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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF TRACHEOPHONÆ FROM PANAMA, ECUADOR, PERU AND BOLIVIA

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN

Some of the birds herein described are actual discoveries, others are merely old forms seen in the light of the new material which continues to arrive from our collectors in Ecuador and Peru.

XENOERNIS, new genus

GENERIC DIAGNOSIS.—A formicarian bird, possibly a member of the thamnophiline group but without close resemblance to any known species. Bill somewhat as in *Erionotus punctatus* but more compressed laterally; wing more rounded, the flight feathers more incurved; tail of ten feathers more graduate.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.—Bill at base of nostril deeper than wide; maxilla moderately hooked; mandible at gonydeal angle as deep as maxilla at same point; nostrils oval, frontal and loreal feathers bristly, somewhat erect and slightly elongate; wings rounded, the flight feathers decidedly incurved; fourth to sixth primaries (from without) longest, 25 mm. longer than the outermost and shortest, seventh slightly shorter than the longest, the eighth about the length of the third; secondaries subequal and but little shorter than the innermost primary; tail graduate of ten feathers, the outer feathers 25 mm. shorter than central; barbs of feathers separate or but loosely attached; scales of tarsi meeting in a posterior ridge; inner and outer toes subequal, their claws reaching well beyond the base of claw of central toe.

TYPE.—*Xenornis setifrons*, new species.

Xenornis setifrons, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—With no close resemblance to any known species; upperparts brownish, the feathers medianly ochraceous-tawny; underparts deep neutral gray.

TYPE.—No. 135,607, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; "testes little enlarged" (collector's note); Tacarcuna, 2050 feet; eastern Panama; March 27, 1915; D. S. Ball.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead and sides of the head including auriculars deep neutral gray, this color narrowly tinging the orbital region; feathers of the crown and back centrally ochraceous-tawny somewhat obscurely margined with blackish, the rump more uniform, the upper tail-coverts gray; tail dusky deep neutral gray, the two outer pairs of feathers with a small terminal whitish spot; wings externally tawny, the greater and lesser coverts broadly, the tertials and inner secondaries narrowly tipped with ochraceous-salmon; underparts deep neutral gray, the flanks and crissum washed with brownish; feet blackish; maxilla blackish,

browner apically; mandible blackish basally, yellowish apically, the cutting edge horn. Length (skin), 155; wing, 71; tail, 69; tarsus, 22; middle toe without claw, 14; culmen, 21; depth of bill at base of nostril, 6; width at base of nostril, 5.3 mm.

Of this bird we have but a single specimen, the relationships of which have long puzzled the members of our department of birds. It is in fresh, unworn plumage which, in spite of the markings on the tips of wing coverts and inner remiges, I am inclined to believe essentially represents that of the adult plumage, which it is customary for the members of this group to acquire at the postjuvénal molt.

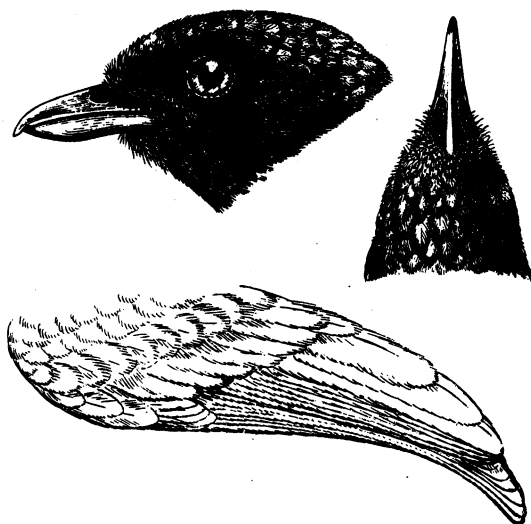


Fig. 1. Generic details of *Xenornis* (natural size).

