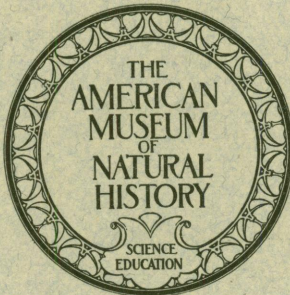


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No. 2

DESCRIPTIONS OF APPARENTLY NEW BIRDS
FROM BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, AND VENEZUELA

By FRANK M. CHAPMAN



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The material on which this paper is based is contained in the American Museum and in a small collection recently submitted to us for determination by Dr. Emilia Snethlage of the Museu Goeldi at Pará.

The color terms employed are those of Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature' (Washington, 1912).

Capito brunneipectus, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Upperparts resembling those of *Capito auratus auratus*, but male with the throat pale cinnamon-buff, breast ochraceous tawny, abdomen light yellowish olive widely margined with greenish yellow; no wing-bars. Female with the throat and breast richer, the former spotted with black, the greater wing-coverts, except terminally, externally margined with old gold.

TYPE.—No. 13709, Museu Goeldi, ♂ ad., June 16, 1917, Villa Braga, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil; Emilia Snethlage.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Entire crown shining old gold, browner on the forehead, yellower on the nape; cheeks, sides of the nape, and back black; interscapulars widely margined with lemon-yellow forming two lines from the nape to the lower back, the latter and rump margined with greenish yellow; tail olivaceous, nearly uniform; wings fuscous, all but the outer quills externally margined with dark citrine, the larger part of the outer web of the tertials olive-buff; lesser and median coverts shining blue-black like the back; greater and primary coverts duller; lower coverts and inner margins of quills buffy; throat and sides of the neck pale cinnamon-buff unmarked; breast-band deep buckthorn-brown narrowly tipped with greenish yellow; feathers of the rest of the underparts broadly tipped with greenish yellow not wholly concealing their olivaceous bases. tibiae with less yellow, ventral region whiter; lower tail-coverts olive tipped with whitish; feet plumbeous; bill black, a horn-colored band at the base of the mandible. Wing, 81.5; tail, 48; tarsus, 22.5; culmen, 21.5 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar to the male but with the margins of the interscapulars duller, the interscapulum and lesser wing-coverts more or less yellow margined; the greater coverts externally olive-citrine, except at the tip; the throat and sides of the neck with numerous round black spots forming a narrow malar streak, the breast-band deeper, argus-brown; the abdominal region somewhat more olivaceous. Wing, 79–82; tail, 50–54; tarsus, 21–21.5; culmen, 20.5–21.5 mm. (3 specimens).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Capito brunneipectus*. Brazil: type locality, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀. *Capito auratus auratus*. Colombia: Buena Vista, 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.

The discovery of this bird not only adds a very distinct species to the genus *Capito* but extends the known range of the genus into the southern part of lower Amazonia. It also gives further emphasis to the apparently restricted areas occupied by certain strongly marked species of this group. Thus *Capito squamatus* is known only from western Ecuador and southwestern Colombia; *C. quinticolor* from western Colombia; *C. hypoleucus* from the Cauca-Magdalena Fauna of Colombia; *C. dayi* from Porto Velho on the Rio Madeira; and *C. brunneipectus* from Villa Braga on the Rio Tapajoz.

In view of the antiquity of the genus to which they belong, can it be possible that the restricted ranges of these birds indicates that they are disappearing species?

***Nonnula amaurocephala*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Nonnula ruficapilla* (Tsch.), but sides of the head and neck, as well as crown, deep burnt sienna.

