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## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM ECUADOR AND PERU

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With the publication of this paper I conclude the general review of our collections of birds from Ecuador and related material. Of the over 1450 species and subspecies which I record from that country all but thirty-three are represented in the Museum, in most instances by Ecuadorean specimens. The identification of these birds has taken the greater part of my time for the past five years, during which period descriptions of the resulting new forms proposed have appeared in the following issues of the American Museum Novitates:

No. 18, September 29, 1921; No. 31, March 2, 1922; No. 67, April 11, 1923; No. 86, August 28, 1923; No. 96, November 19, 1923; No. 118, June 20, 1924; No. 123, July 2, 1924; No. 138, October 18, 1924; No. 143, November 6, 1924; No. 160, February 26, 1925.

I shall welcome the receipt of criticisms of the contents of these papers before the appearance of my report on the distribution of bird-life in Ecuador.

Thanks are due the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy for the loan of specimens used in the preparation of this paper.

### ***Pionus corallinus mindoensis***, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Pionus corallinus corallinus* Bonaparte of eastern Ecuador but color throughout a more yellow-green (oil-green rather than cedar-green of Ridgway); the blue margins of the top and sides of the head averaging narrower; the upperparts without glaucous cast; the wing-coverts without pronounced darker margins.

TYPE.—No. 179,934, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Mindo, western Ecuador; August 15, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; western Ecuador.

#### SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Pionus corallinus mindoensis*.—ECUADOR: Mindo, 1 ♀; Gualea, 2.

*Pionus corallinus corallinus*.—ECUADOR: Baeza, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; lower Sumaco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Macas region, 1. PERU: Chaupe, N. E. of Huancabamba, 4 ♂, 1 ♀? BOLIVIA: Yungas (Rusby), 1.

The differences between our western and eastern Ecuadorean specimens of *Pionus corallinus* are pronounced in extent and evidently racial

in nature. Our series of true *corallinus* includes specimens taken from September to February, but such seasonal differences in color as they exhibit do not affect the value of the characters ascribed to the race here proposed. The difference between the two races is especially marked in the color of the wing-quills, whether seen from above or below.

A specimen in the Rusby collection labeled by the collector "Yungas, Bolivia" raises a query concerning the status of the Bolivian bird. Like the race of *Momotus momota* inhabiting southeastern Bolivia, this specimen is nearer to the west Ecuadorean than to the east Ecuadorean form. A series is necessary to determine its status. *Pionus corallinus* was described by Bonaparte from "America meridionali" to which Braubourne and Chubb add "Colombia," and this may be rendered still more definite by making it read "eastern Colombia."

#### ***Cyanolesbia caelestis æthereus*, new subspecies**

**SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.**—Most nearly related to *Cyanolesbia caelestis caelestis* (Gould) of the Subtropical Zone of northwestern Ecuador and southwestern Colombia; but male with no purple gular patch, the throat green, somewhat brighter than the breast; the outer tail-feathers averaging longer, bluer above and darker below; the inner tail-feathers more widely tipped and margined with green, the inner pair wholly green instead of bluish purple narrowly margined with green. Male with a superficial resemblance to *Cyanolesbia caudata* Berlepsch of the Mérida, Venezuela region but more bronzy both above and below, the lower tail-coverts more rusty, the outer tail-feathers much broader, the inner ones rounded, not pointed terminally. In general coloration the male differs from *C. emmæ* Berlepsch of western Colombia, much as it does from *C. caudata* and, in addition, has the tail blue instead of green.

Female closely resembling the female of *caelestis caelestis* but with the throat, as a rule, less heavily spotted, the breast buffier; differs from the females of both *caudata* and *emmæ* in having a large buffy white area on the chest (which in those species is ochraceous like the abdomen), and no green on the sides and flanks. Two males from Alamor measure: wing, 70-73; tail, 138-154; culmen, 16.8-17.5 mm.

**TYPE.**—No. 171,130; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Alamor, 4550 ft., Prov. Loja; Ecuador; August 30, 1921; George K. Cherrie.

