

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 205

Published by
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
New York City

Dec. 28, 1925

59.82(86.6)

DESCRIPTIONS OF ONE NEW GENUS AND OF SPECIES OF BIRDS FROM PERU AND ECUADOR

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN

With the object of securing prompt publication I present here one more "concluding" paper in the series in which have been published descriptions of the new birds resulting from a study of our collections from Ecuador and related material.

I am indebted to Dr. C. W. Richmond for the loan of specimens in the United States National Museum used in the preparation of this paper.

TUMBEZIA, new genus

GENERIC CHARACTERS.—A genus of the subfamily Tæniopterinae with long tarsi and narrow bill, its depth at nostril equal to its height; rictal bristles inconspicuous reaching but little beyond the nostril; wings comparatively short, rounded rather than pointed, 3-5 primaries (from without) longest, second and fifth subequal, the outermost equalling the eighth; tail comparatively long the outer feathers about 4 mm. shorter than the next pair, the second pair only slightly shorter than the remaining rectrices which are subequal.

TYPE (and only known species).—*Ochthæca salvini* Taczanowski.

Doubtless only the rarity in collections of *Tumbezia salvini* has prevented its pronounced generic characters from being recognized before. It has no near relationship to *Ochthæca* (a Temperate Zone group) nor, indeed, to any described genus. In its narrow bill, inconspicuous rictal bristles, long tail and general coloration it resembles *Sisopygis* more than any other genus known to me, but its much longer tarsi, more pointed wings, slightly rounded, instead of slightly forked, tail it differs conspicuously from that genus. In short, *Tumbezia* is worthy of a place in the small group of markedly distinct genera restricted to the Equatorial Arid Fauna.

Falco fusco-cærulescens pichinchæ, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Larger than *Falco fusco-cærulescens fusco-cærulescens* (Vieillot) of Paraguay, resembling in size *Falco fusco-cærulescens septentrionalis* Todd of the Mexican boundary but darker above, especially on the crown; the zinc-orange tints averaging deeper on the breast, the black area smaller and divided medianly.

TYPE.—No. 185,245, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Crater of Pichincha, Ecuador; December 6, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Paramo (and arid Temperate ?) Zone of Ecuador (northward and southward ?).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

(See Table of Measurements)

MEASUREMENTS¹ OF FEMALES

Name	Place	Wing	Tail
<i>F. fusco-cærulescens pichinchæ</i>	Pichincha, Ec.	295	205
" " "	Antisana, Ec.	295	210
" " "	Iliniza, Ec.	290	...
<i>F. fusco-cærulescens fusco-cærulescens</i>	Mendoza, Arg.	277	173
" " "	Chaco, Arg.	273	185
" " "	Chapada, Matto Grosso	258	185
" " "	" " "	259	178
" " "	Rio Nicolo Buena, Matto Grosso	263	195
" " "	Est. Lara, Venez.	268	182
" " <i>septentrionalis</i>	Tamaulipas, Mex.	290	198
" " "	Tampico, Mex.	290	195
" " "	Brownsville, Tex.	289	198
" " "	" " "	290	199
" " "	Cameron County, Tex.	295	200
" " "	" " "	295	200

Three female Aplomado falcons (we have no males) from the high Andes prove to be much larger than other specimens from South America, and to agree in size with examples from the northern limit of the range of the species. From these, however, they differ in color and apparently therefore require characterization as a new form.

Lacking an adequate representation of true *fusco-cærulescens* I cannot reach a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the status of *femorialis* Temminck, based on Natterer, but it is my impression that there is but one form in the lowlands of South America.

***Ara ambigua guayaquilensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Ara ambigua ambigua* (Bechstein) of northwestern Colombia to Nicaragua, but with a much smaller bill, the lower surfaces of the rectrices (except central pair) and remiges and the longer lower wing-coverts greenish yellow instead of golden yellow; greener, even than in *Ara militaris*.

TYPE.—No. 156,748, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Cerro de Bajo Verde, Chongon Hills, 20 miles northwest of Guayaquil; July 12, 1922; F. M. Chapman.

¹For additional measurements see Todd and Carriker, Birds Santa Marta Region, p. 161.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ara ambigua guayaquilensis.—ECUADOR: Chongon Hills, 1 ♀ (the type).

