

PROCEEDINGS
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FOUR NEW VENEZUELAN BIRDS

BY WILLIAM H. PHELPS AND WILLIAM H. PHELPS, JR.

The junior author wishes to thank Mr. J. D. MacDonald, Curator of Birds in the British Museum, for the facilities given him for the examination of the type of *Phylloscartes (Leptopogon) nigrifrons* (Salvin and Godman).

Study of specimens recently acquired by the Phelps Collection and of comparative material in the American Museum of Natural History, the U. S. National Museum and the Carnegie Museum shows the following new subspecies. We thank the Curators of these museums for permitting us to have access to their collections. Specimens listed are in the Phelps Collection, unless otherwise specified.

Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with "Ridgway's Color Standards and Color Nomenclature," 1912.

Glaucidium brasilianum margaritae, new subspecies

Type: From Boca de Río, Isla de Margarita, Nueve Esparta, Venezuela; at sea level. No. 48439, Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela. Adult male (brown phase) collected May 18, 1949, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from large topotypical series of the brown phase of *G. b. phaloenoides* (Daudin) from Trinidad by more numerous and more extensive white markings on back and wings; above more grayish, less brownish; the crown more spotted, less lined; below whiter with narrower striping. The upper parts differ from *G. b. medianum* Todd of Santa Marta, Colombia, in a similar way.

Range: Known only from Margarita Island.

Description of Type: Back and rump Prout's Brown; crown and nape paler; upper tail-coverts more rufous; crown and nape thickly spotted with white and with only a few short white lines on the crown; back and uropygium uniformly spotted with white, the scalpulars with large quadrangular white markings; ear-coverts mixed brown and white; gular region white. Chin brown, continuous with color of neck; a whitish area on throat and anterior breast; rest of under parts white streaked with Prout's brown, more heavily on the sides and flanks; axillaries white. Wings darker than Natal Brown; remiges prominently barred with white or buffy; upper wing-coverts prominently barred or spotted with white; under wing-coverts white mixed with dark brown. Tail Prout's Brown, under surface paler with six white bands and tipped narrowly with buffy.

Bill (in life) "greenish yellow"; feet "greenish yellow"; iris "yellow." Wing, 101 mm.; tail 70; exposed culmen, 13; culmen from base 16; tarsus, 22.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Size similar to *phaloenoides*. Range of measurements: three adult males—wing, 88-101 (92.7) mm.; tail 58-70 (62.3);

culmen from base, 16-16 (16); one adult female—wing, 100; tail, 68; culmen from base, 17, two adults of undetermined sex—wing 95, 98 (96.5); tail, 65, 65 (65); culmen from base, 16, 17 (16.5). Measurements of topotypical *phaloenoides* from Trinidad¹: five adult males—wing, 91-98 (94.2); tail 55-62 (58); culmen from base, 15-17 (16); four adult females—wing, 92-96 (93.5); tail (3), 53-59 (56); culmen from base, 15-16 (15.5). Measurements of five topotypical adult males of *G. b. medianum* from Santa Marta¹—wing, 91-95 (93.2).

It is not surprising that there is a paler race in Margarita inasmuch as it is mostly a desert cactus country with little rain, while Trinidad is forested and with heavy rainfall. The Venezuelan mainland population is intermediate and many specimens cannot be separated from those from Margarita but they average closer to *phaloenoides* especially on the under parts.

The Margarita specimens were collected from May 19 to 25 and one on Sept. 5; the Trinidad specimens are dated December, February, March, April, May and June; consequently the dates are partly comparable but the Trinidad series is in fresher plumage. All of the specimens in the Margarita series in the brown phase and the fourteen from Trinidad, also in the brown phase, are comparable in that respect.

Examination of our large series of the species from Venezuela (84) and the specimens of the species in the American Museum of Natural History from Venezuela (22) and Trinidad (29) shows that the subspecies *G. b. duidae* Chapman and *G. b. olivaceum* Chapman from south of the Orinoco River can be separated from *phaloenoides* from Trinidad and northern Venezuela only by their immaculate backs, lacking the more or less spotted backs of the latter. Differences in coloration as noted in the original descriptions of *duidae* and *olivaceum* do not hold.

The differences in color between *olivaceum* and *duidae*, as noted in the original descriptions, are not constant enough to be of diagnostic value; the only difference we can find is that *olivaceum* averages slightly smaller; as stated in the original description the wing averages 3 percent shorter and the tail 5 percent shorter in the two topotypical series. All of the specimens from south of the Orinoco River, except the five from Duida, correspond to the measurements of *olivaceum*. The only specimen from Mt. Huachamacare has a wing of 95 mm. which is within the overlap of the two subspecies, but because of the proximity of this mountain to Mt. Duida we here refer it to *duidae*. As the difference in size averages so little it is possible that a larger series from Mt. Duida might invalidate *olivaceum*. *Olivaceum* is not confined to the Subtropical Zone as ten specimens in our collection are from 500 m. at the base of Mt. Uaipán-tepui and two from 60 m. at El Dorado.

