

ARTICLE VI.—*Notes on a Collection of Birds from Quito, Ecuador.*

By J. A. ALLEN.

A small collection of birds, made in the immediate vicinity of Quito by Mr. L. Söderström, recently purchased by the American Museum of Natural History, contains several species of interest. The collection numbers 210 specimens, representing 79 species, one of which proved to be new,* while others are quite worthy of record.

1. *Thryophilus nigricapillus* *Scl.*—One specimen.

2. *Dendroica blackburniæ* (*Gm.*).—An immature male.

3. *Diglossa sittoides* (*d'Orb. et Lafr.*).—The single specimen (male) differs from a Bogota example in having the whole dorsal surface more bluish-gray, with less blackish on the front and sides of the head, and in wanting the small postocular white spot.

4. *Dacnis angelica* *De Filippi.*—Seven examples, all adult males.

5. *Dacnis egregia æquatorialis* *Berl.*—One specimen, differing markedly from Bogota skins in the more greenish tint of the blue color.

6. *Chlorophanes spiza cærulescens* (*Cass.*).

Chlorophanes spiza exsul *BERL. et TACZ.*, P. Z. S., 1883, p. 543.

Of the five specimens in the collection three are typically referable to the blue form named by Cassin as above. The other two are referable to

7. *Chlorophanes spiza guatemalensis* (*Cass.*).—These skins are evidently of a different make from the others, and are no doubt from a different locality.

8. *Cœreba cærulea* (*Linn.*).—Three specimens—two males and one female—agree perfectly with Bogota examples, the bill being of nearly maximum length for this species.

9. *Procnias viridis* *Ill.*—Two specimens, male and female.

The bird commonly hitherto called *Procnias tersa* (*Linn.*) presents a singular case as regards both its generic and specific names. As Count von Berlepsch has shown (*Ibis*, 1881, p. 243),

the description of *Ampelis tersa* Linn. (Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1766, p. 298) does not apply to this bird, and until some bird is found which it properly characterizes the name must be considered as indeterminate.

The "*Hirundo viridis* Temminck Cat." of Illiger (Prod., 1811, p. 228) proves on examination to be merely a Latin translation of Temminck's "L'hirondelle verte" (Cat. syst. du Cab. d'Ornithologie et de Quadrumanes, 1807, p. 245, No. 986), which seems to be undoubtedly the female of the bird called *Procnias tersa* by later authors. *Hirundo viridis* must, however, date from Illiger, and the name for the species be *Procnias viridis* Ill., instead of *Procnias cærulea* (Vieill.),* as claimed by Count von Berlepsch (l. c.). This is unfortunate, as Vieillot described very carefully both sexes and the young, and figured the male.

"*Procnias ventralis* Ill., Prodr., p. 228," is often cited among the synonyms of this bird (cf. Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XI, 1886, p. 50), but for what reason is hard to see, as this name does not exist in Illiger's 'Prodromus' at the page cited, nor elsewhere in the work, so far as I have been able to discover.

Illiger, in founding his genus *Procnias*, apparently attributes it to Hoffmanssegg, but I am unable to find that Hoffmanssegg ever published it. Illiger's diagnosis of *Procnias* is not strictly applicable to the bird since known as *Procnias*, much better agreeing with some of the Cotingidæ, two of which he cites under *Procnias*, thus formally referring them to this genus, as follows: "Species: *Ampelis variegata*, *carunculata*? Lin. Gmel. *Hirundo viridis* Temminck Catalog. (at nostra avis, cum descriptione bene congruens, e Brasilia est.)" It is only through this reference to a bird described by Temminck, which is apparently the female of *Procnias tersa* auct. pl., that it is possible to bring *Procnias* Ill. into any relation with the species now under consideration. Evidently, as the context shows, Illiger made his genus *Procnias* for the Linn.-Gmelin species of *Ampelis* which he designed to remove from his restricted genus *Ampelis*, and were it not for the reference to Temminck, *Ampelis variegata* Gmelin would have to be considered as its type.

* *Tersina cærulea* Vieill., Nouv. Dict., XXXIII, 1819, p. 401, pl. xx, fig. 1.

With a large series of specimens of this species before me I am unable to recognize any basis for a "smaller subspecies *occidentalis*."

10. *Euphonia xanthogastra* *Sund.*—Four males (Napo, November) and one female (Gualea, July 14).

11. *Euphonia saturata* (*Cab.*).—Two males.

12. *Chlorochrysa nitidissima* *Scl.*—A single male from Napo.

13. *Calliste yeni* (*d'Orb. et Lafr.*).—Two males, Napo.

14. *Calliste schrankii* (*Spix*).—Four males and one female (Napo).

15. *Calliste xanthogastra* *Scl.*—One adult male, Napo.

16. *Calliste rufularis* (*Scl.*).—An adult male, Nanegal, July 14.

17. *Calliste gyroloides* (*Lafr.*).—Adult male, Napo; young female, "near Quito."

18. *Calliste cyaneicollis* (*Lafr.*).—Adult male, near Quito.