Ara ambigua ambigua.—COLOMBIA¹: Rio Nercua, lower Atrato Valley, 1 ♀. PANAMA: R. R. Line, McLeannan, 1 juv. COSTA RICA: Guayabo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Bonilla, 2 ♀; Carillo, 1 ♀; "Costa Rica," 1. NICARAGUA: Matagalpa, 1 ♀.

MEASUREMENTS

Name		Chord of Culmen	Depth of Maxilla at Base	Breadth of Mandible at Com- missure
<i>Ara a. guayaquilensis</i> , Chongon Hills, Ec.	♀	63	31	34
" " " Balzar, Ec. ²	ad.	68	33	34
" " <i>ambigua</i> , Nercua, Col.	♀	70	36.5	40.5
" " " Bonilla, Costa Rica	♀	72	36	40
" " " " " "	♀	73	37	37
" " " Guayabo, " " "	♀	71	37	39.5
" " " " " "	♂	70	37	38
" " " " " "	♂	74	36	41
" " " Carillo, " " "	♀	71	36	41
" " " Matagalpa, Nicaragua	♀	73	37.5	41

I have only one specimen of this form, but it differs so constantly from a fair series of true *ambigua* both in color and in size of the bill, and the latter character is so well substantiated by the measurements of an Ecuadorean specimen in the British Museum, that I feel warranted in describing this subspecies.

The type is fully adult, with entirely bare orbital region and rugose, scaly bill. Differences in color are particularly apparent in the wing-quills, especially when comparing (from below) the outer vane of the outer feather. These differences are shown on comparison with a young, as well as with adult specimens of true *ambigua*. In these characters *guayaquilensis* is nearer to *militaris* than to true *ambigua*, and is therefore at one extreme while *ambigua* is at the other with *militaris* between the two. In the color of the rump, upper tail-coverts and central tail-feathers *guayaquilensis* agrees with *ambigua*.

Ara ambigua (Bechstein) was based on *Le grand Ara militaire* of Levaillant (1804) from South America. Brabourne and Chubb³ "take Ecuador as the type-locality," but since our earliest record of a bird's skin from Ecuador is 1831 it is far more likely that in 1804 this Macaw

¹Colombian and Costa Rican specimens from the National Museum.

²Specimen "b," 'Cat. Bds. B. M.,' XX, 1891, p. 160. Kindly measured for me by the late Chas. Chubb.

³1912, 'Birds South America,' p. 80.

was known from northern Colombia than from western Ecuador, the most remote and comparatively inaccessible part of its range. Circumstances, therefore, do not, in my opinion, warrant the acceptance of Brabourne and Chubb's suggestion to make Ecuador the *patria* of Levaillant's bird, and I offer the counter suggestion that northwestern Colombia be considered the type-locality of *ambigua* Bechstein. At the time when Levaillant wrote, the world of commerce was in frequent communication with this region through the port of Carthagena, whence it is by no means improbable the original of Levaillant's figure may have come.

The fact that in some respects the bird of western Ecuador is nearer to *Ara militaris* than to *A. ambigua ambigua* doubtless has some bearing on the puzzling relationships of these two birds, though I confess myself unable to explain it.

Ara militaris ranges from Bolivia, east of the Andes, to Mexico. In Colombia it is found west of the Andes, whence we have specimens from Santa Marta, Salencio on the eastern slope of the West Andes near Cartago, from Los Cisneros at the western base of the West Andes, east of Buenaventura, and from the Rio Cauca and Rio Oscuro in the Cali region. It is recorded from Antioquia by Sclater and Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1879, p. 538).

Between northwestern Colombia and Guatemala *Ara militaris* is unknown and this region, that is, Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, is occupied by *Ara ambigua*. The latter, however, was taken by the Michler Expedition on the Rio Nercua, a tributary of the Rio Truando, which enters the lower Atrato from the west and, as we have seen, it is found in western Ecuador. Unless, therefore, there is a hiatus in the range of *ambigua* between Nercua in northwestern Colombia and western Ecuador, both *ambigua* and *militaris* are found in Colombia west of the western Andes, that is, in the Colombian-Pacific Fauna.

These are the facts in the case so far as I am familiar with them, but whether *ambigua* and *militaris* are related specifically or subspecifically I am unable to say.