While I have suggested the relationships of this species with the thamnophiline group, its incurved wings and loosely barbed rectrices indicate a bird of less active, vigorous habits than most thamnophili. Possibly it is more closely related to *Percnostola*, which has incurved wing quills, stiffened frontal feathers, and loosely barbed rectrices. But the tarsi are longer in *Percnostola* and the mandible lacks the gonydeal swelling so characteristic of *Thamnophilus* and its allies and present in *Xenornis*.

***Dysithamnus punctitectus*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Male resembling the male of *Dysithamnus leucostictus leucostictus* Sclater of the Subtropical Zone of eastern Ecuador and eastern Colombia, but darker, less plumbeous above and below, the throat not black, the underparts

without white shaft-streaks. Female wholly unlike the female of *leucostictus*, nearly uniform deep neutral gray below; crown auburn; back, Prout's brown; much larger than *leucostictus*.

TYPE.—No. 176,030, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; below Oyacachi, north-eastern Ecuador; January 24, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Upperparts, wings and tail essentially uniform slate-black; underparts nearly uniform dark neutral gray, the flanks and ventral region slightly tinged with olivaceous; lesser wing-coverts pure white; median and greater coverts black, with a rounded terminal spot, inner margins of wing-quills, seen from below, faintly ochraceous; feet and bill black. Two males: wing, 69–71.5; tail, 52–55; tarsus, 23–24; culmen, 19 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Crown and nape auburn, back Prout's brown; tail and wings blackish, externally margined with the color of the back, inner webs of remiges, seen from below, lightly margined with ochraceous; lesser wing-coverts white; median and greater coverts brownish, with rounded whitish or brownish spots; sides of the head, including lores, orbital and auricular regions and underparts deep neutral gray, the flanks and ventral region strongly washed with, the lower tail-coverts wholly, Dresden-brown; feet and bill black. One female: wing, 71; tail, 55; tarsus, 24; culmen, 19 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Dysithamnus punctitectus.—ECUADOR: below Oyacachi, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Dysithamnus leucostictus leucostictus.—ECUADOR: Sabanilla, Rio Zamora, 5 ♂, 5 ♀; Guayaba, Rio Zamora, 1 ♀; below Oyacachi, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, 2 ♀.

I am indebted to Dr. C. E. Hellmayr for an opinion concerning the relationships of this bird. Comparison of it with *Dysithamnus leucostictus* implies superficial resemblance with, rather than close relationship to, that species. Indeed, generically, some authors might be inclined to place it in *Erionotus* rather than in *Dysithamnus*.

*Melanopareia*¹ *maranonicus*, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Intermediate between *Melanopareia maxmiliani* (d'Orbigny) of Bolivia and southward and *M. elegans* of the coast of Ecuador and Peru; in the general tone of the underparts posterior to the pectoral crescent and in the absence of chestnut-rufous in the wings more like the former; in the black crown, width of pectoral crescent, absence of white in the interscapulum, and character of the rectrices more like the latter.

TYPE.—No. 181,098, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Perico, Rio Chinchipe, northern Peru; August 12, 1923; H. Watkins.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Crown, nape, and sides of the head deep glossy black; a sharply defined light buff superciliary from the bill to the nape; back and rump deep grayish olive; central pairs of rectrices grayish olive, blackish along the shaft; two outer feathers grayish olive bordered with light buff on the outer web, the inner web

¹*Melanopareia* Reichenbach, 1853, replaces *Rhoporchilus* Ridgway, 1909. See Hellmayr, 1921, Novit. Zool., XXVIII, p. 257.

more or less black; remaining rectrices black; remiges brownish fuscous, second to fifth primaries, from without, margined with white; tertials with a narrow buffy margin; greater and lesser coverts black margined chiefly externally with white; bend of the wing black; under wing-coverts grayish; chin white passing posteriorly to light ochraceous-buff on the throat; a broad, glossy black pectoral band bordered posteriorly by rich chestnut changing to rich ochraceous-tawny on the remainder of the underparts; feet (in skin) pale flesh-color; bill bluish black. Four males: wing, 57-60; tail, 67-73; tarsus, 26-28; culmen, 17-18.3 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—Similar to the male but the pectoral crescent narrower centrally, and not bordered by chestnut, the entire underparts posterior to it being uniform ochraceous-tawny, slightly paler than in the male. Two females: wing, 59-61; tail, 68; tarsus, 25-26; culmen, 17.3 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Melanopareia maranonicus.—PERU: Perico, Rio Chinchipe, 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

