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STUDIES OF PERUVIAN BIRDS. NO. XLIX¹

NOTES ON *FREDERICKENA* AND *OCHTHOECA*

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I am grateful to Mr. Rodolphe de Schauensee and Mr. James Bond of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and to Mr. Robert T. Moore of Pasadena, California, for important material used in the following study. I am also grateful to the late Dr. C. E. Hellmayr for critical notes on certain material in Vienna without which the evaluation of other data would not have been possible.

Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color standards and color nomenclature."

Frederickena unduligera unduligera (Pelzeln)

Thamnophilus unduliger PELZELN, 1868, ORN. Bras., vol. 2, pp. 75, 139—Marabitanas (Rio Negro) and S. Boaventura (Rio Icanna), Brazil; cotypes in Vienna Mus.

There appears to have been general acceptance of the identity of members of this species from all parts of its range, but the differences exhibited by the specimens from different localities that I have examined have led me to question this arrangement. Unfortunately, I have been unable to see topotypes of Pelzeln's form since Pelzeln's four birds, in the Vienna Museum, appear to be the only ones that have ever been taken in that general region.

However, several years ago, when I first attacked the problem, I wrote to Dr. Hellmayr, then in Vienna, to give me a detailed account of the characters of the cotypes. This he was kind enough to do.

His descriptions show little agreement between the Rio Negro birds and those of the foothills of the Andes and the south bank of the Rio Amazonas.

Dr. Hellmayr wrote me as follows: "The females are pretty nearly alike apart from several slight variations to be noted hereafter. Both have the top of the head and crest somewhat brighter than 'hazel,' but the feathers of these parts are by no means *barred*, but merely have a narrow dusky shaft streak; the light bands on the hind-neck and back are between tawny and ochraceous-tawny, somewhat duller in the Rio Icanna female, the rufescent and black bars being about the same width; the under parts are somewhat duller, nearer 'buckthorn brown,' deepening into 'ochraceous-tawny' on foreneck, sides and flanks. Aside from the throat, which is rather irregularly marked with black and buffy or whitish, the whole under surface is closely and regularly barred with blackish down to the tail-coverts. The female from Rio Icanna is slightly duller above, the light throat-markings are whitish rather than buff, and the middle line of the abdomen is paler, more buffy than in the Marabitanas bird. These variations are quite insignificant.

"The males, too, show very little variation. Both are regularly *barred* with grayish above, these grayish bars being much narrower than the rufous ones in the female sex; the feathers of the pileum have two concentric grayish markings, continuous in the Rio Icanna bird, nearly broken into spots in the Marabitanas male. The latter is more marked below, even throat and foreneck being speckled with grayish white, whereas these parts in the Rio

¹ Earlier papers in this series comprise American Museum Novitates nos. 500, 509, 523, 524, 538, 545, 558, 584, 646, 647, 668, 703, 728, 753, 756, 757, 785, 819, 860, 861, 862, 889, 893, 894, 917, 930, 962, 963, 994, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1066, 1095, 1108, 1109, 1126, 1127, 1159, 1160, 1168, 1193, 1203, 1225, 1245, 1246, and 1262.

Icanna male are predominantly black, only with some scattered white (subapical) dots here and there. Breast and belly are heavily speckled, spotted and marked with concentric grayish bars, the whole giving a very irregular effect; the Rio Icanna bird again is less strongly marked, particularly along the middle line."

I quote the description in full since I have used it as the basis for my discussions of comparative characters in the new forms that I describe below. I would call attention particularly to the unbarred crest-feathers, the completely barred under surface, and the generally dull brown coloration of the females. This combination of characters is not found in any of the females that I have examined from other regions, and is sufficiently distinctive to support my belief that none of them can be referred to true *unduligera*.

I consider the resemblances of this species to *Frederickena viridis* greater than those to *Mackenziaena leachii* and *severa* and place the species accordingly.

I can see no application of the name *brevirostris* (Lafresnaye, 1844, Rev. Zool., vol. 7, p. 82) to this species as was suggested by Hellmayr (1924, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., zool. ser., vol. 13, pt. 3, p. 44, footnote).

***Frederickena unduligera diversa*,**
new subspecies

TYPE: From Orosa, south bank of Río Amazonas, Perú. No. 231636, American Museum of Natural History. Adult female collected October 7, 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *F. u. unduligera* of the Rio Negro, Brazil, but females with under parts more brightly colored (orange-ochraceous instead of near buckthorn brown), anteriorly marked with blackish spots and crescents but not "barred," and posteriorly largely unmarked (not barred throughout). Male not certainly different from *unduligera* but possibly with a greater extension of unmarked black on the breast.

