from La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia, Venezuela. No. 5995, Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected February 24, 1940, by Alberto Fernández Yépez. Altitude, 1400 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. a. argyrotis*, described from Caracas, but with rectrices (excepting central pair) broadly edged with pale buffy white instead of cinnamon rufous.

RANGE.—Known only from the lower Sub-tropical Zone (1400 meters) of northwestern Venezuela, at La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown Olive Brown faintly tipped with ochraceous, anteriorly with grayish-white edgings on basal feather halves; forehead narrowly grayish white with sub-obsolete dark shafts; superciliary stripes like forehead; facial parts including lores, eye-ring and post-auricular areas bare; malar region grayish white with blackish bases, continuing posteriorly to the auriculars where it is joined by the post-superciliary streaks; chin and throat nude except for spaced-out black skeletal feathers, fringed on sides with grayish white; hind neck Olive Brown; back and upper wing-coverts metallic Olive Brown with scattered grayish-white edgings; rump Snuff Brown becoming darker, more sepia, anteriorly; upper tail-coverts Snuff Brown with terminal vermiculations of Sayal Brown; central pair of rectrices warm sepia with broad cinnamon-brown tipping; remainder of tail-feathers blackish with a dull greenish luster on outer vanes and with grayish-white tips, averaging 20 mm. in width, with minute pale cinnamon vermiculations which are subobsolete on outer two rectrices, becoming more profuse centrally; secondaries above, like median rectrices, with greenish reflections on inner vanes; primaries Olivaceous Black becoming lighter, more hair-brown on outer halves; flight feathers below dark hair-brown with a metallic sheen; under wing-coverts Mouse Gray with narrow grayish-white fringes along the edge of the wing; chest rich olive-brown becoming paler, more buffy brown on flanks and abdomen, with white lateral margins, finely vermiculated with Tawny-Olive; crissum buffy with faint cinnamon barring; shanks like anterior flanks; under tail-coverts buffy brown with strong cinnamon vermiculations; under tail-feathers shiny Neutral Gray with broad Pallid Mouse Gray tips, faintly washed and vermiculated with buff (except central pair which are Hair Brown with broad cinnamon-drab tipplings). Bill (in life), "black"; feet, "red"; iris, "brown." Wing, 258 mm.; tail, 256; culmen from base, 36; exposed culmen, 30; tarsus, 56.5.

REMARKS.—The two females are similar in coloration and size. The male differs

in size and by being slightly darker above and below, more greenish olive, less brownish olive. Females measure: wing, 255–258 mm.; tail, 256–257; exposed culmen, 30—; tarsus, 56.5–57. The male measures: wing, 250; tail, 245; exposed culmen, 29; tarsus, 57.

C. E. Hellmayr and H. B. Conover,¹ in their treatise on Neotropical Gamebirds, where they refer to *P. argyrotis*, state that "This group is immediately recognizable among its affines by having the rectrices largely tipped with cinnamon." Discovery of the new race herein described makes their observation no longer applicable because, as shown, the tails of our specimens are largely tipped with grayish white and are only partly vermiculated with light cinnamon. The senior author has studied the specimens of *P. argyrotis albicauda* at the Field Museum (including those in the H. Boardman Conover Collection), the Carnegie Museum, the U. S. National Museum, at this institution and in his own collection, a total of 23 skins. He found that none had the grayish-white tail tipping which is the distinctive character of this new race.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. a. albicauda.—VENEZUELA: La Sabana, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (incl. type).

P. a. argyrotis.—COLOMBIA: Caobiri, Santander, 1 ♀; Río Negro, Boracá, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Valencia, 1 ♂ (?); Altamira, 1 ♂; San Luis, 1 ♀; La Azulita, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mérida, 2 ♂, 2 (?); Puerto La Cruz, 1 ♂, El Limón, 1 ♂; Guamito, 2 ♀; Páramo Las Rosas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Las Quiguas, 1 ♀; "Venezuela," 1 ♂.

