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## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM BOLIVIA, PERU, ECUADOR, AND BRAZIL

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### *Grallaria squamigera canicauda*, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Grallaria squamigera squamigera* Prevost and Des Murs but averaging paler below and grayer above; the wings and, particularly tail, always grayer and of essentially the same color as the back; tail averaging longer.

TYPE.—No. 211,009, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Cocopunco, 10,000 ft., Dept. Larecaja, Bolivia; March 27, 1926; G. H. Tate.

#### MEASUREMENTS

Locality	Sex	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen
Cocopunco, Bol.	♂	142	69	60	35mm.
“ “	♂	141	68	61	34
Laguneta, Cen. Andes, Col.	♂	139	63	59	35.5
“ “ “ “	♀	139	62	63.5	36.5
Santa Isabel, “ “ “ “	♂	145	59	61	35.5
“ “ “ “	♀	145	62	....	35

#### SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Grallaria squamigera canicauda*.—BOLIVIA, 2.

*Grallaria squamigera squamigera*.—ECUADOR, 12. COLOMBIA, 6.

In our series of 18 specimens of true *squamigera*, none is as pale below as the paler of our two specimens of *canicauda* and only one is as pale as the darker. Two Colombian specimens, while darker in tone, are nearly as pure gray above as are both our specimens of *canicauda*, but not one of our 18 Colombian and Ecuadorean examples approaches *canicauda* in the color of the tail. In true *squamigera* this is olivaceous fuscous or brownish and quite different from the back; in *canicauda* it is gray almost, if not quite, concolor with the back.

Immature specimens of true *squamigera* have more or less of, and sometimes the entire back, olive, only fully adult birds being pure gray above; but the fact that one of our specimens of *canicauda*, although exhibiting traces of immaturity, has no olivaceous wash above, induces the belief that the Bolivian form always may be without, or have but little olive above.

In view of the plasticity exhibited by many members of this genus, it is surprising to find a form which, unchanged, ranges from Venezuela to Peru<sup>1</sup> and apparently shows no racial variation until Bolivia is reached.

***Grallaria capitalis*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Grallaria przewalskii* Taczanowski, of northeastern Peru, but the underparts nearly uniform orange-rufous, the throat like the breast; the bill much heavier.

TYPE.—No. 174,089, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Rumicruz, 9700 ft.; Dept. Junin, eastern Peru; March 22, 1922; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts deep chestnut-auburn; crown blackish extending on to the nape; cheeks and auriculars much like the back; anteorbital region paler; tail and wings externally like the back; underparts brighter than above, orange-rufous or Sanford's brown; the chin and center of the abdomen whitish; sides, flanks, and lower tail-coverts like the breast; feet blackish; bill blackish; mandible more plumbeous, its cutting edge and tip horn-color.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Grallaria capitalis*.—PERU: Rumicruz, 9700 ft., Dept. Junin, 4 ♂.

*Grallaria przewalskii*.—PERU: La Lejia, about 9000 ft., north of Chachapoyas, 3 ♂, 3 ♀.

While an apparent representative of *Grallaria przewalskii*, the form here described is, in my opinion, specifically distinct from it. Above, the two species are nearly alike, *capitalis* averaging darker, but below, *capitalis* is largely orange-rufous while *prezawalskii* is largely grayish. Three females, however, of the latter, have the throat and breast washed with orange-rufous, and thus more nearly agree with Taczanowski's description, but in two males the rufous is almost wholly confined to the sides, there being only a trace on the otherwise gray breast.

According to Stolzmann<sup>2</sup> *prezawalskii* replaces *G. r. albiloris* on the eastern slope of the eastern Andes, but Watkins found both species at La Lejia, north of Chachapoyas.

***Ochthoeca thoracica angustifasciata*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Ochthoeca thoracica thoracica* Taczanowski of the Subtropical Zone from eastern central Peru to Bolivia, but chestnut-bay pectoral band much narrower and less extended laterally, the white superciliaries broader and more extended, in some specimens meeting across the forehead.

TYPE.—No. 211,015, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂, testes slightly enlarged; La Lejia, alt. about 9000 ft., north of Chachapoyas, Peru; March 3, 1925; H. Watkins.

<sup>1</sup>Hellmayr, 1924, Field Mus., Pub. 223, p. 334.

<sup>2</sup>Tacz., Orn. Pér., II, p. 85.

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Ochthæca thoracica angustifasciata*.—PERU: La Lejia, 6.

\* *Ochthæca thoracica thoracica*.—PERU; Chelpe, 7300 ft., 4 (topotypes); Maraynioc, 1; Rumicruz, 9700 ft., 6; Torontoy, 1; Santo Domingo, 3. BOLIVIA: Nequejahuira, 8000 ft., Yungas, 2.