As suggested by Chapman², and by Peters and Griswold³, we consider *G. jardinii* (Bonaparte) a subspecies of *G. brasilianum* (Gmelin) because of their great similarity and because, as far as we know, no subspecies of *brasilianum* and *jardinii* have been found together. The only difference we can find is the more intense, richer, coloration of the latter, a character which we do not consider of specific significance.

¹Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History.

²Descriptions of New Birds from Mt. Duida, Venezuela. *Am. Mus. Nov.*, No. 350, p. 8, Oct. 21, 1929.

³Birds of the Harvard Peruvian Expedition. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 42, No. 4, p. 290, April, 1943.

Specimens Examined

*G. b. cactorem*¹.—MEXICO: Sinaloa, 1♂, 1♀.

*G. b. ridgwayi*¹.—TEXAS: 19. MEXICO: 50. GUATEMALA: 21. HONDURAS: 1. NICARAGUA: 2. COSTA RICA: 13.

G. b. medianum.—COLOMBIA: Santa Marta, 4♂¹, 1♀¹, 2(?)¹, 14 in brown phase⁴; Barranquilla, 1♂¹; N. Antioquia, 2(?)¹.

G. b. margaritae.—VENEZUELA: Margarita Island, brown phase, 3♂ (incl. type), 2♀, 1(?)¹; red phase, 2♂, 1♀.

G. b. phaloenoides.—TRINIDAD¹: brown phase, 15♂, 4♀; red phase, 10♂. VENEZUELA¹: Cristóbal Colón, 1♂, 2♀; Los Dos Ríos, 1♂; Rincón de San Antonio, 2♂; Sal si Puedes, 1♂; Cumanacoa, 1♀; Plain of Cumaná, 1♂; Montaña del Guácharo, 1♂; San Esteban, 1♀; El Limón, Dto. Federal, 2♀; El Cují, 2♀; Lagunillas, 2(?)¹. VENEZUELA: Quebrada Bonita, 1♂; Cerro Negro, Monagas, 1♀; Caripe, 1♂; Bergantín, 1♂; Barcelona, 1♂, 1♀; Santa María de Ipire, 2♂, 1♀, 1(?)¹; Pariaguán, 1♂; El Socorro, 1♂; El Amparo, 1♂; Cerro Negro, Miranda, 1♂; Ocumarito, 1♀; Vallecito, 1♀; Los Teques, 1♂; Altagracia de Orituco, 2♂, 3♀; Las Quiguas, 1(?)¹; Chirgua, 1(?)¹; Quebrada Arriba, 1♀; Carora, 5♂, 1♀; Quiragua, 1♂; Casigua, 2♀; Mene Grande, 2(?)¹; Santa Cruz de Mara, 1♂; Villa del Rosario, 1♂; Río Socuy, 1♂.

G. b. duidae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Duida¹, 1♂, 4♂ (incl. type); Cerro Huachamacare, 1♂.

G. b. olivaceum.—VENEZUELA: Cerros Roraima, 1♂, 1♀, 3♂¹; Auyan-tepui, 1♂, 5♂ (incl. type)¹; Uaipán-tepui, 8♂, 1♀, 1(?)¹; Aprada-tepui, 1♂; Ptari-tepui, 3♂, 1♀; Guaiquinima, 1♀; Paraque, 2♂; Yaví, 2♂; El Negro, 1♂; also, El Dorado, 1♂, 1♀; Kabanayén, 1♂; Hto. Santa Teresa, 1♂; La Faisca, 2♂, 1♀; La Candelaria, 1♂; Caicara, 1♂; Puerto Ayacucho, 1♂¹; Perico, 1♂¹; Caño Cataniapo, 1♀.

G. b. jardini.—ECUADOR and PERU: 13, var. locs¹. VENEZUELA: Montañas [Páramo de La] Culata 1♂ (3000 m.), 1♀ (2800 m.)¹, 1♀ (4000 m.)¹; Páramo Escorial (3000 m.), 1♂¹; Sierra Nevada, 1♂ (2000 m.)⁵, 1♂ (3000 m.)¹.

*G. b. ucayalae*¹.—ECUADOR: Pto. Indiana, 1♀; Boca Río Curaray, 1♂. PERU: Sarayacu, 1♀.