19. *Calliste cyanopygia* *Scl.*—Adult male, Nanegal.

20. *Calliste ruficervix* (*Prév. et Des Murs*).—Three adult males (Gualea, July 14; Batonago, Aug. 25).

21. *Calliste nigriviridis* (*Lafr.*).—One adult male, Nanegal.

22. *Calliste lunigera* *Scl.*—Four adult males (Nanegal and Millegala, May).

23. *Calliste aurulenta* (*Lafr.*).—Three adults, "near Quito."

24. *Iridiornis dubusia* (*Bon.*).—Two adult males, "Nono, west of Quito."

25. *Tanagra cœlestis* *Spix.*—One specimen, Napo.

26. *Piranga ardens* *Tsch.*—Male, Nanegal.

27. *Ramphocœlus nigrogularis* (*Spix*).—Two males, Napo.

28. *Ramphocœlus icteronotus* *Bon.*—Eight males, Quito.

29. *Trichothraupis quadricolor* (*Vieill.*).—Eight examples; one, "Pichincha, May, 1883"; the others, "near Quito."

30. *Tachyphonus cristatus* (*Gm.*).—Adult male, Napo.

31. *Buarremon assimilis* (*Boiss.*).—One example, Nono, near Quito.

32. *Arremon spectabilis* *ScL.*—One example, Napo.
33. *Psittospiza riefferi* (*Boiss.*).—Male, Quito, November.
34. *Pheuticus chrysogaster* (*Less.*).—Adult male, Quito. Marked "Resident the whole year."
35. *Habia ludoviciana* (*Linn.*).—A young male, "Callipalli, foot of Pichincha, alt. 10,000 ft." This bird is considered very rare by the collector, Mr. Söderström, who says this specimen is the only one he ever met with.
36. *Spermophila homochroa* (*ScL.*).—Two examples, male and female.
37. *Catamblyrhynchus diadema* *Lafr.*—Adult male, Nanegal, April, 1883. "Rare."
38. *Cassicus persicus* (*Linn.*).—Male, Napo.
39. *Cassicus uropygialis* *Lafr.*—Male.
40. *Icterus croconotus* (*Wagl.*).—Male, Napo.
41. *Todirostrum ruficeps* *ScL.*—One specimen, Napo.
42. *Myiozetetes granadensis* *Lawr.*—One example, Quito.
43. *Pyrocephalus rubineus* (*Bodd.*).—One example, "Quito, May 25th, 1885."
44. *Myiobius pulcher* *ScL.*—One example, Quito.
45. *Masius coronulatus* *ScL.*—Two males, Nanegal, June and May.
46. *Pipra** *flicauda* (*Spix*).—Two males and a female, Napo.
47. *Pipra cyaneocapilla* *Hahn.*—Twenty-eight males and two females, Napo.
48. *Pipra auricapilla* *Licht.*—Twenty-five males, Napo. The yellow of the head is rather paler than in specimens from Eastern Brazil, Cayenne, and Trinidad, with less red tipping the posterior border of the yellow hood. In a number of specimens it is entirely absent, and is generally only slightly indicated; in only two or three is it as well developed as in eastern birds.
49. *Chiroxiphia pareola* (*Linn.*).—Three males and one female, Napo.

* Genus *Pipra* LINN.*Pipra* LINN., Mus. Adolph. Fred., II, 1764, p. 32. Type *Parus aureola* LINN., Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, p. 191.

Genus **Manacus** BRISSON.

Manacus BRISSON, Orn., IV, 1760, p. 442. Type *Pipra manacus* LINN., Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1766, p. 340 (ex EDWARDS and BRISSON).

Chiromachæris CABANIS, Wieg. Arch., 1847, p. 235. Type *Pipra manacus* LINN.

No one accepting Brissonian genera can reject *Manacus* for the species Cabanis in 1846 made the type of his genus *Chiromachæris*.

50. Manacus manacus (Linn.).

Pipra manacus LINN., Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1766, p. 340.

Chiromachæris manacus CAB., et auct. pl. recent.

Male and female, Napo.

51. Machæropterus striolatus (Bon.).—Four males and two females, Napo.

52. Machæropterus deliciosus ScL.—Four males, Nanegal, Feb. 20, 1882.

53. Tityra personata Jard. et Selby.—Two examples, San Miguel, November, 1881 (altitude 4000 feet), and Napo. One has much more and the other less white than usual in the tail. (See Auk, V, 1888, p. 287.)

54. Tityra albitorques Dubus.—The single example, from Napo, has less white than usual on the inner vanes of the tail-feathers at the base. (See Auk, V, 1888, p. 287.)

55. Tityra nigriceps Allen.

Tityra nigriceps ALLEN, Auk, V, 1888, p. 287.

One example, Napo.

The four specimens of *Tityra* in the collection have already been made the subject of remark (Auk, l. c.), each presenting peculiarities, and one of them differing so radically from any previously recognized form as to be deemed worthy of a name. Having had in hand in this connection a large amount of material, I submit the following as the result of my conclusions.

