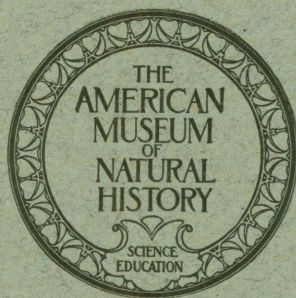


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DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED NEW BIRDS FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, AND BRAZIL

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN



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As a result of studies made at the British Museum in parts of May and June of the present year, the author can now propose definite names for a number of birds which, pending comparison with authentic material, had been provisionally identified.

There are also here included descriptions of apparently new birds discovered by our recent Anthony-Cherrie Expedition to Ecuador, and of a *Leptasthenura* from Peru which I am permitted to name by the authorities of the British Museum. I am under deep obligation to these gentlemen, and particularly Dr. Percy R. Lowe, in charge of the Bird Department, for extending to me every facility to prosecute my labors while the guest of their institution. I wish also to thank Mr. Charles Chubb for his invaluable coöperation.

Nothocercus fuscipennis, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Throat white, forehead russet, as in *N. julius*; back and flanks finely vermiculated, as in *N. nigricapillus*; differing from both *julius* and *nigricapillus* in entire absence of markings on wing-quills.

TYPE.—No. 109,378, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀; Andes west of Popayan, Colombia; alt. 10,340 ft.; July 21, 1911; W. B. Richardson.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts and wing-coverts between Prout's and mummy-brown, finely and evenly vermiculated with black, the black markings broader on the rump, upper tail- and greater wing-coverts; anterior half of crown and loreal region russet grading into dark clove-brown very finely and faintly marked with russet on the hind head and cervix; ocular and postocular region with the tawny marks more pronounced; tail dark fuscous with a terminal fringe of the color of the back; wing-quills uniform dark fuscous wholly unmarked; throat and chin snowy white sharply defined from the pale sepia foreneck; rest of underparts mainly ochraceous tawny, the breast darker, the sides, flanks, tibiae and under tail-coverts much like the back and all finely vermiculated with black; feet brownish black; maxilla blackish, mandible Naples-yellow, brownish on its cutting edge and terminally. Wing, 180; tail, 50; tarsus, 61; culmen, 33 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Nothocercus fuscipennis.—COLOMBIA: Andes west of Popayan, the type; Prov. of Cauca, 1 (in Brit. Mus.).

Nothocercus julius julius.—COLOMBIA: Bogotá, 3; Laguneta, 1; Almaguer, 1. ECUADOR: Pichincha (Goodfellow), 1 (in Brit. Mus.); 'Ambato,' 1.

Nothocercus julius salvadorii.—The type (in Brit. Mus.) labelled by Verreaux "Equateur" but probably not from Ecuador.

Nothocercus nigricapillus.—BOLIVIA: Locotal, 5800 ft., 1 ♀ im.

Comparison of the single specimen from the Western Andes, provisionally referred to *julius*,¹ with a series of that species representing every age from the lately hatched chick to maturity, convinces me of the specific distinctness of the west Colombian bird. Furthermore, a specimen in the British Museum labelled "Prov. of Cauca," the region whence the supposed new bird comes, shows its characters. Apparently *julius* always has the upperparts broadly barred with black and the outer web of the secondaries marked with cinnamon at all ages, whereas in *fuscipennis* the back is vermiculated, the wing-quills unmarked.

It is important to observe that *julius julius* ranges into Ecuador, a specimen from Pichincha in the British Museum, and one received through Ambato in the American Museum being referable to that species. The Ambato specimen was received in a small collection containing a specimen of *Osculatia sapphirina* and doubtless came therefore from the Amazonian slopes near Baños, perhaps therefore from the same region whence came three females referred by Taczanowski and Berlepsch to *julius* (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1885, p. 112) with the comment that the upperparts are darker, more olive and with broader bars, etc., differences which are shown by our Ambato bird and which may be of racial value.

Specimen "h" of the 'Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.' (XXVII, p. 510) commented upon by Salvadori and later described by Chubb as *Nothocercus julius salvadorii* (1914, Bull. B. O. C., XXIII, p. 95) differs from *julius* in its much more pronounced bars on back and wings, and is certainly not the same as our Ambato bird. It is labelled, evidently by Verreaux, "Equateur" but quite probably did not come from that country since it does not agree with specimens from either the Pacific or Amazonian side of the Andes.