*G. b. brasilianum*¹.—ECUADOR: 31. PERU: 6. BRAZIL: 29.

*G. b. tucumanum*¹.—ARGENTINA: Salta, 1♂, 2♀.

*G. b. nanum*¹.—CHILE: 21.

Chamaeza campanisona huachamacarii, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Huachamacare, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; 650 meters, No. 51604, Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela. Adult male collected December 3, 1950, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from the four known Venezuelan forms of *C. campanisona* (Lichtenstein) by more prominent and blacker stripes on underparts, which are also wider and more extensive over the abdomen; pectoral band more prominent, darker and wider, more dusky olivaceous, less

⁴Specimens in the Carnegie Museum.

⁵Specimen in the U. S. National Museum.

ochraceous yellow; upper parts and sides of neck more olivaceous, less yellowish or rufous; postocular stripe less prominent.

Range: Known only by the unique type from Cerro Huachamacare in the upper Tropical Zone.

Description of Type: Top of head Antique Brown, exposed centers of feathers dusky giving a scalloped appearance; nape, sides of neck, back and uropygium Dresden Brown; lores slightly ochraceous; postocular stripe narrow, short and inconspicuous; ear-coverts dusky olive. Chin yellowish white; throat Pale Orange-Yellow, darker on sides and posteriorly, faintly speckled centrally and strongly speckled on sides and against breast; a Dresden Brown wash across anterior breast, except in the very center, merging into the heavily black and ochraceous striped sides and flanks; white abdomen more lightly striped with black; under tail-coverts darker than Ochraceous-Buff. Wings Fuscous, paler on the under surface; outer edges of secondaries, entire tertials and exposed parts of upper wing-coverts Dresden Brown uniform with back; under wing-coverts and axillaries white, tipped with dusky. Upper surface of tail Dresden Brown, uniform with the back, a wide black subterminal band; rectrices, except the middle ones, prominently tipped with whitish on the inner vanes; under surface paler and duller.

Bill (in life) "black, base of mandible flesh color"; feet "brown"; iris "dark". Wing, 101 mm; tail, 64; exposed culmen, 20; culmen from base, 27; tarsus, 39.

Remarks: Size similar to *C. c. yavii* Phelps and Phelps, Jr. Measurements of *yavii*: two adult males—wing, 101, 105 mm; tail, 60, 63; culmen from base (1), 26. This species must be rare on the mountains of the Terr. Amazonas as it was not found on Mts. Paraque, Parí or Duida; on Yaví only the two specimens known of *yavii* were found.

The species has a wide altitudinal range in Venezuela. The northern subspecies, *C. c. venezuelana* Ménégaux and Hellmayr, ranges in the State of Yaracuy from 30 meters at Taria to 1800 meters at nearby Bucaral. The southern Venezuela races range from the 650 meters of the *huachamacarii* type to the 1800 meters of *C. c. obscura* Zimmer and Phelps on Sororopán-tepui.

Specimens Examined

C. c. venezuelana.—VENEZUELA: Cerro El Cerrón, 6♂, 1♀; Bucaral, 1♂; Colonia Chirgua, 1♀; Taria, 1♂; Las Quiguas, 1♀; Hda. Sta. Clara, 2♂, 1♀; San José de Los Caracas, 3♂; Cerro Golfo Triste, 1♂, 2♀; Cerro Negro, Miranda, 2♂.

C. c. fulvescens.—VENEZUELA: Arabupú, 1♂, 1♀.

C. c. obscura.—VENEZUELA: Cerros Auyan-tepui, 1♂; Ptari-tepui, 6♂, 5♀, 1(?) ; Sororopán-tepui, 2♂, 1♀; Guaiquinima, 2♂, 1♀; Acopán-tepui, 1♂, 1♀; Uaipán-tepui, 1♂; Aprada-tepui, 2♂, 1♀; El Negro, 1♂, 2♀.

C. c. yavii.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Yaví, 2♂ (incl. type).

C. c. huachamacarii.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Huachamacare, 1♂ (type).

Phylloscartes chapmani duidae, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Duida, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; 1980 meters. No. 51739, Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela. Adult female

collected November 20, 1950, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *P. c. chapmani* Gilliard of Cerro Roraima, and ten other mountains of southern Venezuela, in having a lighter colored crown and back, more yellowish green; the tertials with the terminal spots darker, more buffy, and the edges of the outer webs brighter, more yellowish.

Range: Known only from the unique type from Cerro Duida in the Subtropical Zone at 1980 meters.

