

Article XVI.—DIAGNOSES OF APPARENTLY NEW
COLOMBIAN BIRDS.

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

PLATE XII.

In 1898 the American Museum of Natural History purchased from the late J. H. Batty a small collection of birds from the Cauca Valley and its adjoining mountains, in Colombia. The attention of the writer was thus drawn to the avifauna of this interesting region and plans were discussed for its exploration with Mr. Batty. Various circumstances, including Mr. Batty's unfortunate death in 1906, prevented their realization until 1910. In the meantime Mervyn G. Palmer, representing W. F. H. Rosenberg, the well-known dealer in birds, made important collections in the Western Andes,¹ and in the San Juan River region about Nóvita,² while some casual collecting had been previously done by others, the results all tending to show that western Colombia possesses a rich and strongly characterized bird life, and presents an-exceptionally promising field for a study of problems in geographic distribution.

In November, 1910, that veteran collector of tropical American birds, William B. Richardson, was sent by the Museum to western Colombia with instructions to work the western slope of the Western Andes, from the port of Buenaventura to San Antonio, at the summit of the pass leading to Cali in the Cauca Valley. The following March he was joined by the writer, with Louis Agassiz Fuertes as artist, and Leo E. Miller, whose especial field has been the collecting of mammals. In May, Richardson and Miller left Cali for Popayan whence they penetrated the Western Andes over the Micai trail going as far down the Pacific slope as 'Cocal,' at an altitude of 4000 feet, while Chapman and Fuertes, in reconnaissance, went down the Cauca River to Cartago, thence crossed the Central Andes over the Quindio Pass to Giradot in the Magdalena Valley, and, after descending the Magdalena, sailed from Santa Marta in June.

In August, 1911, Richardson returned home and Miller was joined by Arthur A. Allen. Allen and Miller devoted September, October, and part of November, to work in the Quindio region, reaching an altitude of 15,200 feet, and after a week on the Cauca River at Rio Frio, near Cartago, crossed the Western Andes to Nóvita on the San Juan River, returning to Cali by

¹ 'Notes on Birds from Western Colombia,' by Outram Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1908, pp. 157-162; 'New or Rare Birds from Western Colombia,' *Ibid.*, 1910, pp. 71-76.

² 'A Contribution to the Ornithology of Western Colombia,' by C. E. Hellmayr, P. Z. S., 1911, pp. 1084-1213.

way of Buenaventura early in January, 1912. Subsequently some collecting was done in the Cauca marshes near Juanchito, the port of Cali, and in February the expedition started for the headwaters of the Magdalena by way of Popayan and Almaguer.

The collections thus far received amount to 5058 birds and 757 mammals. The latter are being determined by Dr. J. A. Allen, who has already published a report on the collections made up to August, 1911, in which eighteen forms are described as new,¹ while the writer has in preparation a detailed report on the birds with especial reference to their distribution as it is controlled by altitude. Therein will be found recorded such comparatively rare species as *Crypturus berlepschi*, *Osculatia purpurata*, *Marila nationi* (common in the Cauca Valley), *Nyctibius longicaudatus*, *Pittasoma rosenbergi*, *Pheugopedius spadix*, *Thryophilus leucopogon*, *Oreothraupis arremenops*, *Buthraupis aureocincta*, *Urothraupis stolzmanni*, and others equally rare or new to Colombia.

In advance of this paper, which will require at least several months for completion, the following diagnoses of apparently new species and subspecies are presented. They are based not only on the recently acquired Cauca collections but, in some instances, on specimens collected by the H. H. Smith Santa Marta Expedition of 1898-99² which, in the light of additional material, appear to be deserving of recognition by name.

The preparation of this report has been greatly facilitated by the loan of material for comparison from the United States National Museum, the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, and to those in charge of the ornithological departments of these institutions I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness and extend my thanks. In spite, however, of the fact that I have thus had access to most of the pertinent material existing in American museums, I have often been badly handicapped by lack of proper specimens for comparison. In many cases I find that the native-made "Bogota" and "Quito" specimens, which are often almost the only representatives of their respective species in our collections, are so badly faded as to be not only worthless but misleading for scientific purposes, and until, in the fulfilment of our plans, we have in our possession recently collected specimens of the species concerned further action upon them must be deferred.

Ridgway's 'Nomenclature of Colors' has been used as a standard in descriptions of plumage.

¹ Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1912, pp. 71-95.

² 'List of Birds collected in the District of Santa Marta, Colombia by Herbert H. Smith,' by J. A. Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII, 1900, pp. 117-183.

The map accompanying this paper is based on R. Blake White's map of 'The Central and Western Provinces of Colombia,' published in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for May, 1883, the sheet map, No. III, of Colombia, accompanying the report of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, a manuscript map of the Cauca Valley and road from Buenaventura to Cali, prepared by R. Blake White in 1897, and loaned to the Museum by Mr. Phanor J. Eder, data from the vicinity of Nóvita, contributed by Mervyn G. Palmer, and data gathered by the Museum expedition.

Crypturus soui caucæ subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Crypturus soui soui* but appreciably darker, more olivaceous and less rufescent, above, the crown and nape sooty-black, without trace of brown; wing-quills, particularly secondaries and tertiaries, more fuscous.

Type.—No. 108672, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia, April 6, 1911; F. M. Chapman; W. B. Richardson.

Remarks.—Comparison of three females and four males from the Cauca Valley and adjoining mountains with three females and four males from Trinidad (which, in this connection, may be considered as representing *soui*) show the characters above mentioned to be constantly diagnostic and to be about equally pronounced in both sexes.

Crypturus s. mustelinus Bangs of the Santa Marta region, is represented in our collection by five adult females and one male. The male can be closely matched by specimens from Trinidad, but the females, both above and below, are more richly colored than any other representative of this group known to me and the race is evidently a valid one.

Crypturus soui modestus (Cab.), of which we have specimens from Chiriqui, Nicaragua, and Honduras, has the crown sooty, much as in *caucæ* but is paler below and has the neck and chest brownish. Specimens from Santarem, and the Falls of Madeira, are paler, more cinnamon above than Trinidad birds and evidently constitute an additional race.

Chamæpetes sanctæ-marthæ sp. nov.

Chamæpetes goudoti (nec Lesson) ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII, 1900, 126.

Char. sp.—Similar to *Chamæpetes goudoti goudoti* (Lesson) but upperparts brownish olivaceous, chestnut-rufous of abdomen covering the breast, throat marks brown.

Type.—No. 73258, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., El Libano, alt. 6000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, May 15, 1899; Mrs. H. H. Smith.

Description of Male.—Upperparts brownish olivaceous, somewhat browner on the rump and upper tail-coverts, tail with a brownish tinge. Wings externally like the back, the primaries and their coverts blacker; chin blackish. front and sides of throat mars-brown more or less well defined from the chestnut-rufous breast and underparts; under tail-coverts like the belly but with some olivaceous. Wing, 245; tail, 270; tarsus, 70; culmen, 26 mm.

Description of Female.—Resembles the male in color but is somewhat smaller, and the three outer primaries are not so deeply or so sharply incised. Wing, 235; tail, 258; tarsus, 68; culmen, 25 mm.

Remarks.—Twelve specimens of *Chamæpetes g. goudoti* from the Western and Central Andes of the Cauca, including nine from the Quindio Pass, the type locality of the species show, on comparison, that the series of fourteen specimens from the Santa Marta Mountains referred by Dr. Allen to *C. goudoti* represent a well-marked species characterized as above. As a whole these birds exhibit little variation in color. In two specimens the throat is almost as richly rufous as the breast, while in two others the entire underparts, except the throat, is faintly barred with dusky.

***Leptotila verreauxi occidentalis* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Most closely allied to *Leptotila verreauxi verreauxi* Bp. but upperparts, wings and tail externally much grayer, more olivaceous, forehead whiter, reflections of crown much less pronounced and obscured by grayish, underparts paler, less vinaceous; flanks somewhat grayer; under tail-coverts averaging more buffy.

Type.—No. 108696, Am. Mus Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia, April 7, 1911; F. M. Chapman, W. B. Richardson. Wing, 132; tail, 103; tarsus, 29; culmen, 17.5 mm.