An immature female from Locotal, Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia, agrees with the description of *Nothocercus nigricapillus* supposed to have come from Chile. If this identification be correct, it affords us a clue to the range of this species.

I append a key to the members of this genus.

Throat white.

Crown wholly plumbeous.....*N. nigricapillus* (Gray).

Crown anteriorly russet.

Back strongly barred.

Secondaries barred only on outer web...*N. julius julius* Bonaparte.

N. julius venezuelensis Cory.

¹1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 190.

Secondaries barred on both webs.....*N. julius salvadorii* Chubb.
 Back finely vermiculated.....*N. fuscipennis* Chapman.
 Throat ochraceous.
 Throat bright ochraceous.
 Greater under wing-coverts barred.....*N. bonapartei bonapartei* (Gray).
 Greater under wing-coverts not barred...*N. bonapartei frantzii* (Lawrence).
 Throat pale ochraceous; underparts less rufous.
N. bonapartei intercedens Salvadori.

Penelope barbata, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Penelope argyrotis* Bonap. but much darker throughout, the chin and upper throat feathered, wholly concealing the skin; whitish margins to feathers gray instead of silvery white and, both above and below, confined to the anterior parts of the body, on the wings appearing only as very slight and inconspicuous markings on the lesser coverts; rump, upper and under tail-coverts and flanks cinnamon-brown instead of Sayal to Mikado-brown.

TYPE.—No. 156,201, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Taraguacocha, Zaruma-Zaraguro trail, Cord. de Chilla, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador; alt. 9750–11,000 ft.; Geo. K. Cherrie.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown and anterior parts of the back very dark olive laterally margined with gray, the forehead, superciliary, cheeks and sides of neck largely grayish; whole orbital region to the base of the bill bare, black in dried skin (blue in life ?); center of back and wings externally uniform shining olive-brown unmarked; rump and upper tail-coverts bright snuff-brown to warm sepia; tail externally like the middle back, lateral feathers black, all tipped with light cinnamon-brown decreasing in extent from without inwardly; chin and upper throat covered with black feathers with a slight mixture of gray posteriorly, concealing the skin; lower throat bare, except for a few short hair-like and slightly pinnate feathers; breast blackish, laterally margined with gray; abdomen light cinnamon-brown faintly vermiculated with blackish; lower tail-coverts darker; tibiae olive-brown, the feathers extending to the proximal third of the tarsus; feet reddish, bill black (skin). Wing, 250; tail, 250; tarsus, 59; culmen, 30 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Penelope barbata.—ECUADOR: Taraguacocha, 1, the type; San Lucas, Pacific slope, 2 (Brit. Mus.).

Penelope argyrotis.—VENEZUELA: Merida, 1; Venezuela, 1, type of *P. lichtensteini* (Brit. Mus.). COLOMBIA, 1.

The type of this proposed species agrees with the two San Lucas, Ecuador, skins recorded by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant in the 'Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.,' XXII, p. 502 and believed by him to be probably the young of *Penelope argyrotis* of Venezuela. Comparison of the three with two Venezuelan and one Colombian example of that species demonstrates, in my opinion, the specific distinctness of the Ecuadorian form.

***Siptornis wyatti æquatorialis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Siptornis wyatti wyatti* but all the dark areas above, including the central tail-feathers, much blacker, the feathers of the back margined with grayish instead of with brownish.

TYPE.—No. 124,504, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador; alt. 13,000 ft.; July 3, 1913; W. B. Richardson.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Siptornis wyatti æquatorialis.—ECUADOR: Chimborazo, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Cechce, 1 ♂.

Siptornis wyatti wyatti.—COLOMBIA: Paramo of Pamplona, 1 ♂ (type); Paramo of Chiriqua, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sierra Nevada of Sta. Marta; alt. 10,000–12,000 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

I have long suspected that the bird recorded as "*Siptornis wyatti*" from Ecuador probably did not agree with that form but, in the absence of authentic specimens of *wyatti*, it was not possible to reach a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the status of the Ecuador bird. Comparison of Ecuador specimens with the type, and apparently only specimen of *wyatti*, shows the differences given above and a further comparison with material from the Santa Marta group indicates that the bird from that region is essentially identical with *wyatti*. That the differences between the Ecuadorian and Colombian birds are not due to any post-mortem change in the color of the plumage is proven by the fact that one of the Ecuador specimens collected by Stolzmann at Cechce, May 18, 1883, is sufficiently old to be comparable with the type of *wyatti* collected in 1870, and specimens from Santa Marta collected in 1879 and 1881. On the other hand, specimens of *wyatti* collected in the Paramo of Chiriqua, Santa Marta, by Carriker in 1914, are comparable both as to condition of plumage and age of skin with our Ecuadorian series of *æquatorialis*. The Cechce specimen in the British Museum (specimen "f" in 'Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.,' XV, p. 71) above referred to bears the MS. name "*Synall. paramo* sp. n. type de la description pour M. Selater," but I cannot find that this name was published.

