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THREE NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM VENEZUELA¹

By John T. Zimmer and William H. Phelps

Examination of additional material in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela, shows the following new subspecies.

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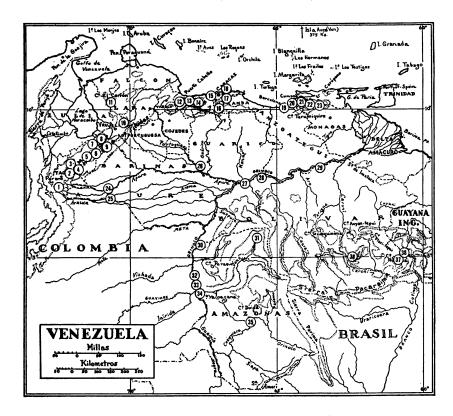
In the lists of specimens examined, those in the Phelps and other collections are so characterized; the remaining material is in the American Museum of Natural History.

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

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus tenebrosus, new subspecies

Type: From Mt. Chimantá-tepui, Gran Sabana, State of Bolívar, Venezuela; altitude 700 meters. No. 35688, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult of undetermined sex collected July 18, 1946, by Olinto Benedetti. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

¹ Previous papers by the same authors, describing new birds in the Phelps Collection, are "New species and subspecies of birds from Venezuela. 1" (1944, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1270), "New species and subspecies of birds from Venezuela. 2" (1945, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1274), "Twenty-three new subspecies of birds from Venezuela and Brazil" (1946, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1312), and "Seven new subspecies of birds from Venezuela and Brazil" (1947, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1338).



- 28 Altagracia37 Arabupú
- or Mabupu
- 19 Barcelona
- 4 Boca de Monte (Pregonero)
- 27 Caicara
- 26 Camaguán
- 21 Carapas
- 23 Caripe
- 30 Cataniapo, Caño
- 10 Cendé, Páramo
- 23 Cerro Negro (Monagas)
- 36 Chimantá-tepui, Cerro
- 29 Ciudad Bolivar
- 15 Colonia Tovar
- 13 Cumbre Chiquito
- 13 Cumbre de Valencia
- 17 Curupao
- 25 El Amparo
- 11 El Cerrón, Cerro
 - 6 El Escorial, Páramo

- 21 El Latal (Latal)
- 15 El Limón (Dto. Federal)
- 35 El Merey
- 10 El Rincón (Trujillo)
- 7 El Valle (Mérida)
- 16 Golfo Triste, Cerro
- 24 Guasdualito
- 15 Junquito (El Junquito)
 - 7 La Culata, Páramo
- 13 Las Quiguas
- 12 Las Trincheras
- 8 Llano Rucio
- 20 Los Altos
- 18 Los Caracas
- 23 Montaña del Guácharo
- 9 Mucuchies
- 32 Munduapo
- 23 Negro, Cerro (Monagas)
- 33 Nericagua
- 10 Niquitáz, Cerro

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from all other races of X. promeropirhynchus by a darker breast and back. Differs also from both orenocensis, of the upper Orinoco River, Ecuador and Perú, and procerus of the north coast of Venezuela by a more striped, less pure whitish chin and a straighter culmen. Differs additionally from orenocensis by a blacker crown with narrower stripes, and apparently a shorter bill.

RANGE: Known only from the Tropical Zone of the western slope of Mt. Chimantá-tepui and from the base of Mt. Roraima.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Crown and lores brownish black merging into more brownish on nape and sides of neck, with fine buffy white shaft lines throughout this area; mantle Prout's Brown X Mummy Brown; rump and upper tail-coverts dark Burnt Sienna; the feathers of sides of head pale buffy, darker in the maxillary region, with dusky edges. Chin whitish; throat more buffy with feathers edged with brownish giving a striped appearance; this merges into the Cinnamon-Brown of breast and sides which are strongly marked with buffy shaft stripes; abdomen, shanks, and under tail-coverts Cinnamon-Brown with irregular barring of buffy and dusky. Remiges Chestnut, all but the innermost margined exteriorly with the color of the back, the six outer ones with the terminal part of the inner vanes dusky; upper wing-coverts uniform with back: under wing-coverts and axillaries buff heavily barred with dusky. Tail bright Chestnut, paler on under aspect. Bill (in life) "gray"; feet "green"; iris "brown." Wing, 130 mm.; tail (in molt); exposed culmen, 44; culmen from base, 48; tarsus, 29.