Remarks.—Several authors have commented on the paler colors of specimens of *Leptotila verreauxi* from western Colombia and western Ecuador (cf. Salvadori, Cat. B. M., XXI, p. 549, and Hartert, Nov. Zool., V, 1898, p. 503), but so pronounced and constant are its characters that one can only assume it has heretofore escaped recognition by name through the inadequate material by which it has been represented. Comparison of twenty specimens from western Colombia with twenty-six specimens of *L. v. verreauxi* from Trinidad, Venezuela, Santa Marta, "Bogota," and the Magdalena Valley in Colombia, Panama, Chiriqui and Costa Rica, show that the differences between the two forms expressed in the preceding diagnosis are constant, and are not bridged by individual or seasonal variation. While a specimen labelled "Bogota," which we may consider the type locality, is as richly colored as any bird in the series; two specimens from Chicoral Bridge in the foothills of the eastern slopes of the Central

Andes, opposite Giradot, and a third from Puerto Berrio on the Magdalena River, show some approach toward the Cauca form. *Leptotila v. occidentalis* is a common bird in the Cauca region, ranging from 1800 feet at Caldas to about 8500 feet, and living chiefly about the borders of forests. Our specimens are all from the mountains as follows: Caldas, San Antonio, and Cerro Munchique in the Western Andes, Miraflores, and Salento in the Central Andes.

Pionopsitta fuertesi sp. nov.

Char. sp.—Most nearly related to *Pionopsitta amazonina* (Des Murs) but face yellow, crown blue.

Type.—No. 111470, ♂ ad., Laguneta, alt. 10,340 ft., near Quindio Pass, Cauca, Colombia, August 31, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Male adult.—Above parrot-green, back with an olivaceous wash, nape, rump and upper tail-coverts brighter, more yellow; forehead, lores, superciliaries and entire sides of the head greenish yellow, crown blue; rectrices from above very dark maroon, green basally, and more or less medianly, the ends for 20 mm. or more cyanine-blue; rectrices from below rich turquoise, basally brownish and with more or less green on the inner margins of particularly the inner feathers; greater wing-coverts and inner wing-quills externally green, the tertials more olivaceous, outer quills black, their exposed margins, except apically and those of primary coverts, cyanine-blue very narrowly bordered by green; lesser, upper, and under wing-coverts and bend of the wing geranium-red, pinker on the border of the bluish outer coverts, deeper on the inner coverts; greater under wing-coverts rich turquoise; axillars in molt, but apparently to become mixed green and red; underparts greenish yellow or yellowish green, not quite so yellow as the forehead, the flanks and under tail-coverts less yellow, the sides of the breast and centre of the abdomen with traces of red.

Wing, 149; tail, outer feather, 74; central feather, 93; culmen, 21 mm.

Female adult.—An adult female in somewhat worn plumage resembles the male but has the forehead less broadly defined, the crown duller, a single upper tail-covert red, less red on the lesser wing-coverts and more red on the center of the abdomen, and traces of red in the malar region, and no green border to the blue of the primaries. These differences appear to be due to age, to wear, and individual variation rather than to sex.

Immature.—Immature birds have but a trace of the blue crown-patch, less red in the tail, which is more largely green with narrow blue ends which are tipped with green, the red of the wing-coverts much restricted and of the same color as the red of the tail, the bend of the wing faintly red, and lesser under wing-coverts green.

Remarks.—This species which is represented by seven specimens taken at Laguneta and Santa Isabel in August and September, is with the exception of *P. amazonina*, the only known red-tailed member of its genus. The tail also differs in shape from the prevailing type in *Pionopsitta* being more pointed the central feathers extending beyond the outer pair for 25 mm.

I have named this interesting bird in honor of Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, in recognition of the service which, not alone as artist, but in many other capacities he rendered the Museum's Colombian expedition.

Capito maculicoronatus rubrilateralis subsp. nov.

Capito maculicoronatus (nec Lawr.) HELLMAYR, P. Z. S., 1911, p. 1198.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Capito maculicoronatus maculicoronatus* Lawr. but larger, bill stouter, side-patch mainly vermilion rather than mainly orange, crown averaging whiter; male with the pectoral band paler.

Type.—No. 111764, ♂ ad., Juntas de Tamaná, alt. 800 ft., Cauca, Colombia, December 17, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.—This well-marked form is based on twelve adult specimens from the following localities, all in the humid littoral zone: Juntas, 2♂♂; Nóvita, 1♀; San José, 1♂, 6♀♀; Los Cisneros, 2♂♂. Comparison of these birds with six topotypes of *C. m. maculicoronatus* shows the differences set forth in the preceding diagnosis to be constant. The differences in the size of the two forms are indicated by the appended measurements:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Depth of bill at nostril
<i>C. m. maculicoronatus</i> average of 2 males	78	45.5	22	9.7 mm.
<i>C. m. rubrilateralis</i> average of 5 males	82	50	23	10.5 mm.
<i>C. m. maculicoronatus</i> average of 4 females	76.5	46.5	21	9.5
<i>C. m. rubrilateralis</i> average of 5 females.	82	49	22	10

Veniliornis nigriceps equifasciatus subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Veniliornis nigriceps nigriceps* (Lafr. & D'Orb.) but olive-green and yellowish bars on underparts of equal width.

Type.—No. 111819, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Santa Isabel, Quindio Andes, alt. 12,000 ft., Sept. 18, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.—In addition to the type an immature male was collected at the same locality on the same date. It agrees with the type but has no red on back, the red of the crown has a slight orange tint, and the yellowish bars on the underparts are paler. Compared with an adult female of *nigriceps* from Marpiri, Bolivia, *equifasciatus* may be at once distinguished by having the yellowish bars of the underparts wider, the olive-green bars narrower. The underparts of the Bolivian bird may be described as dull olive-green narrowly barred with yellowish buff, the olive area on the breast being at least twice as wide as the yellowish area, while the feathers are narrowly

tipped with olive. The bars on the underparts of *equifasciatus*, however, are of equal width and the feathers are narrowly tipped with yellowish. A male from Mt. Pichincha in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences shows some approach toward *nigriceps* in having the olive bars on the breast slightly wider than the yellowish ones, but is evidently to be referred to *equifasciatus*.

Rhamphocænus rufiventris griseodorsalis subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Rhamphocænus rufiventris rufiventris* Bp. but with the back slaty smoke-gray, the head less rufous gray, slightly tinged with cinnamon which is stronger, more ochraceous on the forehead; sides of the head less strongly ochraceous-buff; but ochraceous-buff of underparts, particularly of abdomen, deeper.

Type.— No. 108936, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., Miraflores, alt. 6800 ft., Central Andes, east of Palmira, Cauca, Colombia, April 18, 1911; F. M. Chapman. Wing, 48; tail, 43; tarsus, 20; culmen, 21.

Remarks.— A second specimen taken by Allen and Miller in November, near Salento, agrees with the type. For comparison with these two Cauca birds I have two specimens of *rufiventris* from Guatemala (type locality), two from Costa Rica, one from Panama, and eight from Santa Marta, Col. The latter (*R. r. sanctæ-marthæ* Scl.) differ from Central American specimens chiefly in their somewhat larger size and longer bill, the cinnamon of the head and nape being nearly as strong as in true *rufiventris*. *R. r. griseodorsalis* differs from *sanctæ-marthæ*, therefore, essentially as it does from *rufiventris*; its gray back, without trace of cinnamon, being its best character.

Drymophila caudata striaticeps subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Drymophila caudata caudata* (Scl.)¹ but male with the whole top of head uniformly streaked with white; concealed white interscapular patch smaller.

Type.— No. 111918, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., alt. 9000 ft., Central Andes, above Salento, Cauca, Colombia, November 6, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.— In addition to the type this form is based on six adult males and three females from the following localities: Western Andes, west of Popayan, Cocal, alt. 4000 ft., three; Gallera, alt. 5700 ft., two; Western Andes west of Cali, Las Lomitas, alt. 5000 ft., one; Central Andes, east of Palmira, alt. 6800 ft., Miraflores, two (Fuertes); Central Andes, El Roble, 7200 ft., one.