P. a. olivaceps.—VENEZUELA: San Rafael, 3 ♂ (incl. type), 3 ♀.

P. a. colombiana.—COLOMBIA: El Libano, 2 ♀ (?); Sta. Marta, 4 ♂, 7 ♀; San Lorenzo, Sta. Marta, 2 ♂; Vista Nieve, Sta. Marta, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

P. a. barbatus.—ECUADOR: Taraguacochoa, 1 ♀ (type).

Grallaria ruficapilla perijana, new subspecies

TYPE from La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia, Venezuela. No. 6422, Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 26, 1940, by Alberto Fernández Yépez. Altitude, 1500

¹ 1932, Auk, 49, p. 324.

meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *G. r. avilae* described from the Subtropical Zone above Caracas but dark streakings of underparts decidedly fewer and narrower, and with a great deal more light Ochraceous-Orange suffusion especially on chest; the Ochraceous-Orange markings extending brightly to the middle abdomen and to the posterior flanks while in *avilae* it is largely confined to the chest with only subobsolete tracings on the upper abdomen and flanks.

RANGE.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone of northwestern Venezuela at La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Pileum between Mars Yellow and Amber Brown, with inconspicuous blackish tips at forehead, becoming narrowly Dresden Brown at posterior nape; back and tertials Dark Citrine, showing faintly lighter citrine edgings, with concealed white shafts; rump slightly more pallid than the back, centrally the concealed section of outer feather-halves streaked narrowly with white, with a slight band at the posterior rump where outer feather-halves are buffy white suffused with brown and dusky olive; upper tail-coverts brownish citrine; lores cinnamon-buff with minute blackish tips; eye-ring, ochraceous buff with fine blackish terminal edgings; malar streak, cinnamon-buff with dusky tips; auriculars like crown, lighter on shafts; post-ocular area slightly lighter, more cinnamon than crown; throat buffy white with a few fine black bristles, sparsely streaked on sides with dusky olive; chest buffy white, with irregular blackish lateral margins to the feathers, and with Ochraceous-Orange edgings, and subterminal edgings, suffused conspicuously over the chest, the middle abdomen, and as far down as the posterior flanks; sides of chest and flanks Olive Citrine, the latter with broad white shaft-streaks narrowly bordered with black and with Ochraceous-Orange (though on some feathers this color is subobsolete or nearly so) extending the entire length of each feather; shanks on after halves light olive; frontal half dull brownish buff; lower abdomen buffy white; under tail-coverts whitish (some feathers with buffy brown edgings); axillaries Light Ochraceous-Buff; under wing-coverts a little lighter than Ochraceous-Orange; remiges below nearly hair-brown, edged broadly on basal halves of inner vanes with Ochraceous-Buff, obsolete on four inner secondaries; upper wing-coverts like back; bastard wing lighter on outer exposed vane; primaries Deep Mouse Gray, the first six with dull grayish outer vanes, the remaining primaries with brownish-olive edgings; secondaries with outer vanes like back, inner vanes dusky olivaceous; tail, above brownish citrine, below dull brownish olive. Bill (in life), "dark gray"; feet, "light gray"; iris, "brown." Wing, 100.5 mm.; tail, 58.5; culmen from base, 29.5; exposed culmen, 24; tarsus, 56.5.

REMARKS.—Three males have the following range of measurement: wing, 100.5–102.5 mm.; tail, 58–61; culmen from base, 29–31; exposed culmen, 24–24.5; tarsus, 54–55. Five females: wing, 98–104; tail, 54.58; culmen from base, 27.5–29; exposed culmen, 22.5–23.5; tarsus 53.5–55. They are therefore generally similar in size. Six males of *G. r. avilae* show this range of measurement; wing, 92–98; tail, 51.5–55; culmen from base, 26–28.5; exposed culmen, 21–23; tarsus, 50–53. It therefore is evident that our new race is slightly larger.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

G. r. perijana.—VENEZUELA: La Sabana, 5 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?).

G. r. avilae.—VENEZUELA: Cumbre La Culebrilla, El Avila, 1 ♀; Plan de los Lirios, El Avila, 1 ♀; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Cubiro, Lara, 1 ♂; Páramo Misisí, Trujillo, 1 ♂; Silla de Caracas, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 6 ♂, 3 ♀.

G. r. ruficapilla.—COLOMBIA: Ricaurte, Marino, 2 ♂; Cerro Munchique, west of Popayan, 2 ♂; Cauca, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; El Eden, E. Quindío Andes, 2 ♂; Salento, W. Quindío Andes, 1 ♂; San Pedro, Antioquia; Choachi, Bogotá Region, 1 (?). ECUADOR: W. side of Pichincha, 1 ♂; Banos, 2 (?).