Melanopareia elegans elegans.—ECUADOR: Chone, Manaví, 2 ♀; Portovelo, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Punta Santa Ana, Prov. del Oro, 1 ♂; Rio Pindo, Prov. del Oro, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Melanopareia elegans speciosa.—ECUADOR: Puna Island, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Melanopareia elegans paucalensis.—PERU: Trujillo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Palambla, Dept. Piura, 5 ♂, 2 ♀.

Melanopareia mazmiliani argentina.—NORTHERN ARGENTINA, 7 ♂, 3 ♀.

The discovery of a species of *Melanopareia* in the arid valley of the Marañón affords additional evidence of the route followed by numerous birds of the interior of South America in reaching the coast of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru. While much nearer the coastal form, its characters impress me as of specific value. In this connection it is important to note that it resembles least that one of the coast races which it most closely approaches geographically. This is *M. elegans paucalensis* Taczanowski¹ of northwestern Peru, which is to be distinguished from true *elegans* by the generally paler colors below of the male and absence of the black crown in the female.

Chamaeza columbiana punctigula, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Chamaeza columbiana columbiana* (Berepsch and Stolzmann) of the east Bogotá region but the upperparts deeper olive, tips of rectrices narrower and more buffy; underparts whiter, the abdomen with scarcely if any buffy tinge, the black markings deeper and somewhat more extensive. Three males: wing, 90-92; tail, 50-52; tarsus, 36-38; culmen, 21-23 mm. One female: wing, 86; tail, 51; tarsus, 35; culmen, 20 mm.

TYPE.—No. 179,367, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Rio Suno, above Avila, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador; February 12, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

¹Orn. Pérou, p. 131.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Chamaeza columbiana punctigula.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Sabanilla, above Zamora, 1 ♂.

Chamaeza columbiana columbiana.—COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

I have seen no specimens of *Chamaeza olivacea* Tschudi, with which Berlepsch and Stolzmann¹ compared their *columbiana*, but, so far as one can judge from their description, *punctigula* is even less like that species than is *columbiana*. The Peruvian bird is larger (wing, 97.5; tail, 62–65 mm.); has the throat and belly “roux-ochreaux”; and differs otherwise from both *columbiana* and *punctigula*. In a former paper² I classed *columbiana* and *nobilis* as subspecies of *brevicauda* but, as I now have specimens of both from the Rio Suno, it is evident that they are not subspecifically related. The bird here described is evidently a race of *columbiana* but the fact that, although geographically nearer to *olivacea*, it departs still farther from it in color, suggests that it is not subspecifically related to that bird.

APOCRYPTORNIS, new genus

GENERIC DIAGNOSIS.—In color and general form somewhat resembling *Hylopezus* but general proportions much more slender and with rictal bristles as in *Grallaricula*; bill smaller and more subulate, tarsus and middle-toe actually as well as proportionately longer than in *Grallaricula*.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.—Excepting the species of *Grallaricula*, smallest of *Grallaricula*; the bill short, comparatively slender and subulate, its height but slightly more than its breadth at the base of the nostril; the anterior end of the nostril about midway between the base of the culmen and tip of the bill; rictal bristles well developed, the longest reaching nearly to the tip of the mandible; wing, short, 4th-6th primaries (from without) longest and subequal, outermost 25 mm. shorter than the longest; feet very slender, the tarsi scaled, more than one-third the length of wing; the middle-toe, without claw, slightly more than three-fifths the length of tarsus, the claw of lateral toes not reaching to the base of the claw of middle-toe; tail doubly rounded, tips of rectrices acuminate; feathers of the anterior part of the crown much elongated.

TYPE.—*Apocryptornis lineifrons*, new species.