***Odontophorus parambæ canescens*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Odontophorus parambæ parambæ* Roths., but prevailing color of the upperparts grayish rather than rich brownish, the black areas smaller, the markings on wing-coverts and tertials buffy rather than ochraceous; size much larger, the bill longer and notably thicker.

TYPE.—No. 156,205, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Alamor, Prov. Loja, Ecuador; alt. 4500 ft.; October 3, 1920; Geo. K. Cherrie.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Odontophorus parambæ canescens.—ECUADOR: Alamor, 2 ♂ (inc. type).

Odontophorus parambæ parambæ.—ECUADOR: Esmeraldas, 1 ♂; Naranjo, Prov. Guayas, 2 ♀; near Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Barbacoas, 1 ♀; Baudo, Chocó, 2 ♂.

MEASUREMENTS

	Sex	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen	Depth of Bill at Base
Alamor, Ec.	♂	153	61	36	20.5	13
" "	♂	145	58	38	20	13
Esmeraldas, Ec.	♂	130	..	35	18	11.5
Barbacoas, Col.	♀	135	49	35	18.5	11.5
Baudo, "	♂	130	50	35	18	10.5
Naranjo, Ec.	♀	134	55	38	19	12
Zaruma, "	♂	144	57	37	20	13
" "	♀	144	..	37	19.5	13

Odontophorus parambæ occurs in both the Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific coast of Ecuador and Colombia, from the Peruvian boundary at least to the Chocó. From the last-named region to northern Ecuador it shows no apparent geographical variation. Naranjo specimens are slightly larger while those from near Zaruma exhibit a further approach toward *canescens*, not only in size but in their grayer color. They are, indeed, so nearly intermediate between the small dark northern race and the large pale southern one that it is difficult to say to which they should be referred. Our series therefore indicates the complete intergradation of these two well-marked races.

***Nyctibius longicaudatus chocoensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Nyctibius longicaudatus longicaudatus*, but general coloration much deeper, the black markings of the upperparts more extensive and more pronounced, the crown largely black, the back and scapulars with sharply defined black shaft-streaks, the brown areas of the upperparts darker, chestnut rather than ochraceous.

TYPE.—No. 111,501, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; "testes slightly enlarged"; Nóvita, Rio San Juan, Chocó, Colombia; alt. 400 ft.; December 23, 1911; Allen and Miller.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

COLOMBIA: Nóvita, 1 ♂ (the type), 1 ♀. BRAZIL: 1. BR. GUIANA: Bartica Grove, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Sarayaçu, 3.

Comparison of the two specimens of *Nyctibius*, which, for lack of material, I provisionally referred to *longicaudatus* in my paper on Colombian birds,¹ with examples of this species in the British Museum shows, as might be expected, that the bird from the intensely humid Chocó region of Colombia proves to be a well-marked form. The capture

¹1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 272.

of these specimens extends the known range of *Nyctibius longicaudatus* west of the Andes to the Colombian-Pacific Fauna.

***Picumnus parvistriatus*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Picumnus sclateri* Tacx., but underparts much less heavily marked with black, the breastbars decidedly narrower than the white ones, the streaks of the abdomen and flanks comparatively obsolete; white crown-spots larger.

TYPE.—No. 124,368, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Daule, Prov. Guayas, Ecuador; W. B. Richardson.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown black, the feathers with large rounded tips, yellow on the forehead, white on the remainder of the crown; back pale buffy brown, faintly margined with lighter; tail black, the central feathers white on the inner web; outer feathers with a subapical, diagonal white band; wings fuscous, the inner feathers exteriorly margined with olivaceous; sides of the head white faintly banded with blackish, extending narrowly to the nape; throat and breast banded with black and white, the white bands being pronouncedly broader than the black ones; abdomen and flanks white, narrowly and obscurely striped with blackish; feet and bill blackish. Wing, 52; tail, 25; tarsus, 12; culmen, 12 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar to male but spots on forehead white instead of yellow. Wing, 51; tail, 24.5; tarsus, 12; culmen, 12 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF IMMATURE.—Similar to the adult female but the crown striped instead of spotted.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Picumnus parvistriatus.—ECUADOR: Daule 1 ♂ (type); Manta, Prov. Manaví, 1 ♀; Guayaquil, 1 im.