REMARKS: Size similar to *procerus*. Range of measurements: one male: wing, 125 mm.; tail, 109; culmen from base, 47.5; two of undetermined sex (including type): wing, 121, 130; tail, 93,?; culmen from base, 48, 49.

This new race is widely separated in range from *orenocensis* of the upper Orinoco, Ecuador and Perú, and from *procerus* of the north coast of Venezuela. It is apparently a rare bird. Since 1939 the Arabupú specimen has been recognized by the authors

¹⁵ No León

⁵ Pinos, Páramo de los

⁷ Ouintero

²² Rincón de San Antonio

³⁸ Roraima, Cerro

³⁴ San Fernando de Atabapo

¹⁴ Santa Clara, Hacienda

³ Seboruco

¹ Tamá, Páramo

³¹ Yaví, Cerro

² Zumbador, Páramo

as new, but the description has been withheld because of reluctance to base the new form on a single specimen. The additional specimens now available justify the present publication.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

- X. p. emigrans.—NICARAGUA: Jinotega, 1 \circ . Guatemala: Finca la Primavera, 1 \circ 7, 1 \circ 7; "Guatemala," 2 (?).
- X. p. costaricensis.—Costa Rica: Bonilla, 2 σ , 1 φ ; Juan Viñas, 1 σ ; Aquinares, 1 σ ; Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, 1 φ .
 - X. p. panamensis.—Panamá: Chitrá, Veraguas, 4 \, \(\text{Ω} \).
- X. p. promeropirhynchus.—Colombia: $12.^1$ Venezuela: Páramo la Culata, $5 \, \circlearrowleft$, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; Páramo el Escorial, $2 \, \circlearrowleft$; Mucuchies, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$); (Phelps Collection): Páramo Tamá, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; Páramo Zumbador, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; Seboruco, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; Boca de Monte, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; El Valle, Mérida, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$, $2 \, \circlearrowleft$; Llano Rucio, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; Pinos, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; Páramo la Culata, $2 \, \circlearrowleft$; Quintero, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; Páramo Cendé, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$; El Rincón, Cerro Niquitaz, $1 \, \circlearrowleft$).
 - X. p. virgatus.—Colombia: 4.1
 - X. p. sanctae-martae.—Colombia: 9.1
- X. p. procerus.—VENEZUELA: Cumbre de Valencia, $1 \circlearrowleft 1, 1 \circlearrowleft$; Cumbre Chiquito, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Las Trincheras, $1 \circlearrowleft$; El Limón, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Rincòn de San Antonio, $2 \circlearrowleft 2 \circlearrowleft$; Montaña de Guácharo, $1 \circlearrowleft$; El Latal, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Carapas, $1 \circlearrowleft$; (Phelps Collection): Cerro El Cerrón, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Las Quiguas, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Colonia Tovar, $3 \circlearrowleft 2 \circlearrowleft$; Hacienda Santa Clara, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Ño León, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Curipao, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Los Caracas, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Junquito, $2 \circlearrowleft 2 \circlearrowleft$, $2 \circlearrowleft$; Cerro Golfo Triste, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Barcelona, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Los Altos, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Caripe, $1 \circlearrowleft$, $1 \circlearrowleft$; Cerro Negro, Monagas, $1 \circlearrowleft$, $3 \circlearrowleft$).
- X. p. orenocensis.—VENEZUELA: Nericagua, 1 ♂ (type); Munduapo, 1 ♀, 1 (?); El Merey, 1 ♂; (Phelps Collection): San Fernando de Atabapo, 3 ♀. ECUADOR: Below San José de Sumaco, 1 ♂. PERÚ: Sarayacu, 1 ♂.
- X. p. tenebrosus.—Venezuela: (Phelps Collection): Arabupú, Mt. Roraima, 1 of; Mt. Chimantá-tepui, 2 (?) (including type).
 - X. p. ignotus.—Ecuador: 10.1
 - X. p. crassirostris.—Perú: 1.1 Ecuador: 3.1
 - X. p. compressirostris.—Perú: 3.1
 - X. p. phaeopygus.—Perú: 1.1
 - X. p. berlepschi.—Brazil: Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, 4 o.
- X. p. lineatocephalus.—Bolivia: Incachaca, $1 \ Q$; Pitiguaya, $1 \ Q$, $1 \ (?)$; San Cristóbal, $1 \ Q$; Cocapata, $1 \ Q$, $2 \ (?)$; Roquefalda, $1 \ Q$; Yungas, $1 \ Q$.