Description of Type: Crown, nape, back and rump uniform Serpentine Green; upper tail-coverts slightly ochraceous; forehead and preocular stripe grayish white; ocular ring white; lores and malar region dusky; ear-coverts mixed dusky and greenish. Chin whitish, merging into the pale greenish yellow of throat, breast, sides and flanks, this color merging into the Citron Yellow abdomen; shanks dusky and grayish; under tail-coverts whitish. Wings Fuscous; outer edges of primaries, except the outermost, greenish yellow; secondaries and tertials more widely edged with Lemon Yellow; prominent Cinnamon-Buff terminal spots on outer webs of tertials; two prominent wide Pinkish Cinnamon wing bands; bend of wing Citron Yellow; under wing-coverts and axillaries yellowish white. Tail paler than Benzo Brown, under surface lighter; rectrices narrowly edged externally with greenish yellow.

Bill (in life) "black, base of mandible yellow"; feet "gray"; iris "brown". Wing, 52 mm; tail, 49; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 12.5; tarsus, 16.

Remarks: Size similar to *P. c. chapmani*. Range of measurements of *chapmani*: two adult males from Cerro Roraima (including type)—wing, 59, 61 mm; tail, 53, 54; culmen from base (1), 12; five adult males from Cerro Ptari-tepui—wing, 59-61 (60); tail, 54-55 (54.4); culmen from base (1), 13; five adult females from cerros Ptari-tepui (4) and Chimantá-tepui (1)—wing, 53-54 (53.2); tail, 48-52 (49.4); culmen from base, 12-13 (12.2). Inasmuch as the male *chapmani* is larger than the female it is probable that the same will be found to be the case with the male *duidae* when collected.

P. c. chapmani must be exceedingly rare on Mt. Roraima as it is only known from there by two specimens (including the type) collected by the Peberdy-Pinkus Expedition and now in the Phelps Collection. The species was not collected by our expeditions to the nearby mountains Kukenam and Uei-tepui, nor was it taken on Mt. Roraima by us, nor by Whitley, nor by the Quelch-McConnell, nor by the American Museum of Natural History expeditions. The Phelps Collection has specimens of *P. c. chapmani* from ten of the great sandstone mountains of southern Venezuela (see below). The species is not represented in any other museum.

Specimens Examined

P. c. chapmani.—VENEZUELA: Cerros Roraima, 2♂ (incl. type); Ptari-tepui, 7♂, 7♀, 5(?); Sororopán-tepui, 1♂; Chimantá-tepui, 2♂, 1♀, 2(?); Acopán-tepui, 1♂, 1♀; Uaipán-tepui, 2♂, 2♀; Aprada-tepui, 4♂, 2♀; Guaiquinima, 3♂, 1♀; Paraque, 5♂, 5♀, 6(?); Parú, 6♂, 2♀.

P. c. duidae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Duida, 1♀ (type).

Phylloscartes nigrifrons maguirei, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Paraque, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; 1500 meters. No. 33709, Phelps Collection, Caracas, Venezuela. Adult male collected February 16, 1946, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *P. n. nigrifrons* (Salvin and Godman) of Cerro Roraima by more grayish white under parts, lacking the buffy suffusion; by a darker green back; and by paler wing bands.

Range: Known from the Subtropical Zone of Mts. Duida, Paraque, Yaví and Parú in the Terr. Amazonas, and Guaiquinima, Aprada-tepui, Acopán-tepui, Uaipán-tepui and Ptari-tepui in Bolívar; at altitudes between 900 and 1800 meters.

Description of Type: Crown and nape nearest to Neutral Gray; a wide black band across the forehead including the lores; feathers at base of maxilla whitish; back and uropygium Light Cress Green; ear-coverts and malar region mixed dusky and gray. Chin, throat, breast and sides mixed whitish and gray; abdomen whiter, merging into the Sulphur Yellow of flanks, crissum and under tail-coverts; shanks barred dusky and grayish; axillaries whitish. Wings Fuscous; remiges, except outermost, narrowly edged outwardly with Sulphur Yellow, except apically; tertials tipped on outer vanes with white; inner vanes of remiges narrowly edged with whitish except apically; two prominent wing bars Sulphur Yellow; under wing-coverts dusky and whitish. Tail fuscous, the rectrices edged outwardly narrowly with yellowish green; under surface paler and uniform. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "gray"; iris "dark". Wing, 59 mm; tail, 59; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 17.

Remarks: Sexes similar in color but females much smaller. Range of measurements from Cerro Paraque: five adult males—wing, 59-64 (62.6) mm; tail, 59-64 (61.8); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.6); five adult females—wing, 52-54 (53.4); tail, 50-54 (52.2); culmen from base, 12-13 (12.6).

