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DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED NEW BIRDS FROM VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, AND CHILE

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This is a further installment¹ of certain of the results attending the study of our collections from Ecuador together with those from adjoining areas.

The receipt of a collection of birds from the Tropical Zone in eastern Ecuador gives to the American Museum its first authentic topotypical specimens of many so-called "Napo" species. With this material for comparison we are now in a position definitely to identify numbers of specimens which before could be named only provisionally and in several instances they prove to represent apparently new forms and are described herewith.

We are indebted to Señor Rafael Barros V. of Rio Blanco, Chile, for specimens of the finch named in his honor and I have to thank Dr. C. W. Richmond, of the United States National Museum, for the loan of specimens of *Hypoxanthus rivolii meridæ*, which were of material assistance in reaching a conclusion regarding the status of that race.

***Crypturus soui nigriceps*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Darker than any known race of *Crypturus soui*; nearest *C. s. caquetæ* Chapman of southeastern Colombia, but male more deeply colored above, the crown blacker; the wing-quills black rather than brown; female darker above than the female of *caquetæ*, crown and wing-quills blacker.

TYPE.—No. 178,384, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Upper Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador; February 10, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Crypturus soui nigriceps.—ECUADOR: Upper Rio Suno, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; "Rio Napo," 1 ♂; Zamora, 1 ♂.

Crypturus soui caquetæ.—COLOMBIA: Florencia, 2 ♀ (inc. type), 1 ♂.

Crypturus soui harterti.—WESTERN ECUADOR, 8 ♂, 5 ♀.

Also specimens of *C. s. mustelinus*, *C. s. soui*, *C. s. caucæ*.

It is to be expected that this plastic species should reflect, in its saturated coloration, the effect of the intensely humid conditions which prevail in eastern Ecuador.

¹For earlier papers see Amer. Mus. Novitates No. 18, 1921; No. 31, 1922; No. 67, 1923; No. 86, 1923.

Immature birds have numbers of the breast feathers with internal black bars.

***Ortalis guttata caquetæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Ortalis guttata guttata* Spix of the upper Amazon and eastern Ecuador, but upperparts much browner (light brownish olive rather than brownish olive); rump and upper tail-coverts paler more rufescent; central tail-feathers more olive less black; throat and breast browner, abdominal region averaging more rufescent.

TYPE.—No. 115,626, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; La Morelia, Caqueta, southeastern Colombia; July 13, 1912; L. E. Miller.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ortalis guttata caquetæ.—COLOMBIA: La Morelia, 7.

Ortalis guttata guttata.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Macas, 1; "Napo," 1.

Ortalis guttata adspersa.—S. E. PERU: Rio Cosireni, 2 ♂.

The receipt of specimens from eastern Ecuador, which are more nearly topotypical of true *guttata* than any I have heretofore seen, show that the bird of southeastern Colombia possesses characters which distinguish it racially.

In the light of this additional material I now conclude that the two specimens from the Urubamba region of eastern Peru, which I provisionally referred to *guttata*, are also separable. Compared with Ecuador specimens, they have the throat and breast somewhat darker with the white markings (particularly on the throat) clearer, more sharply defined, and extending to the sides of the head. The forehead is grayer, and there is a slight but evident grayish superciliary. I assume that Tschudi's name *adspersa* is applicable to this form.

***Trogonurus temperatus*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Trogonurus personatus* (Gould) but bill much smaller, male with the bars of the lateral rectrices narrow, indistinct and confined largely or wholly to outer webs of the feathers; central rectrices less brassy, crown bluer; female with vermiculations on the wing white instead of brown.