**RANGE.**—Subtropical Zone; southwestern Ecuador from the Peruvian line north to Zaruma.

#### SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Cyanolesbia caelestis æthereus.*—ECUADOR: Alamor, 12 ♂, 9 ♀; San Bartolo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Punta Santa Ana, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Salvias, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; above Zaruma, 4 ♂ (2 approaching *caelestis caelestis*); El Chiral, 3 ♂ (approaching *caelestis caelestis*), 5 ♀.

*Cyanolesbia caelestis caelestis.*—ECUADOR: Gualea, 12 ♂, 10 ♀; above Naranja, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Ricaurte, 1 ♀; Gallera, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

*Cyanolesbia caelestis pseudocaelestis*.<sup>1</sup>—COLOMBIA: Nóvita Trail, 2 ♂.

*Cyanolesbia emmæ*.—COLOMBIA: Cerro Munchique, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; San Antonio, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Salento, 2 ♂; Santa Elena, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Antioquia, 2 ♂; El Eden, 1 ♀.

*Cyanolesbia caudata*.—VENEZUELA: Mérida region, 16 ♂, 9 ♀.

This is an exceedingly interesting addition to the known forms of this genus. In its green throat with no gular patch and blue tail it parallels *caudata*, but the marked differences in the form of the tail-feathers in the males and especially the differences between the females of the two forms indicate that they are specifically distinct.

In the large white or whitish breast-spot in the female, *caelestis*, indeed, stands by itself. The fact that both *caelestis* and *emmæ* are found in the West Andes of Colombia is further proof of the specific distinctness of these two groups. It also leads to the conclusion that *pseudocaelestis* Simon is not a form of *kingi*, in which the female is ochraceous-breasted, but of *caelestis*, in which the female is white-breasted. If it were a representative of *kingi* we should have two forms in the West Andes in which the female was ochraceous-breasted, and I have yet to find such an association.

The characters which distinguish this form are so strongly developed that if our large series did not contain certain specimens I should have no hesitancy in according it specific rank. Fortunately, however, we have specimens from above Zaruma, on the eastern slope of the West Andes, and from El Chiral, above Santa Rosa, on the western slope of the same range, which are fairly intermediate between *caelestis* and *aethereus* and practically demonstrate their intergradation. All our three males from El Chiral have a few glittering purple feathers in the throat and the tail colors partake of both those of *caelestis* and *aethereus*. One out of two Zaruma males and one out of three Punta Santa Ana males show similar characters.

#### ***Thripadectes virgaticeps sumaco*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Thripadectes virgaticeps virgaticeps* Lawrence of the Subtropical Zone of western Ecuador, but the wing and bill shorter, the tail of nearly the same length; upperparts somewhat more olivaceous; the crown less sharply defined from the back, its shafts extending to the nape; exterior margins of wing-quills, the wing-coverts and tertials less rufous; underparts, and particularly

<sup>1</sup>Acting on comments by Dr. Hellmayr (1911, P. Z. S., p. 1187) and myself (1917, Bull. A. M. N. H., XXXVI, p. 309) Simon (1921, 'Hist. Nat. Trochil.', p. 386) has described *Lesbia kingi pseudocaelestis*, the purple-throated *Cyanolesbia* of the northwestern part of the West Andes in Colombia. Female specimens are needed to show beyond question whether this bird represents *caelestis* or *kingi*. In the ochraceous "edge" of the wing and lower tail-coverts and broader rectrices these Nóvita birds are undoubtedly nearer to *caelestis* than to *kingi*. From *caelestis* they differ only in their greener underparts, which are more as in *C. emmæ*.

under tail-coverts, paler, less rufous. Nearer *Thripadectes virgaticeps sclateri* Berlepsch of the Subtropical Zone of western Colombia in size but differing from it in color as it does from true *virgaticeps*.