Apocryptornis lineifrons, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Crown slate, back brownish olive somewhat as in *Hylopezus*, but lores and two broad stripes rising from them to the crown, white.

TYPE.—No. 180,279, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Oyacachi, upper Papalacta River; September 24, 1923; Ollala and Sons.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Head and nape blackish slate, the feathers much elongated; the auriculars, forehead, and region below the eye and above the anterior

¹1896, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 384.

²1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, p. 391.

part of the eye black; lores and a broad band rising vertically from them to the crown conspicuously white; a small white postocular mark; back brownish olive, the tail and wings externally browner, outer web of outer primary and of outer alula largely light buff; lesser under wing-coverts brownish olive, the greater ones white tipped with blackish; axillars ochraceous-buff; malar stripes white anteriorly changing to ochraceous-buff and extending to a broad band passing behind the ear-coverts to the nape; chin and upper throat narrowly white, the latter enclosed by a broad black V having its base at the chin; breast ochraceous-buff; abdomen centrally white, the feathers with broad, conspicuous black lateral margins which are somewhat

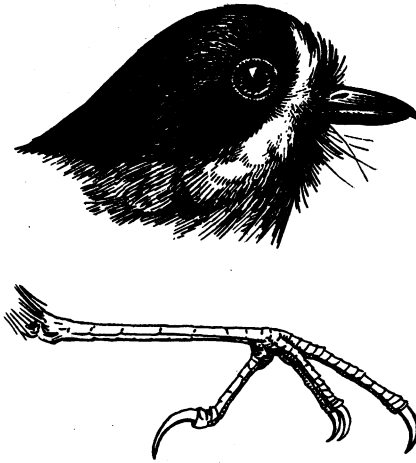


Fig. 2. Generic details of *Apocryptornis* (natural size).

narrower on the abdomen; sides and flanks bright brownish olive, indistinctly striped with ochraceous-buff; under tail-coverts ochraceous-buff; tibiae fuscous; feet blackish; bill shining black, the maxilla brownish basally.

Length (skin), 120; wing, 75; tail, 33; tarsus, 29; middle-toe without claw, 19; with claw, 23; culmen, 16; depth of bill at base of nostril, 5; breadth of bill at base of nostril, 4.3; greatest length of crown feathers, 14 mm.

Of this very distinct and strikingly marked bird we have but a single specimen, which fortunately is in excellent plumage and is beautifully prepared. To a combination of characters which readily distinguish it from any known species, it adds certain features not shown by other *Grallariæ*, while the conspicuous vertical white marks on each side of the forehead present a pattern of coloration that I do not recall having seen before.

Oyacachi, whence this specimen came, is in the humid Temperate Zone, but only an intimate knowledge of conditions at this point would enable one to say whether the place at which this bird was captured was in the humid Temperate, or in an upward-reaching arm of the Subtropical Zone.

Synallaxis cabanisi fulviventris, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Synallaxis cabanisi cabanisi* Berlepsch and Leverkühn of eastern Peru, but back paler, throat whiter, rest of underparts much lighter, the breast and sides tawny olive, the center of the abdomen cinnamon-buff instead of mouse-gray washed with brownish, paler ventrally; size smaller. One male: wing, 60; tail, 64; culmen, 16.5. One female: wing, 59; tail, 61; culmen, 16.

TYPE.—No. 137,281, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Yungas, 3600 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia; June 5, 1915; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Synallaxis cabanisi fulviventris.—BOLIVIA: Yungas, 1 ♂; Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Synallaxis cabanisi cabanisi.—PERU: Tulumayo, Prov. Junin, 1 ♀; La Pampa, Prov. Puno, 1 ♂.

Synallaxis cabanisi cabanisi Berlepsch and Leverkühn from "Peru" was based on a von Tschudi bird and probably, therefore, came from the Chanchamayo region. If this be true, our Tulumayo specimen is topotypical. The La Pampa bird is in a measure intermediate between the Tulumayo specimen and our three examples of the form here described, but is nearer to true *cabanisi*.