¹ *Formicivora caudata* Scl., P. Z. S., 1854, p. 74.

All the males agree in lacking the black crown-patch of true *caudata*, all the feathers of the crown and nape being evenly and uniformly margined with white. The females differ from a single, not fully mature, female from Santa Marta, in being more heavily striped above, but this variation may be due to the immaturity of the Santa Marta specimen, the only female of *caudata* available.

Of the male of *caudata* I have two adults from Santa Marta. Both agree with the figure of the Bogotá type in having a black, unstreaked crown-patch.

***Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri* subsp. nov.**

Formicarius rufipectus (nec Salvin) BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXI, 1908, 157; CARRIKER (part), Ann. Carnegie Mus., VI, 1910, 626; RIDGWAY (part), Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 50 part V, 125.¹

Formicarius rufipectus rufipectus (nec Salvin) HELLMAYR, P. Z. S., 1911, 1174.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Formicarius rufipectus rufipectus* Salv., but back, sides and flanks pronouncedly grayer; wings somewhat grayer, breast paler, averaging nearer orange-rufous than chestnut, as in *rufipectus*, the center of the abdomen much paler, ochraceous rather than chestnut.

Type.—No 113252, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Cauca, Colombia, March 31, 1911; Louis A. Fuertes.

Remarks.—Evidently insufficient material of both forms has heretofore led authors to refer this race to *F. r. rufipectus* of Veragua, but comparison of three specimens from Central America with thirteen from Cauca shows constant and well-marked differences. These were recognized by Carriker but having only a male from Costa Rica and a female from San Antonio he attributed them, not unnaturally, to sexual, rather than to geographic variation. As a matter of fact, my series of ten males and three females apparently shows that the sexes are essentially alike in color, the females being only slightly more olivaceous above than some males, and agreeing exactly with others. There is no sexual difference in the colors of crown and underparts which is not fully covered by the range of individual variation in the male.

Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri is a common inhabitant of the heavy forests of the 'cloud' zone (alt. 5000 to 10,000 ft.) of both the Western and Central Andes; but the nature of its haunts and habits make it a difficult bird to secure. Our series contains specimens from the western range, west of Popayan, and San Antonio and Las Lomitas, west of Cali, and Salencio

¹ Doubtless references to Ecuadorian specimens which have been called *rufipectus* (cf. Hellmayr, *l. c.*) should also be placed here.

between Cartago and Nóvita; and from the Central Andes at Miraflores east of Palmira, and at El Roble near Salento. For comparison with this Colombian material, I have a male and female of *rufipectus*, secured by Batty at Chitra, Chiriqui, March 5, 1901, and a male collected by Carriker (type of his "*Formicarius castaneiceps*") at Juan Viñas, Costa Rica, May 7, 1907, kindly loaned me by W. E. Clyde Todd of the Carnegie Museum.

I have named this form for M. A. Carriker, Jr., in recognition of his important contributions to neotropical ornithology, as well as because he was the first ornithologist to describe its characters.

***Grallaria milleri* sp. nov.**

Char. sp.— Apparently most nearly allied to *Grallaria erythrotis* Scl. & Salv., but ear-region brownish ochraceous, not "distinct red"; back deep bistre, not "cinereous olive."

Type.— No. 111994, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., Laguneta, alt. 10,300 ft., Central Andes, near Quindio Pass, Cauca, Colombia, Sept. 7, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Female adult.— Above, deep, rich raw-umber, crown of the same color as the back, lores whitish with a slight admixture of black; ear-coverts and auricular region more ochraceous than back; rump slightly paler than upper tail-coverts which are of the same color as the back; tail fuscous, its exposed portions slightly more olivaceous or, in some specimens, more rufescent than back; exposed portions of wing-quills essentially like the tail, the wing-coverts more like the back in color, two outer primaries nearly uniform fuscous with little if any brownish on their outer margin; under wing-coverts orange-tawny, inner margins of inner wing-quills narrowly ochraceous for about the basal half, throat grayish white, sides of the throat and a broad breast band tawny-olive, sides and flanks more olivaceous; abdomen smoke-gray, medianly creamy-white; under tail-coverts mixed gray, and olivaceous; thighs sepia; feet and bill blackish, the tip of the latter horn-color. Wing, 85; tail, 53; tarsus, 42; culmen, 19 mm.

Male adult.— Resembles the female in color and in size.

Immature.— Four specimens with traces of juvenal plumage show that this plumage is succeeded by the plumage of the adult. Black feathers on the sides of the throat appear to be the last evidences of immaturity. A male taken at Laguneta, September 16, 1911, has the hindcrown and nape dark brown with ochraceous-buff shaft-streaks; the scapulars with a few similarly colored but ochraceous tipped feathers, while the flanks and abdomen still have several dusky feathers with broad ochraceous-buff bars, and there are black feathers at the sides of the throat. Aside from these vestiges of immaturity the bird resembles the adult but is somewhat more olivaceous, the ochraceous colors of the underparts, especially, being duller.

Remarks.— This apparently distinct species, which is based on seven specimens, all from near the type locality, is dedicated to Mr. Leo E. Miller, whose efficient management of the transportation department of the Museum's Colombian expedition has contributed in no small degree to its success.

Grallaria alleni sp. nov.

Char. sp.— Allied to *Grallaria varia* (Dodd.) but distinguished chiefly by its darker upperparts, whitish unmarked belly, black markings in the malar streak, and other characters.

Type.— No. 112005, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., Salento, alt. 7000 ft., Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia, Oct. 2, 1911; A. A. Allen.

Description of Type.— Crown and nape to malar stripe slate-color, the feathers very narrowly ringed with black and without evident shaft-streaks; forehead and whitish lores tinged with russet; back deep olivaceous bistre, the feathers conspicuously ringed with black, but without evident shaft-streaks; tail deep tawny; inner wing-quills and wing-coverts externally the color of the back; exposed margin of outer quills browner, that of the outer primary clay-color; primary-coverts black; ear-coverts like the back but with a slight rusty tinge and enclosed posteriorly by the slate of the nape; malar streak broad, white, the feathers more or less margined with black or olivaceous; chin and upper throat mixed russet, black and olive-bistre; lower throat and breast somewhat paler than back, the former with a white patch, the feathers of which are narrowly margined or spotted with black; feathers of the centre of the breast with median white stripes which are margined with black; olive-bistre of breast passing gradually into the creamy white, unmarked belly; long flank feathers rich ochraceous under tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts somewhat brighter; bill and feet brownish black. Wing, 113; tail, 38; tarsus, 43; culmen, 25 mm.

Remarks.— This well-marked species, which is represented only by the type, appears to introduce the *Grallaria varia* type into the Andean region. I have named it in honor of its collector, Mr. Arthur A. Allen, in recognition of the service he has rendered science as a member of the Museum's Colombian expedition.

Upucerthia excelsior columbiana subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Upucerthia excelsior excelsior* Scf. but bill stouter and longer, superciliary and light areas of underparts whiter, brownish areas below hair-brown rather than broccoli-brown.

Type.— No. 112012, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Paramo of Santa Isabel, alt. 12700 ft., Central Andes, Colombia, Sept. 15, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.— This well-marked race, which apparently introduces the genus *Upucerthia* into Colombia, is represented by twenty specimens, all collected at the type locality in September. While they show some variation in the intensity of the color of the upperparts, dependent upon the fresh or worn condition of the plumage, all agree in lacking the buffy suffusion of the superciliary and underparts which characterizes true *excelsior*. The latter is represented, in this connection, by two specimens in the American Museum collection and by three males from the Philadelphia Academy

of Sciences collected by S. N. Rhoads on Mt. Pinchincha (the type locality) in May, 1911. These birds average, wing, 112; tail, 84; tarsus, 33; culmen 24.5 mm., while five males of *columbiana* average, wing, 114; tail, 85; tarsus, 31; culmen, 27 mm.

***Synallaxis gularis rufipectus* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Synallaxis gularis gularis* Lafr. but decidedly darker, more russet above, entire underparts, except throat, bright rusty cinnamon, bill slightly larger and heavier.

