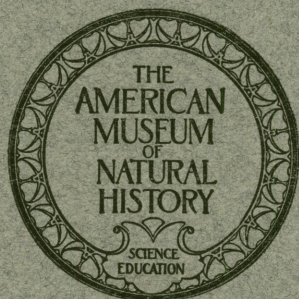


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DESCRIPTIONS OF APPARENTLY NEW BIRDS FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND ARGENTINA

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN



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DESCRIPTIONS OF APPARENTLY NEW BIRDS FROM COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND ARGENTINA

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The following descriptions of apparently new South American birds are chiefly by-products incident to the preparation of a report on the distribution of bird-life in Ecuador. I have to thank Dr. Percy R. Lowe of the Bird Department of the British Museum, Mr. Outram Bangs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and Dr. E. W. Nelson of the Biological Survey, for the loan of specimens or for permission to examine the collections under their care.

Zenaida auriculata caucæ, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Zenaida auriculata auriculata* (Des Murs) but size slightly smaller, the tail more graduated, its central feathers more pointed, the lower tail-coverts usually more or less vinaceous.

TYPE.—No. 109,386, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Cali, Colombia; August 11, 1911; Richardson and Miller.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Zenaida auriculata caucæ.—COLOMBIA: Cali, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Palmira, 1.

Zenaida auriculata auriculata.—CHILE: Temuco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tofo, 2 ♂.

Zenaida auriculata hypoleuca.—"Pearl Island," the type (in Brit. Mus.). ECUADOR and PERU, a large series.

On two former occasions,¹ I have called attention to the resemblance between specimens of *Zenaida auriculata* from Chile and the Cauca Valley, but the uncertainty in regard to the proper disposition of Bonaparte's name *Zenaida hypoleuca* has discouraged an attempt to determine the true status of the Colombian bird.

Examination of Bonaparte's type in the British Museum shows it to be a specimen of the form for which Bangs and Noble proposed the name *Zenaida auriculata pallens* and, in satisfactorily disposing of this question, shows also that the Colombian form is unnamed. I have therefore characterized it as above.

Its characters appear to present an exceptionally interesting case of parallelism. Briefly stated, the case, so far as it relates to specimens from the Pacific coast region, is as follows. The type form, *auriculata auricu-*

¹1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 206; 1921, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 47.

lata, occupies Chile from at least Temuco to Tofo, sixty miles north of Coquimbo. It is characterized chiefly by its almost uniform vinaceous underparts, the abdomen as well as the breast being of this color. In Peru and Ecuador this form is replaced by one in which the abdominal region is cream-buff, with the under tail-coverts paler than in the Chilean bird. In the Cauca Valley of Colombia, however, a return is made to the characters of the Chilean bird, the bird of that region having the abdomen vinaceous, as in true *auriculata*, and indeed differing from that race but slightly in size and color. The difference in the graduation of the tail is marked and diagnostic.

MEASUREMENTS

	Sex	Wing	Tail	Extent of Tail Graduation
Cali, Cauca, Colombia	♂	139	86	23
" " "	♂	143	85	25
" " "	♂	135	88	31
Temuco, Chile	♂	152	90	14
Tofo, Chile	♂	158	92	16
" " "	♂	151	90	20
Cali, Colombia	♀	133	79	21
Palmira, Colombia	♀	135	75	24
Temuco, Chile	♀	138	75	17

***Oreopelia bourcieri subgrisea*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Oreopelia bourcieri bourcieri* (Bonap.), but underparts as in *O. frenata*, the breast pale drab-gray instead of cinnamon-drab or drab; center of abdomen slightly paler than breast, pale smoke-gray rather than drab as in most specimens of *bourcieri*; lower tail-coverts grayer.

TYPE.—No. 150,984, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Alamor, 4350 ft., Prov. Loja, Ecuador; July 10, 1919; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Oreopelia bourcieri subgrisea.—ECUADOR: Alamor, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 1 ♀; Celica, Prov. Loja, 1 ♂.