TYPE.—No. 111,738, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Laguneta, 10,300 ft., Central Andes, Colombia; August 30, 1911: A. A. Allen.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Crown peacock-blue; forehead, sides of the head and throat dull black; back brassy green, tail greener, rump bluer; central rectrices tipped with black; outer ones with white, and very narrowly and indistinctly barred with white, chiefly on their outer webs; wing-quills black, inner ones basally white, outer webs of all but outer primary margined with white; tertials and all but primary coverts finely vermiculated with white; breast bluish, brassy green, separated from the scarlet-red underparts by a white pectoral band; feet brownish; bill yellow. Wing, 126; tail, 152; culmen, 16.5; depth at base, 8.5; width at base, 13 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Forehead, throat, and sides of the head dull black; orbital region posteriorly white; crown and back cinnamon-brown; rump and upper tail-coverts brighter; central rectrices ferruginous-hazel sharply tipped with black, next two pairs with outer webs ferruginous-hazel, inner webs and tips black, three outer pairs black, broadly tipped with white, the outer webs with sharply defined black and white bars (the black slightly wider) on the outer web decreasing in extent from without inwardly, the inner webs barred subapically; wings, AS IN THE MALE, the quills black, inner ones basally white, outer webs of inner primaries margined with white; tertials and all but primary coverts finely vermiculated with white; breast cinnamon-brown separated from the deep geranium-pink underparts by a white pectoral band; feet brownish; bill yellow. Wing, 122; tail, 150; culmen, 16.5; depth at base, 8; width at base, 13 mm.

RANGE.—Temperate Zone of all three ranges of the Andes in Colombia, eastern Ecuador (and Peru?).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Trogonurus temperatus.—COLOMBIA: Laguneta, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Santa Isabel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Almaguer, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Valle de las Pappas, 1 ♂. ECUADOR: above Baeza, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

Trogonurus personatus.—VENEZUELA: Mérida region, 4 ♂, 5 ♀. COLOMBIA, 9 ♂, 11 ♀. ECUADOR: Guala, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; El Chiral, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Zaruma, 1 ♀; east of Ambato, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. PERU: Rumicruz, 9000 ft., Dept. Junin, 2 ♀; Tulumayo, 4000 ft., Dept. Junin, 1 ♂ im., 1 ♀; Chelpe, 7300 ft., Dept. Junin, 2 ♀; Santo Domingo, 1 ♀.

This species is apparently a zonal representative of *T. personatus*. To it I formerly applied the name *assimilis* (Gould).¹ Examination of Gould's type² (the only Peruvian specimen in the Gould collection), however, shows that it agrees with specimens of *personatus*, from western Ecuador, which differ from Colombian ones in having the tail in the male less distinctly barred with white. If an Ecuadorian race be recognized, it would, therefore, stand as *Trogonurus personatus assimilis*, provided *heliothrix* Tsch. from an unknown locality in Peru be not applicable to it. This form, known only from the male, is described as having the outer tail-feathers barred and is thus evidently a representative of *personatus*, rather than of the form here described.

The fact that Gould's type of *assimilis* is a member of the *personatus* group removes my reason (*loc. cit.*) for the rejection of his description of the female as probably not belonging to the same form as the type, and Gould's statement "coverts and secondaries freckled with yellowish brown" may therefore be accepted as further proof of the close relationship of *assimilis* and *personatus*. Moreover, all our six females from

¹1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 314.

²This is evidently the specimen "c" listed in the 'Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum,' XVII, p. 447, as the type of *personatus*, under which species *assimilis* is synonymized.

Peru, including both examples from the Subtropical and Temperate Zones, have the wings vermiculated with brown instead of with white, as in *temperatus*. Taczanowski (Orn. Pérou) described the female of *personatus propinquus* as having the wings vermiculated with white, suggesting that *temperatus* may occur in Peru.

***Curucujus melanurus pacificus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Curucujus melanurus macrourus* (Gould) of Panama and northwestern Colombia, but smaller and with a smaller bill; the tail in the male averaging greener, the inner web of the outer rectrix less speckled with whitish, the vermiculation on the wings noticeably finer.

Similar in size to *Curucujus melanurus melanurus* (Swainson) of Amazonia, but male with the breast, upperparts, and particularly the upper tail-coverts and central tail-feathers, greener less bluish; outer tail-feathers more speckled with whitish, vermiculation on wings finer; female differs from both the female of *macrourus* and *melanurus* in having the gray breast area smaller, the red abdominal area correspondingly larger, the junction between the two with more or less evident white bars.

TYPE.—No. 167,063, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Alamor, Prov. Loja, Ecuador; October 4, 1920; George K. Cherrie.

RANGE.—Tropical Zone, ranging upward to the Subtropical Zone from northwestern Peru (Palambra) to northwestern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Curucujus melanurus pacificus.—ECUADOR: Esmeraldas, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Chone, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio de Oro, 1 ♂; Chongoncito, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Chongon Hills, 1 ♂; Daule, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Rosa, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Las Piñas, 2 ♀; Rio Pullango, 2 ♂; Cebollal, 1 ♂; Alamor, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Celica, 1 ♀. PERU: Paletillas, Piura, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Palambra, Piura, 2 ♂.