G. r. nigro-lineata.—VENEZUELA: Valle, near Mérida, 4 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 1 (?); El Escorial, 3 ♀; Egido, 1 (?); La Culata, 3 ♂, 1 juv.; Mérida, 2 ♂, 1 ♂ (?), 2 ♀, 1 juv. 6 (?).

Dendrocolaptes certhia puncti-pectus, new subspecies

TYPE from La Sierra, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia, Venezuela. No. 6494, Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 8, 1940, by Fulvio L. Benedetti. Altitude, 120 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. c. sancti-thomae*, described from Honduras (ranging from southeastern Mexico south through Colombia to northwestern Ecuador), and of about the same size, but with a broad dusky olivaceous pectoral band; feathers of dark pectoral band with well-defined longitudinal buff ovals, with narrow blackish framing. In *S. c. sancti-thomae* the chest feathers are buffy ochraceous and are barred like the throat and abdomen.

RANGE.—Known only from northwestern Venezuela, at La Sierra, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head from forehead to nape Light Brownish Olive, each feather with from two to three black crescentic bars, the outermost being terminal; the lighter

areas near the forehead becoming lighter, more Buckthorn Brown; forehead at base of upper mandible dark grayish with semi-obsolete barring; superciliary stripes, extending posteriorly to the rear of auriculars, Buckthorn Brown with narrow inconspicuous black barring; lores dark gray with fine black bristles; subocular patch Warm Buff with fine black tipping; auriculars Warm Buff with dusky gray basal halves; malar region Warm Buff with narrow blackish barring; back and scapulars with faint black bars; rump and upper tail-coverts bright Auburn; tail Bay; lesser and middle wing-coverts, like scapulars, the greater coverts with a rufous wash approaching the color of the flight feathers; primaries auburn, with dusky outer edgings, outer halves of inner webs of first four flight feathers dusky gray, fifth with a dusky gray tip; secondaries Auburn becoming lighter, more Ochraceous-Tawny, on inner edges; under wing-coverts, Ochraceous-Buff with blackish bars; below, flight feathers tawny becoming Ochraceous-Tawny on inner edges especially basally, darker, more grayish on inner edge of outer half of first four primaries; chin dull ashy gray faintly washed with buff and with subobsolete dark bars; chest broadly washed with sepia, each feather with a well-defined longitudinal central ovule which averages 3 mm. in width, framed with black, and the feather fringed with sepia; abdomen, flanks and shanks, Warm Buff broadly barred with brownish black, becoming less vividly barred and paler on crissum; under tail-coverts like crissum but with a brighter, more ochraceous wash; tail below dark cinnamon-brown. Bill (in life), "brown"; feet, "olivaceous"; iris, "brown." Wing, 128.5 mm.; tail, 117; culmen from base, 42.5; exposed culmen, 37; tarsus 29.

REMARKS.—The only other specimen of this new race which has been collected is a female which was shot at the same time the type was killed. In coloration this female is similar to the male except that on the top of head it has brighter, more Ochraceous-Tawny barring. In measurement it is slightly larger, as follows: wing, 131.5 mm.; tail, 127; culmen from base, 43.5; exposed culmen, 39; tarsus, 29.5.

Measurements of 6 males and 6 females of *S. c. sancti-thomae* show the following range: for the males, wing, 126–133 mm.; tail, 117–128, culmen from base, 36.5–45; exposed culmen, 32–37; tarsus, 27–30. For the females, wing, 124–132; tail, 11–128; culmen from base, 41–44.5; exposed culmen, 34.5–37.5; tarsus, 29–30.5. Both of our skins fit in these measurements.