Type.— No. 112040, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Laguneta, alt. 10,300 ft., Central Andes, west of Quindio Pass, Sept. 6, 1912; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller. Wing, 58; tail, 52; tarsus, 23; culmen, 14 mm.

Remarks.— Of this bird the collection contains two specimens from Laguneta, the type and a male taken in May by L. A. Fuertes, and four taken in July, at an altitude of 10,340 ft. in the Western Andes, west of Popayan. While it is evidently a representative of the "Bogota" form, which may be considered to represent the type of *gularis*, and of which I have two specimens, its differences are so pronounced as to suggest specific distinctness. Ridgway's 'Nomenclature' contains no color approaching the bright rusty of the back of our specimens of true *gularis*, as compared with the deep cinnamon-russet of the upperparts of *rufipectus*, while the grayish breast of *gularis* is in strong contrast with the ochraceous-cinnamon which uniformly covers the breast and abdomen of *rufipectus*, the sides being slightly deeper in tone.

***Synallaxis gularis cinereiventris* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Synallaxis gularis gularis* Lafr. but darker above and grayer below; the bill slightly longer.

Type.— No. 100746, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Quintero, alt. 9,250 ft., near Merida, Venezuela, Jan. 13, 1903; S. B. Gabaldon. Wing, 55; tail, 58; tarsus, 20; culmen, 14.

Remarks.— Three specimens of *Synallaxis* from Merida agree very closely with one another in having the underparts, except the white throat, broccoli-brown, tinged with cinnamon, which is much stronger, nearly pure cinnamon, on the flanks and under tail-coverts. They thus differ markedly from *S. g. gularis* in which the gray of the underparts is median, and from *S. g. rufipectus*, which has the underparts, posterior to the throat, uniform ochraceous-cinnamon. Above, *cinereiventris* resembles *rufipectus* but averages slightly brighter.

Specimens of this species are apt to be in such worn plumage that

accurate measurements cannot always be obtained. However, the following are believed to be dependable as far as they go:

	Sex	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen
<i>S. g. gularis</i>	—	60	60	21	13 mm.
<i>S. g. rufipectus</i>	♂	58	55	21	14 "
<i>S. " "</i>	♀	56	52	21	13 "
<i>S. g. cinereiventris</i>	♂	55	58	20	14 "
<i>S. " "</i>	♂	55	58	19	14
<i>S. " "</i>	—	57	57	21	14

It would thus appear that in *gularis* and *cinereiventris* the tail is as long or longer than the wing, while in *rufipectus* it appears to be shorter, but additional material may alter this showing.

Picolaptes lacrymiger sanctæ-marthæ.

Picolaptes lacrymiger (nec Des Murs) SALV. & GODM., Ibis, 1880, 171; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 1899, 100; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII, 1900, 156

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Picolaptes lacrymiger lacrymiger* (Des Murs) but throat slightly paler, the feathers more narrowly, or not at all margined with black, underparts grayer, less brownish olivaceous, and more heavily streaked, the streaks broader, linear rather than guttate, not enclosed at the end by their black lateral border, and extending to and on the under tail-coverts with little or no decrease in width.

Type.—No. 72872, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Valparaiso, alt. 5000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, May 31, 1899; G. H. Hull. Wing, 104; tail, 87; tarsus, 28; culmen, 27 mm.

Remarks.—On comparison of thirty-two specimens from the Santa Marta mountains with twenty-two typically representing *P. l. lacrymiger* (three from 'Bogota,' the type locality, and nineteen from the Andes of the Cauca) the characters separating them appear to be so constant as to suggest their specific distinctness, but four specimens from near Merida, Venezuela (which doubtless may be considered as representing *Picolaptes lafresnayi* Cab. & Hein., type locality, Caracas) while clearly to be referred to *P. l. lacrymiger* show some approach toward *sanctæ-marthæ* in their somewhat broader streaking below, but in other respects they agree with *P. l. lacrymiger*.

***Xenicopsis subalaris columbianus* subsp. nov.**

Xenicopsis subalaris subalaris (nec ScL.) HELLMAYR, P. Z. S., 1911, pp. 1151 (provisional identification).

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Xenicopsis subalaris subalaris* ScL. but slightly larger, the throat paler, maize-yellow rather than buff-yellow, the underparts paler, more olivaceous, the streaks paler, and, especially on the breast, wider and more numerous.

Differs from *X. s. lineatus* in its paler and more heavily streaked underparts and less rufescent upperparts, the crown being olive-bistre rather than mummy-brown.

Type.—No. 108906, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Miraflores, alt. 6800 ft., Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia, April 22, 1911; F. M. Chapman; W. B. Richardson.

Remarks.—Specimens from Cerro Munchique, Gallera, San Antonio, Las Lomitas and Salencio (eight in all) agree with the type, and, as Hellmayr (*l. c.*) has said of a specimen from the Western Andes, resemble the western Ecuador form in the color of the back but are larger. It is, however, in the coloration of the underparts that the Colombian bird differs most noticeably from both the Ecuador and Central American forms. Indeed in this respect, the last-named races more nearly resemble one another than they do the geographically intermediate *columbianus*. The range in size is not great as the following measurements of adult males show:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen
Chunchi, alt. 7200 ft. E. Ecuador	85	79	18
Miraflores, alt. 6800 ft. Colombia	90	80	18
“ “ “ “ “ (Type)	87	82	18
Panama	92	82	19
Santa Maria de Data, Costa Rica	91	24	18

***Knipolegus columbianus* sp. nov.**

Char. sp.—A small Flycatcher (length, skin, 138 mm.) apparently most nearly related generically to *Knipolegus* but bearing no close resemblance in color to any described species of that genus; general color gray, the inner webs of the tail-feathers largely cinnamon-rufous, center of abdomen and patch on throat buff.

Type.—No. 109727, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., alt. 10,340 ft., Western Andes, west of Popayan, July 20, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller.

Description of Type.—Upperparts dark mouse-gray, the crown slightly darker, the rump slightly paler, the upper tail-coverts faintly tinged with brown; tail fuscous, the inner webs of all but the middle pair of feathers cinnamon-rufous, except the tip and shaft portion of the apical half of the feather, this color of nearly the same extent on all the feathers; wings fuscous, the inner webs of the feathers bordered with cinnamon-rufous increasing in extent from a narrow margin on the outer primary to about one-third the width of the inner web of the secondaries; inner wing-quills narrowly margined externally, and slightly tipped with whitish; median and greater coverts fuscous tipped with grayish; under wing-coverts and axillars ochraceous-buff; sides of the head and underparts gray, paler than the back, chin lighter, throat-patch, center of abdomen, and flanks buff, under tail-coverts ochraceous-buff; bill and feet black, the mandible slightly brownish basally; “eyes red.” Wing, 78; tail, 68; tarsus, 16.5; middle-toe and claw, 14; culmen, 12; bill from nostril, 9; height at nostril, 4.5; width at nostril, 5; gonys, 7 mm.

Remarks.—Of this interesting bird we have but a single specimen, labeled as “male, testes enlarged,” and the incised primaries evidence the

correctness of the collector's determination of the sex of the specimen. Were there reason to doubt this determination we might believe that the bird was related to *Knipolegus aterrimus*, to the female of which it bears some general resemblance, particularly in the cinnamon-rufous of the tail. *K. aterrimus*, however, has a much more rounded wing, while the wing in *K. columbianus* is as pointed as in *K. comatus*, from which, however, it differs in its primary formula, its more rounded bill, less rounded tail, absence of a pronounced crest, etc. In short, I strongly suspect that the bird here described represents a new generic type which I refrain from characterizing at present with the hope of receiving additional material.

***Muscisaxicola alpina columbiana* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Muscisaxicola alpina alpina* (Jard.) but averaging slightly smaller, the upperparts darker, more fuscous, the breast grayer.