Oreopelia bourcieri bourcieri.—COLOMBIA: 3 ♂, 8 ♀. ECUADOR: Rio Zamora, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Zaruma, 5 ♂, 8 ♀, 2 ?.

Oreopelia frenata.—BOLIVIA: Vermejo, Prov. Santa Cruz, 1 ♂; Yungas, Prov. Cochabamba, 1 ♂.

This proposed new form is obviously an intermediate between *Oreopelia frenata* and *O. bourcieri*, its discovery indicating the intergradation of these two forms. In the color of underparts it agrees exactly with a male from Vermejo, Bolivia, while above it as closely resembles true *bourcieri*. Comparison of the type of *Oreopelia bourcieri baeza*

Chubb¹ with true *bourcierii* convinces me that it is not separable from that species, an opinion which is supported by the fact that five specimens from the Rio Zamora, in eastern Ecuador, are unquestionably typical *bourcierii*.

Specimens from Zaruma in southwestern Ecuador, north of Alamor, are intermediate between *bourcierii* and *subgrisea* and clearly demonstrate the intergradation of these two races.

***Jacana scapularis*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Jacana jacana jacana* (Linn.), but black of the anterior parts of the body less sharply defined from the back and extending backwards for an inch or more on the scapulars; light area of the two outer primaries white in both adults and young, untinged with greenish; chestnut areas averaging paler; size, averaging larger. ♀: Wing, 134; tail, 40; tarsus, 55; culmen, 31. ♂: Wing, 136; tail, 40; tarsus, 55; culmen, 32.

TYPE.—No. 119,626, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chone, Prov. Manaví, Ecuador; December 16, 1912; W. B. Richardson.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Jacana scapularis.—ECUADOR: Chone, 1 ♂ ad., 2 ♂ juv., 1 ♀ ad.; Puna Is., 1 ♀ ad.; 'Quito,' 1 ad.²

Jacana jacana jacana.—BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, northern ARGENTINA, and PARAGUAY, a large series of adults and young.

Jacana jacana intermedia.—VENEZUELA: Sacupana, 1 ♂ ad., 2 ♂ ad.; Estado Lara, 1 ad. COLOMBIA: La Morelia, 1 ♀.

So far as I am aware, no other form of *Jacana jacana* has been recorded from west of the Andes. In Colombia we found this species only at La Morelia³ in the Amazonian Fauna, while specimens from the Magdalena and Cauca Valleys are referable to *Jacana nigra*. The range of *scapularis* is therefore separated from that of *jacana* by the Andes—an impassable barrier—and this fact, in connection with its pronounced characters, indicates the specific distinctness of the west-Ecuador bird. In this connection it is also pertinent to note that the white outer primaries characterize the immature as well as the adult bird.

***Rupornis magnirostris zamoræ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Rupornis magnirostris magnirostris* (Gmel.) but darker, the upperparts deep neutral gray, the bars of the abdominal region and tibiae russet, the bordering gray bars darker and broader, sometimes largely

¹1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, XXXVIII, p. 33 (Baeza, East Ecuador).

²This specimen, from the Lawrence Collection, is a trade skin. It, of course, did not come from Quito, but its black scapulars and white outer primaries indicate that it did come from Ecuador.

³Recorded by me (1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 225) as *Jacana spinosa* but, following Ridgway's treatment of this group, should evidently be known as *Jacana jacana intermedia* Sel.

replacing the russet bar lying between them; bars on tibiae of the same color as those on abdomen; tail, upper tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts without trace of ochraceous or cinnamon-rufous.

TYPE.—No. 166,708, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Sabanilla, alt. 5700 ft., Rio Zamora, Prov. Loja, Ecuador; November 9, 1920; George K. Cherrie.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Rupornis magnirostris zamoræ.—ECUADOR: Sabanilla, 1 (the type); Zamora, 2. COLOMBIA: La Palma, 5700 ft., Huila, 1.