TYPE.—No. 12490, Museu Goeldi, ♂ ad., July 18, 1916, Manacapurú, Rio Solimões, Brazil; F. Lima.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Entire head, including nape, lores, eye-ring, auriculars, and sides of the neck rather deep burnt sienna, becoming light Sanford's brown on the underparts and ochraceous buff on the flanks; the lower abdomen, ventral region and under tail-coverts white; back dull, Brussels-brown; remiges basally the color of the back, blacker apically except on the outer feathers which are uniform; wing-quills like rectrices, the inner quills lightly margined with buckthorn-brown; greater, median and lesser wing-coverts like the back; bend of the wing ochraceous orange; lining of the wing ochraceous buff; feet blackish brown; bill black, the mandible yellowish except at the tip and sides. Wing, 61; tail, 52; tarsus, 14; culmen (broken).

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar to the male but underparts somewhat paler. Wing, 63; tail, 55.5; tarsus, 14; culmen, 25 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Nonnula amaurocephala*. Brazil: type locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Nonnula ruficapilla, Plate XLVI, fig. 1, Sclater, 'Monograph of the Jacamars and Puffbirds.'

While this form may represent *N. ruficapilla*, it appears to differ specifically from that bird, in which the sides of the head and neck are gray.

***Rhopochares cochabambæ*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—In size and general coloration nearest *Rhopochares ruficapillus* (Vieill.), but back grayish sharply defined from crown, as in *Rhopochares torquatus* (Swains.).

TYPE.—No. 139234, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Tujima, alt. 8200 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia, September 25, 1915; Miller and Boyle.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Crown between auburn and burnt sienna, forming a distinct cap; lores and frontal region (less clearly) buffy; auriculars gray or grayish white; postorbital region and sides of the nape pale smoke-gray, becoming deeper gray on the back and rump, where more or less washed or mixed with cinnamon-rufous; all the tail-feathers, including the central pair, blackish; the central pair more or less margined externally with grayish, in some cases slightly margined or indented with white, usually on the inner web; remaining feathers tipped with white and with white bars on the inner web, not reaching the shaft, the outer feathers usually indented with white on the outer web; wings externally ochraceous tawny, lined with light ochraceous buff; underparts whitish, the throat, ventral region and flanks washed with buffy, the breast barred with black as sharply but less extensively than in *Rhopochares ruficapilla*. Wing, 68–70; tail, 73–75; tarsus, 25–27; culmen, 15–16 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Crown cap as in the male, the back averaging more cinnamon-rufous than in the male; tail like the crown, the feathers with paler tips and indistinct blackish bands terminally; underparts much paler than in *R. ruficapilla*, buffy white, without black bars. Wing, 64–69; tail, 67–68; tarsus, 26–28; culmen, 14.5–15.5 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Rhopochares cochabambæ*. Bolivia: type locality, 7 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; Valle Grande, 7200 ft., 1 ♀. Argentina: Perico, 4000 ft., Prov. Jujuy, 1 ♂.

Rhopochares ruficapilla. Argentina: Buenos Aires, 2 ♂♂; La Plata, 1 ♀. Uruguay: Concepcion, 1 ♂. Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, 1 ♂; Ypanema (Natterer), 1 ♂.

This species combines in an interesting way the color characters of *R. ruficapilla* and *R. torquata* and, while evidently representing the former, is, in my opinion, specifically distinct. It ranges at least from the Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia, southward to the Province of Jujuy, Argentina, whence we have a male which, aside from having the black breast-bars somewhat wider, agrees with our topotypical series.

Possibly specimens recorded from Tucuman and Salta¹ as *Thamnophilus ruficapillus* should be referred to the species here described.

***Microrhopias emiliæ*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Male similar in color to male of *Microrhopias boucardi virgata* but larger, female with the throat and breast chestnut, the belly black.

TYPE.—No. 10775, Museu Goeldi, ♀ ad., May 28, 1914, Alta Mira, Rio Xingu, Brazil; Emilia Snethlage.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Rich velvety black; remiges and rectrices somewhat duller, interscapulars snowy white basally, this color not wholly concealed by their black tips; greater wing-coverts broadly tipped with white, median coverts with rounded white terminal spots, lesser coverts and wing "lining" white; all but median

¹Dabbene, 1910, Anales Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, (3) XI, p. 284.

rectrices with white tips 7-8 mm. in length on outer feathers, decreasing abruptly to 2 mm. on inner pair; feet grayish black; bill black. Wing, 55-56; tail, 52-53; tarsus, 16.5; culmen, 14.5-15 mm. (2 specimens).