To our knowledge only one specimen of *P. n. nigrifrons* exists, the type, which was collected by Whitely on Mount Roraima and described by Salvin and Godman in 1884, and is now in the British Museum. It was examined by the junior author in 1948 and compared with one of our specimens from Mount Paraque, showing the above diagnostic characters against our large series from nine other mountains.

Salvin and Godman say, in the original description⁶: "Mr. Whitely's collection contains only a single male specimen of this peculiar bird, which he shot at an elevation of 5000 feet above the sea, on the slopes of Roraima." Dr. Chapman identified his Mt. Duida series⁷ as *nigrifrons*, apparently without having examined the type. The Mt. Duida specimens are similar to ours from the eight other mountains, except Roraima. The species is common on these mountains but must be exceedingly rare on Mt. Roraima inasmuch as the large collections made there by Quelch and McConnell, the American Museum of Natural History, Peberdy and Pinkus (now in our collection) and by ourselves did not contain any specimens. The nearby mountains, Kukenam and Uei-tepui, also failed to produce the species for our collection.

⁶Notes on Birds from British Guiana, Pt. III. Ibis, p. 446, 1884.

⁷The Upper Zonal Bird-Life of Mts. Roraima and Duida. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 63, Art. 1, p. 94, 1931.

It gives us great pleasure to name this bird after Dr. Bassett Maguire, Curator of the New York Botanical Garden, in recognition of the magnificent work he has been undertaking, collecting the flora of the summits of the mountains inhabited by this new bird. He spent several months on the summit of Mt. Paraque, the type locality of *maguirei*.

Specimens Examined

P. n. nigrifrons.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Roraima, 1 ♂ (type)⁸.

P. n. maguirei.—VENEZUELA: Cerros Paraque, 10 ♂ (incl. type), 5 ♀, 6 (?); Yaví, 1 (?); Parú, 1 ♂, 1 (?) juv.; Duida¹, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Guaiquinima, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (?); Acopán-tepui, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Uaipán-tepui, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Aprada-tepui, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 5 (?); Ptari-tepui, 8 ♂, 6 ♀, 5 (?).



LIST OF LOCALITIES

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 43 Acopán-tepui, Cerro | 40 Arabupú |
| 22 Altagracia de Orituco | 48 Auyan-tepui, Cerro |
| 46 Aprada-tepui, Cerro | 26 Barcelona |

⁸Specimen in British Museum.

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 27 Bergantín | 18 Los Teques |
| 12 Bucaral | 33 Margarita, Isla |
| 35 Caicara (Bolívar) | 9 Mene Grande |
| 30 Caripe | 21 Negro, Cerro (Miranda) |
| 10 Carora | 30 Negro, Cerro (Monagas) |
| 4 Casigua | 57 Nevada, Sierra |
| 52 Cataniapo, Caño | 21 Ocumarito |
| 45 Chimantá-tepui | 53 Paraque, Cerro |
| 14 Chirgua, Colonia | 25 Pariaguán |
| 34 Cristóbal Colón | 54 Parú, Cerro |
| 8 Culata, Páramo de la | 51 Perico = Pto. Ayacucho |
| 31 Cumaná, Plain of | 44 Ptari-tepui, Cerro |
| 32 Cumanacoa | 51 Puerto Ayacucho |
| 56 Duida, Cerro | 58 Quebrada Arriba |
| 6 El Amparo | 28 Quebrada Bonita |
| 58 El Cerrón, Cerro | 5 Quiragua |
| 11 El Cují | 29 Rincón de San Antonio |
| 37 El Dorado | 38 Roraima, Cerro |
| 17 El Limón (Dto. Federal) | 32 Sal si Puedes |
| 36 El Negro, Cerro | 15 San Esteban |
| 23 El Socorro | 19 San José de Los Caracas |
| 57 Escorial, Páramo | 16 Santa Clara, Hda. |
| 20 Golfo Triste, Cerro | 3 Santa Cruz de Mara |
| 30 Guácharo, Montaña del | 24 Santa María de Ipire |
| 49 Guaiquinima, Cerro | 41 Santa Teresa, Hato |
| 55 Huachamacarie, Cerro | 1 Socuy, Río |
| 44 Kabanayén | 44 Sororopán-tepui, Cerro |
| 38 Kukenam, Cerro | 13 Taria |
| 42 La Candelaria | 47 Uaipán-tepui, Cerro |
| 42 La Faisea | 39 Uei-tepui, Cerro |
| 7 Lagunillas (Mérida) | 2 Villa del Rosario |
| 15 Las Quiguas | 21 Vallecito |
| 29 Los Dos Ríos | 50 Yavi, Cerro |