Cranioleuca vulpina apurensis, new subspecies

Type: From Guasdualito, upper Apure River, State of Apure, Venezuela; altitude 60 meters. No. 36857, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected October 16, 1946, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

¹ For localities, see Zimmer, "Studies of Peruvian birds. XIV" (1934, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 753).

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from the known races of *C. vulpina* by darker crown, wings, and tail. Differs additionally from *alopecias*, from along the Orinoco River and northern Brazil, by having the forehead more nearly uniform with the crown, with the grayish frontal region less obvious.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality and from near-by El Amparo on the Arauca River.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Crown Mahogany Red X Burnt Sienna; back near Saccardo's Umber, paler on the uropygium; longer upper tail-coverts light rufous terminally or subterminally; forehead dusky in the center and whitish on the sides; lores and superciliary stripe whitish; ear-coverts dusky brown with paler shaft streaks. Chin whitish; throat more buffy, merging into the Buffy Brown of the breast, sides, abdomen, shanks, and under tailcoverts. Primaries and secondaries largely blackish with outer webs Burnt Sienna X Chestnut, rounding the tips of the inner quills; inner margins broadly lighter rufous, not reaching the tips of the primaries; tertials Burnt Sienna X Chestnut; upper wingcoverts similar but with dusky inner webs on the outer feathers of the greater series and primary coverts; bend of wing buffy white, the feathers with dusky centers; under wing-coverts yellowish. Tail uniform with the outer surface of the wings, paler on the under surface. Bill (in life) "black, base flesh"; feet "greenish yellow"; iris "chestnut." Wing, 69 mm.; tail, 65; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 18.

REMARKS: Size similar to alopecias. Sexes alike except that the females have shorter tails. Range of measurements: five adult males: wing, 61–71 (66.4) mm.; tail, 65–69.5 (64.8); culmen from base, 14–16 (15); five adult females: wing, 62–66.5 (63.2); tail, 52–61 (56.5); culmen from base, 15.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

C. v. vulpina.—Brazil: Descalvados, Matto Grosso, 2 & 1, 2 ; Rio San Lorenzo, 1 \(\varphi \); Calamá, 1 \(\sigma \), 2 \(\varphi \); Baião, 1 \(\sigma \), 5 \(\varphi \); Rio Araguaya, 1 \(\sigma \).

C. v. reiseri.—Brazil: Ingazeira (?), 1 o ; Rio Parnaguá, 1 o ; Ciudad da Barra, Bahia, 1 o .

C. v. alopecias.—Venezuela: Ciudad Bolívar, 2 & , 2 &; Altagracia, 3 & , 1 &; Caicara, 1 & , 5 & , 1 (?); (Phelps Collection): Caño Cataniapo, 1 &; San Fernando de Atabapo, 3 & . Brazil: Caracarahy, Rio Branco, 1 &; Cacao Pereira, Rio Negro, 4 & , 2 &; Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, 13 & , 5 & , 2 (?); Borba, 2 & ; Igarapé Auará, 2 &; San Antonio de Guajará, 1 & ; Inajatuba, Rio Tapajoz, 2 & , 3 & , 1 (?); Igarapé Amorìn, 1 & ; Villarinho do Monte, Rio

Xingú, 1 &, 1 \, 2 ; Villa Bella Imperatrìz, 2 &, 3 \, 2 ; Fazenda Paraiso, 2 &, Cussary, 1 \, 2 .