***Dysithamnus mentalis napensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly resembling *Dysithamnus mentalis extremus* Todd of western Colombia, but the male averaging darker below with less white on the abdomen, the flanks and rump always washed with olivaceous; female like that of *extremus*. Similar to *D. m. tambillanus* Taczanowski of the Subtropical Zone of the Marañon Valley but male with less olive on flanks and rump; female with a darker crown and back, the underparts conspicuously less suffused with yellow.

Similar to *D. m. semicinereus* Sclater of eastern Colombia, but male darker below with less white on the abdomen and less olive on flanks and back; female more heavily washed below with dark olive-buff or buffy citrine than in the female of *extremus*. Differs from *D. m. olivaceus* (Tsch.) of central eastern Peru and southward, much as it does from *D. m. semicinereus*, but both sexes of *olivaceus* are more yellow below.

TYPE.—No. 184, 633, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; below San José de Sumaco, eastern Ecuador; March 30, 1924; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Tropical to Subtropical Zone; eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Dysithamnus mentalis napensis.—ECUADOR: Zamora, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; San José de Sumaco, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus.—BOLIVIA: Monos, 1 ♂; Todos Santos, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Vernejo, 1 ♀. SOUTHEASTERN PERU: Rio Inambari, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; La Pampa, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Tavera, 7 ♂, 5 ♀. EASTERN PERU: Tulumayo, 7 ♂, 4 ♀; La Merced, 1 ♂.

Dysithamnus mentalis tambillanus.—NORTHERN PERU: Huarandosa, Rio Chinchipe, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; San Ignacio, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chaupe, 3 ♂, 6 ♀; Lomo Santo, Marañon Valley, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Santa Rosa, Marañon Valley, 1 ♂.

Dysithamnus mentalis semicinereus.—COLOMBIA: near San Agustin, 1 ♂; La Candela, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Andalucia, 1 ♀; Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Mambita, 1 ♂; "Bogotá," 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Dysithamnus mentalis extremus.—WESTERN COLOMBIA: 12 ♂ (inc. type), 8 ♀.

Dysithamnus mentalis æquatorialis.—WESTERN ECUADOR: large series (inc. type).

In applying the name *Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus* (Tsch.) to all the birds of this group, from Bolivia to eastern Colombia, Dr. Hellmayr¹ was handicapped by lack of adequate material from northern Peru and eastern Ecuador. Our recently acquired collections fortunately fill this gap and give us an essentially unbroken series representing the entire East Andean range of the *olivaceus* group. This clearly shows the existence of four well-marked forms, of which the one here described from eastern Ecuador proves most nearly to resemble not those to the north and south of it but the race of western Colombia.

While surprising, and to me inexplicable, this faunal relationship is not unusual. I have now a list of sixteen species of birds common to the subtropics of eastern Ecuador and western Colombia which are unknown from western Ecuador, a condition exactly the reverse of the one we should expect.

Apparently, therefore, the resemblance of the eastern Ecuador and western Colombia forms of this group is an expression of influences, as yet unknown, but which have been long operative.

¹1924, Field Mus. Pub., No. 223, p. 119.

It should be added that *æquatorialis* Todd, the small, pale, white-breasted race of western Ecuador, is farther removed in appearance from *napensis* than from any other form of the species, except *extremus* of western Colombia.

I append a synopsis of the more salient characters exhibited by both sexes of the members of the *olivaceus-extremus* group based, it should be emphasized, on wholly adult specimens, for in immature plumage males of *extremus* cannot with certainty be distinguished from adults of *napensis*. Females of the two are not distinguishable at any age. It is interesting to observe that the characters differentiating the races here treated are not paralleled by both sexes. That is, males of *tambillanus* and *semicinereus* are more like one another than those of any other forms of the group, but the females of these two races are less alike than those of any of the races here treated.

SYNOPSIS OF CHARACTERS OF ADULT MALES

- D. m. olivaceus*.—Entire back from nape grayish olive-green; throat whitish; center of belly sulphur-yellow; flanks strongly olivaceous.
- D. m. tambillanus*.—Back darker and grayer than in *olivaceus*; breast darker, center of the belly white, olive-green of flanks darker and less extensive.
- D. m. napensis*.—Upperparts grayer than in *tambillanus*; center of abdomen grayer, flanks with less olive-green.
- D. m. extremus*.—Back and flanks without olive-green.
- D. m. semicinereus*.—Throat averaging whiter; flanks less heavily washed, but otherwise resembling *tambillanus*.