TYPE.—No. 184,299, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Subtropical Zone, Mt. Sumaco, eastern Ecuador; January 2, 1924; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone; eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

(See Table of Measurements)

MEASUREMENTS

Name	Place	Sex	Wing	Tail	Culmen
<i>T. v. virgaticeps</i> (type);	"Quito," W. Ec.	♂	104	92	30.5 mm.
" " "	Above Gualea, W. Ec.	♀	98	87	29.5
" " "	Near " W. Ec.	♂	99	88	29.5
<i>T. v. sumaco</i> ;	Lower Sumaco, E. Ec.	♂	91	87	25
" " "	" " " "	♂	88	89	25
" " "	" " " "	♂	94	86	25
" " "	Baeza, W. Ec.	♀	89	86	24.5
<i>T. v. sclateri</i> ,	San Antonio, Col.	♂	97	95	27.5
" " "	" " "	♂	95	93	26
" " "	" " "	♂	95	89	26
" " "	Salencio, Col., "	♀	95	90	28

*Thripadectes virgaticeps* has not, so far as I know, been before recorded from eastern Ecuador. Its discovery there consequently not only adds a new form to the species but extends its recorded range.

*Automolus brooki* Chubb,<sup>1</sup> the type of which I have been permitted to examine in the British Museum, proves to be *Thripadectes virgaticeps virgaticeps*.

It is difficult to find any generic distinctions between this species and *Automolus melanorhynchus*, of which we have a series from Sumaco.

***Campylorhamphus trochilirostris napensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris thoracicus* Sclater of western Ecuador, but wings and tail darker; the tail, and particularly bill, shorter.

TYPE.—No. 179,479, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Rio Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador; April 13, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

MEASUREMENTS

Name	Sex	Wing	Tail	Culmen
<i>C. t. napensis</i>	1 ♂	96	80	57
" "	3 ♀	92-96	77-82	55-58
<i>C. t. thoracicus</i>	5 ♂	95-97	85-92	63-69
" "	4 ♀	90-99	80-87	63-67

<sup>1</sup>1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XXXVI, p. 47; Gualea.

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*C. t. napensis*.—Eastern ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; below, San José de Sumaco, 1 ♀.

*C. t. thoracicus*.—Western ECUADOR, 11 ♂, 7 ♀. COLOMBIA: Buenavista, Nariño, 1.

This is the only form of *Campylorhamphus* we have found in the Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador, while true *thoracicus* appears to be alone in tropical western Ecuador. The Subtropical Zone species are *C. pusillus* and *C. pucherani*, the latter known in Ecuador from only two localities, one in eastern, the other in western Ecuador.

**Ramphotrion fuscicauda**, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Ramphotrion ruficauda* (Spix) of the Amazon but rump and upper tail-coverts olive-green; wings and tail fuscous-black narrowly margined with buffy citrine; wing-coverts tipped with cinnamon.

TYPE.—No. 184,082, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Lower Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador; March 24, 1924; Olalla and Sons.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts dark olive-citrine, the crown slightly darker, the upper tail-coverts slightly lighter than the back; rectrices brownish fuscous-black narrowly margined externally with buffy citrine; remiges fuscous-black, the primaries very narrowly margined with buffy citrine, the secondaries and tertials with old gold; coverts widely margined with buckthorn-brown or cinnamon; ante-orbital region grayish; throat and upper breast olive-green streaked with yellow; lower breast and sides yellow streaked with olive-green; center of the abdomen and lower tail-coverts citron-yellow; bend of wing tinged with ochraceous; lower wing-coverts citron-yellow; feet, maxilla and mandible blackish, the latter tinged with brown. Wing, 68; tail, 63; culmen, 16; width of bill at base of nostril, 8 mm.

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Ramphotrion fuscicauda*.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 1 ♀.

*Ramphotrion ruficauda*.—BRAZIL: Faro, lower Amazon, 1 ♂; Rio Tapajoz, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Caura, lower Orinoco, 1 ♀; Ft. Mt. Duida, 1 ♂; Cayenne, 1.

If my generic determination is correct this is the second known species of the genus *Ramphotrion*. Its culmen is slightly more rounded than in *R. ruficauda* but the difference is so small as to be within the range of individual variation. In the color and pattern of the underparts *fuscicauda* closely resembles *ruficauda* but is somewhat more yellow. The lower tail-coverts, however, are yellow in *fuscicauda* but cinnamon-rufous, like the tail and margins of the wings, in *ruficauda*.