Picumnus sclateri.—PERU: Paletillas, Prov. Piura, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. ECUADOR: Alamor, Prov. Loja, 4550 ft., 1 ♂ im.; Portovelo, Prov. del Oro, 2000 ft., 1 ♀; Salvias, Prov. del Oro, 3600 ft., 1 ♂; Rio Pindo, Prov. del Oro, 1850 ft., 1 ♂; Santa Rosa, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♀.

The form here described is obviously a representative of *Picumnus sclateri* but the character and extent of its differentiation from that species indicate its specific distinctness. The range of *P. sclateri* appears to be the Tropical Zone of southwestern Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru. Our eight specimens, which represent the larger part of this area show no racial variation, the most northern being no nearer *parvistriatus* than the most southern. Similarly, our specimens of the last-named form, which inhabits semiarid Ecuador from Guayaquil at least to Manta and probably Bahia de Caraque, are uniform in color.

***Thamnophilus zarumæ*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Thamnophilus radiatus radiatus* Vieill., but smaller, the male above and below more narrowly barred, the bars obsolete on the nape; forehead with more white, lateral crest feathers with white markings; abdomen

and flanks buffy and comparatively unbarred; inner webs, of all but one outer and two or three inner wing-quills, with even margins instead of spots; under wing-coverts buffy. Female less clearly rufous above than the female of *radiatus*, the nuchal region grayish olivaceous, the sides of the head, especially posteriorly, with little or no buffy wash; the underparts much paler.

TYPE.—No. 129,684, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador; September 17, 1913; W. B. Richardson.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Cap black, the forehead thickly spotted with white, all but the central feathers of the elongated crown feathers spotted with white on one or both webs; nape blackish, barred or spotted with white, the post-nuchal region grayish, the bars obsolete; back with black and white bars, the former the wider; upper tail-coverts tipped with buffy; tail black with a subterminal white bar, on at least the central feathers, and broken white bars on both webs of all of them; wings black, the outer webs of the feathers with white spots, not reaching to the shaft, the secondaries and tertials tipped with white, the latter marked with white on both webs; the inner margins of secondaries and all but outer primary, with even, well-defined white margins, which, on the inner secondaries, reach the white terminal margin and, basally, the shaft of the feather; upper wing-coverts subterminally barred, and laterally spotted with white; under primary-coverts white narrowly tipped with black, under secondary coverts buffy; sides of the throat striped black and white, lores and auriculars grayish white; throat white faintly streaked with black; breast and sides white narrowly and not continuously barred with black; abdomen centrally white becoming buffy posteriorly and on the flanks and under tail-coverts; the bars on the abdominal region obsolete or wanting; tibiae barred with black and white; feet blackish, bill blackish, tomiae and mandible horn-color. Wing, 66–69; tail, 64–67.5; exposed culmen, 15–17 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Crown rufous-chestnut; forehead buffy, chiefly basally; anteorbital region pale buffy; post-orbital region whitish striped with black; back hazel, grayish olivaceous anteriorly with an ill-defined grayish nuchal band; tail deep ferruginous-hazel; wings blackish, exteriorly like the tail, internally margined with ochraceous-buff, the inner feathers sometimes obsoletely barred; upper wing-coverts like the tail, darker centrally and with a paler subterminal band and narrow black margin; under wing-coverts ochraceous-buff; throat whitish, obscurely streaked; rest of underparts ochraceous-buff, darker on the flanks and ventral region, paler centrally; the breast with a faint suggestion of dusky bars; feet and bill as in the male. Wing, 64–70.5; tail, 62.5–71; exposed culmen, 16–18 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Thamnophilus zarumæ.—ECUADOR: Zaruma, 6000 ft., 2 ♂ (inc. type), 4 ♀; Portovelo, 2000–2700 ft., 5 ♂, 3 ♀; Rio Pindo, 1850 ft., 1 ♀; Punta Santa Ana, Prov. del Oro, 4000 ft., 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Celica, 6900 ft., Prov. Loja, 1 ♀; Alamor, Prov. Loja, 4350 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀. PERU: Milagros, 2200 ft., Prov. Piura, 1 ♂.