SYNOPSIS OF CHARACTERS OF ADULT FEMALES

- D. m. olivaceus*.—Underparts yellower than in any other member of the group; center of the abdomen pure barium-yellow usually extending to the breast; flanks buffy citrine.
- D. m. tambillanus*.—Nearest *olivaceus* but colors below deeper; the most richly colored female of the group.
- D. m. napensis*.—Underparts heavily washed with buffy citrine with little or no pure yellow; the center of the abdomen usually whitish sometimes slightly tinged with yellow.
- D. m. extremus*.—Resembles *D. m. napensis*.
- D. m. cinereus*.—Underparts whiter, less washed than in any other member of the group.

***Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris* Sclater of eastern Ecuador and eastern Colombia, but upperparts more olivaceous, forehead, lores, orbital and auricular regions much more orange-ochraceous; chin and throat ochraceous instead of white.

TYPE.—173,037, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; near Mindo, Ecuador; October 13, 1915; through L. Söderstrom.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis.—ECUADOR: Mindo, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris.—COLOMBIA: Bogotá, 1.

Grallaricula costaricensis costaricensis.—COSTA RICA, 1; Veragua: Chitira, 1.

Grallaricula costaricensis ochraceiventris.—COLOMBIA: Cocal, 1 (type); San Antonio, 1.

Grallaricula costaricensis zarumæ (as below).

Grallaricula boliviana.—BOLIVIA: Incachaca, 1 ♂ (type).

I have at this moment no specimens of *flavirostris* from eastern Ecuador but comparison of the type and several other east Ecuadorean specimens of this species with examples from Bogotá, in the British Museum, led to the conclusion that they were essentially alike. Hence I assume that the one Bogotá bird now before me may be considered to represent *flavirostris*. Our Mindo specimens agree with this Bogotá bird, in having the breast feathers conspicuously and definitely margined with black (a character which is barely suggested or practically absent in *costaricensis zarumæ*). They also agree with the Bogotá bird in having the abdomen white or nearly so (instead of ochraceous or ochraceous tinted as in *zarumæ*) and in having the maxilla blackish brown (instead of yellowish as in *zarumæ*); but they differ from the Bogotá bird in having the throat ochraceous instead of white and the loreal, orbital and auricular regions are more suffused with orange-ochraceous.

Lönnberg and Rendahl refer three specimens with "brown" maxillæ from Mindo to *costaricensis*, but the locality and statement lead me to believe that their birds are the same as the ones here named *flavirostris mindoensis*.

I am at loss to explain the close resemblance of this Mindo bird to the form in eastern Ecuador and its marked distinctness from the forms of western Colombia (*ochraceiventris*) and southwestern Ecuador (*zarumæ*). Although the known ranges of the two birds last-named are apparently separated by that of *mindoensis*, they are so much like each other and so unlike *mindoensis* that it is difficult to imagine them intergrading through that form.

Whether, therefore, all these birds are representatives of one species which varies irregularly and by parallelism develops closely related forms in widely separated places, or whether they represent two species I do not know, and I therefore treat them on the basis of their more obvious relationships.

***Synallaxis stictothorax chinchipensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Synallaxis stictothorax stictothorax* Selater, of the Equatorial Arid Fauna of southwestern Ecuador, but upperparts uniform, the crown not grayer than the back; supraloral stripe usually buff encroaching on the forehead which lacks distinct black streaks; postocular stripe much narrower and usually tinged with buff; cinnamon-rufous of the wings largely confined to the coverts and only slightly tinging the outer margins of the inner feathers; black in tail confined largely to the inner pair of feathers; breast more spotted than streaked; flanks grayish with little or no buff tinge and more or less distinctly streaked or spotted with blackish.

TYPE.—No. 182,062, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. ; ♂ ad.; Perico, Rio Chinchipe, near the Marañon, Peru.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Synallaxis stictothorax chinchipensis.—PERU: Perico, Rio Chinchipe, 1 ♂, 5 ♀.

Synallaxis stictothorax stictothorax.—ECUADOR: Bahia de Caraquez, 2 ♂, 2 ?; Machachilla, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Elena, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Guayaquil, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (topotypes); Daule, 1 ♂; Puna Island, 4 ♂, 3 ♀.

Synallaxis stictothorax maculata.—PERU: Chilaco, Prov. Piura, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀ 1 ?; Samate, 1.