Curucujus melanurus melanurus.—BRITISH GUIANA: Potaro River, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (topotypical). S. E. COLOMBIA: Florencia, 2 ♂. ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 1 ♂. BRAZIL: Rio Roosevelt, 1 ♂; Gy-Parana, 1 ♂. PERU: Astillero, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. BOLIVIA: Lower Beni, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Curucujus melanurus macrourus.—N. W. COLOMBIA: Rio Salaqui, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Atrato River, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. PANAMA: Rio Tuyta, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Chepigana, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Canal Zone, 3 ♂.

The form of this trogon inhabiting western Ecuador has heretofore been referred to *melanurus melanurus* of Amazonia, doubtless because of its agreement in size with that race rather than with the larger *macrourus* of northern Colombia and elsewhere.

Faunally it is nearer the latter than the former from which, indeed, its range is separated by the Andes. In color, *pacificus* is nearer *macrourus* and while thus intermediate between *macrourus* and *melanurus* it differs from them both in certain characters (vermiculation of wing, white barring on breast of female, etc.) in which they agree, making it difficult to decide to which one of the two it is more closely related.

MEASUREMENTS OF MALES

Name	Locality	Wing	Tail
<i>C. m. patificus</i>	Esmeraldas, Ec.	153 mm.	154 mm.
" " "	Chone, "	149	153
" " "	" "	157	159
" " "	Santa Rosa, "	149	156
" " "	Alamor, "	152	155
" " "	Paletillas, Peru,	155	160
" " "	Palambla, "	151	157
" " <i>macrourus</i>	Salaqui, Col.	162	175
" " "	El Real, E. Panama,	165	175
" " "	" "	159	169
" " "	Chepigana, "	164	171
" " "	Canal Zone, Panama,	159	165
" " "	" " "	159	165
" " <i>melanurus</i>	Potaro River, Br. Guiana,	155	150
" " "	Florencia, Col.	149	148
" " "	" "	151	153
" " "	Astillero, S. E. Peru,	156	161
" " "	" "	152	157

***Andigena hypoglaucus lateralis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Andigena hypoglaucus hypoglaucus* (Gould) of the Temperate Zone in Colombia, but sides more or less tinged with yellow, rump averaging paler yellow.

TYPE.—No. 174,061, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Rumicruz (9700 ft.), Junin, East Peru; March 5, 1922; H. Watkins.

RANGE.—Humid Temperate Zone, eastern Peru and eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Andigena hypoglaucus lateralis.—PERU: Rumicruz, 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad., 2 ♂ im., 1 ♀ im. ECUADOR: Taraguacocha, 1 ♀ im.; above Zamora (9000 ft.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; above Baeza, 1 ♂ ad., 3 ♀ ad.

Andigena hypoglaucus hypoglaucus.—COLOMBIA: Almaguer, 1 ♀; Santa Isabel, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Laguneta, 1 ♂.

The characters on which this race is based are very slight but the yellowish tint on the sides appears to be constant, while the development of this mark as a prominent flank plume in *Andigena laminirostris* is an indication of its value as a differentiating feature. While Gould ascribed no type locality for his *hypoglaucus*, his description of its underparts as "uniform silvery bluish gray" permits us to attach his name to the Colombian form.

***Hypoxanthus rivolii meridæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Intermediate in size and, in certain respects, in color between *Hypoxanthus rivolii rivolii* (Boissonneau) of the Bogotá region and *H. r. brevirostris* Taczanowski of Peru and Ecuador; throat with few or no spots, less than in *revolii*, more than in *brevirostris*; rump as in *brevirostris*, unbarred; lateral tail-coverts in two of five specimens with black bars as in *revolii*; underparts paler less orange than in average specimens of *revolii* resembling in color the underparts of *brevirostris*; sides and flanks more heavily marked than in either *revolii* or *brevirostris*; posterior portion of auricular stripe more barred than in *revolii*; (the female with the crown red ?).

TYPE.—No. 100,729, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Mérida, Venezuela; January 9, 1903; S. B. Gabaldon.