The pectoral band is widest in the Bolivian specimens and shows a graduated decrease in width and extent thence northward to Lejia. In this respect, therefore, there is a marked approach toward *O. nigrita* in which the pectoral band is wholly lacking. The latter species is recorded from Tambillo, Peru, by Taczanowski (Orn. Per., II, p. 197) on the basis of a Raimondi specimen. This species, however, is unknown from either Ecuador or Colombia. A male and a female of *nigrita* from Mérida, Venezuela (topotypes), have the superciliary as in true *thoracica* but are smaller with, especially, shorter tails (45 mm. as compared with 54–62 mm. in the male and female of *thoracica* respectively). Our series of *thoracica* reveals no geographical variation in size.

The occurrence in Ecuador and Colombia of *O. cinnamomeiventris*, a species with the entire underparts, except the throat and chest, chestnut, together with the absence of records of *nigrita* from those countries, calls for a confirmation of the record of that species from Peru.

***Stigmatura budytoides napensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Differing from the other forms of *Stigmatura budytoides* in having the white tail-markings tinted with yellow, stronger basally. In general color most nearly resembling *Stigmatura budytoides inzonata* Wetmore and Peters<sup>1</sup> of northern Argentina, the superciliary as in that race, but the upperparts greener the underparts paler; in pattern of tail markings near *S. b. budytoides* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye) but white markings more extensive, tipping all but the central pair of rectrices, extending to, or nearly to the base of the two outer pairs of rectrices and appearing on the fourth pair as a large median spot; smaller than true *budytoides* or *inzonata* with a notably shorter tail; tarsus shorter and more slender than in true *budytoides*.

TYPE.—No. 211,014, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Junction of Curaray and Napo Rivers; December 10, 1925; Olalla and Sons.

## MEASUREMENTS

	Sex	Wing	Tail	Tarsus
<i>S. b. napensis</i>	2 ♂	55–56	62–65	20 mm.
“ “	2 ♀	54	57–62	18–20
“ <i>budytoides</i> <sup>2</sup>	3 ♂	62–63	75–78	22–23
“ “	2 ♀	61–62	72–75	21
“ <i>inzonata</i> <sup>3</sup>	2 ♂	56–58	71–72	20
“ “	2 ♀	57–58	70–71	20–20.5
“ <i>bahix</i>	1 ♂	53	59	22

<sup>1</sup>1923, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXVI, p. 143 (Tapia, Prov. Tucuman, Argentina).

<sup>2</sup>Parotani, 8800 ft., Bolivia.

<sup>3</sup>Suncho Corral, Santiago del Estero, Argentina.

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Stigmatura budytoides napensis*—Junction Rios Napo and Curaray, 5.

*Stigmatura budytoides bahiæ* (see beyond).—BRAZIL: Joazeiro, northern Bahia, 1.

*Stigmatura budytoides budytoides*.—BOLIVIA: Dept. Cochabamba (Parotani, Tujma, Vinto, 8600–8800 ft.), 10; Dept. Sucre (Rio Cachimayo, 8700 ft., Rio Pilcomayo, 8000 ft.), 2.

*Stigmatura budytoides inzonata*.—ARGENTINA: Prov. Jujuy (Perico, 4000 ft.), 1; Prov. Salta (Rosario de Lerma, 4800 ft., Embarcacion, 1700 ft.), 3; Santiago del Estero, Lavalle, 3; Suncho Corral, 4; Gob. de Chaco, General Pinedo, 350 ft., 3; Cordova, Cosquin, 1.

The capture of *Stigmatura* on the Rio Napo extends its known range to north of the Amazon. The species has now been recorded from the Rio Negro, Argentina, to eastern Ecuador and the Rio Tapajoz, a latitudinal range which is matched by its altitudinal range in Bolivia whence all our specimens are from localities between 8000 and 8800 feet.

Dr. Wetmore<sup>1</sup> writes that in Argentina *Stigmatura* frequents “dry, rather open forest of low trees, with frequent clumps of thorny bushes . . .” This type of country is found in Bolivia and also Bahia but it is certainly not characteristic of the Rio Napo nor, I assume, of the Tapajoz. Possibly the Tapajoz bird is more nearly related to the Napo form than to the one described below from Bahia.