Thamnophilus radiatus albicans.—COLOMBIA: Bogotá region, 9 ♂, 8 ♀.

The discovery of a representative of *Thamnophilus radiatus* on the Pacific coast of southwestern Ecuador is of exceptional faunal interest. No other form of this group is known from either western Ecuador or western Colombia and the species here described falls into

the list of species represented at the eastern and western bases of the Ecuadorian Andes, with no connection of range. The new bird also adds one more species to the list of those restricted to southwestern Ecuador and the immediately contiguous part of Peru.

The abundance and nature of my material proves beyond question that the characters which distinguish this proposed new form are not attributable to immaturity and the characters themselves are obviously of specific value.

THE STRIPE-BACKED MEMBERS OF THE GENUS *Leptasthenura*

Comparison of the specimen of *Leptasthenura*, provisionally referred to *pileata* Scl. in Bull. 117 U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 82, with the type of that species shows at once that the Torontoy bird is specifically distinct, and I therefore describe it below.

***Leptasthenura xenothorax*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Leptasthenura pileata* Scl., but hazel-rufous of crown extending to interscapulars; a pronounced white postocular stripe; back much blacker, shaft-streaks whiter and narrower; throat conspicuously black and white, the sharply contrasting black margins of the feathers separated by the basal white, reaching along the shaft to the tip of the feather; remainder of underparts gray, unmarked and clearly defined from the throat area.

TYPE.—No. 273,010, U. S. Nat. Mus.; ♂ ad.; Torontoy, Urubamba Valley, Peru; alt. 14,100 ft.; May 14, 1915; E. Heller.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Entire crown and nape uniform hazel-rufous, unstreaked; lores blackish; postocular stripe white; center of back black with sharply defined white shaft-streaks; back anteriorly brown; the shaft-streaks more rufous and less clearly defined; tail blackish, the three outer feathers with grayish ends decreasing in extent from without inwardly; wings blackish; their coverts, inner quills, median portion of the external web of the inner primaries and basal portion of the external web of the secondaries cinnamon-buff; throat and sides of the neck conspicuously jet black and snowy white, the sharply contrasting black margins of the feathers separated by the arrow-shaped white area, the point of which extends along the shaft to the tip of the feather; remainder of the underparts uniform smoke-gray with a drab tint. Wing, 66; tail, 77; tarsus, 21; culmen, 10 mm.

I found also in the British Museum a specimen of what is evidently *Leptasthenura striata* Ph. and Land., from Iquique not far south of Arica, the type locality of this apparently rare and little known species. A specimen in the American Museum, collected by Beck at Lima, is apparently also to be referred to *striata* though it was not compared with the Iquique example. Compared with the latter, the type of *pileata* has the crown solid rufous unstriped, the shaft-streaks of the back and throat-spots more pronounced, the breast and belly dusky olive, the former with broad, the latter, with narrow but well-defined central streaks.

Four specimens in the British Museum, collected by Baron in the Temperate Zone of northern Peru, apparently represent *striata*, the coastal form, but are at least subspecifically and perhaps specifically separable from it. I suggest for this apparently undescribed form the name

***Leptasthenura striata cajabambæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Leptasthenura striata striata* Ph. and Landb. of northern Chile, but rufous of crown deeper, dorsal stripes whiter, throat-spots more numerous and more pronounced. Wing-quills and coverts margined with grayish instead of cinnamon; cinnamon band at base of inner quills much narrower and paler; margins to tail feathers grayer.

TYPE.—Registry No. British Museum, 99-6, 1, 81; ♀; Cajabamba, Peru; alt. 9500 ft.; March 28, 1894; O. T. Baron.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Leptasthenura xenothorax.—PERU: Torontoy, the type.

Leptasthenura pileata.—PERU: Andes of Lima (type, Brit. Mus.).

Leptasthenura striata striata.—CHILE: Iquique, 1 (Brit. Mus.). PERU: Lima, 1 ♂ (Amer. Mus.). These two specimens were examined independently.

Leptasthenura striata cajabambæ.—PERU: Cajabamba, alt. 9500 ft., 1 ♀ (type, Brit. Mus.); Cajamarca, alt. 10,000 ft., 2 ♂; Huamachucho, 1 ♀.