RANGE.—Humid Temperate Zone, Meriden Andes, Venezuela.

***Hypoxanthus rivolii quindiuna*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Hypoxanthus rivolii brevirostris* Taczanowski of Peru and Ecuador, but much larger, the wing averaging 141 instead of 126 mm.; the tail, 105 instead of 90 mm.; the culmen, 35 instead of 27.5 mm.

TYPE.—No. 111,805, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Laguneta, 10,300 ft., Central Andes, Colombia; September 7, 1911; A. A. Allen.

RANGE.—Humid Temperate Zone, northern portion of Central Andes of Colombia.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Hypoxanthus rivolii quindiuna.—COLOMBIA: Laguneta, 1 ♀; Santa Isabel, 1 ♂; El Eden, 1 ♀.

Hypoxanthus rivolii brevirostris.—PERU: Chelpes, 1 ♂ (topotype); Maraynioc, 1 ♂; Utcuyacu (above Merced), 1 ♂; Rumicruz, Dept. Junin, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; El Tambo, Piura, 1 ♀. ECUADOR, 10 ♂, 9 ♀.

Hypoxanthus rivolii rivolii.—COLOMBIA: near Bogotá, 6 ♂, 3 ♀.

Hypoxanthus rivolii meridæ.—VENEZUELA: near Mérida, 1 ♂, 4 ♀.

The woodpeckers of the genus *Hypoxanthus* form a compact, closely related group of two species which inhabit the Temperate and upper Subtropical Zones from Bolivia to Venezuela.

Hypoxanthus atriceps, a fine example of a representative species, ranges from Bolivia north to at least Limbani, east of Tirapata, south-eastern Peru; *H. rivolii* is known from central eastern Peru (Maraynioc north to western Venezuela. The former presents no racial variation; the latter, if my views are correct, includes four subspecies as follows: (1) *Hypoxanthus rivolii brevirostris*, central Peru north through Ecuador; (2) *H. r. quindiuna*, northern part of the Central Andes of Colombia; (3) *H. r. rivolii*, Bogotá region (eastern Andes ?), Colombia; (4) *H. r. meridæ*, Andes of western Venezuela.

The large size of Colombian specimens of the *brevirostris* form of this species was commented on by Hargitt (1890, 'Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus.,'

XVIII, p. 31) and in my report on Colombian birds (1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 347) I presented measurements in support of this fact. At that time I lacked specimens of true *brevirostris*. They are now available and show the form of the north central Andes to be so much larger than the Peruvian birds that its separation on the single character of size seems warranted.

Ecuadorian birds average somewhat larger than those of Peru, but intergrade in size with topotypical specimens of *brevirostris*.

Hypoxanthus rivolii rivolii resembles *H. r. quindiuna* in size but differs from it, as well as from *brevirostris*, in its barred rump and upper tail-coverts, and generally spotted throat. This form appears to be restricted to the eastern Andes of Colombia. It might be expected that its characters would become pronounced as we proceeded northward but it is replaced in western Venezuela by a race which in some respects is intermediate between *revolii* and *brevirostris*, and in others differs from them both.

In view of the fact that in *H. atriceps* both sexes have the crown black, it is exceptionally interesting to discover that in *meridæ* both sexes apparently have the crown red. I say "apparently" for, unfortunately, our material is not conclusive in this respect. Of three fully adult birds marked as "male" by Gabaldon, the collector, one has red malar stripes, while the other two have the malar region black like the throat, but all have the entire crown wholly red. Either, therefore, the adult male is sometimes without red on the malar region—which I doubt—or the crown is sometimes red in the adult female—which I am inclined to believe. A fourth specimen, sexed female, has the crown washed with red, and in a young female it is sooty black with only a slight trace of red.