Type.— No. 112199, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Paramo of Santa Isabel, alt. 12,700 ft., Central Andes, Colombia, Sept. 20, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.— This form, which is apparently the first representative of its genus to be recorded from Colombia, is based on five specimens collected at the type locality. These birds have been compared with two males collected by S. N. Rhoads on Mt. Pinchincha, Ecuador, essentially the type locality. The latter average: wing, 125; tail, 81; tarsus, 32; culmen, 15 mm. Four male specimens of *columbiana* average: Wing, 122; tail, 80; tarsus, 32; culmen, 14.5 mm.

***Myiodynastes chrysocephalus intermedius* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor* Tacz & Berl. but averaging slightly larger and with the underparts less distinctly streaked.

Type.— No. 70845, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Las Nubes, alt. 5000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, December 8, 1898, Mrs. H. H. Smith.

Remarks.— The material examined in the present connection includes three specimens of true *chrysocephalus* from Marcapata and Inca Mine, Peru, four essentially topotypical specimens of *minor* from Chimbo, Ecuador, ten specimens from the mountains about the Cauca Valley, which agree with *minor* in color but are slightly larger, ten specimens of *intermedius* from the Santa Marta region and a single specimen from Montaña del Guacharo, Eastern Venezuela which is apparently to be referred to *intermedius*.

The Ecuadorian form, *M. c. minor*, proves to be a well-marked race which may be readily distinguished from *M. c. chrysocephalus* not only by

its smaller size (see appended measurements) but by its more streaked underparts and the much greater amount of rufous on the wings and tail. In *minor* the wing-quills are strongly margined with cinnamon-rufous on both inner and outer webs, and, as a rule, only the inner one or two tertials are margined with yellowish and the inner margins of the webs of the tail-feathers are pronouncedly cinnamon-rufous. In *chrysocephalus* the areas which are cinnamon-rufous in *minor* are much more restricted or are buffy, while the yellowish margins, which are wider, appear on all the tertials, and the lores and post-ocular region are less strongly black. In the coloration of these parts *chrysocephalus* more nearly resembles the Central American *M. c. hemichrysus* than it does the intervening *minor* but the latter is smaller and yellower below.

The form here described partakes of both the characters of *minor* and *chrysocephalus* since in the comparatively unstreaked underparts it agrees with the former and in its strong cinnamon-rufous markings with the latter, while in size it is between the two.

Measurements.

		Wing	Tail	Culmen
<i>M. c. chrysocephalus</i>	1 male	108	94	21 mm.
" " "	2 females	106	93	21.5
<i>M. c. minor</i>	3 males	96	81	21
<i>M. c. intermedius</i>	3 males	100	85	21.5
" " "	3 females	98	81	21

***Tyranniscus chrysops minimus* subsp. nov.**

Tyranniscus chrysops (nec. Sclater) SALV. & GODM., Ibis, 1880, 124; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 1898, 175; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII, 1900, 148.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Tyranniscus chrysops chrysops* (Scl.) but very much smaller.

Type.—No. 72740, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Minca, alt. 2000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, Aug. 4, 1879; G. H. Hull. Wing, 43; tail, 37; tarsus, 13; culmen, 7.

Remarks.—The remarkable variation in size shown by *Tyranniscus vilissimus* is apparently equalled in *T. chrysops*. Lack of properly sexed specimens prevents this from being fully demonstrated, but the material at hand is quite sufficient to show the existence of two well-marked forms.

The range of sexual variation may be learned from the collections lately made in the Western Andes above Cali. Thus six males average, wing, 56; tail, 47 mm., while three females average wing, 50; tail, 43 mm.

As compared with this, four unsexed specimens from Minca in the Santa Marta Region, measure as follows:

Wing, 43	Tail, 37
“ 44	“ 37
“ 45	“ 37
“ 48	“ 39

Doubtless the largest of these birds is a male and the remaining three are females, but without regard to sex the largest Santa Marta specimen is smaller than the smallest Cauca specimen. The difference in size is not well expressed by these measurements, and on comparison of specimens the Santa Marta bird appears to be about one half the size of that from the Cauca. Two unsexed specimens from Ecuador and four from the Bogota region measure as follows:

Ecuador,	Wing, 53	Tail, 44
“	“ 52	“ 44
Bogota	“ 52	“ 48
“	“ 53	“ 47
“	“ 56	“ 48
“	“ 55	“ 51

It is thus evident that the name *Tyranniscus chrysops chrysops* (Scl.) (type locality, Gualaquiza, Ecuador) should be applied to the large form of this group, and that this name also covers *Tyranniscus flavifrons* Cab. and Hein., which agrees in size with Bogota specimens and the locality of which — “New Grenada” — may indeed doubtless be interpreted as the Bogotá region.

***Tyranniscus nigricapillus flavimentum* subsp. nov.**

Tyranniscus nigricapillus (nec Lafresnaye) BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 1899, 98; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII 1900, 148.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Tyranniscus nigricapillus nigricapillus* (Lafr.) but superciliary, its frontal extension, and chin yellow instead of grayish.

Type.—No. 72743, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., San Lorenzo, alt. 7500 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, May 12, 1899; G. H. Hull.

Remarks.—In addition to four specimens from the Santa Marta Mountains our collection contains two examples of this form from Escorial near Merida, Venezuela, showing that it is not strictly a Santa Marta form. These six specimens agree closely with each other, and differ as above indicated from five specimens of *T. n. nigricapillus* from “Bogota,” the type locality of this race.

A single specimen in our Cauca collections, from an altitude of 10,340 in the Coast Range west of Popayan, has the crown blacker, the back darker and the margins to the secondaries greener than in true *nigricapillus*.

Platypsaris homochrous canescens subsp. nov.

Hadrostomus homochrous (nec Scl.) ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xiii, 1900, p. 154.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Platypsaris homochrous homochrous* (Scl.) but crown dull black instead of shining jet black, back gray instead of black, tail and wing-quills fuscous margined with gray instead of black with little or gray margin, the underparts gray No. 9 rather than gray No. 6, of Ridgway.

Type.— No. 71018, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. ♂ ad., Cagualito, alt. 1500 ft., Santa Marta Mts., Colombia, May 12, 1898; Mrs. H. H. Smith.

Remarks.— An adult male of *Platypsaris homochrous* from Nóvita, which, according to Hellmayr, represents true *homochrous* (P. Z. S., 1911, p. 1143) shows that a Santa Marta specimen heretofore referred to that form constitutes a well-marked race. An adult male from Panama appears to be slightly darker than the form here described from which it may be separable as a third race. A female from Bonda, Santa Marta, is in too worn plumage to be of value in comparison.

Attila fuscicauda sp. nov.

Char. sp.— Below most nearly resembling *Attila citreopygus* Scl., but breast somewhat deeper colored, above most like *Attila wighti* Cherie, but green darker, yellow paler and tail without rufous.

Type.— No. 109850, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Gallera, alt. 5700 ft., Andes west of Popayan, June 29, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller.

Description of male.— Upperparts dark olive-green without rufous tinge; crown with dusky shaft streaks and anteriorly with greenish yellow margins; rump and upper tail-coverts canary yellow; tail fuscous, lightly margined externally with olive-green; wings nearly black, secondaries and coverts margined with olive-green, somewhat paler on the latter; throat and breast of the general color of the upperparts, streaked with dusky and margined with greenish yellow; flanks yellow streaked or washed with olive-green, center of the belly whitish, under tail-coverts lemon yellow. Wing, 88; tail, 71; tarsus, 20; culmen, 21.5 mm.

Description of female adult.— Resembling the male but tail somewhat brown and with a faint trace of rufous basally. Wing, 85; tail, 65; tarsus, 21; culmen, 20 mm.

Remarks.— It is possible that this bird may be shown later to intergrade with *Attila wighti*, of which Mr. W. E. C. Todd has loaned me two specimens from eastern Venezuela which he has compared with the type of *wighti*. Aside, however, from the differences in their upperparts already referred to, *A. fuscicauda* has much less white below and the under tail-coverts are distinctly yellow. On the other hand *fuscicauda* may be the southern form of *A. c. citreopygus*, though this seems hardly probable. Until its relationships have been ascertained it seems desirable to accord it specific rank.

Rupicola peruviana aurea subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Rupicola peruviana peruviana* Lath., but male with the anterior parts of the body, and particularly the crest, more orange in color, orange-chrome rather than flame-scarlet, the gray of the tertials more restricted not wholly concealing the subapical black of the underlying feather; general coloration of female more orange.