The specimens on which this well-marked form is based were identified by Salvin as "*Leptasthenura pileata* Scl." (1895, Nov. Zool. II, p. 121). They differ, however, from that species in their striped crown and other characters.

The members of the genus *Leptasthenura* having the back streaked constitute a closely related group confined to the Andean Paramo, or Puna Zone, and to that portion of the Pacific coast washed by the Humboldt Current. So far as known, the group includes four species and four subspecies which may be diagnosed as follows:

Crown streaked.

Breast streaked.

Ecuador and Central Andes of Colombia (type locality, Panza, Ec.).

L. andicola andicola Selater.

Peru (type locality, La Raya, south of Cuzco). *L. a. peruviana* Chapman.¹

Colombia (type locality, Paramo of Macotama, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta). *L. a. extima* Todd.²

Colombia (type locality, Lagunillas, Boyaca). *L. a. exterior* Todd.³

¹1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XLI, p. 327.

²1916, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIX, p. 97.

³1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, p. 115.

Breast not streaked

Wings externally margined with grayish.

Peru (type locality, Cajabamba). *L. striata cajabambæ* Chapman.

Wings externally margined with cinnamon.

Coasts of northern Chile, and Peru (type locality, Arica). *L. striata striata* Philippi and Landbeck.

Crown not streaked.

Lower parts streaked.

Peru (type locality, Andes of Lima). *L. pileata* Sclater.¹

Lower parts not streaked.

Peru (type locality, Torontoy, Urubamba Cañon). *L. xenothorax* Chapman.

***Automolus celicæ*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Not closely related to any recognized species of *Automolus*; possibly nearest *A. cervinularis* but feathers of the crown less elongate and browner; underparts streaked, etc.; with a general resemblance to *Philydor temporalis* Scl., but bill much larger. Crown Brussels-brown instead of olive; throat washed with buff, sides of the neck clear ochraceous orange.

TYPE.—No. 22,115, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Celica, Prov. Loja, Ecuador; alt. 4550 ft.; September 25, 1920; George K. Cherrie.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Upperparts ochraceous-tawny, whole crown slightly darker, Brussels-brown; a pronounced superciliary ochraceous-buff anteriorly, becoming ochraceous orange posteriorly where it meets the clear ochraceous orange of the sides of the neck and ill-defined nuchal band; anteorbital and postauricular regions grayish; tail clear, uniform, deep hazel; wings externally like the back; the quills blackish on the inner web margined with rich ochraceous buff; under wing-coverts ochraceous orange; throat buff to antimony-yellow, its sides and a suggestion of a gular band ochraceous orange; remainder of underparts isabella more tawny olive or tawny on the flanks; the breast-streaks like the color of the throat; lower tail-coverts cinnamon-rufous; feet blackish; maxilla blackish; mandible horn-color, except on tip and cutting edge. Wing, 85–89; tail, 73–78; culmen, 21.5–23 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Resembling the male in color but somewhat smaller in size. Wing, 80–84; tail, 69–75; culmen, 22 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Automolus celicæ.—ECUADOR: Celica, 6 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀; Alamor, 2 ♀; Guachumaná, 4050 ft., 1 ♂.

Philydor temporalis.—ECUADOR: Pallatanga, the type; Alamor, 4550 ft., 1 ♀; El Chiral, 5350 ft., 1 ♀.

The discovery of this distinct species in the Alamor region further emphasizes the faunal characteristics of the southern end of the Pacific Subtropical Zone of Ecuador. In the character of its bill and feet *Automolus celicæ* agrees with other members of this genus, in its shorter,

¹1863, Arch. für Naturg., I, p. 119.

crown-feathers it is like the species of the genus *Philydor*, while in general coloration it more nearly resembles *Philydor temporalis* than any other species known to me.

***Pachysylvia fuscicapilla albigula*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *P. f. fuscicapilla* (Scl. and Salv.) but throat dusky white well defined from yellowish of the remaining underparts which are paler and less uniform than in *fuscicapilla*, the median line being whitish; upperparts as in *fuscicapilla*, the bill shorter; with a general resemblance to *P. semibrunnea* but smaller and with a shorter bill, the crown Saccordo's umber rather than hazel, this color extending further on the back; the breast without the buffy wash usually present in *semibrunnea*, the underparts with more yellow, the wing-coverts greener and nearly uniform without the narrow yellowish margin of *semibrunnea*. Wing, 56; tail, 41.5; culmen, 13 mm.