***Stigmatura budytoides bahiæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Upperparts brownish with little or no olivaceous tinge; underparts whitish tinged with yellow; tail markings white, in pattern between *Stigmatura budytoides budytoides* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye) and *S. b. napensis* Chapman; all but the central pair of feathers tipped with white; the four outer pairs each with a large median white spot which, on the outer pair, extends nearly to the base; tail short, as in *napensis*, but tarsus long and stout as in true *budytoides*.

TYPE.—No. 140,075, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Joazeiro, northern Bahia, Brazil; November, 1907; Mus. Paulista.

Our one specimen of this race is in worn plumage but its characters seem so pronounced that I have no hesitation in describing it. Measurements and a list of specimens examined are given above.

***Spizitornis flavirostris arequipæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambæ* Chapman of northern Peru, but larger and averaging paler, with the breast and sides more extensively streaked. Differs from *S. f. flavirostris* Sclater and Salvin of the Temperate Zone of Bolivia and northern Argentina in its smaller size, paler color and obscurely streaked back. Differs from *S. f. cuzcoensis* Chapman of the interandine region of southern Peru, in being much smaller and paler and in having the breast less heavily streaked with black, the flanks tinged with buff, the mandible more black apically, less yellow basally.

<sup>1</sup>1926, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 133, p. 288.

TYPE.—No. 211,012, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Arequipa, Peru; June 3, 1926; G. H. Tate.

## MEASUREMENTS

	Sex	Wing	Tail
<i>S. f. arequipæ</i> , Arequipa, Peru	2♂	49-50	48-49 mm.
“ “ “ “ “ “	2♀	46-47	46
“ “ <i>flavirostris</i> , Bolivia,	3♂	49-53	49-54
“ “ “ “ “ “	1♀	50	47
“ “ <i>huancabambæ</i> , <sup>1</sup> Huancabamba, Peru	1♀?	44	41.5
“ “ <i>cuzcoensis</i> , Cuzco, Peru	3♂	53-57	55-59
“ “ “ “ “ “	1♀	52	54

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Spizitornis flavirostris arequipæ*.—PERU: Arequipa, 5.

*Spizitornis f. flavirostris*.—BOLIVIA, 8.<sup>2</sup> ARGENTINA, 4.<sup>2</sup>

*Spizitornis f. cuzcoensis*.—PERU, 12.<sup>2</sup>

*Spizitornis f. huancabambæ*.—PERU, 1<sup>2</sup> (type).

*Spizitornis parulus æquatorialis*.—PERU: Oconeque, near Limbani, road from Tirapata to Santo Domingo, 1; Torontoy, 7800 ft., Urubamba Valley, 3; ft. of Machu Picchu, 5000 ft., 1; Accobamba, 10,000 ft., 1; Maraynioc, 10,500 ft., 5; Utcuyacu, 4800 ft., road to La Merced, 1; Rumicruz, 9700 ft., east of Junin, 2; Chipa, 12,400 ft., above Rumicruz, 6; La Lejia, 9000 ft., north of Chachapoyas, 2; Chugur, 9000 ft., n. w. of Cajabamba, 2. ECUADOR: Temperate Zone, Loja to Pichincha, 21. COLOMBIA: Valle de las Pappas, 10,000 ft., 2.

*Spizitornis flavirostris* ranges through the Temperate Zone from northern Argentina to northern Peru, but it is unrecorded between Pauza, Dept. of Ayacucho,<sup>3</sup> and from Huancabamba.

In the Urubamba Valley its range nearly approaches that of *S. parulus æquatorialis*.<sup>4</sup> In southeastern Peru (Oconeque), Bolivia and northern Argentina the ranges of the two apparently overlap. On the Pacific *flavirostris* apparently meets *S. reguloides* since Tate secured a specimen of the last-named species at Arequipa, June 3. The distribution of the forms of this group presents an exceedingly interesting problem which we are not yet in a position successfully to attack, but as a contribution toward its solution I add to the records of occurrence, contained in a former paper,<sup>5</sup> a list of the localities from which we have specimens of *S. parulus æquatorialis*. In Colombia and Ecuador this form appears to be restricted to the Temperate Zone, but in Peru it is found in both the Subtropical and Temperate Zones. The species is

<sup>1</sup>Only the first line of measurements given in my description pertains to this species. Cf. Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 118, 1924, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup>See Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 118, 1924, p. 8, for localities.

<sup>3</sup>Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1906, Ornith., p. 69.

<sup>4</sup>Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 118, p. 8.

<sup>5</sup>1924, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 118, pp. 7-9.

unknown on the coast of Peru, and its entrance into that country has possibly been made from northern Argentina whence it is recorded by Dabbene from the Tucuman region.