**Euchlornis frontalis squamipectus**, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Euchlornis frontalis frontalis* Sclater of Bolivia and southeastern Peru but wings and tail shorter, bill larger; the male darker above, particularly on the crown, forehead and lores; the red on the throat less exten-

sive; the flanks more definitely barred. Female quite different from the female of *frontalis frontalis*, the entire underparts from bill to under tail-coverts, including the chin and breast, barred with green; yellow, in adults, spreading farther back on forehead and more mixed with green.

TYPE.—No. 130,054, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Zamora, eastern Ecuador; October 17, 1913; W. B. Richardson.

## MEASUREMENTS OF FEMALES

Name	Place	No.	Wing	Tail	Width of Bill at Nostril
<i>E. f. squamipectus</i> ;	Zamora, Ec.	5	80-84 (82)	52-59 (56)	7.2-8 (7.5) mm.
<i>E. f. frontalis</i> ;	Santo Domingo, Peru	5	86-89 (88)	65-68 (66)	6 -7 (6.4)

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Euchlornis frontalis squamipectus*.—ECUADOR: vicinity Macas, 1 ♂; Zamora, 5 ♀.

*Euchlornis frontalis frontalis*.—S. E. PERU: Santo Domingo, 4 ♂, 6 ♀; Rio Inambari, 1 ♀.

In proportions and in the characters of the female this is a strongly marked race. In true *frontalis* the throat is yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with orange but without green markings, the breast uniform green with, in some specimens, yellowish white shaft-streaks, but never bars or lunules as in *squamipectus*.

The bird here described doubtless occurs in northern Peru and the question arises whether it could be the currently unrecognized *Pipreola chlorolepidota* Swainson.<sup>1</sup> In color it agrees fairly well with Swainson's description but in size it is obviously much larger.

***Progne murphyi*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—A "purple" martin smaller than any known continental form; not so small as *Progne modesta* of the Galapagos; in color characters intermediate between *Progne subis* of the North Temperate, and *P. furcata* of the South Temperate Zone.

TYPE.—No. 186,307, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad. (breeding); cliffs near Talara, coast of northwestern Peru; January 23, 1925; R. C. Murphy.

DESCRIPTION OF ADULT MALE.—General color glossy blackish blue, about the same tone but bluer than in *Progne subis*; somewhat bluer and decidedly duller below than above; wings and tail fuscous-black, the shafts of the feathers blackish above, horn-color below; outer wing-coverts and longer upper tail-coverts with slight bluish reflections; lower tail-coverts fuscous-black tipped with the color of the underparts; lower wing-coverts and axillars fuscous-black.

DESCRIPTION OF ADULT FEMALE.—Crown, foreback, and rump approximately mouse-gray; the forehead paler; loreal and ante-orbital region blackish, post-orbital

<sup>1</sup>1838, 'Anim. in Menag.,' p. 357 ("Inhabits Peru").

region dusky; the feathers of the occiput with dark centers and inconspicuous shaft-streaks, those of the foreback more uniformly colored; the shorter rump feathers with thin shaft-streaks, the longer ones with rounded blue-black tips; center of the back shining bluish black, about the color of the lesser inner wing-coverts; wings and tail duller than in the male; bend of the wing grayish; underparts nearly uniform mouse-gray, the center of the abdomen darker basally; the lower tail-coverts grayish white, decidedly paler than abdomen; the longer feathers with dusky subterminal spots; ends of the flanks blackish gray-edged.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE IN POSTJUVENAL PLUMAGE.—Similar to adult female but generally darker; the forehead, however, paler; the blue-black band narrower; no blue on the rump; the longer upper tail-coverts tipped with whitish; the underparts very narrowly margined with gray, the lower tail-coverts only slightly paler than the abdomen and widely margined with whitish.

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Progne murphyi*.—PERU: Talara, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Huaral, 1 ♂ juv.

*Progne modesta*.<sup>1</sup>—GALAPAGOS: Albermarle Island, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indefatigable, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*Progne furcata*.—ARGENTINA: Tilcara, 6 ♂, 7 ♀.

*Progne subis subis*, *Progne subis hesperia*.—UNITED STATES: adequate series.

