

**Article XXIII.—NEW BIRDS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE  
COLLINS-DAY EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.**

BY GEORGE K. CHERRIE.

**Taraba major virgultorum** subsp. nov.

*Char. subsp.*— Similar to *T. major major* but with less white on the wings. The outer webs of the primaries not edged with white, and only the two innermost of the greater wing-coverts tipped with white. Many of the median and lesser wing-coverts without white tips and less tips conspicuous in all than in *major major*.

*Type.*— ♂ ad., Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia, March 13, 1915; Geo. K. Cherrie, No. 18522. Wing, 89; tail, 73; bill, 25 mm.

*Remarks.*— The female is readily distinguished from female examples of *major major* by the generally darker color of the back and wings. The mantle is nearly a 'saccardo's-brown' and the ends of the wing-quills decidedly fuscous. In *major major* the back is cinnamon and the tips of the wing-quills not noticeably fuscous.

**Xiphorhynchus guttata rimarum** subsp. nov.

*Char. subsp.*— Similar to *X. guttatoides* but darker above, the back and mantle mummy-brown; and without the rufescent wash on the underparts that is so conspicuous in that race. From *dorbignyana* it is at once distinguished by having the pale shaft-streaks on the lower throat with black lateral borders.

*Type.*— ♀ ad., Mouth of Rio San Antonio on Rio Espirito Santo, Bolivia, March 6, 1915; Geo. K. Cherrie (No. 18621). Feet slate-gray. Wing, 112; tail, 98 mm.

*Description of Type.*— Above head blackish merging on the occiput and hindneck into the mummy-brown of the back and mantle. The pale centers to the forehead and crown-feathers are tear-shaped, but on the occiput and hindneck they become elongated oval shaft stripes, and on the back shrink to mere shaft lines. On the forehead and crown the markings are pale buff; on the occiput and back ochraceous-buff. Bend of wing and coverts similar to the mantle. Lower back, rump, upper tail-coverts, tail and wing-quills (on outer webs) auburn. Throat pale cinnamon-buff, unspotted. Middle of upper breast nearly a sepia-brown, blending posteriorly on the breast and belly into a tawny-olive and on the under tail-coverts into snuff-brown. Lower throat and upper breast marked with rather broad cinnamon-buff shaft-stripes that are edged laterally with blackish. Bill whitish horn color.

**Capito auratus insperatus** subsp. nov.

*Char. subsp.*— Similar to *C. auratus auratus* but with throat unspotted; and the absence of an orange or cadmium-yellow wash on the middle of the breast and abdomen separates it from both *a. intermedius* and *a. aurantiicinctus*.

*Type*.— ♂, Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia, March 10, 1915 (Geo. K. Cherrie, No. 18543).

*Description of Type*.— General color above black with a sulphur-yellow stripe on each side of the mantle formed by the outer sulphur-yellow edges to the feathers. Rump and upper tail-coverts black, the feathers edged with sulphur-yellow, wing-coverts black; the greater series with a sulphur-yellow spot on the outer webs forming a wing-band. Wing-quills black edged with olive-brown on the outer webs; tail bright olive-brown; forehead and crown bright sulphine-yellow (Ridgway's Color Standards) with faint bronzy gloss, the same color continues back across the occiput but only as the narrow tips and edges to the dusky blackish occipital feathers. Chin whitish, throat orange, chest and breast citron-yellow; feathers of sides of breast somewhat sparsely marked with elongate blackish shaft spots. Middle of belly and crissum pale yellowish; under tail-coverts with dusky centres.

*Remarks*.— The female, like those of *a. intermedius* and *a. aurantiicinctus*, differs from that of *a. auratus* in the absence of black spots on the throat; and from the two more closely allied forms by the absence of an orange or cadmium wash on the belly.

I have a male from Todos Santos and a female from mouth of the San Antonio, Rio Espirito Santo, Bolivia, localities from which one might expect to find birds referable to the typical race, but the unspotted throat of the female indicates a closer relationship to *a. intermedius* or *a. aurantiicinctus*. On the other hand, the total absence of an orange or cadmium-yellow wash on the middle of the breast and abdomen segregates it from both of those races. Also the color of the crown and occiput is entirely distinct from that of any of the three known races of *auratus*, being sulphine-yellow without admixture of ochraceous-orange, and a much less amount of bronze gloss. The middle of the breast is also without orange or cadmium-yellow wash.