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar to the male but slightly duller, particularly on the abdomen, the throat and breast deep, rich chestnut. Wing, 53-54; tail, 51-52; tarsus, 16-17; culmen, 15 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Microhoppas emiliae*. Brazil: type locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Tocantins, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Microhoppas boucardi virgata. Panama, a large series.

Microhoppas boucardi consobrina. Ecuador and Colombia, a large series.

Microhoppas boucardi bicolor. Brazil: Rio Tapajoz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Roosevelt, 1 ♂; Porto Velho, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Baron Melgaco, 2 ♀ ♀.

Microhoppas quixensis. Ecuador, 1 ♀.

It seems unusually appropriate to name this new species, in which the characters are shown only by the female, after its discoverer Dr. Emilia Snethlage, whose energy in the field and zeal in the study have added so greatly to our knowledge of the birds of Amazonia.

***Drymophila devillei subochraceus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Drymophila devillei devillei* Men. and Hellm., but both sexes with entire underparts ochraceous buff, paler on the throat and center of the abdomen, deeper on the breast and flanks; outer margins of inner wing-quills more ochraceous; female with ochraceous streaking of the upperparts and of wing-coverts somewhat deeper.

TYPE.—No. 10777, Museu Goeldi, ♂ ad., November 7, 1914, Rio Curuá (a tributary of the lower Xingu), Brazil; Emilia Snethlage.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Drymophila devillei subochraceus*. Brazil: type locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Drymophila devillei devillei. Bolivia: Jatumpampa, 1 ♂ (type of *Drymophila phantatis* Cherrie); Mission San Antonio, Rio Chimoré, 4 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀.

It is interesting to observe that in this form the male and female are essentially alike below, the former having the breast buff instead of white, as in its allies true *devillei* and *caudata*. The female of *caudata* nearly resembles *subochraceus* in the ground-color of the underparts, but is somewhat paler and slightly yellower. The female of *caudata klagesi*, on the contrary (if our two specimens properly represent it), has the breast white as in the male. In coloration of the underparts *klagesi* closely approaches true *devillei* from which it is distinguished chiefly by the lack of white markings on the sides of the central rectrices.

Drymophila phantatis Cherrie is apparently not separable from *devillei devillei* Men. and Hellm.

Hypocnemis hypoxantha ochraceiventris, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Hypocnemis hypoxantha hypoxantha* Sel., but somewhat larger, with a larger bill the color throughout browner, the underparts paler yellow, the breast more streaked, the flanks and lower tail-coverts pale ochraceous buff, the abdomen slightly washed with this color; wing-coverts, in the female, tipped with warm buff. Male: wing, 55; tail, 46; tarsus, 20; culmen, 14 mm. Female: wing, 53.5; tail, 44; tarsus, 19.5; culmen, 14 mm.

TYPE.—No. 10788, Museu Goeldi, ♂ ad., May 28, 1914, Alto Mira, Rio Xingu, Brazil; Emilia Snethlage.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Hypocnemis hypoxantha ochraceiventris*. Brazil: type locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Hypocnemis hypoxantha hypoxantha. Colombia: La Morelia, 1 ♀. Brazil: Upper Amazon, Pl. XLIII, P. Z. S., 1868, ♂ ad.

Hypocnemis flavescens subflava. Peru: Perené, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Javara, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Pampa, 1 ♂. Bolivia: Todos Santos, 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

In the coloration of the underparts this species is essentially like *H. f. subflava*. It is, however, separated from that species and from *H. f. flavescens* by its yellow instead of white superciliary and more olive, less striped upperparts.

The form from Bolivia and Peru (*subflava*) is evidently a southern race of *flavescens*, but the specific distinctness of *hypoxantha* is indicated by its occurrence in the heart of the range of *flavescens*.