C. v. apurensis.—Venezuela: (Phelps Collection): Guasdualito, 3 of (including type), 3 \, 2 \, 2 \, juv., 3 (?), 1 (?, juv.); El Amparo, 3 of, 2 \, 2, 3 (?, juv.).

C. v. vulpecula.—Perú: Santa Rosa, 1 \(\rapprox \); Sarayacu, 1 \(\sigma^1 \); mouth of Río Curaray, 6 \(\sigma^1 \), 2 \(\rappoon \). Brazil: Santo Antonio de Guajará, Rio Madeira, 10 \(\sigma^1 \), 8 \(\rappoon \).

Myrmotherula behni yavii, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Yaví, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 1600 meters. No. 37720, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 26, 1947, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *M. behni inornata*, from Mt. Roraima and British Guiana, but general coloration of males darker, more bluish gray; throat deeper black. Females darker, more olivaceous brown, less rufous.

RANGE: Known only from the eastern slopes of Cerro Yaví, in the Subtropical Zone, at altitudes from 1450 to 1600 meters.

Description of Type: Back and uropygium Slate-Gray; crown with noticeable blackish tips; forehead more grayish; sides of head uniform with the crown but ear-coverts with whitish shaft streaks. Chin, throat, breast, and upper abdomen black; sides, flanks, lower abdomen, and under tail-coverts Slate-Gray uniform with the back. Wings Fuscous; remiges and upper coverts edged with Slate-Gray, uniform with the back, very narrowly edged with whitish on the inner vanes except towards the tips; under wing-coverts and axillaries gray. Inner vanes of rectrices blackish, outer ones uniform with the back; under surface of tail dusky. Bill (in life) "blackish gray"; feet "blackish gray"; iris "dark." Wing, 56 mm.; tail, 33; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 16.

REMARKS: Size similar to *inornata*. Sexes different. Range of measurements: two adult males: wing, 55, 56 mm.; tail, 32.5, 33; culmen from base, 15, 15; two adult females: wing, 53, 54; tail, 35, 35; culmen from base, 15, 15.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE (No. 37724): Back and uropygium Dresden Brown; crown and sides of head more dusky; forehead more grayish. Chin whitish, merging into the light Grayish Olive of the under parts which is deepest on the sides and flanks and near Buckthorn Brown on the under tail-coverts. Wings

Fuscous; remiges and upper coverts edged with Dresden Brown uniform with the back; remiges narrowly edged on the inner vanes with buffy. Tail dusky olivaceous, the rectrices faintly edged with rufous basally. Bill (in life) "dark gray"; feet "dark gray"; iris "brown." Wing, 54 mm.; tail, 35; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 15.5.

The other female, apparently not fully adult, differs from the adult here described by somewhat warmer coloration above, darker and browner olive lower under parts, and whiter throat. There are traces of dark fulvous tips on some of the pectoral and abdominal feathers which may indicate a juvenal coloration of that hue.

Measurements of *inornata*: Two adult males: wing, 55, 54.5 mm.; tail, 33, 33; culmen from base, 15, 15; one adult female: wing, 53; tail, 35; culmen from base, 15.

Although the new race is known only from the Subtropical Zone, *inornata* seems to be a tropical form known only from the base of Mt. Roraima (Arabupú, 1000 meters) and from tropical localities in British Guiana.

We have not seen M. b. behni, which is known only from "Bogotá" collections, according to Hellmayr (1924, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., zool. ser., vol. 13, pt. 3, p. 160).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. b. inornata.—Venezuela: (Phelps Collection): Arabupú, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv.; (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia): "Roraima," 1 ♂. British Guiana: "Brazil" [= British Guiana], 1 ♂.

M. b. yavii.—Venezuela: (Phelps Collection): Cerro Yaví, 2 σ (including type), 1 σ juv., 2 φ .

M. unicolor.—Brazil: São Paulo, Ubatuba, $1 \ \sigma^1$, $1 \ \sigma^1$ juv., $1 \ \circ 2$; Rio Grande do Sul, Lagôa de Forno, $2 \ \sigma^1$, $1 \ \circ 2$; Santa Catharina, Salto Pirahy, $1 \ \circ 2$, $1 \ \circ 3$; Juv.).