MEASUREMENTS

Name	No.	Locality	Sex	Wing mm.	Tail mm.	Culmen mm.
<i>H. r. brevirostris</i>	4	E. Peru	♂	126-129	88-95	28.5-30
" " "	4	Ecuador	♂	127-131	87-97	29 -32
<i>H. r. quindiuna</i>	1	Sta. Isabel, Col.	♂	143	105	-
<i>H. r. rivolii</i>	3	Near Bogotá, Col.	♂	138-140	95-102	35.5-39
<i>H. r. meridæ</i>	1	Mérida, Venez.	♂	134	95	33
<i>H. r. brevirostris</i>	3	E. Peru	♀	125-127	83-91	24 -29
" " "	4	Ecuador	♀	121-125	83-96	23 -31
<i>H. r. quindiuna</i>	2	Cen. Andes, Col.	♀	139	104-106	34 -36
<i>H. r. rivolii</i>	3	Near Bogotá, Col.	♀	138-140	98-105	36 -38
<i>H. r. meridæ</i>	3	Near Mérida, Ven.	♀	131-133	95-98	32.5-34

***Chloronerpes rubiginosus coloratus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Underparts much as in *Chloronerpes rubiginosus gularis* Hargitt of the Subtropical Zone in Colombia, but black bars even darker and wider (darker than in any described race); the chin and throat finely and evenly streaked with whitish, the crown, however, as in true *rubiginosus* and other races, slaty gray margined from the bill by a narrow red line which expands behind the eye into a red nape somewhat broken, centrally, by gray.

TYPE.—No. 178,387, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chaupe, 6100 ft., north-east of Huancatamba, northern Peru.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone, north central Peru.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Chloronerpes rubiginosus coloratus.—PERU: Chaupe, 2 ♂.

Chloronerpes rubiginosus.—Topotypical specimens of all recognized forms except *guyanæ* Hellmayer and *roraimæ* Penard.

The form here described is doubtless a product of the isolated conditions prevailing on the subtropic peninsula which projects from southern Ecuador into northern Peru between the Chinchipe and Huancabamba rivers.

To the east, near Zamora on the outer Andean slopes, we have specimens of *C. r. buenavistæ* which ranges southward from Colombia. To the west, on the Pacific slopes and northward to Ecuador, *C. r. rubripileus* occurs, and neither of these birds closely resembles the one here described.

To the south, in eastern Peru, we encounter *C. r. chrysogaster*, which resembles *coloratus* in its rich yellow coloration but has the crown wholly red in the male (as in *gularis*), the bars below less black, and the abdomen and under tail-coverts without bars.

While from *yucatanicus* at the north to *tucumanus* at the south we have a set of representative forms replacing one another, I am by no means sure that they should all be ranked subspecifically. The relations especially of the tropical to the subtropical forms are still largely hypothetical.

***Veniliornis dignus baezæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Veniliornis dignus dignus* Selater and Salvin, of the Subtropical Zone in Colombia, but yellow of the underparts paler, olive bars deeper; bars on rump and upper tail-coverts wholly or nearly wanting; outer tail-feathers much less definitely marked, the lighter bars more or less fused with the darker instead of being clearly defined from and equal in width to them.

TYPE.—No. 173,780, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Baeza, about 5000 ft.; September 12, 1922; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Subtropical Zone, eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Veniliornis dignus baezae.—ECUADOR: Baeza, 1 ♂; near Macas, 1 ♂.

Veniliornis dignus dignus.—COLOMBIA: Cerro Munchique, Western Andes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; San Antonio, Western Andes, 1 ♂; El Roble, Central Andes, 1 ♂.

Except Goodfellow's record from Baeza (Ibis, 1902, p. 209), *Veniliornis dignus* appears to have been known only from the type. We, however, found it in all three ranges in Colombia and now extend its known range south to Macas, Ecuador.

***Myrmopagis ornata saturata*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Myrmopagis ornata ornata* (Sclater) of the Bogotá region but more deeply colored; the rump in both sexes chestnut rather than Sanford's brown; male with the gray areas darker the flanks less washed with olivaceous; female with the throat as in *ornata* but elsewhere slightly darker in general color.

TYPE.—No. 178,385 Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Upper Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador; February 2, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Myrmopagis ornata saturata.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Zamora, 2 ♂; "Napo," 2 ♀.

Myrmopagis ornata ornata.—COLOMBIA: Buena Vista (above Villavicencio), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 2 ♂.

Myrmopagis hoffmanni.—BRAZIL: Rio Roosevelt, Camp No. 17, 1 ♂.