Type.— No. 112429, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Salento, alt. 7000 ft., Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia, October 1, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.— This form is based on two adult males and two adult females, taken at the type locality in September and October. Of *R. p. peruviana* our collection contains three males and two females taken by Keays at Inca Mine, Peru, in 1899 and 1900, and of *R. p. "saturata"* one male taken by Garlepp at Locotal, Bolivia, in 1891.

In addition to this authentic material we have trade specimens of *peruviana* from Ecuador and 'Bogota,' which are decidedly more orange than the bird here described and which possibly may constitute a recognizable form (cf. Tacz. and Berl. P. Z. S., 1885, p. 93). Fresh material, however, will be required satisfactorily to determine whether the characters presented by these specimens from Ecuador and the Eastern Andes of Colombia are actual or due to fading. In the meantime, however, we are fully justified in separating this form from the North Central Andes.

Phæoprogne tapera immaculata subsp. nov.

Progne tapera (nec Gmel.) BAIRD, Rev. Am. Birds, I, 286.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Phæoprogne tapera tapera* (Gmel.) but underparts without the median line of spots which reach from breast to belly in that species; the pectoral band generally more pronounced.

Type.— No. 112459, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Chicoral (near Giradot), alt. 1800 ft., Tolima, Colombia, October 6, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.— The two forms of this genus were clearly defined by Baird (*l. c.*) who, however, employed the name *fusca* Vieill. for the bird with the centrally spotted underparts to which the older name *tapera* also seems applicable. Accepting the dictum of von Berlepsch and Hartert¹ as definitely establishing Brazil for the type locality of *tapera* this name may be considered to cover the southern form of the species and to include *fusca* as a pure synonym. If this view of the case be correct the northern form, with the unspotted belly, may be known under the above given title.

That there are two well-marked races, possibly species, of this dull-

¹ Nov. Zool., IX, 1902, p. 14.

colored, comparatively square-tailed Martin, seems but little open to doubt. Of the bird to which I assume the name *tapera* is applicable, I have eleven specimens from Matto Grosso, Brazil, taken in the months of January, February, April, September, October, November, and December, and all have a well-defined line of large fuscous spots extending from the center of the breast to the belly.

Of *immaculata* I have three specimens taken at Chicoral in October, one from Bogotá, and nine taken at Maripa and Suapure, Venezuela, in March, April, May, and December. Only two of these birds show any indication of spots below; the Bogotá bird, which is immature, has a faint dusky streak on the lower breast, and a female, taken at Suapure, April 27, has a number of spots on the lower breast immediately adjoining the pectoral collar. These spots do not reach to the abdomen, nor do they appear to be restricted to the median line, but extend across the breast. This bird has an unusually well-marked and sharply defined pectoral color, a character which is more pronounced in the northern than in the southern form. In none of the remaining eleven specimens of *immaculata* are median pectoral spots visible. This character appears therefore to be racially diagnostic and to warrant the recognition of two forms of this genus.

Troglodytes solstitialis pallidipectus subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.—Similar in size to *Troglodytes solstitialis solstitialis* Sel., more closely agreeing in color with *T. s. macrourus* Berl. & Stolz., much less rufescent throughout than *T. s. solstitialis* the breast being but slightly, instead of strongly washed with buff; wings, tail, and bill shorter than in *T. s. macrourus*, the upperparts less cinnamonous.

Type.—No. 109902, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Cerro Munchique, alt. 8300 ft., Andes west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, June 1, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller. Wing, 46; tail, 31; tarsus, 16.5; culmen, 10 mm.

Remarks.—Three specimens of *pallidipectus* from the type locality, and nineteen from Laguneta and Santa Isabel, two of *T. s. solstitialis* (type locality, Riobamba, Ecuador) from Ambato and two from "Guayaquil," and topotypes of *T. s. macrourus* and of *T. s. frater* have been examined in the present connection. September and October specimens of *pallidipectus* are more richly colored but none has the breast as heavily washed with buff as in *solstitialis*.

Thryophilus nigricapillus connectens subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.—Agreeing with *Thryophilus nigricapillus schotti* (Baird) in the coloration of the underparts, but throat white, the breast less heavily barred; throat

as in *T. n. nigricapillus* but rest of the underparts more heavily barred, and the back much richer ferruginous than in that form

Type.—No. 109894, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Cocal, alt. 5000 ft., Andes west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, June 10, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller.

Remarks.—Although one of the less strongly marked, this is one of the most interesting forms we have thus far received from the Cauca Region since it clearly shows how decrease in intensity of color follows decrease in rainfall. Thirteen examples from the coast at Buenaventura and San José have the uniformly barred underparts of *T. n. schotti* (type locality Atrato River), while seven, including the type, from an altitude of 4000 feet on the eastern slope of the Andes, evidently reflect in their lighter colors the results of the lower humidity prevailing at that altitude.

Of *T. n. nigricapillus* (type locality, Nanegal, Ecuador) I have two specimens from "Quito."

***Cinnicerthia olivascens infasciata* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Cinnicerthia olivascens olivascens* Sharpe but larger, bill and tarsus heavier, upperparts less rufescent, and practically unbarred.

Type.—No. 109887, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Andes west of Popayan, alt. 10340 ft., July 18, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller. Wing, 73; tail, 73; tarsus, 27; culmen, 15 mm.

Remarks.—This form may deserve specific rank but a faint trace of barring on the backs of two of our seven specimens suggests the possibility of intergradation with *C. o. olivascens* (of which I have examined two specimens, one from Antioquia, the type locality, having recently been presented to the Museum by Señor Francisco Escobar, Colombian Consul-General at New York) as the range of the latter is approached.

The white frontal patch, shown on the specimen figured in the British Museum 'Catalogue of Birds' (Vol. VI, pl. xi) is evidently a purely individual character. It is as well developed in one of our specimens as in the one just mentioned, in three others it is barely evident, and in the remaining three it is absent.

***Planesticus fuscobrunneus* sp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Related to *Planesticus atrosericus* (Laf.) and *P. serrana* (Tschudi); agreeing in size with the former, slightly larger than the latter; male similar in color to males of *atrosericus* and *serrana*, female nearer female of *atrosericus* but much darker.

Type.—No. 109923, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., Cerro Munichique, alt. 8325 ft., western Andes, west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, May 27, 1911; W. B. Richardson.

Description of Female.—Upperparts nearly uniform olivaceous clove-brown; tail and wings darker, the former margined with the color of the back, the latter externally margined with dark mars-brown; underparts but slightly paler than upperparts, the throat indistinctly streaked with blackish; under wing-coverts like abdomen but faintly washed with cinnamon; bill and feet brownish-yellow. Wing, 121; tail, 107; tarsus, 32; exposed culmen, 19.3. Five males from the same general locality average; wing, 124; tail, 108; tarsus, 34; exposed culmen, 22.5 mm.

Remarks.—While this Thrush presumably represents *Planesticus atrosericeus* or *P. serrana*, it is not sufficiently close to either to permit of its description as a subspecies. Although geographically intermediate between the two, it presents an extreme of coloration being in some respects less closely related to *atrosericeus* and *serrana* than they are to one another.

In addition to three males and two females from the type locality, the collection contains a pair of birds from La Florida in the same range, and two males and a female from San Antonio (alt. 6600 ft.) in the western Andes immediately above Cali. The last-named female is darker and more rusty below than the Munchique birds and has pronounced black throat streaks.

For comparison with this material I have had six males and two females of *P. atrosericeus* (type locality Caracas) from Merida, and a female (Carnegie Mus.) from Guarico, Estado Lara, Venezuela, and one male and two females of *P. serrana* from Inca Mine, Peru.