It seems to the writer somewhat doubtful if *a. intermedius* (from Nericagua, Upper Orinoco) is really distinct from *a. aurantiicinctus* (from the Caura). There is in this museum a very good series from the upper Orinoco (Boca de Sina, Cunucunuma River) that are hardly to be distinguished from two examples from the Caura (La Union), that are doubtless typical of *a. aurantiicinctus*, having a very pronounced, although perhaps less intense wash of orange-yellow on the middle of the lower breast.

### ***Piaya rutila chaparensis* subsp. nov.**

*Char. subsp.*— Similar to *P. rutila panamensis* Todd, but darker above (nearly a liver-brown) and below. The hazel, or rufous-brown color (as in *panamensis*), confined to the chin and throat, *not* extending over the breast.

*Type*.— ♂ ad., Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia, March 12, 1915. No. 18507, Geo. K. Cherrie. Wing, 107; tail, 162; bill, 20 mm.

*Description of Type.*—Above bright bay (in some lights nearly a liver-brown), slightly paler, more rufous on the forehead and crown and darker on the lower back, rump and tail; the latter washed with a purplish wine color. Wing-quills bright hazel-brown on the inner webs, the outer webs uniform with the color of the back, except the distal fourth of those forming the wing-tip which are brownish black. On the tips of the secondaries there is a bronzy brownish wash. Below the chin and throat are hazel-brown, blending on the breast into dusky wood-brown and on the flanks, middle of belly and under tail-coverts into dusky clove-brown. Rectrices tipped with white and a subterminal brownish black band (visible from both the upper and underside) that blends gradually into the general color of the feathers.

*Remarks.*—A second specimen, ♂ ad., Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia, March 15, 1915, No. 18514, Geo. K. Cherrie. Wing, 103; tail, 147; bill, 20 mm. The bronzy tips of the secondaries are a little more prominent than in the type.

This race is close indeed to *panamensis* but the darker upperparts, particularly the head, with the color scarcely lighter even on the forehead and the darker throat seem distinctive.

The material at hand seems to indicate that there is yet another race of this Cuckoo found in the lower and middle Orinoco region, including the Caura, and extending its range across the Llanos of the Rio Meta to the foot of the Andes at Villavicencio, Colombia, for which I propose the name

***Piaya rutila orinocensis* subsp. nov.**

*Char. subsp.*—Similar to *P. r. gracilis*, but with darker buffy brown breast and belly and darker amber-brown chin and throat (instead of rich ochraceous-tawny).

*Type.*—No. 67013, Am. Mus. Coll. Sacupana, Orinoco Delta, June 1896; Dr. H. H. Rusby. Wing, 100; tail, 140; bill, 18.5 mm.

*Description of Type.*—Above rich chestnut-brown (practically uniform from the forehead to the rump), tail with a purplish hue (wine color). Throat amber-brown; sides and breast buffy brown with drab suffusion, becoming darker on the belly and flanks, merging into bistre-brown on the under tail-coverts. This race is also near to typical *rutila*, but there is a less extension of the breast color over the belly and an almost total absence of the rufous suffusion seen on the flanks and crissum of *rutila rutila*.

*Remarks.*—Specimens examined: Two males from Villavicencio (eastern base of the Andes), Colombia; one female from La Union, Caura River, Venezuela, and the type.

The relationship to one another of the various races of *rutila* are indicated in the following synopsis:

- a. Chin, throat and upper breast hazel-brown, followed by dusky buffy brown on the belly, flanks and crissum, and with bistre on the under tail-coverts, the whole with a distinct rufous suffusion. . . . . *P. rutila rutila*.

Cayenne, the coast region and islands near the mouth of the Orinoco (Venezuela) and Trinidad.<sup>1</sup>

- a'. An almost total absence of brown or rufous suffusion on the belly and crissum.
- b. Throat ochraceous-tawny.
- c. Breast paler, grayish drab (subterminal blackish bands on rectrices narrow).  
*P. rutila gracilis.*
- Ecuador:* Esmeraldas; *Colombia:* Cali, La Manuelita, Rio Frio, Malena.
- c'. Breast and abdomen hair-brown; under tail-coverts slate-brown; subterminal blackish bands on rectrices broader, so that little rufous shows on under surface of tail.....*P. rutila panamensis.*
- Panama:* Gatun, Canal Zone.
- b'. Throat darker, nearer hazel-brown.
- c. Back bright bay-brown (in some lights nearly a liver-brown).  
*P. rutila chaparensis.*
- Bolivia:* Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé.
- c'. Back auburn-brown.....*P. rutila orinocensis.*
- Venezuela:* Sacupano (Rio Orinoco), La Union (Rio Caura); *Colombia:* Villavicencio (base of Andes).