This is simply a richly colored form of *Myrmopagis ornata*, the product, doubtless, of a more humid environment. The rump-patch is larger than in *hoffmanni* from which, in addition, the male of *saturata* differs much as it does from true *ornata*. The female of *hoffmanni* is said to have the throat "uniform bright ochraceous" (Hellmayr, 1906, Bull. B. O. C., XVI, p. 84), which induces me to believe that, in spite of the close resemblance between the males, it is specifically distinct from *ornata*.

***Formicarius analis zamoræ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Formicarius analis analis* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) of Bolivia but very much darker, the crown darker than the back, the feathers centrally blackish, the black of the throat extending on to the breast much as in *F. a. nigricapillus*; tail wholly black or with a barely perceptible olive-brown tinge basally. Differing from *F. a. connectens* Chapman of eastern Colombia much as it does from *analis* but in a less-marked degree.

TYPE.—No. 129,753, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Zamora, eastern Ecuador; October 27, 1913; W. B. Richardson.

RANGE.—Tropical Zone; eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Formicarius analis zamoræ.—ECUADOR: Zamora, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Suno, 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

Formicarius analis analis.—BOLIVIA: Yungas, 1; Jatumpampa, 1 ♂; Todos Santos, 1 ♀; Rio Chimoré, 1 ♂. S. E. PERU: La Pampa, 1 ♀. BRAZIL: Baron Melgaço, 1 ♂; Santarem, 1 ♀; Rio Tocantins, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Formicarius analis connectens.—COLOMBIA: Villavicencio, 2 ♂ (inc. type); La Morelia, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Formicarius analis saturatus, *F. a. nigricapillus*, and *F. a. "destructus"*.—Large series.

At the time I described *Formicarius analis connectens* (1914, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIII, p. 173) I had only one specimen of true *analis* (which proves not to be typical) and none of the race here described. With the specimens now available I can present a more adequate description of the variations of *Formicarius analis* in western South America. Of cisandean forms the one here described is the darkest and hence most closely approaches the very dark form *F. a. nigricapillus* Ridgway¹ of western Ecuador to Costa Rica. Possibly this species may have reached western Ecuador *via* the Marañon route and thence extended its range northward to Costa Rica, meeting there a representative of *analis saturatus* which had come from the east; thus we should have an explanation of the occurrence of two forms of this group in that country. (Compare my remarks on this subject in 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 389.)

Proceeding northward in eastern Ecuador, decreasing rainfall is accompanied by decreasing intensity of color in this species and we find in eastern Colombia a form which very closely approaches true *analis*, which I have called *F. a. connectens*. In the light of additional and more typical specimens of *analis*, *connectens* proves to be barely separable from that race. Only the fact that in western South America, at least, their ranges are separated by a form differing widely from them both gives sufficient weight to their slight differential characters to warrant their recognition. From this viewpoint, *connectens* averages darker below, particularly on the breast, and the black throat is less sharply defined from the breast than in *analis*. In short, *connectens* is racially, if not geographically, intermediate between *analis* and *zamoræ*.

***Hylopezus dives caquetæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Hylopezus dives fulviventris* (Sclater) of eastern Ecuador, but back brownish olive instead of dark greenish olive; crown lighter, its color not extending on to the back; lores slightly tinged with buff.

¹The bird of western Ecuador was described by Hartert as *destructus*, but it seems to me to be inseparable from *nigricapillus*.

TYPE.—No. 116,350, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia; July 25, 1912; L. E. Miller.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Hylopezus dives caquetæ.—COLOMBIA: La Morelia, 1 ♂ (the type).

Hylopezus dives fulviventris.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Hylopezus dives barbacoæ.—WESTERN COLOMBIA: 4 ♂, 3 ♀. 1 ? (inc. type).
EASTERN PANAMA: Tacarcuna, 1 ♂.

Hylopezus dives dives.—NICARAGUA, 6 ♂, 3 ♀.

This is an intermediate between *Hylopezus dives fulviventris* and *H. d. barbacoæ* which I venture to describe from one specimen because of the excellent material I have for comparison and also because of the logical character of its differentiation. In my paper on Colombian birds this specimen was referred to *fulviventris*, but the recent receipt of topotypical specimens of that race shows the Colombian bird to be separable.

Grallaricula peruviana, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Grallaricula loricata* (Selater) of Venezuela but throat white instead of ochraceous-tawny, its lateral lines dark olive as broad or broader than the white malar stripes; ear-coverts Dresden-brown, instead of ochraceous-tawny, crown and back duller; lower mandible blackish instead of yellowish.