***Empidochanes fuscatus fuscator*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Upperparts much darker and wing-bars narrower than in any other described race of the species; the superciliary less pronounced than in *Empidochanes fuscatus cabanisi* Léotaud, or *E. f. bimaculatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny); more as in *E. f. fuscatus* (Wied). In fresh (prenuptial?) plumage upperparts brownish olive, browner on the rump and upper tail-coverts; the breast grayish olive, the belly pale sulphur-yellow. In worn breeding plumage, and fresh post-breeding plumage, upperparts uniform blackish fuscous, the rump and upper tail-coverts browner; breast grayish; belly white, sparingly and indistinctly streaked with sulphur-yellow. In juvenal plumage upperparts cinnamon-brown, brighter on the rump; belly white; wing-bars brighter and broader than in adult.

TYPE.—No. 211,013, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; fresh post-breeding plumage; junction Rios Napo and Curaray; December 10, 1925; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Empidochanes fuscatus fuscator*.—JUNCTION Curaray and Napo Rivers, 8.

*Empidochanes fuscatus fuscatus*.—BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, 2 (types); Bahia, 5.

*Empidochanes fuscatus fumosus*.—BRAZIL: Mexiana, 1. FRENCH GUIANA. Approuague, 2; Cayenne, 1.

*Empidochanes fuscatus cabanisi*.—TRINIDAD: MONOS Is., 2. VENEZUELA: Caribbean coastal region, 6; Orinoco, 3. COLOMBIA: Santa Marta region, 6; lower Magdalena River, 1.

*Empidochanes fuscatus vireoninus*.<sup>1</sup>—TOBAGO, 1.

*Empidochanes fuscatus bimaculatus*.—PARAGUAY: Ft. Wheeler, 1. BRAZIL, Matto Grosso: Urucum, 4; Descalvados, 1; San Lorenzo River, 1; Chapada, 15.

The variations presented by our eight specimens of this race are pronounced. They are obviously due to age and season. Thus the juvenal plumage (Dec. 2) is cinnamon-brown above. We have specimens of *E. f. bimaculatus* in a similar stage of plumage, but much lighter in color, from Matto Grosso. An October specimen in fresh, unworn (prenuptial?) plumage is tinged with olive above and yellow below, but two December adults in greatly worn plumage are without olive tinge above and there is practically no trace of yellow below. The difference between these October and December birds is evidently due to fading. Specimens in our series of *cabanisi* show a similar variation, which in this race seems to be more pronounced than in *bimaculatus*. Thus far the relation between cause and effect in our series of *fuscator* seems clear, but the condition of the remaining four birds is not so easily explained. All

<sup>1</sup>*Empidochanes vireoninus* Ridgway, 1886, Ibis, p. 461 (Tobago). This specimen is grayer than any other in our series.

four were taken in December (9 and 10); all have nearly finished a complete (postnuptial ?) molt which has produced a plumage resembling in color that of the worn breeding bird, whereas we should expect it to resemble that of the October specimen in fresh (prenuptial ?) dress. A molting specimen of *cabanisi* from the Orinoco (Las Barrancas, July 28) is in a similar stage of plumage.

***Myiochanes nigrescens canescens*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Myiochanes nigrescens nigrescens* Sclater and Salvin, of eastern Ecuador, but grayer throughout, the crown dark mouse-gray instead of black, the underparts deep neutral gray instead of dark mouse-gray, the wing more pointed, the tail, apparently, less forked.

TYPE.—No. 211,016, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; “testes much enlarged”; Rio Negro, 2600 ft.; Dept. San Martin, between Chachapoyas and Moyobamba, Peru; July 10, 1925; H. Watkins.

MEASUREMENTS

Locality	Sex	Wing	Tail	
			Outer Feather	Central Feather
<i>M. n. nigrescens</i> , Sarayacu, Ec.	?	68	56	50 mm.
“ “ <i>canescens</i> , Rio Negro, Peru	♂	70	59	56
“ “ “ “ “ “	♂	67	56	53

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*Myiochanes nigrescens nigrescens*.—ECUADOR: Sarayacu, 1 (topotype).

*Myiochanes nigrescens canescens*.—PERU: Rio Negro, 5.

*Myiochanes nigrescens* has hitherto been known only from the Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador whence it has been recorded from Sarayacu (Buckley) and the Valle del Rio Santiago (Festa). The species is, therefore, new to Peru where it appears in slightly differentiated form, as described above. The outer primary appears to be longer in *canescens* than in true *nigrescens*. In the latter it is slightly longer, in the former slightly shorter than the sixth. In our single specimen of true *nigrescens* the outer primary is 12 mm. shorter than the longest; in *canescens* it is 8 mm. to 9 mm. shorter than the longest.