RANGE: Eastern and southeastern Perú, south of the Amazon.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Top of head

crested, with the longest feathers 35 mm. in length; forehead Sanford's Brown × Auburn, with blackish shafts; crown and back of head darker, Auburn, with black shaft-streaks widening at intervals into ill-defined spots; mantle near Saccardo's Umber, a little warmer anteriorly, a little grayer posteriorly, and strongly barred with black, with the black bars somewhat lunulate and nearly as wide as the paler interspaces; uropygium grayer, near Buffy Brown, only a little less strongly barred than the crown and narrowly freckled and barred with black; chin, throat, and breast Amber Brown × Sudan Brown with small sagittate spots and narrow lunules of blackish, becoming obsolete on the lower breast and upper belly; belly lighter, Mars Yellow × Xanthine Orange, almost unmarked; flanks darker, Dark Amber Brown, with traces of narrow dusky bars; under tail-coverts like the belly. Remiges largely dark Hair Brown; outer primaries with a row of ochraceous spots on the outer margins; inner primaries and secondaries with these marginal spots darker but more extensive and presenting a pattern of warm brown crossed by narrow blackish bars; tertials near the color of the mantle with broad dusky bars and lunules; upper wing-coverts much like the mantle; inner margins of remiges with warm buffy spots separated by dark interspaces; under wing-coverts Sanford's Brown. Tail black with extensive gray and white markings in the form of broad lunules, spots, and bars, grayest on the median feathers and outer webs of the remainder, and whitest on the inner webs; each rectrix narrowly tipped with white. Maxilla (in dried skin) blackish brown; mandible lighter; feet brown. Wing, 108 mm.; tail, 91; exposed culmen, 24; culmen from base, 31; tarsus, 36.

REMARKS: Male from Sarayacu, Perú, with upper parts black, finely vermiculated with gray; throat and broad pectoral area black with little trace of grayish markings; rest of under parts like the back but the gray vermiculations broader. Remiges blackish with dull grayish spots on outer margins of primaries and secondaries; tertials about like the back; upper wing-

coverts like the back; inner margins of remiges with dull whitish indentations; under wing-coverts finely barred with white and dull black. Tail black, with dull grayish fleckling on outer margins, at least of most of the feathers (median rectrices missing in this example).

A male from Lagarto, upper Ucayali, is somewhat different from the Sarayacu male and shows a pronounced approach toward a male from the Rio Madeira, belonging to a form described below. It has the gray vermiculations of the back and tail widened into relatively broad but uneven bars and lunules (narrower than the black interspaces), the throat and breast noticeably speckled with grayish white, and the lower under parts more broadly speckled and barred with ashy white. Compared with the Rio Madeira male, the general color is darker and the pale bars and lunules are narrower and less regular, but there is noticeable similarity at first glance.

Another male from Lagarto, however, although it is not in fully adult dress, shows the markings of the Sarayacu male on those adult feathers that are already in place. The immature plumage of the upper parts and lower under parts is prominently barred with black and rufous while the throat and breast, where not clear black, are characterized by sagittate rufous and black markings.

Two females from southeastern Perú are a little more deeply colored than the type but are similar in pattern.

Records from Jeberos and Chamicuroso presumably belong to this form. Taczanowski (1884, Ornithologie du Pérou, vol. 2, p. 2) describes a female (from Jeberos) as having the dark markings of the under parts relatively weak, with the middle of the belly only feebly marked. This character points to *diversa*, as does the geographic position of the localities.

***Frederickena unduligera fulva*,**
new subspecies

TYPE: From Río Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador. No. 179224, American Museum of Natural History. Adult fe-

male collected April 21, 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *F. u. unduligera* of the Rio Negro, Brazil, but females more fulvous and with crest strongly barred. Females differ from those of *F. u. diversa*, described above, by much darker and more fulvous coloration and by the heavy blackish barring of the entire under surface.

RANGE: Tropical Zone of the eastern side of the Andes in eastern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Front light Chestnut with black shafts; crown and crest dark Chestnut, strongly barred with blackish; back rather uniformly barred with black and Cinnamon Brown (anteriorly) to Olive Brown (posteriorly). Under parts near Sanford's Brown × Auburn, a little paler on the belly, and marked throughout by black bars and lunules, narrower than the dorsal bars. Wings with exposed outer surfaces crossed by blackish and light Auburn bars; under wing-coverts Ferruginous × Burnt Sienna. Tail black, crossed by bars of Hair Brown, broadest on the median rectrices and the outer webs of the other feathers. Maxilla (in dried skin) blackish; mandible paler; feet brown. Wing, 106 mm.; tail, 86; exposed culmen, 25.25; culmen from base, 34.25; tarsus, 35.

REMARKS: Male as described for the Sarayacu male of *diversa*, but breast less extensively pure black—lower portion and sometimes lower throat also freckled with ashy white.