## MEASUREMENTS

Name	Place	Sex	Wing	Tail Feathers		Culmen	Width of Bill at Base
				Longest	Shortest		
<i>P. murphyi</i> ;	Talara, Peru	♂	136	64	47	10.5	7.5 mm.
" "	" "	♂	132	61	46	10.5	7.5
" "	" "	♀	135	61	48	11	8
" "	Huaral, Peru	♂ juv.	135	55	50	10.5	7
<i>P. modesta</i> ;	Galapagos	♂	124	62	46.5	10.5	7
" "	" "	♂	123	60	48	10.5	7
" "	" "	♀	121	59	47	10.5	7
" "	" "	♀	115	..	48	10.5	7.5
<i>P. furcata</i> ;	Tilcara, Arg.	♂	142	79	55	11.5	7.5
" "	" "	♂	143	78	58	11.5	7.5
" "	" "	♀	135	68	54	12	7
" "	" "	♀	133	68	52	12	7
<i>P. subis subis</i> ;	Shelter Is., N. Y.	♂	150	69	53	....	7.5
" "	Shelter Is., N. Y.	♂	150	75	52.5	12	8
" "	Shelter Is., N. Y.	♀	147	72	51	12.5	8
" "	Rockaway, N. Y.	♀	146	66	47	12	7

<sup>1</sup>All loaned by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

While it seems evident that the form here described is physically, as well as geographically intermediate between *P. subis* and *P. furcata*, our series is too small to reveal to which of the two it is nearer. Its smaller size is to be expected in an equatorial representative of a Temperate Zone species and does not, in my opinion, imply an approach to the Galapagos *modesta*. In respect to size we should also expect it to be nearer the South American, than the North American race. In color the male is slightly nearer to *furcata* than to *subis*, but the female is paler, unmargined underparts and, especially, her grayish white lower tail-coverts is nearer *subis*. The specimen labeled by Watkins "♂ testes not enlarged" is probably more like *furcata*. It is paler below than the young male of that form and the margins to the feathers of the underparts are by no means so conspicuous, but like it, it has the lower tail-coverts of essentially the same color as the abdomen. In the color of the upperparts the Peruvian female and young male are quite unlike any of our comparable specimens of *furcata*, but are not very unlike some specimens of *subis*. The discovery of a Martin of the *subis-furcata* type on the coast of Peru shows that the distribution of this group is not unlike that of *Petrochelidon*. Both have species in the North and South Temperate Zones and also on the semi-temperate coast of Peru.

We have had the young male collected by Watkins at Huaral in our collection for some years, but it was not until my associate, Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, secured two breeding males and a female from near Talara that the real character of the new form became evident. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to name this exceptionally interesting new bird in his honor and thereby connect his name with the bird-life of a region to our knowledge of which he has made such important contributions.

#### ***Tachyphonus cristatus huarandosæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Tachyphonus cristatus cristatus* (Linnæus) of Cayenne, but crest longer, rump-patch and gular mark smaller; from base of bill to tip of crest, 31–32 mm.

TYPE.—No. 182,324, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Huarandosa, 3000 ft., Chinchipe Valley, near the Rio Marañon, northern Peru; September 20, 1923; H. Watkins.

#### SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Tachyphonus cristatus huarandosæ*.—PERU: Huarandosa, 3 ♂.

*Tachyphonus cristatus cristatus*.—CAYENNE, 3 ♂. ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; below San José de Sumaco, 3 ♂, 2 ♀. BRAZIL: Obidos, 1 ♂.

*Tachyphonus cristatus* subspecies.—VENEZUELA: Ft. Mt. Duida, 1 ♂; Maipures, 1 ♂; Suapure, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; La Union, 2 ♂.

*Tachyphonus cristatus madeiræ*.—BRAZIL: Baron Melgaço, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂; Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂.

*Tachyphonus cristatus brunneus*.—BRAZIL: Rio, 1 ♂.

The crest in this race is three millimeters longer than that of any other form of the species and the gular mark is reduced to a narrow line.

I am unable to separate eastern Ecuador specimens from our very small series of Cayenne birds. Orinoco examples, however, have a larger bill, smaller, redder crest, and more buff on the head. They are apparently separable but without comparison with "Bogotá" material (*cristatellus* Sclater) it seems unwise to name them.

While *T. intercedens* Berlepsch of British Guiana appears to be a representative of *cristatus* it is apparently specifically distinct from that species.