Synopsis of the Species and Subspecies of the Genus TITYRA.

A. Loral region naked. (*Tityra*.)

a. Entire head and chin black; tail black.

a¹. Bill red, tip black. I. *T. cayana*.

a². Bill black, reddish at the extreme base. Ia. *T. c. brasiliensis*.

1889.]

- b. Front of head, chin, malar region, and anterior portion of auriculars black; tail white with a broad subterminal bar of black.
 ♂¹. Black of tail crossing both vanes of all the rectrices.
 2. *T. personata*.
 ♂². Black of tail interrupted or wanting on outer rectrices.
 2a. *T. p. semifasciata*.
 ♂³. Males similar to males of *T. personata*; females with the front of the head grayish, lighter than nape and back.
 2b. *T. p. griseiceps*.*
- c. Entire head and throat black, tail black, narrowly tipped with white, and with a little concealed white at the base. 3. *T. nigriceps*.
- B. Loral region feathered. (*Erator*)
- a. Entire head, including ear-coverts and malar region, black; tail black, white at extreme base. 4. *T. inquisitrix*.
- b. Whole top of head and lores black; no black below the eye, nor on the auriculars; tail white, crossed near the end by a broad band of black. 5. *T. albitorques*.

I am unable to find any characters by which *T. fraseri* Kaup can be separated even subspecifically from *T. albitorques* Spix.

56. **Rupicola sanguinolenta** Gould.—Male and female, Milligalli (female, Aug., 1878; male, Dec., 1883).

57. **Phœnicircus nigricollis** Sw.—Male, Napo.

58. **Pipreola sclateri** Corn.—Male, Rio Napo.

59. **Ampelion arcuatus** Lafr.—Male and female, near Quito, Oct., 1886.

60. **Cotinga mayana** (Linn.).—Male, Napo.

61. **Cephalopterus penduliger** ScL.—Represented in the collection by a pectoral tuft 13 inches in length.

62. **Cymbilanius lineatus** (Leach).—Male and female, Napo.

63. **Pithys peruvianus** (Tacz.).

Pithys albifrons TACZ., P. Z. S., 1874, p. 531.

Pithys albifrons, peruvianus TACZ., Orn. Pér., II, 1884, p. 73.

Eight examples in the Söderström Collection from Napo, one from Quito (ex E. N. Brigham), and one in the Lawrence Collection without locality, all agree with Taczański's description of the Peruvian form, which he has designated as above. The

* *Tityra personata griseiceps* Ridgw., Auk, V, 1888, p. 263. Hab. Western Mexico.

characters separating this form from the true *P. albifrons* from Cayenne and Brazil are apparently of specific value. As Taczanowski has pointed out, they are the entire absence of the white postocular stripe, the shorter, narrower and less abundant plumes forming the lateral crests, with a broader and more pronounced black gorget on the throat, and the extension of the black of the head in the form of a broad band to the base of the bill, instead of the forehead being wholly covered by the white plumes. Also by the shorter inner and posterior plumes of the sides of the head being black instead of white. In size and in general coloration the two forms appear to differ little, except that the Ecuadorian birds have the brown everywhere a little deeper in tone.

64. *Leptasthenura andicola* Scl.—One specimen, Antisana.

65. *Synallaxis flammulata* Jard.—One specimen, near Quito, July 14, 1886.

66. *Grallaria rufula* Lafr.—One specimen, Rio Napo.

67. *Galbula albirostris chalcocephala* (Deville).

Galbula chalcocephala DEVILLE, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 2^e sér., I, 1849, p. 55.

Male, Napo.

The single specimen in the collection differs from Cayenne examples as noted by Sclater (Mon. Galb. and Buc., p. 28) in birds from the Rio Negro, and by Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., III, 1886, p. 116) in Peruvian specimens, all of which seem referable to Deville's *Galbula chalcocephala* (l. c.), which name may be employed to designate this fairly marked Andean and West Brazilian race.

68. *Galbula chalcothorax* Scl.—Three males and two females, Rio Napo.

69. *Trogon viridis* Linn.—Three males and one female, "near Quito, Nov., 1881."

70. *Trogon ramonianus* Deville et Des Murs.—Male, Rio Napo.

71. *Pharomacrus antisiensis* (d'Orb.).—An adult male, Pirca.

72. *Pharomacrus pavoninus* (Spix).—Male, Milligalli, Dec., 1887.

1889.]

73. **Buceo macrodactylus** (*Spix*).—One example, Napo.
74. **Rhamphastos tocard** *Vieill.*—One specimen.
75. **Andigena laminirostris** *Gould.*—Male, near Quito, Aug., 1885.
76. **Capito bourcierii** (*Lafr.*)—Male and female, Rio Napo.
77. **Capito richardsoni** *Gray.*—Three females, Rio Napo.
78. **Tetragonops rhamphastinus** *Jard.* — Male, Milligalli (alt. 6000 feet), July, 1879.
79. **Columbigallina passerina** (*Linn.*)—Male, Quito, Aug., 1887.