Hypocnemis collinsi Cherrie proves to be inseparable from *H. f. subflava* Cab.

Siptornis punensis cuchacanchæ, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Siptornis punensis punensis* Berl. and Stolz., but upperparts more distinctly streaked; underparts, particularly ventral region and lower tail-coverts paler; rufous markings of wing decidedly lighter; tail longer. Resembling *Siptornis punensis lilloi* Oust., but general tone of the upperparts less rufescent, margins of tertials and greater wing-coverts paler, sayal-brown rather than cinnamon-rufous; rufous band in wing-quills paler and less extensive, particularly on outer quills.

TYPE.—No. 137292, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Cuchacancha, Bolivia, June 13, 1915; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Siptornis punensis cuchacanchæ*. Bolivia: type locality, 9 ♂♂ ads., 1 ♀ ad.

Siptornis punensis punensis. Bolivia: Guaqui, 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♀.

Siptornis punensis lilloi. Argentina: Above Tafi del Valle, alt., 9500 ft., 3 ♂♂ ads. (including type of *Siptornis punensis rufala* Chapman), 1 ♀ ad., 4 ♂♂ imm., 2 ♀♀ imm.

Siptornis punensis punensis was described from Puno, Peru, on the northwest shore of Lake Titicaca. It is probable, therefore, that two specimens from Guaqui, distant 115 miles, on the southern shore of the

lake, recently presented to the museum by Lord William Percy, are essentially typical of that form.

They show that specimens from Cuchacancha near Cochabamba, which, in default of topotypical material I had referred to *punensis punensis*,¹ are separable from that race as well as from the Argentine race.

The latter I described as *Siptornis punensis rufala* (*loc. cit.*), but Dr. Hellmayr assures me that this bird is the same as *Siptornis lilloi* Oust., an opinion which may be accepted as authoritative, though as stated in describing *rufala* I am unable to make Oustalet's description conform with our Argentine specimens.

Measurements

	WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Cuchacancha, ² Prov. Coch., Bolivia, ♂	76	94	13.5
Cuchacancha, ² Prov. Coch., Bolivia, ♂	78	97.5	14.5
Cuchacancha, ² Prov. Coch., Bolivia, ♂	73	93.5	14
Cuchacancha, ² Prov. Coch., Bolivia, ♂	75	94	13.5
Guaqui, ³ Bolivia, ♂	78	88	13
Cuchacancha, ² Prov. Coch., Bolivia, ♀	71	89.5	13
Guaqui, ³ Bolivia, ♀	69	87.5	13.3

Cistothorus platensis caracasensis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar in general tone of color to *Cistothorus meridae* Hellm., but somewhat less rufescent, the crown being uniform in color and olive-brown rather than Prout's brown; differing also in size, proportions and pattern, the tail being longer and equal to the wing, the tarsi and bill shorter, the latter proportionately more decurved; the rump unbarred, the scapulars less striped, the wing-coverts less definitely barred, the bars of the median rectrices broken, the flanks faintly, if at all, barred, the superciliary barely evident. In general pattern of coloration much nearer to *Cistothorus platensis æquatorialis* Lawr., but much less rufescent, the central tail-feathers not regularly barred, the wing, tarsi and bill shorter, the tail nearly as long, and therefore proportionately longer. Male: wing, 44.5; tail, 43.5; tarsus, 16; culmen, 11.5 mm.

TYPE.—No. 150 610, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Cotiza, Caracas, Venezuela; August 22, 1918; George K. Cherrie.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Cistothorus platensis caracasensis*. Venezuela: type locality, 2 ♂♂; ? Escorial, near Mérida, 1 ♂.

Cistothorus meridae. Venezuela: Sierra Nevada, Mérida, alt. 3000 m., 1 ♂; Conejos, near Mérida, 3000 m., 1 ♂.

¹1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., p. 329.

²*Siptornis punensis cuchacanchæ*.

³*Siptornis punensis punensis*.