### Capito dayi sp. nov.

*Char. sp.*— A *Capito* without streaks or spots in the plumage (either above or below), but with the feathers of the cheeks and throat tipped with narrow blackish bars producing a scale-like appearance. The entire top of the head bright scarlet-red in the males, black in the females.

*Type.*— ♀ ad., Porto Velho, Rio Madeira, April 3, Collins-Day Exp., Geo. K. Cherrie, No. 18359. Wing, 89; tail, 52; bill, 20 mm.

*Description of type.*— Above, including the sides of the head, lores and auriculars black; a white patch on the mantle formed by white scapulars; and a stripe on the wings where the innermost secondaries are marked with a yellowish white spot on their outer webs. Upper tail-coverts pale olive-green. Tail black. Chin, cheeks and throat tawny-olive, with slight vinaceous wash on the latter, where the feathers are tipped with narrow blackish bars giving the throat a scaled appearance. Lower throat, breast and middle line of belly buffy white shading into pale greenish yellow in centre of abdomen. Sides of breast (narrowly), sides, flanks (and extending over the sides of the lower breast and upper abdomen, except the middle line) deep black; thighs clear dull green. Under tail-coverts scarlet-red the longest ones tipped with dull green. Under wing-coverts and axillaries pale dusky olive-buff; a black spot at base of under primary coverts; inner edges of wing-quills pale olive-buff. Bill pale greenish gray; feet greenish plumbeous.

*Remarks.*— Adult male similar to the female, but with the forehead, crown and occiput bright scarlet-red; sides of head, superciliary streak, lores and auriculars black like the back and wings.

<sup>1</sup> It is probable that the Trinidad birds are separable from those of the Orinoco coast region and Cayenne. The throat is paler and the back duller, less vivid, while there is a decided bronze wash extending across the tips of the secondaries to the tip of the wing, that is not seen in an example from Cayenne and another from Paloma Island, Orinoco Delta.

An immature male has the scarlet-red pileum of the adult, but the throat and breast are dusky vinaceous-buff, the cheeks only showing tawny olive similar to the adults. The blackish bars at the tips of the throat feathers (so conspicuous in the adults) entirely absent.

Five specimens from Porto Velho. There is also a specimen from Monte Cristo, Matto Grosso (Roosevelt Expedition).

Day's Barbet is dedicated to Lee Garnet Day, one of the leaders of the Collins-Day Expedition, a delightful camp companion and a valued friend.

### ***Crocomorphus flavus inornata* subsp. nov.**

*Char. subsp.*—Similar to *C. flavus flavus* but outer surface of wing fuscous, the coverts only with narrow pale sandy-buff edges.

*Type.*—♂, Santarem, Rio Tapajos, Brazil, April 17, 1915 (Geo. K. Cherrie, No. 18706), Collins-Day South American Expedition. Wing, 140; tail, 86; bill, 26 mm.

*Remarks.*—Chapman<sup>1</sup> and Hellmayr<sup>2</sup> have already called attention to the differences between the Amazonian birds and typical *flavus* of Cayenne. Four specimens secured by the writer at Santarem seem to point to the constancy of those differences for the birds of the Amazon Valley.

### ***Hypocnemis collinsi*<sup>3</sup> sp. nov.**

*Char. sp.*—Similar to *H. flavescens flavescens* but brighter yellow below, with dusky edges to breast feathers nearly obsolete (breast not squamate). Sides of belly and flanks, back, rump and tail much less rufescent (being grayish olive-green).

*Type.*—♂, Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia, March 14, 1915 (Geo. K. Cherrie, No. 18471). Wing, 51; tail, 41; bill, 16 mm. Feet greenish gray.

*Description of type.*—Above deep grayish olive; head black; superciliaries and a median stripe white, the latter formed by small white terminal spots to the black feathers; concealed dorsal spot pale ivory or marguerite-yellow, feathers in centre of mantle with broad black elliptical terminal spots and pale yellowish margins to inner webs, producing a streaked appearance; wing-coverts blackish with white terminal spots; below colonial-buff (Ridgway's Color Standards), sides of neck and breast with black striations; center of breast with black shaft-streaks (in one example the feathers narrowly edged with blackish giving a slightly squamate effect); flanks and crissum pale clay color, paler (buffier) in center of abdomen. Bill (in skin) above blackish, pale below; feet (in life) greenish gray.