The subspecies here described is an interesting addition to that group of birds which is represented on the coast by two or even three forms and in the Marañon Valley by but one. It is an exceptionally well-marked form, more like the Ecuadorean than the west-Peruvian race, *maculata*, though geographically it is nearer the latter. Our small series of six specimens presents some significant variations, one bird having the superciliary white instead of buff, another having the tail red as in *maculata*.

Dr. Hellmayr calls my attention to the fact that *maculata* Lawr. (1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., p. 186) antedates my *piuræ*.

***Myrmotherula sunensis*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Male resembling the male of *Myrmotherula schisticolor interior* Chapman of the Subtropical Zone of eastern Colombia to eastern Peru, but much smaller; the female, more olive above than the female of *interior*; the underparts paler, more buffy, less orange-ochraceous.

TYPE.—No. 184,582, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Rio Suno, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador; March 8, 1924; Olalla and Sons.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Slaty deep neutral gray, throat and breast to abdomen deep black; exposed wing-coverts black with white tips; concealed lesser coverts white; tail and usually its lower coverts narrowly tipped with white; feet and bill black.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Upperparts generally deep grayish olive; the crown and especially forehead tinged with buffy; underparts cinnamon-buff, the throat paler, the sides and abdominal region more dusky; wings and tail fuscous-brown

margined with the color of the sides; the lining and bend of the wing ochraceous-buff; feet black; maxilla blackish, mandible paler, their cutting edges horn color.

RANGE.—Known only from eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Myrmotherula sunensis.—EASTERN ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; below San José de Sumaco, 1 ♀.

Myrmotherula schisticolor.—EASTERN ECUADOR: Sabanilla, 1 ♂; lower Sumaco, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; below Oyacachi, 1 ♂. EASTERN COLOMBIA: a series.

Myrmotherula minor.—BRAZIL: São Paulo, 1 ♂.

Myrmotherula jheringi.—BRAZIL: Baron Melgaco, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂; Rio Roosevelt, 1 ♀.

MEASUREMENTS

Name	Place	Sex	No.	Wing	Tail	Culmen
<i>M. sunensis</i>	Rio Suno, Ec.	♂	5	53-54	26 -29	14 mm.
<i>M. schis. interior</i>	Sumaco, Ec.	♂	4	57-58	34.5-36.5	15 mm.
<i>M. minor</i>	São Paulo, Brazil.	♂	1	48	29	13.5
<i>M. jheringi</i>	"Baron Melgaco," ~ Brazil	♂	1	50	28	14
<i>M. sunensis</i>	Rio Suno, Ec.	♀	2	50-51	25	13
<i>M. schis. interior</i>	Sumaco, Ec.	♀	2	54-47	34	14
<i>M. jheringi</i>	Rio Roosevelt, Brazil	♀	1	49	27	12.5

The fact that the species here described is found in the Tropical Zone while *M. s. interior* is found in the Subtropical Zone raises an interesting question of zonal relationships.

Dr. Hellmayr writes that in his opinion the new form is "most nearly related to *M. minor* of southeastern Brazil." Of this species we have only a male which is very near *sunensis* in general color, but has much less black on the breast and a shorter wing. A male of *M. jheringi* has quite as much black on the breast as *sunensis* and otherwise resembles it in color; but the female of *jheringi* is very much paler (pinkish-buff) below and the back is sure slaty gray, while the wing-coverts are blackish tipped with buffy.

Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Male, similar to the male of *Myrmotherula longipennis longipennis* Pelzeln, of the Rio Negro, but the cheeks finely streaked with silvery. Female quite unlike the female of *M. l. longipennis* or *M. l. paraensis* Todd, the upperparts grayish much as in *M. schisticolor interior*, but the crown gray like the back, the underparts ochraceous-buff much less tawny than in *interior*; the cheeks, lores and superciliary like the underparts. ♂: wing, 58; tail, 29.5; culmen, 15.5 mm. ♀: wing, 58; tail, 29; culmen, 15.5 mm.

TYPE.—No. 179,486b, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; upper Rio Suno, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador; April 21, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador to eastern Peru.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri.—Ecuador: Rio Suno, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Myrmotherula longipennis longipennis.—BRAZIL: Ft. Mt. Duida, 1 ♂; Rio Roosevelt, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Baron Melgaco, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂.