The senior author has examined the 93 skins of *D. c. sancti-thomae* which are in the

following institutions: The Field Museum of Natural History, the Carnegie Museum, The United States National Museum and in The American Museum of Natural History. Of this large group he found only two which show any trace of the distinctive longitudinal chest ovules. One is a female from Puerto Valdivia, Cauca River, Antioquia, Colombia (in the American Museum), and the other is a male from El Tambor, Santander, Colombia (in the Carnegie Museum). Both are from the localities, in the range of *D. c. sancti-thomae* that are nearest to La Sierra, the type locality of our new form. We presume that these are intermediates, but more nearly related to *sancti-thomae*, because they have only a trace of the oval markings and show no indication of the dark chest wash.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

D. c. puncti-pectus.—VENEZUELA: La Sierra, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀.

D. c. sancti-thomae.—HONDURAS: 7. SALVADOR: 1. NICARAGUA: Volcan de Chinandega, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; near Metapo, 1 ♂; Quilali, Nicaragua 4. GUATEMALA: Puebla, 1 ♂; Guatemala, 1. COSTA RICA: Bebedero, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; Miravallis, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Guacimo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Pto. Jimenez (Golfo Dulce), 1 ♀; Pozo Azul, 1 ♂; Bomilla, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Atlanta, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Volcan (de Aso), 2 ♂; Costa Rica, 28. PANAMA: Rio Tuyra, El Real, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Chitra, Chiriqui, 1 ♂; Tapalisa, 1 ♂; Chepigana, 2 ♂; "Panama," 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1. COLOMBIA: Malguita, Choco, 2; Ptoedo, Choco, 1 ♂; Andagoya, Choco, 2; Rio Atrato, Quibdó, 1 ♀; Murino, Antioquia, 3. Cauca River, Puerto Valdivia. Antioquia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Esmeraldas, 1; Corondelet, 1 ♂; S. Javier, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Sittasomus griseicapillus perijanus, new subspecies

TYPE from La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia, Venezuela. No. 6476, Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 23, 1940, by Fulvio L. Benedetti. Altitude, 1200 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. g. griseus*, described from Tobago and ranging on the north coast of Venezuela from Bermudez west to Lara and Mérida, but facial parts, crown and upper back darker, more olive, less citron green; back and scapulars from shoulders to anterior rump decidedly brighter, strongly washed with Sudan Brown instead of solid Grayish Olive; wing-coverts and scapulars with a pale brownish wash, not present on the light yellowish-green plum-

age of *griseus*; throat, chest and flanks averaging darker more grayish olive, less buffy or citron green.

RANGE.—Known only from the lower Sub-tropical Zone (1200 meters) of northwestern Venezuela at La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head and mantle dark Grayish Olive; back deep grayish olive tinged with warm Buckthorn Brown, stronger on lower portion; rump and upper tail-coverts bright Ochraceous-Tawny; lores and auriculars a little grayer than the crown; breast and sides a little more dusky than Grayish Olive; chin and throat light Grayish Olive; belly lighter than chest, faintly washed with pale buff; flanks minutely tinged with brown at top; under wing-coverts Warm Buff washed with ochraceous. Primaries and secondaries dark mouse gray; a broad warm buff band on the inner webs of the quills from the fourth (from the outside) to the innermost secondary, formed by roughly triangular and rectangular light notchings; the secondaries tipped and edged with light cinnamon-brown except inner vanes; innermost almost solid cinnamon-brown; axillaries Light Buff; greater and median upper wing-coverts Dark Mouse Gray faintly washed with warm brown on outer edges; lesser upper wing-coverts and scapulars pale olive-brown; above, primaries and secondaries Sooty Black with light buffy ochraceous concealed notchings as described for the underside; the primaries edged on leading vanes with Mikado Brown which basally is more olivaceous; the secondaries with broad Tawny tipping and narrow edging on outer edges; innermost completely Tawny except for a narrow black shaft-streak near center of feathers. Iris (in life), "brown"; bill: upper mandible brown, lower mandible gray with black tip; legs, "gray." Wing, 80.5 mm.; tail, 80; culmen from base, 18.5; exposed culmen, 15; tarsus 17

REMARKS.—Females like the male (as shown below), but with smaller wings and tail.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. g. perijanus.—VENEZUELA: La Sabana, 2 ♂ (incl. type), [1 ♂ ?], 2 ♀.

S. g. griseus.—TOBAGO ISL.: 2 ♂, 1 [♂ ?]. VENEZUELA: Quebrada Seca, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; La Tigrera, 1 ♀; La Montaña de Guácharo, 1 ♀; Guácharo (type of *S. g. phelpsi*), 1 (?); Cristobal Colon, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Neverí, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Las Trincheras, 1 (?); Los Palmales, 1 ♂; Loma Redonda, 1 ♀; Carapas, 1 ♂; Galipán, 2 ♂; La Trinidad, 1 ♂; near Mt. Bucarito, 3 (?).