Four specimens, including the type, taken at Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia.

<sup>1</sup> *Celeus citrinus* Riker & Chapman, Auk, 1891, p. 31 (Santarem); Pelzeln, Zur Ornith. Bras., III, 1869, p. 252 (Borba, Rio Madeira).

<sup>2</sup> *Crocomorphus flavus* subsp. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., XIV, 1907, p. 25 (Santarem); *id.* p. 80 (Teffé, Solimoes); *id.* p. 398 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira).

<sup>3</sup> I have pleasure in dedicating this race to my friend Mr. Alfred Collins of Philadelphia who, with Mr. Lee Garnett Day, organized the Collins-Day Expedition.

**Drymophila phantatis** sp. nov.

*Char. sp.*.— Similar to *P. caudata* but at once distinguished by a series of white spots (four) on both webs of the intermediae in addition to the white tips, and in that the remaining tail-feathers are black (not grayish slate with a subterminal black bar) with white tips.

*Type.*— ♂, Jatumpampa (Cochabamba, Todos Santos Trail), Bolivia, Feb. 21, 1915, No. 18975, Geo. K. Cherrie. Wing, 52; tail, 70; bill, 12 mm. Feet gray; bill black above, pale below.

*Description of type.*— Above head, mantle and wing-coverts black with white striations on the two former, and white tips to the greater and middle coverts. On the crown and occiput the striations are produced by small narrow white spots (or lines) on the edges near the tips of the feathers, in the middle of the mantle the spots are much broader, and on the scapulars the outer webs are largely white; rump ochraceous-rufous; wings blackish, quills narrowly edged with pale rusty grayish on outer webs, edging broader, more rusty and extending on to both webs on the tertials; tail black, tipped with white, the two center feathers with an additional four white spots along each web. Below throat and breast white; sides of throat and upper breast striated with black; chin and upper throat immaculate, center of upper breast with a few nearly obsolete blackish lines. Sides of belly, flanks and under tail-coverts bright clay color (with ochraceous-orange wash), middle of belly paler (buffy).

**Formicivora rufa chapmani** subsp. nov.

*Char. subsp.*— Similar to *F. rufa rufa* but darker, more rufous above, and the head distinctly streaked with blackish centers to the feathers in the males. The female is more heavily streaked with black.

*Type.*— ♂, Altar do Chao, Rio Tapajos, Brazil, April 15, 1915; Geo. K. Cherrie (No. 18674), Collins-Day Expedition. Wing, 53; tail, 54; bill, 13 mm.

*Description of Type.*— Above general color bright brown (Ridgway's Color Standards), but with less rufous on the head, the feathers of which are marked with blackish shaft-streaks; also some of the scapulars and back feathers show faint dusky or blackish shaft-stripes. The wings are blackish, the quills edged on outer webs with rufous. The greater wing-coverts are blackish with rufous wash on outer webs, middle and lesser coverts deep black. All the wing-coverts, including the primary coverts, with small rounded white apical spots. Tail black with slight rufous edges, at least basally, to the quills; and all, except intermediae, tipped with white. The white superciliary streak is extended backward along the side of the neck and along the sides to the flanks. Sides of face, chin, throat, center of breast, and belly black. Flanks buffy buckthorn-brown.

*Remarks.*— The females of this race are more strikingly different from the females of *rufa rufa* than are the males, and may at once be recognized by the very much heavier black streaking on the underparts and the extension of that streaking on to the abdomen. The feathers of the throat might be described as black with white edges, whereas in *rufa rufa* the feathers are

white with black shaft streaks. The upperparts are similar to those of the male, the head showing the same blackish central streaks on the feathers.

In both males and females of *r. rufa* the rectrices are marked with fairly well-defined subterminal blackish bands. In *r. chapmani* the black color following the white tip extends practically to the base of the feather.

In his observations on a collection of birds from Santarem Mr. Chapman<sup>1</sup> had called attention to some of the differences between a male of *F. rufa* from that locality and examples from Chapada, Matto Grosso. The birds secured at Altar do Chao, Tapajos River (twenty-five miles, more or less, above Santarem), exhibited not only the differences pointed out by Mr. Chapman, but other characters indicating that the birds found in the Santarem region constitute a very distinct race.

Mr. Chapman having been the first to note the differences between the bird here described and *F. rufa* I think it fitting that it should bear his name.

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<sup>1</sup> *Auk*, VIII, 1891, p. 29.