Myrmotherula longipennis paraensis.—BRAZIL: Rio Xingu, 1 ♂; Para, 1 ♂; Rio Jamauchim, 1 ♀.

The validity of this and the preceding form is confirmed by Dr. C. E. Hellmayr to whom I have submitted our specimens for examination. Dr. Hellmayr writes me that he has examined specimens of this form from Napo in the British Museum and that a male in the Field Museum collected by Mr. John T. Zimmer at Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis, eastern Peru, is identical with our male from the Rio Suno. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to name this race for Mr. Zimmer in recognition of his work in Peru.

***Phlegopedius sunensis*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Upperparts as in *Phlegopedius cantator* (Taczanowski) of central Peru, but breast and center of abdomen gray instead of pale ochraceous, the flanks darker; size much smaller; underparts as in *Phlegopedius (coraya?) caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, of the lower Orinoco but breast grayer, and the back less rufescent, the crown darker; upperparts and flanks less rufescent than in *P. c. griseipectus* Sharpe.

TYPE.—No. 179,643, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad., Rio Suno, above Avila, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador; February 17, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Center of the back between Sudan and Brussels brown, the rump and upper tail-coverts slightly brighter, the nape darker, the crown umber with an olivaceous caste; tail evenly barred with black and a color somewhat lighter than the back, the bars in one specimen becoming internal loops at the ends of the central feathers and on the outer pair; wings unbarred, externally and their coverts like the back; sides of the head black, sharply defined from the pure white throat; a very narrow, broken white superciliary from bill to nape; auriculars thinly streaked with white; white of throat passing into pure, pale neutral gray on the breast and center of the abdomen; sides, flanks, ventral region and lower tail-coverts Saccardo's umber, the latter barred with black; feet brownish black; maxilla blackish; mandible horn or flesh-color.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar, but smaller, the tail less evenly barred, the center of the abdomen in one specimen buffy, in another grayish-spotted with black.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Phlegopedius sunensis.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, above Avila, 9 ♂ 3 ♀; below San José de Sumaco, 1 ♂, 5 ♀.

Phlegopedius cantator.—PERU: Dept. Junin: La Merced, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Perené, 1 ♂; Utcuyacu, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ 1 ?; Tulumayo, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Chelpes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Phlegopedius coraya griseipectus.—PERU: Nauta, 1 (topotype). ECUADOR: "Napo," 1 juv.

Pheugopedius coraya caurensis.—VENEZUELA: La Union, Caura River (topotypical), 2 ♂.

Pheugopedius coraya herberti.—BRAZIL: Cametá, Rio Tocantins, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Santarem, 2 ♀ (topotypes).

		MEASUREMENTS				
		Length (Skin)	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen
<i>P. sunensis</i>	♂	141	60	54	23	19
" "	♂	143	61	52	23	18
" "	♀	130	61	48	23	17
" "	♀	128	61	47	23	17
" <i>caurensis</i>	♂	146	62	49	23	22
" "	♀ ?	138	58	47	24	19
" <i>amazonicus</i> ¹	♂	158	67	60.5	23.5	25
" <i>albiventris</i> ²	♂	163	67	61	23	21
" <i>cantator</i> ³	♂	159	67	64	23	19
" "	♂	152	67	61	24	19
" "	♀	148	63	58	23	18
" "	♀	150	63	58	23	18.5
" <i>herberti</i> ⁴	♂	153	64	62	23	20
" "	♀	145	64	58.5	23	18.5

I should have no hesitation in placing this bird in the *coraya-caurensis-griseipectus* group did we not have a specimen of the last-named form which is labeled as coming from "Napo" and hence from the same faunal region as *sunensis*. This Napo specimen is immature, but aside from differences due to age, it closely resembles a topotype of *griseipectus* from Nauta. Possibly the Napo bird is wrongly labeled when *sunensis* may readily be considered the eastern Ecuador representative of the group above mentioned. While resembling *cantator* in many respects, it is so much smaller than that species that I do not think they can be subspecifically related.

I have not seen *Pheugopedius albiventris* Taczanowski of northeastern Peru or *P. amazonicus* Sharp from Sarayacu, Peru, but, aside from other differences, both appear to be too much larger than *sunensis* to be closely related to it.

¹Ex Sharpe.

²Ex Taczanowski.

³Topotypical; from La Merced, Peru.

⁴Cametá, Rio Tocantins.