TYPE.—No. 178,388, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Chaupe, alt. 6100 ft., northwest of Huancabamba, northern Peru; March 3, 1923; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Crown and nape deep ochraceous-tawny; eye-ring deep ochraceous-buff, much broader in front, broken by the color of the crown above; lores basally ochraceous-buff tipped with black; back brownish olive, the feathers of the rump tipped with ivory-yellow forming a narrow band; tail slightly darker than back; wings externally brownish becoming more olive toward the tertials, the quills internally margined with pale ochraceous-orange; wing-coverts tipped with tawny; lower lesser coverts olivaceous; greater lower coverts yellowish ochraceous-buff; bend of the wing and outer margin of outer primary ochraceous-buff; auriculars deep Dresden-brown; malar region blackish; center of throat white, with two broad lateral blackish olive stripes wider than the white malar stripes; a narrow whitish band separating the throat from a broad breast-band of whitish feathers widely and distinctly margined with black and olive, producing a scaled effect; sides similarly margined; flanks washed with brownish olive; center of the abdomen and lower tail-coverts ivory white; tibiae brownish olive; feet brownish; maxilla black; mandible brownish black. Wing, 70; tail, 31; tarsus, 25; culmen, 16.5 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Grallaricula peruviana.—PERU: Chaupe, 1 ♂ (the type).

Grallaricula loricata.—VENEZUELA: Caripe, 1.

So far as I am aware, this is the first species of *Grallaricula* to be recorded from Peru. Although it was found in the Subtropical Zone, it is not, as might have been expected, a representative of *G. flavirostris*.

of eastern Ecuador, or of *G. costaricensis zarumæ* of western Ecuador, but is nearest *G. loricata*, a Venezuelan species which has never been recorded from either Colombia or Ecuador. It is a further indication of the apparent rarity and undoubted elusiveness of these little terrestrial birds that the type of *G. boliviana* Chapman appears to be the only specimen of the genus recorded from Bolivia.

***Melanodera*² *xanthogramma barrosi*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Melanodera xanthogramma xanthogramma* Gray of the Magellan region but much larger; the male with the ventral region and lower tail-coverts pure white; the tail in both sexes without yellow markings; the wing-quills with but little or no greenish yellow. Male, wing, 117; tail, 70; culmen, 14.5 mm.; as compared with wing, 102; tail, 59; culmen, 12 mm. in *xanthogramma xanthogramma*.

TYPE.—No. 199,967, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad. (fresh winter plumage); Rio Blanco, 9500 ft., Aconcagua, Chile; April 14, 1921; Rafael Barros V.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Melanodera xanthogramma barrosi.—CHILE: Rio Blanco, 9500 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Melanodera xanthogramma xanthogramma.—CHILE: Cape Horn, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Londonderry Is., 1 ♂; Tierra del Fuego, 1 ♀.

Melanodera princeps.—CHILE: Straits of Magellan, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. ARGENTINA: Rio Gallegos, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Melanodera melanodera.—FALKLAND ISLANDS, 8 ♂ ad., 4 ♂ im., 12 ♀.

It gives me much pleasure to name this interesting, new high Andean form of *Melanodera xanthogramma* for its discoverer, Señor Rafael Barros V., whose researches have added so much to our knowledge of Chilean bird life and particularly to our fund of definite information regarding the altitudinal distribution of birds in the Chilean Andes.³

Señor Barros' capture of *Melanodera* above Rio Blanco not only adds a new form to this genus but greatly extends its known range.

NOTE ON *Philydor montanus bolivianus*

In the American Museum Novitates, No. 86, (August 28, 1923), p. 15, I described a race of *Philydor montanus* (Tschudi) under the name *bolivianus*, overlooking the fact that this subspecific designation was preoccupied by *Philydor colombianus bolivianus* Berlepsch (Ornis, 1907, p. 336). I therefore propose for the Bolivian form the name of ***Philydor montanus yungæ***.

¹1919, Arch. für Naturg., p. 79.

²Cf. Lowe, 1923, Ibis, p. 517.

³See 'Aves de la Cordillera de Aconcagua,' Revista Chilena de Historia Natural, 1921, pp. 167-192.