Cistothorus platensis æquatorialis. Ecuador: Pichincha (type locality), 1 ♂; Mt. Chimborazo, 3 ♂♂. Colombia: Valle de las Pappas, Cen. Andes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Isabel, Cen. Andes, 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Chipaque, near Bogotá, 1 ♂; Choachí, near Bogotá, 4.

Cistothorus apolinari. Colombia: Suba Marshes, Bogotá (type locality), 9.

Mr. Cherrie's discovery of a Marsh Wren in a region so well known as the vicinity of Caracas, extends the known range of this group eastward from Mérida (a distance of some 300 miles) and, incidentally, is evidence of his skill and energy as a collector.

The Caracas race is the least rufescent of any of the described forms of the group, and in general tone of coloration closely approaches *Telmatodytes palustris marianæ* (Scott) of the southeastern United States.

I have seen neither *Cistothorus platensis tamæ* Cory, from the Páramo of Tamá, on the Venezuelan-Colombian boundary, nor *Cistothorus æquatorialis fulvescens* Todd, from the Páramo of Guerrero, Santander, Colombia. The first is described as being "more rufous brown," the second as "more rufescent" than *æquatorialis* and presumably, therefore, they both differ more from *caracasensis* than does *æquatorialis*. Todd (1919) makes no mention of Cory's (1916) race and, since both birds are from the same general region and appear to differ from *æquatorialis* in much the same manner, their comparison is to be desired.

The study of our material discloses the interesting fact that, as at Bogotá, two forms of this Wren are found in the Mérida region. The first, described by Hellmayr as *Cistothorus platensis meridæ*, is, in my opinion, unquestionably a distinct species distinguished from *æquatorialis* by its short tail (35 mm.), long hind-toe (19 mm.), pronounced white superciliaries, barred wing-coverts, rump, flanks, etc., as more fully noted in the diagnosis of *caracasensis*. The second, of which we have only one specimen, obviously represents the Caracas race with which it agrees exactly in size and very nearly in color, but has the back more broadly barred with white, the bars on the central tail-feathers complete, as in *æquatorialis*. If these differences are constant they are clearly of subspecific value.

In describing this proposed new race as a subspecies of *platensis*, I merely follow a convention. As a matter of fact, I have no specimens of *platensis* and it is possible that the Andean forms of the *æquatorialis* group may not intergrade with the form of the South Temperate Zone. The known facts in the variation of the Andean races are, however, too contradictory in character to be of predicatory value. Thus, true *æquatorialis* ranges from at least Chimborazo to Bogotá, a distance of

some 600 miles, without exhibiting racial variations; but in passing from the Páramo of Choachí to the Savanna of Bogotá, a distance of 20 miles, we go from the range of *æquatorialis* to that of the specifically distinct, but representative, *C. apolinari*. Furthermore, two forms, which I consider as also specifically distinct, are here shown to inhabit the Mérida region. It is obviously, therefore, not always safe to assume that what we believe to be representative forms are also intergrading races.

Measurements¹

	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Hind-toe and Claw	Culmen
Chimborazo, ² Ecuador	48	44	20	13	12
Pichincha, ² Ecuador	48	44	18	14	13
Santa Isabel, ² Col.	49	43	20	14	13
Choachi, ² Col.	48	44.5	19.5	14.5	12
Choachi, ² Col.	47	43	20	14	11.5
Caracas, ³ Venezuela	43	41.3	16	12.5	11
Caracas, ³ Venezuela	44.5	43.5	16	13	11.5
Escorial, ³ Venezuela	42	42	16	13	11.5
Sierra Nevada, ⁴ Mérida, Venezuela	47	35.5	19	19	12
Conejos, ⁴ Mérida, Venezuela	46	35	18	19	12

¹A number of the following specimens are not sexed but there appears to be no appreciable sexual difference in size in this group.

²*Cistothorus platensis æquatorialis*.

³*Cistothorus platensis caracasensis*.

⁴*Cistothorus merida*.

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FRANK E. LUTZ, Editor

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