***Vireosylva chivi caucæ* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Differing from *Vireo chivi chivi* (Vieill.), as represented by a series of twenty-two specimens from Chapada, Matto Grosso, in being slightly darker, more olive-green above, with the crown deeper more slaty, the superciliary whiter, the auricular region more olive-gray, less yellow; differing from *V. c. agilis* (Licht.), as represented by a large series from eastern Venezuela, Trinidad, and Santa Marta, Colombia, in being much darker above, olive-green rather than yellow-green, with the auricular region averaging more olive-gray, less yellow. Male, wing, 70; tail, 52; tarsus, 17; culmen, 12 mm. Female, wing, 66; tail, 48; tarsus, 17; culmen, 12 mm.

Type.—No. 109126, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad. (testes slightly enlarged), Cali, Cauca, Colombia, May 10, 1911; F. M. Chapman; W. B. Richardson.

Remarks.—I find it impossible to refer nine Vireos from the Cauca Valley and adjoining mountains to any of the recognized forms of this group, and see no alternative other than to designate them as above. They all closely show the characters on which this proposed form is based and apparently constitute a well-marked race of this wide-ranging species.

Vireosylva chivi griseobarbata Berl. & Tacz.¹ from Chimbo, Ecuador,

¹P. Z. S., 1883, p. 541.

might be expected to agree with the Cauca form, but it is described as having gray mystacial streaks, and the breast washed or flammulated with gray, characters shown by no specimen in my very large series of *Vireosylva chivi*.

Basileuterus richardsoni sp. nov.

Char. sp.— Most closely related to *Basileuterus luteoviridis* (Bp.) but upperparts dark olive-green instead of bright yellowish olive-green underparts much paler, superciliary whitish, instead of yellow.

Type.— 109971, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., western Andes, west of Popayan, alt. 10,340 ft., July 16, 1911; W. B. Richardson.

Description of Male.— Upperparts uniform dark olive-green, external margins of rectrices and remiges yellowish; superciliaries whitish, underparts dusky olive-green, brighter medianly, more olive on the sides and flanks. Wing, 69; tail, 63.5; tarsus, 20.5; culmen, 10 mm. (average two specimens).

Description of Female.— Similar to the male but smaller and more dusky below. Wing, 61; tail, 57.5; tarsus, 20; culmen, 10 mm. (average two specimens).

Remarks.— Of this well-marked species the collection contains seven specimens from the type locality and one from Laguneta in the Central Andes. Of true *luteoviridis* from Bogotá we have two specimens, while one from Yungas, Bolivia, and two from Inca Mine, Peru, while nearly agreeing with the Bogotá specimens in color, are much smaller; their wing measurements being, male, 59; female, 55 mm.

I have named this species in honor of its collector, who, for the past twenty-five years, has through his field work been adding to the store of neotropical birds contained in Museums.

Spinus nigricauda sp. nov.

Char. sp.— Most nearly resembling *Spinus spinescens capitaneus* Bangs but with longer wings, darker back, no yellow at the base of the tail, less yellow in the wing and heavily streaked under tail-coverts, etc.

Type.— No. 112752, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Paramo, Santa Isabel, alt. 12700 ft., Central Andes, Colombia, Sept. 15, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Description of Male.— Back olive-green bordered with oil-green, hind neck, particularly at the sides, paler, crown-cap and lores jet-black, auriculars and sides of the head olivaceous yellow; rump greenish yellow, upper tail-coverts black bordered by oil-green; tail-feathers black to the base, except the outer pair which show a trace of yellow at the extreme base of the inner web, outer webs margined with oil-green decreasing in extent outwardly and absent on the outer pair of feathers; wings black, crossed by a broad basal yellow band much brighter in color on the outer than on the inner webs of the feathers, and barely evident on the inner vane of the outer two or three primaries; primary coverts black, lesser and greater coverts black, tipped with oil-green which on the greater coverts is restricted to the outer web; underparts dusky olivaceous yellow, under tail-coverts the same, the longer one streaked medianly with black and black basally.

Remarks.—While this form, which is based on two adult males is presumably a representative of *Spinus spinescens*, it appears to have developed characters warranting its recognition as a species. For comparison I have eight Bogotá (type locality) specimens of *S. s. spinescens*, and ten Santa Marta specimens, including the type, of *S. s. capitaneus*, loaned me by Mr. Bangs. Aside from its larger bill *capitaneus* appears to be more dusky or olivaceous below than *spinescens* and in this respect it more nearly approaches *nigricauda*. Measurements of males of the three forms are appended:

	Wing	Tail	Ex. culmen	Depth of bill at base
<i>S. nigricauda</i> ,	73	45	11	6.5
Paramo of Santa Isabel	72	43	11	7.
<i>S. s. capitaneus</i> ,	65	43	10	7.2
San Miguel, Col.	66	44	11.7	7.2
	65	43	10.7	7.
	67	44	10.7	7.
	69	44	10.3	7.
<i>S. s. spinescens</i> ,	65	43	10.	5.5
' Bogota '	67	43	9.5	6.
	65	43	10.	5.5

***Ammodramus savannarum caucæ* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Ammodramus s. australis* but darker, black central areas to feathers larger, chestnut areas smaller and darker, edging to feathers grayer, less buffy.

Type.—No. 110005, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Cali, Cauca, Colombia, August 11, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller. Wing, 60; tail, 47; tarsus, 18; culmen, 12 mm.

Remarks.—The extension of the breeding range of the Yellow-winged Sparrow to the South American continent is one of the most interesting discoveries of our Colombian expedition. In addition to the type the collection contains two males taken at Cali, December 25 and 29, respectively. Both had the testes enlarged and are in slightly worn breeding plumage. In the type what is evidently the postnuptial molt is in progress on the anterior parts of the body and lesser wing-coverts. This material, while evidently representing a resident and not migrant form, would be more satisfactory if it contained specimens in fresh plumage. It is apparent, however, from the newly grown feathers on the type as well as from the plumage of the two December birds, that this race is characterized by the large, black, dark chestnut areas, and gray margins of the feathers of the

upper surface of the body, and paleness of the underparts, the flanks having much less buff than in any other form of the species.

The Cauca bird appears most closely to resemble *A. s. obscurus* Nels. of southern Mexico, but it is generally paler with the grayish margins wider, the chest is paler, and the flanks have less, or almost wholly lack the buff wash.

***Myospiza manimbe columbiana* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Upperparts much darker and more broadly streaked than in *Myospiza manimbe manimbe* (Licht.), the crown and back of about the same color.

Type.—No. 108446, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Cali, Cauca, Colombia, December 27, 1910; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller. Wing, 55; tail, 51; tarsus, 18; culmen, 12 mm.

Remarks.—*Myospiza manimbe manimbe* is represented in our collections by two specimens from Bahia, Brazil (the type locality) and twenty-five from Chapada, Matto Grosso, which agree closely with the type form. This excellent series shows that in fresh plumage true *manimbe* has the crown and back conspicuously different in color, the former, with the nape, being black narrowly margined with chestnut which is widely bordered with gray, while in the back the black and gray areas are reduced, the chestnut increased, giving the bird, to some extent, the appearance of being gray-headed and brown-backed.

In *columbiana* the back and crown are of essentially the same color. The head has little or no chestnut and the gray margins are not so conspicuous as in *A. m. manimbe*, while the black areas occupy the larger part of the feather, and their reduced chestnut margins are distinctly different from the corresponding rusty areas in *manimbe*. From Cali we have five specimens of this well-marked form to which I should also refer a freshly plumaged bird from near Honda, Tolima. Specimens from Chicoral, however, are paler and more nearly resemble others from Venezuela, which with examples from Bogotá and Santa Marta, appear to be intermediate between true *manimbe* and *columbiana*. A study of adequate material of this wide-ranging species will, doubtless, result in the recognition of a number of additional forms.

***Atlapetes flaviceps* sp. nov.**

Char. sp.—An apparently very distinct species not closely related to any described form of the genus; head and underparts yellow, back, wings, and tail olive-green.

Type.—No. 112816, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Rio Toché, alt. 6800 ft., Quindio Trail, Central Andes, ♂, Oct. 24, 1911; A. A. Allen; L. E. Miller.