There are no records from Perú that are assignable to this form, although there is every possibility that it occurs somewhere in part of that country north of the Amazon.

***Frederickena unduligera pallida*,**
new subspecies

TYPE: From Rosarinho (Lago Sampaio), left bank of Rio Madeira, Brazil. No. 281873, American Museum of Natural History. Adult female collected June 28, 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *F. u. unduligera*

of the Rio Negro, Brazil, but female paler and less heavily marked, with the lower under parts nearly uniform. Compared with *F. u. diversa*, the female is paler and less warmly colored and the dark bars of the upper surface are less heavy and less defined. Compared with *F. u. fulva*, the female is much paler and less heavily marked, with the lower under parts uniform instead of barred. The chest is more uniform than in females of *diversa* and *fulva*, possibly more than in *unduligera*. Compared with the males of *diversa* and *fulva*, the male of the present form has the grayish white bars broader and more prominent.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Top of head and crest nearly uniform dark Sanford's Brown, with traces of dusky shaft-lines at the tips of the longest feathers; mantle near Saccardo's Umber, with ill-defined blackish lunules not always reaching the margins of the feathers; lower back grayer, near Hair Brown, similarly marked with dark bars. Under parts near Clay Color or Cinnamon Buff medially, darker on the breast and near Saccardo's Umber on the lower flanks; throat and breast marked with narrow, blackish, sagittate loops, becoming less conspicuous on the upper belly and disappearing on the lower belly. Outer margins of remiges crossed by bars of light Russet and dusky brown. Tail dull blackish with inner pair of feathers and outer webs of the others marked by broad indentations of Hair Brown, often broader than the blackish interspaces; inner webs,

except of inner pair of rectrices, with crescentic cross-bars of whitish, for the most part not reaching the internal margins of the feathers. Maxilla (in dried skin) blackish; mandible paler; feet light brown. Wing, 98 mm.; tail, 81.5; exposed culmen, 24; culmen from base, 30; tarsus, 34.75.

REMARKS: Male with the same general pattern as the males of the other forms but with the following differences. The gray vermiculations of the upper surface are broadened into distinct bars on the back, nearly as wide as the black interspaces; the feathers of the top of the head, including the crest, have their margins supplied with quite distinct gray spots; the sides of the head and the throat have prominent white dots; the breast is more prominently vermiculated with gray than the belly of *diversa* or *fulva*, and the belly has the gray or ashy white bars rather distinct and as broad as the black areas. Similarly, the grayish barring of wings and tail is broader, and these markings on the inner webs of all but the innermost rectrices are whiter.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

F. u. diversa.—

PERÚ:

Orosa, 1 ♀ (type);
Lagarto, 2 ♂;
Astillero, 1 ♀;
Huacamayo, 1 ♀¹.

F. u. fulva.—

ECUADOR:

Río Suno, above Avila, 1 ♀ (type);
lower Río Suno, 1 ♂;
Río Suno, 1 ♂².

COLOMBIA:

La Morelia, 1 ♂, 3 ♂¹, 2 ♀¹, 1 (?)¹.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON *OCHTHOECA RUFI-PECTORALIS*

In a previous review of this species (1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1203, pp. 14-15), I maintained a still earlier assignment of material from the Chachapoyas region to *centralis*, in view of some indications of intermediacy between that form and *obfuscata*. I believed, also, that the canyon of the Marañón formed the most likely barrier by which to delimit the two forms in that region. Additional material from northern Perú, kindly submitted to

me by Mr. de Schauensee of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, places a weight of evidence in another direction and a new analysis is required.

From a reexamination of the augmented series, it now appears necessary to assign all the birds from the Chachapoyas region and the records from the Chamaya Valley,

¹ Specimens in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

² Specimen in collection of Robert T. Moore.

between the Marañón and the Western Andes, to *obfuscata*. There is still a certain amount of intermediacy with *centralis* but no complete agreement with that form, while there is frequent agreement with the series from west of the Western Andes from Taulis northward.

On the other hand, *centralis* appears to range northward in the Marañón Valley as far as Patás and likewise crosses that river and the Western Andes to the slopes above the Santa Valley at Yánac. The warmth of color in the back of the birds from these two localities, not heretofore examined by me, is quite in contrast to the grayer color of the birds from farther north. The rufous color of the breast is noticeably deeper in *centralis*.

With this rearrangement, the specimens and references from Tambillo, Palto, Cutervo, Molinopampa, Tamiapampa, El Tambo, Chugur, Taulis, and Paucal should be assigned to *obfuscata*, to which may be added three males and one female from Chira, and three males and three females from El Tambo in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. To *centralis*, there are only the type and paratypes from Panao and near Huánuco, to which may be added one male from Patás and two males and females from Yánac, of which one male from Yánac is now in the American Museum collection; the remainder are in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