I have had all these specimens for some time but inability satisfactorily to place the name *brunneicaudalis* Sclater has made it impossible definitely to determine them. The type of *brunneicaudalis*, Mr. Bangs writes me, is not in the Lafresnaye collection at Cambridge. Of the specimens in the British Museum referred by Sclater to *brunneicaudalis* the one from Zamora is immature, and those from Roraima have since been described as *Synallaxis macconelli* Chubb (1918, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, XXIX, p. 78).

Sclater makes no reference to the olive-brown forehead of this form but merely describes the crown as "pileo castaneis." He had, however, only one adult and this in "bad condition," a fact which (as one of the specimens in a series recently received from the Napo region shows) might easily obscure the distinctive differences between the forehead and crown proper. There is, however, no reason to doubt that Sclater's type came from the Napo region since many of the species contained in the collection of which it formed a part are characteristic of eastern Ecuador. While *cabanisi* may be a representative of *brunneicaudalis*, the differences separating them seem to me to be of specific value. In the former the chestnut crown reaches the base of the bill, the underparts are brownish gray rather than dark slaty, and the throat is whitish instead of dark slaty gray tipped with white.

***Cranioleuca curtata griseipectus*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Cranioleuca curtata curtata* (Sclater) of the Bogotá region, but crown, tail, and wings externally chestnut rather than Sanford's brown, the back darker, the underparts grayer, less ochraceous and obscurely streaked.

TYPE.—180,313, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador; August 5, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Cranioleuca curtata griseipectus.—ECUADOR: type locality, 2 ♂ ad., 5 ♂ im.; 2 ♀ ad.; Rio Sardinas, 1 ♀ ad.; below San José de Sumarco, 1 ♀ ad. COLOMBIA: La Candela, Huila, 1 ♀ ad.

Cranioleuca curtata curtata.—COLOMBIA: Fusugasugá, 1 ♀, 1 ?

Three of seven mature specimens have the forehead chestnut, like the crown; in the remaining four, the forehead is either like the back or mixed with chestnut. Three immature birds have the underparts and superciliaries washed with or clear ochraceous. We have similarly marked specimens of *C. erythroptus*, a fact which suggests that *curtata* may be the East Andean representative of *erythroptus*. All of these three birds have chestnut feathers in the crown, but in two apparently otherwise adult males the crown is like the back with a barely perceptible trace of chestnut at the base of a single feather in each one, while the underparts have the general tone of color of the adult but with a slight suggestion of bars. Were they from a distant locality, I should consider these birds as representing another species, but, taken at the type-locality of this form, they can be considered only as illustrating a plumage of it, though what plumage I am unable to say.

A specimen from La Candela in southern Colombia shows some approach to true *curtata* but is obviously nearer *griseipectus*.

I have seen no specimens of *C. curtata debilis* Berlepsch and Stolzmann from southeastern Peru, but aside from other differences its small bill should serve to separate it from the race here described.

***Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo napensis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo chunchotambo* (Tschudi) of eastern Peru but crown-spots smaller, back streaks narrower, barely more than shaft-streaks; general tone of the underparts richer, the lighter markings deeper buff; the buff throat-space smaller, more encroached upon by blackish margined feathers; abdominal region less distinctly streaked.

TYPE.—178,386, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; upper Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador; February 14, 1923; Olalla and Sons.

RANGE.—Tropical Zone; eastern Ecuador.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo napensis.—ECUADOR: Rio Suno, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Zamora, 1 ♂.

Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo chunchotambo.—PERU: Guayabamba, 1 ♂; La Pampa, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Tavera, 2 ♀; Rio Inambari, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Dr. Hellmayr¹ has already called attention to the differences between Ecuadorean and Peruvian specimens of this species and our series amply confirm his statements. The Guayabamba specimen listed above is larger and has a darker bill than the remaining specimens in our series (all of which are from southeastern Peru), and in these respects it is nearer the Ecuadorean form.

¹1919, Arch. für Naturg., p. 79.