Description of Type.—Crown chrome-yellow with an olivaceous tinge, a dull olive-green postocular streak joining its fellow on the hind-neck, sides of the head chrome-yellow extending to a narrow nuchal collar; back, rump and upper tail-coverts dark olive-green; tail, strongly graduated, fuscous, all but the outer pair of feathers externally margined with olive-green; wings and their coverts fuscous margined externally with olive-green, the outer webs of the outer primary whitish, the inner margins of the inner webs of all the wing-quills white, increased in extent from the outer primary inwardly; underparts rich chrome-yellow, sides, flanks, thighs, crissum, and under tail-coverts olivaceous; feet and bill brownish black. Wing, 27; tail, lateral feather, 65; central feather, 82; tarsus, 34; culmen, 14; depth of bill at nostril, 7.5 mm.

Remarks.—The second of the two specimens of this apparently well-marked species, was taken at the type locality October 25, and is labeled “♀, *juv.*” It resembles the type but has the crown and sides of the head largely olive-green in which appear a few yellow feathers, suggesting that the olive-green areas occupying the postocular and nuchal regions in the type are indications of immaturity and that in fully mature plumage the whole crown and nape are yellow.

Atlapetes flaviceps has the tail more strongly graduated than any species of the genus known to me while the bill is almost as stout as in *A. gutturalis*.

Cyanocompsa cyanea caucæ subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *Cyanocompsa cyanea cyanea* (Linn.) but base of maxilla more inflated laterally, azure frontal band in male narrower, female decidedly paler, the general tone of the back being cinnamon wood-brown rather than russet mars-brown, of the rump and underparts, cinnamon rather than russet.

Type.—No. 109175, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., La Manuelita near Palmira, alt. 3500 ft., Cauca Valley, Colombia, April 14, 1911; F. M. Chapman; W. B. Richardson.

Remarks.—In addition to the type we have a female topotype, two adults and one immature male and two females from Caldas in the western extension of the Valley Zone on the Pacific slope of the Western Andes. For comparison with these seven specimens I have three topotypes of *C. c. cyanea* from Bahia (an adult male and two birds in female plumage having a few blue feathers about the head), an adult male and female from the Parana River, two females from Maclio and San Paulo, Brazil, and an adult male from San Antonio, northern Venezuela. This last-named bird, which I assume represents *C. c. minor* (Cab.), agrees in size with males from the Cauca and the adult male from Bahia, but has the azure frontal band more prominent than in either, and it extends backward as pronounced superciliaries. In the shape of the bill this specimen agrees with true *cyanea* rather than with *caucæ*, but the maxilla shows a slight approach

toward the bulbous, inflated condition which so strongly characterizes the latter. So far as *cyanea* is concerned the form here described is clearly separable, but in the absence of females of the Venezuela bird I am unable to determine its exact relationships to *minor*, assuming this form to be worthy of recognition.

I fully agree with Hellmayr (Nov. Zool., XII, 1905, p. 277) that *Cyanocompsa rothschildi* is a representative of the *cyanooides* rather than of the *cyanea* group, indeed the differences between the two groups, which are shown chiefly in the character of the bill and coloration of the female, impress me as being of at least subgeneric value. (On this point see Ridgway, Bull. 50, I, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 594). While representatives of the two groups are found in the same general locality I believe that *cyanea*, like its northern congener *parallina*, will be found to inhabit open scrubby growths or savannas, while *cyanooides* is a bird of the forests.

Measurements.

		Wing	Tail	Culmen
Bahia, Brazil	[♂ im.]	71	66	15
" "	[♂ im.]	71	66	15
" "	[♂]	75	69	15
San Antonia, Venezuela	♂	75	65	15.5
Cauca, Colombia	♂	73	66	15
" "	♂	75	69	15
" "	♀	70	64	15
" "	♀	70	64	15

Diglossa cryptorhis sp. nov.

Char. sp.—Mostly closely related to *Diglossa indigotica* ScL. of Ecuador but nostrils more concealed, plumage of a different texture, firmer, more glossy and of a brighter color; tail shorter.

Type.—No. 110091, Am Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., Gallera, alt. 5700 ft., Andes west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, July 2, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller.

Description of Type.—Uniform dark blue, nearest Berlin blue of Ridgway's Plate IX; upper and under tail-coverts and lower abdomen somewhat less intense and nearer the shade of the exposed blue margins of the black wings and tail; lores and feathers at the base of the lower mandible black. Wing, 61; tail, 37; tarsus, 18; culmen, 11 mm.

Remarks.—This species is so unlike its nearest known relative in its nearly concealed nostrils, firm, shining plumage, and proportions of tail to wing as to suggest the possibility of an even greater than specific distinctness. In addition to the type the collection contains one adult male, collected by Allen and Miller, December 12, 1911, at an altitude of 7200 ft. on the trail between Cartago and Nóvita, which agrees with it in color.

Diglossa gloriosissima sp. nov.

Char. sp.— Most closely related to *Diglossa gloriosa* Scl. & Salv., but much larger, black areas less sooty, lesser wing-coverts and rump bluer, rufous of underparts brighter, thighs black, no superciliary line.

Type.— No. 110078, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Andes, west of Popayan, alt. 10,340 ft., July 18, 1911; W. B. Richardson; L. E. Miller.

Description of Male.— Upperparts, wings, tail, throat and breast shining black; lesser wing-coverts bluish gray of the same shade as in *D. lafresnayi*, a faint wash of the same color on the rump; no superciliary line; lower breast and abdomen bright cinnamon-rufous; thighs, sides, mainly under the wings, and center of some under tail-coverts black; bill black. Wing, 75; tail, 65; culmen, 12 mm. (average of four specimens).

Description of Female.— Similar to the male, but rump with more bluish gray, thighs slightly grayer. Wing, 70; tail, 62; culmen, 11.5 mm.

Description of Juvenal.— Similar to the adult but black areas duller, lesser wing-coverts and rump black; rufous of underparts more or less marked with black due to shaft-streaks and to exposed blackish bases of feathers; lower mandible yellow, except at tip.

Remarks.— This well-marked representative of *Diglossa gloriosa* is represented by ten specimens, five adult males, one adult female, and four young, all from the type locality. For comparison with this series I have an adult female of *gloriosa*, from Merida, Venezuela, the type locality. It measures, wing, 60; tail, 52; culmen, 9.5 mm.

Sporathraupis cyanocephala margaritæ subsp. nov.

Tanagra cyanocephala auricrissa (nec Sclater) ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII, 1900, 168.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *Sporathraupis cyanocephala auricrissa* (Scl.) but somewhat smaller, the olive-green areas suffused with orange, the throat and breast heavily washed with the blue color of the head, the rest of the underparts slightly darker.

Type.— No. 72469, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Valparaiso, alt. 5000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, April 1, 1899; Mrs. H. H. Smith. Wing, 84; tail, 70; tarsus, 19; culmen, 18 mm.

Remarks.— This bird is represented by only two specimens but its characters are so pronounced and I have so satisfactory a series (30 specimens) representing all the other forms of the species that I have no doubt of its validity.

I take especial pleasure in dedicating this, the most strongly characterized race of its group, to its collector Mrs. Herbert H. Smith, whose work in Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia has added so greatly to our knowledge of the bird-life of tropical America.

Chlorospingus albitempora nigriceps subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.—Most nearly related to *Chlorospingus albitempora venezuelanus* (Berl.) of Venezuela, but throat paler fulvous and with no postocular mark.

Type.—No. 109326, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ad. ♀, Miraflores, alt. 6800 ft., Central Andes, east of Palmira, Cauca, Colombia, April 29, 1911; Frank M. Chapman. Wing, 65; tail, 60; tarsus, 19; culmen, 11 mm.

Remarks.—In addition to the type Mr. Fuertes secured a male (coll. L. A. F., No. 2398) at the same locality, while Allen and Miller secured specimens in the Central Andes at the following localities: above Salento, alt. 9000 ft., one; Rio Toché, alt., 6800 ft., four; El Eden above Ibagué, alt. 8300 ft., two. The form therefore occurs on both slopes of the Central range.

Although in color this bird is separated from its nearest ally only by the absence of the white postocular mark, the facts in regard to its distribution strongly suggest its specific distinctness, the range of *albitempora* extending from Bolivia to Costa Rica and Venezuela. Our collection contains specimens from all these regions but none is without the postocular mark.