Rupornis magnirostris magnirostris.—SURINAM: Vicinity of Paramaribo, 9; Wannaweg, 1. VENEZUELA: Sacupana, Lower Orinoco, 1; La Union, Maripa, Lower Orinoco, 1; R. Caura, 2; Cumanacoa, Bermudez, 1. COLOMBIA: Barrigon, 2; Villavicencio, 3; Honda, 3; Chicoral, 2; Sta. Elena, 1; Barro Blanco, 1; Atrato River, 1; Puerto Valdivia, 1; Dabeiba, 1; Bonda, Sta. Marta, 3¹; Sta. Marta, 1.¹

The form here described exhibits the distinguishing characters which one would expect to find in a bird inhabiting the humid forests of the Amazonia slope of the Ecuadorian Andes. Its occurrence at La Palma, near the head of the Magdalena Valley, further emphasizes the Amazonian affinities of the avifauna of that locality, where we have already found *Piaya cayana mesura* and *Tangara cyaneicollis caeruleocephala*.²

Ciccaba æquatorialis, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Ciccaba albogularis* but throat not white, crown barred instead of spotted, an evident buffy nuchal collar, outer webs of scapulars buffy, primaries barred on inner webs; abdominal region whiter.

TYPE.—No. 35,591, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; "Ambato" (probably East Andean slope below Los Baños), Ecuador; M. A. Vascomez.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ciccaba æquatorialis.—ECUADOR: the type.

Ciccaba albogularis.—COLOMBIA: Choachí (proposed type-locality, see Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, 1917, p. 254); 4; Bogotá, 1; Sta. Elena, Antioquia, 1 ♀; Medellín, 1. VENEZUELA: Escorial, near Mérida, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Culata, near Mérida, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: no locality, 2.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—General color above dark cinnamon-brown with buffy and ochraceous markings; band from the base of bill to back of eye white slightly stained with ochraceous; whole top of head finely barred with ochraceous-tawny; a narrow nuchal band largely ochraceous-buff; auriculars ochraceous-tawny barred with black; postauricular region ochraceous-buff barred with blackish; back slightly lighter than crown, the ochraceous-tawny bars wider; outer web of most of the scapulars white tinged with buff, and terminally margined with blackish; tail brownish fuscous barred and, laterally and terminally, marbled with ochraceous-buff or ochraceous-tawny; wing-quills like the tail, their outer webs with broadly con-

¹*Rupornis magnirostris insidiatrix* Bangs and Penard.

²1917, See Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, pp. 321, 598.

spicuous ochraceous-buff bars which, on the secondaries, have dusky centers; inner webs of all the quills with rather poorly defined but evident ochraceous-buff bars; wing-coverts like the back barred and mottled with ochraceous-buff and ochraceous-tawny; throat and chest ochraceous-tawny finely barred with black; breast and flanks whitish with blackish shaft-streaks, mottlings, fine broken bars and ochraceous-buff bases; lower tail-coverts and tibiae ochraceous-buff, the center of the abdomen paler. Wing, 197; tail, 98; tarsus, 24; culmen, 21 mm.

The single specimen on which this species is based has remained unidentified for years in the Museum collection in the hope of the receipt of additional material. My work on the birds of Ecuador necessitating the determination of its status, the conclusions reached are presented herewith.

In the pattern of coloration of the scapulars this species resembles *Otus nudipes*, but the resemblance ends there, the tarsus in *æquatorialis* being feathered as in *Ciccaba*, while the upperparts are finely barred instead of spotted with ochraceous-tawny; nor can I detect ear-tufts in the Ecuador bird.

The specimen on which this species is based was part of a collection containing examples of *Osculatia sapphirina*, *Pionites melanocephalus pallidus*, and other species characteristic of the eastern slope of the Andes, from which region the collection doubtless reached Ambato through Los Baños.

***Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling the black and white-barred tail phase of *Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum* but upperparts, wings and streaks below fuscous with (in one specimen) a barely perceptible tinge of brown; the crown with small, inconspicuous whitish spots or shaft-streaks; broken nuchal band, white; back with practically no white markings. ♂; Wing, 90; tail, 65; tarsus, 16 mm. ♀: Wing, 95; tail, 65; tarsus, 16 mm.

TYPE.—No. 140,625, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Rosario de Lerma, 4800 ft.; Prov. Salta, Argentina; January 10, 1916; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum.—ARGENTINA: Rosario de Lerma, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Glaucidium nanum.—CHILE: Tierra del Fuego, 1 ♂; Punta Arenas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Temuco, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Valparaiso, 1; Rio Blanco, 1 ♂; Tofo, 60 m. north of Coquimbo, 1 ♀. PERU: Moquegua,¹ Prov. of Moquegua, 1 ♀.

Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum.—ARGENTINA: La Valle, Santiago del Estero, 1 ♂, gray phase, 1 ♂, int. phase, 1 ♀, int. phase; Suncho Corral, Santiago

¹This specimen considerably extends the known range of this species. It is in the grayish brown phase of color with a blackish tail barred with ochraceous-tawny. The tail, however, is tipped with white and the intervening blackish areas are twice as wide as the tawny bars. The spots on the crown are larger and more numerous than in our other specimens, and the bird may represent a northern form of *nanum*. It measures: Wing, 196; tail, 78 mm.

del Estero, 1 ♂, gray phase. BRAZIL: Urucum near Corumbá, 1 ♂, rufous phase, 2 ♀, gray phase; Descalvaldos, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂, rufous phase; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 1 ♀, rufous phase, 1 ♀, int. phase, 3 ?, gray phase; eastern Brazil, 3 rufous phase (including two types of *ferruginea* Wied); Ceará, 1 gray phase, 1 rufous phase; Boa Vista, Maranhão, 1 ♀, gray phase. PERU: Ollantaytambo, Urubamba Valley, 1 ♂, gray phase; Pacific coast region, 15, both sexes and phases. Western ECUADOR: 25, both sexes and phases.

Glaucidium brasilianum phalaenoides.—TRINIDAD and Caribbean coast region of VENEZUELA and COLOMBIA, 24, both sexes and phases.

While I have no doubt of the distinctness of the form here described, I do not know whether it should be accorded specific or subspecific rank. The three specimens on which it is based are as nearly alike in color and markings as three specimens of this group can well be and are not to be matched in the large series of other forms examined. The type has a tinge of cinnamon on some of the white areas of the central tail-feathers and the crown markings are minute spots rather than shaft-streaks. All the specimens were taken on January 10 and are in full molt; the incoming plumage resembles in color that which it is replacing.

The four specimens from Santiago del Estero are apparently typical of *brasilianum*, though I have not enough eastern Brazilian material to determine this point satisfactorily. Two of these birds are in gray plumage with thickly spotted crowns and more or less white in the back and bear no close resemblance to the form here described. Five "gray" birds from Chapada and Urucum, Matto Grosso, on the other hand, agree with the Rosario de Lerma specimen in the restriction of the crown markings and lack of white on the back, but they are very much browner above than the sooty-fuscous *tucumanum*. Possibly the absence of crown-markings may be attributed to immaturity, since at least two of these Matto Grosso birds are not fully adult.

With *Glaucidium nanum* also recorded from the Tucuman¹ region, it is clear that much work remains to be done before we have a thorough knowledge of the distribution and relationships of the forms of this genus occurring in northwestern Argentina.

***Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Grallaricula flavirostris costaricensis* Lawr., but wing longer, bill stouter and averaging longer; ochraceous of underparts more extensive, wholly, or in part covering the abdomen. Differing from *Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris* Sel. in its more olive upperparts, more intense color of the

¹See Dabbene, 1910, Ann. Mus. Nat. Buenos Aires, III, part 11, p. 255.

ochraceous areas; comparatively unstreaked breast and ochraceous abdomen. ♂: Wing, 68; tail, 24.5; tarsus, 21; exposed culmen, 15 mm. ♀: Wing, 67; tail, 25; tarsus, 23; exposed culmen, 15.5 mm.

TYPE.—No. 109,636, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Cocal, alt. 4000 ft., Western Andes, Colombia; June 13, 1911; W. B. Richardson.

***Grallaricula flavirostris zarumæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris* but all the ochraceous areas yellower, less orange-ochraceous; that of the forehead, loreal and ocular region less pronounced, the auriculars more olivaceous; black ante-orbital crescent stronger; maxilla yellow or olive-yellow, rather than dark brown. Differing from *Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris* Scl. in having the back light brownish olive rather than Dresden-brown; the breast practically unstreaked; the abdomen ochraceous; the maxilla yellower. ♂: Wing, 65; tail, 25; tarsus, 23; exposed culmen, 15 mm. ♀: Wing, 65; tail, 25; tarsus, 22; exposed culmen, 14.5.

TYPE.—No. 129,758, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; near Zaruma, alt. 6000 ft., Prov. del Oro, Ecuador; October 5, 1913; W. B. Richardson.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED¹

Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris.—COLOMBIA: Cocal, the type; San Antonio, 1 ♀.

Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris.—ECUADOR: Napo, the type; Baeza, 1; Sarayaçu, 2. COLOMBIA: Bogotá, 2; "Colombia," 2 (all in Brit. Mus.).

Grallaricula flavirostris costaricensis.—COSTA RICA: Buena Vista, 1; Sarapiquí, 1 ♀; "Costa Rica," 2. PANAMA: Veragua, 5; Chiriquí, 1 ♀ (type of *G. vegeta* Bangs).

Grallaricula flavirostris brevis.—PANAMA: Mt. Pirri, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀.

Grallaricula flavirostris zarumæ.—ECUADOR: near Zaruma, 6000 ft., Prov. del Oro, 2 ♂ (inc. type); El Chiral, 5350 ft., Santa Rosa-Zaruma Trail, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

Examination of the type and other specimens of *Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris* Scl. in the British Museum enables me for the first time satisfactorily to determine our specimens of this group from the western Andes of Colombia and Ecuador. It appears that the west-Ecuador birds, which I had hitherto provisionally referred to the east-Ecuador form, are quite distinct from it. They not only have an even yellower bill but the black margins to the feathers of the breast are less pronounced than in any other race of the species, being in some specimens practically absent, while in true *flavirostris* they reach their maximum of development and are in strong contrast to the ochraceous or white portion of the feather on which they appear. Furthermore, *zarumæ*, agreeing with the other western races, has the upperparts

¹It should be stated that the specimens listed below were not all examined at the same time and direct comparison in every instance has, therefore, not always been possible. However, all this material has passed through my hands and a large part of it, including the types or topotypical specimens of every form, has been in my possession at the American Museum.

decidedly more olivaceous than *flavirostris*. The differences between the two may, in fact, prove to be specific rather than subspecific, when *flavirostris* would stand alone and the western forms would be ranked as races under the specific name of *costaricensis*. All, however, are obviously representative forms and their relationships seem most truly expressed by trinomials.

The species appears to be confined to the Subtropical Zone and the known distribution of its races is indicated by the list of localities at which specimens have been secured.

The genus has not been recorded from Peru, but is represented in Bolivia by the recently described *Grallaricula boliviana* Chapman,¹ a strongly marked species with a white chest space, the feathers of the throat as well as breast margined with black. The margins of the breast-feathers are broad, sharply defined, and usually enclose the arrow-shaped ochraceous area, producing the scaled effect which characterizes the breast of *Premnornis*.

¹1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, p. 257.

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FRANK E. LUTZ, Editor

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