TYPE.—No. 11,033, Museum Goeldi; ♀; Sta. Julia, Rio Iriri (branch of the Xingu), Brazil; April 17, 1914; Emilia Snethlage.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Pachysylvia fuscicapilla albigula.—BRAZIL: Rio Iriri, the type; Sta. Helena, Rio Jamauchim (branch of the Tapajoz), 1 ♂.

Pachysylvia fuscicapilla fuscicapilla.—ECUADOR: Sarayacu, 3 (inc. type; Brit. Mus.).

Pachysylvia semibrunnea.—COLOMBIA: Miraflores, Cen. Andes, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ?; Palmira, 1 ♀ ?; Aguadita, 1 ♂; 'Bogotá,' 1.

This proposed form is based on two birds contained in a small collection forwarded by Dr. Snethlage of the Goeldi Museum, identification of which was deferred pending examination of specimens in the British Museum.

***Basileuterus fraseri ochraceicrista*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Basileuterus fraseri fraseri* Scl., but with the center of the crown ochraceous-orange instead of lemon-chrome slightly tipped with chestnut.

TYPE.—No. 120,138, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chone, Manaví, Ecuador; December 16, 1912; W. B. Richardson.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Basileuterus fraseri ochraceicrista.—ECUADOR: Chone, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀; Guayaquil, 1 ♂; Puno Is., 1 ♀; Balzar, 2; Santa Rita, 1; Babahoyo, 1 (int.); Naranjito, 2 (int.).

Basileuterus fraseri fraseri.—ECUADOR: Pallatanga, 1 (the type); Prov. del Oro, Santa Rosa, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 ?; Zaruma, 1 ♂; Portovelo, 2 ♂, 5 ♀, 1 ?; El Chiral, 5350 ft., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Salvias, 3600 ft., 1 ♀; Alamor, Prov. Loja, 4550 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Although the differences between the two races of *fraseri* here recognized might, at first glance, be considered attributable to age or

individual variation, the large amount of material examined and the fact that apparently a definite range can be given to each form, convinces me of their racial distinctness.

The yellow-crowned bird (*fraseri*) occurs in the humid forested region east of Puna Island and is found in the Subtropical as well as Tropical Zone. In the first-named zone it extends at least as far north as Pallatanga. The ochraceous-crowned bird (*ochraceicrista*) occupies the semiarid Tropical Zone from Puna Island and, on the mainland, from Guayaquil north to the Province of Manaví. Two specimens from Naranjito on the Guayaquil and Quito R. R., just west of Bucay where the continuous forest begins, are intermediate, the yellow bases to the coronal feathers being only partly, instead of wholly concealed by their ochraceous-orange tips.

***Sporophila insulata*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Sporophila minuta*, but rump largely gray, only the most posterior feathers being chestnut, the tail-feathers basally white.

TYPE.—No. 118,142, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ (ad. ?); Tumaco, southwestern Colombia; July 28, 1912; W. B. Richardson.

DESCRIPTION OF ADULT (?) MALE IN WORN PLUMAGE.—Upperparts, including upper tail-coverts, mouse-gray, only the terminal feathers of the rump rufous-chestnut; tail black, white at the base, white on the outer feathers much reduced or absent; wings black, secondaries white for basal half, all but two outer primaries basally white, increasing in extent inwardly; underparts rufous-chestnut, the abdomen mixed with whitish (indicating immaturity ?); the lower tail-coverts chestnut; bill and feet blackish. Wing, 50; tail, 36; culmen, 9.3 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF IMMATURE MALE IN WORN PLUMAGE.—Similar to adult, but abdomen and under tail-coverts white.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FEMALE IN WORN PLUMAGE.—Resembling female of *S. minuta* in comparable condition, but somewhat grayer above and paler below and with more white at the bases of the wing-quills. Wing, 48; tail, 36; culmen, 9.3 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Sporophila insulata.—COLOMBIA: Tumaco, 1 ad. ♂ (type), 2 im. ♂, 1 ♀.

Sporophila minuta.—A large series from Nicaragua to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Brazil.

While apparently a representative of *Sporophila minuta*, the bird here described evidently deserves full specific rank. It is known as yet only from the island of Tumaco, but whether an island form or not, it appears to be insulated from its nearest relative, since our researches have thus far failed to discover any other representative of *Sporophila minuta* on the coasts of either Colombia or Ecuador.

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