Atlapetes torquatus perijanus, new subspecies

TYPE FROM La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia, Venezuela. No. 7070, Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 25, 1940, by Dr. Ventura Barnés, Jr. Altitude, 1200 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Closely allied to *A. t. basilicus* described from the Santa Marta Mountains but general color of upperparts, from the shoulders back, decidedly more olivaceous, bronzy Dark Citrine not dark Orange-Citrine; pectoral collar much narrower, measuring (at mid-line) 4 mm. as against an average of 9 mm.; flanks washed with Citrine not with Saccardo's Olive; under tail-coverts decidedly lighter citrine instead of brownish. Generally like *A. t. phaeopleurus* but upperparts darker, dark Bronzy Citrine not Citrine; tail Fuscous Black narrowly edged with dark citrine, not hair-brown broadly washed with yellow; superciliary streak gray instead of white, becoming narrowly white only in supra-loral portion; flanks and under tail-coverts decidedly darker, greenish citrine, not brownish washed with buff; pectoral collar about one-third as broad.

RANGE.—Known only from the lower Sub-tropical Zone (1200 meters) of northwestern Venezuela, at La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	CULMEN-B	E-CULMEN	TARSUS
<i>S. g. perijanus</i>					
♂ (type) La Sabana	80.5	80.0	18.5	15.0	17.0
♂ " "	84.5	77.5	19.5	15.0	17.0
♀ " "	76.0	70.5	18.5	14.5	16.0
♀ " "	77.0	...	17.5	14.5	16.5
[♂] " "	85.5	81.0	18.5	16.0	18.0
<i>S. g. griseus</i>					
(?) Tobago Isl.	80.5	68.5	16.0
♂ " "	72.0	63.5	17.5	14.0	16.5
♂ " "	83.5	...	19.0	15.0	16.5
♂ Río Neverí	82.5	76.5	18.5	15.0	17.5
♂ Cristobal Colon	81.0	71.5	19.0	15.0	17.5
♀ Quebrada Seca	72.0	74.0	16.0
♀ Cristobal Colon	73.0	60.5	18.5	14.5	16.0
♀ La Tigrera	74.5	72.5	17.5	14.0	16.5
♀ Río Neverí	68.0	65.0	17.0	14.0	17.0
♀ La Montaña	83.5	...	17.5	14.0	17.5

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head black with a narrow central stripe, Deep Gull Gray, extending from the forehead to the posterior nape, broadening posteriorly; superciliaries like central stripe, becoming whitish in the narrow supra-loral portion; back, rump and upper tail-coverts between Orange-Citrine and Dark Citrine; lores, ocular ring, malar streak and auriculars black; pectoral collar black, averaging 4 mm. in width, subobsolete at mid-line; sides of chest Deep Gull Gray; throat and belly white, the latter faintly stained on sides with buff; flanks dull greenish-gray washed with Orange-Citrine strongly on inner tips; shanks like inner flanks; crissum citrine washed with Sulphrine Yellow; under tail-coverts citrine with faint yellowish edgings; axillaries and under wing-coverts dull Citrine, brightly edged with Lemon Chrome on the leading edge; primaries below shiny mouse gray, lighter on inner edges; upper wing-coverts Blackish Mouse Gray, outer edges and tips broadly citrine, washed with dull orange, a shade lighter than back; the bastard wing with but a faint citrine wash on outer half and tip; primaries above Blackish Mouse Gray, narrowly edged on leading edges with the back color, subobsolete on outer primary and on the next six, subobsolete on outer halves where the color is replaced with dull brownish gray; tail above Fuscous-Black edged narrowly on basal halves of outer vanes with brownish citrine; below shiny Clove Brown, faintly lighter, more light olive-brown, on edges as described for the upper surface. Bill (in life), "black"; feet, "black"; iris, "brown." Wing, 86.5 mm.; tail, 82.5; culmen from base, 21.5; exposed culmen, 17.5; tarsus, 28.

REMARKS.—The female is similar in coloration and in size.

Measurements of three males, one female and one sex unknown, show the following range: wing, 80–86.5 mm.; tail, 74.5–82.5; culmen from base, 21.5–22; exposed culmen, 17.5–18.5; tarsus, 28–29.5.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. t. perijanus.—VENEZUELA: La Sabana, 3 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀, 1 (?).

A. t. phaeopleurus.—VENEZUELA: Silla de Caracas, 1 ♂.

A. t. phygas.—VENEZUELA: Forest of Los Palmales, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Hills of Quebrada Seca, 1 ♂; Los dos Ríos, 1 ♂.

A. t. basilicus.—COLOMBIA: Valparaiso, Santa Marta Mountains, 6 ♂, 2 ♀; El Libano, Santa Marta Mountains, 1 ♀.

Atlapetes rufinucha nigrifrons, new subspecies

TYPE from La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia, Venezuela. No. 7065,

Phelps Ornithological Collection, Caracas. Adult of unknown sex, collected March 2, 1940, by Fulvio L. Benedetti. Altitude, 1300 meters. (Type on deposit at The American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Allied to various races of the species *A. rufinucha* but decidedly different from all by possession of a broad black forehead (5 mm. in width), a narrow black chin (3 mm. in width), a broad black malar and submalar region and consequently a much narrower yellow throat area (*A. r. melanolaemus* which has throat largely black variegated medially with yellow is very different from our new form).

RANGE.—Known only from the type specimen obtained in the lower Subtropical Zone (1200 meters) of northwestern Venezuela, at La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá District, State of Zulia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown and nape light Amber Brown; forehead broadly black (about 5 mm. in width); lores, superciliary streaks, malar, sub-malar, auriculars and anterior auricular patch black; tertiaries and rump Neutral Gray, a faint olivaceous wash on the upper back; upper tail-coverts like rump becoming slightly more buffy at tips; chin narrowly black broadening at side to joint anterior black malar streak; throat Strontian Yellow, brighter on chest and belly where it is washed with Lemon Yellow; sides of chest Pyrite Yellow washed with olive; flanks Pyrite Yellow, duller olivaceous on inner half (description of posterior flanks and lower abdomen is tentative, because many of the feathers were shot away); belly bright Lemon Yellow, apparently becoming paler more Citron Yellow on lower abdomen; shanks largely dusky olive with Yellowish Citrine tips; under tail-coverts dusky olive-gray with brownish-buff edgings; axillaries dull buffy white, faintly tinged with yellow; under wing-coverts dull white with strong Citron Yellow tinging on wrist; primaries below glossy Deep Mouse Gray; inner edges with dull white on basal halves; upper wing-coverts sooty black with broad Neutral Gray fringing, usually subobsolete on inner edges; primaries and secondaries sooty black, outer vane of the first primary broadly edged with white; remaining primaries with subobsolete lighter edgings; the latter four secondaries broadly edged with Neutral Gray; tail above Blackish Mouse Gray, below glossy Deep Mouse Gray. Bill (in life), "black"; feet, "brown"; iris, "brown." Wing, 73 mm.; tail, 77; culmen from base, 16; exposed culmen, 14; tarsus, 26.

REMARKS.—This new subspecies is not closely allied to any particular race of *A. rufinucha*. Its broad, solid black forehead distinguishes it from all others.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. r. nigrifrons.—VENEZUELA: La Sabana, 1 (?), type.

A. r. caucae.—COLOMBIA: Cerro Munchique, coast range w. of Popayan, Cauca, 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 ♀ juv., 2 (?), Cauca Valley, 1 ♀.

A. r. simplex.—COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 4 (?).

A. r. elaeoprorus.—COLOMBIA: Santa Elena, Antioquia, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; New Granada, 1 (?); "Colombia," 2 (?).

A. r. spodionotus.—ECUADOR: west side of Antisana, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Talahua, 1 ♀; Sinche,

Chimbaraza, 1 (?); Mt. Pichincha, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Yanacocha, Pichincha, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Verdecocha, Pichincha, 1 ♀; Papallacta, 4 ♂; Corazón, 1 ♂; Cayambe, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mojanda Mts., 1 ♂; El Cinto, 1 ♂, 1 (?); above Puellarro, 1 (?); "Ecuador," 1 ♂, 1 (?).

A. r. latinuchus.—ECUADOR: Loja, Province de Loja, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

A. r. melanolaemus.—PERU: Inca Mine, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.