

PROCEEDINGS
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FIVE NEW VENEZUELAN BIRDS AND NINE
EXTENSIONS OF RANGES TO COLOMBIA

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Besides describing new subspecies from our collection, we are extending the ranges of birds from Venezuela to Colombia.

From July 20 to August 9, 1953, Ramón Urbano made a collection on the summit of Cerro Alto del Cedro, Zulia, the easternmost of the Montes de Oca at the northern end of the great Sierra de Perijá which from this point south forms the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia.

Cerro Alto del Cedro is only 450 meters high and has a tropical avifauna. It is partly in Venezuela and partly in Colombia. The international frontier runs across the summit, changing its west to east direction to east of north at the marker on the top. The summit camp was only a few meters from the boundary post. Consequently, the birds collected there were taken on either Venezuelan or Colombian soil and may be considered as of both countries.

A collection was also made at the northern base of the mountain at Hato La Esperanza, 50 meters above sea level, through which the boundary line also passes, the boundary marker being close to the farm house. So, all specimens collected at both localities may be considered as both Venezuelan and Colombian.

Burgua, a locality mentioned several times in this paper, is in the Orinoco watershed in the extreme southwestern corner of the state of Táchira, on the boundary with the state of Apure, about 20 kilometers from the Colombian frontier, in the lowlands drained by the Río Apure. There are open cultivated areas and dense forest. Collections were made from 350 to 530 meters.

Cerro El Teteo rises immediately to the west of Burgua and is on the foothills of the Páramo de Tamá, 30 kilometers to the northwest. It is covered with virgin forest. Collections were made from 800 to 1250 meters. Subtropical species occur there as the land continues to rise to the very high Páramo de Tamá.

We are indebted to the Curators of the collections in the American Museum of Natural History, Carnegie Museum, Chicago Natural History Museum, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and the U. S. National Museum for access to their collections.

Specimens listed are in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, unless otherwise specified. Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature," 1912. Wing measurements are of the chord.

Pauxi pauxi gilliardi Wetmore and Phelps

Pauxi pauxi gilliardi Wetmore and Phelps, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, No. 5, p. 144, May 15, 1943. (Tierra Nueva, Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia.)

1 ♀, Burga (San Luis), Táchira; 500 meters.

Hitherto the species had only been collected in the Venezuelan Andes from the Caracas or the Mérida regions (*P. p. pauxi* (Linné)), the Sierra de Perijá on both the Venezuelan and Colombian sides (*P. p. gilliardi*) and in Bolivia (*P. p. unicornis* Bond and de Schauensee).

However, it has been reported far away from the above range. Hellmayr and Conover¹ say: "The reported occurrence in Cayenne, eastern Perú (Maynas) and Colombia (Santa Marta), as well as in southern Venezuela (banks of the Río Casiquiare and upper Orinoco) has never been corroborated." Sclater² says: "Natterer heard of this bird's existence when in the upper Río Negro, and has recorded that, according to information received from the natives, it occurs on the Río Casiquiare and adjoining parts of the Orinoco, and is called by the natives "Pauxi de Piedra," or Stone Curassow"

The Burgua bird constitutes the first positive record of the species in the Orinoco watershed lowlands.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 14, p. 296, 1862. (Eastern and western coasts of North America.)

1 (?) juv., Isla de Aves, Venezuela.

This specimen constitutes an extension of range of the species to Venezuela.

It was collected on April 18, 1954, on the Phelps-Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales Expedition to Isla de Aves, on the yacht "Ornis." No other specimens were seen. A number of Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*) were observed but they were not breeding. Several hundred thousands Sooty Terns (*Sterna fuscata*) were breeding as well as a lesser number of Noddies (*Anous stolidus*), which nested on the ground, there being no bushes nor trees.

The Venezuelan "Isla de Aves" is situated about 460 kilometers north of Margarita Island and 180 west of Dominica. It is 600 meters long and its greatest width is 150 meters.

The Herring Gull ranges south during the winter to Panamá, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Virgin Islands and Barbados, according to Bond (Check List of Birds of the West Indies, p. 50, 1950).

Heliangelus amethysticollis verdiscutus, new subspecies

Type: From Villa Páez, Páramo de Tamá region, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 2500 meters. No. 10,810, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 14, 1941, by Ventura Barnés Jr. (Type on deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *H. a. violiceps* Phelps and Phelps Jr., of the Perijá Mountains, Venezuela, from which it differs by more greenish,

¹ Birds of the Americas, etc., Part 1, No. 1, p. 119, 1942.

² Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 19, Part 4, p. 285, July, 1875.

less bluish frontal shield; from *H. a. clarisse* (Longuemare), eastern Colombia, as well as from the other known races, differs by a coppery purplish crown instead of green uniform with the back.

Range: Known from the Páramo de Tamá region of Venezuela and from the Páramo de Tamá, Colombia, in the Subtropical and Temperate Zones at altitudes from 2060 to 3000 meters.

Description of Type: Lustrous frontal shield nearest to Cendre Green; crown Dark Livid Purple merging on the nape into the Parrot Green of the back and upper tail-coverts; rump more bronzy; lores and sides of head blackish; a small white postocular spot. Chin blackish; throat lustrous Purple; a white band separating the purple throat from the glittering yellowish green of the lower breast and sides; flanks Parrot Green; feathers of abdomen with greenish centers and buffy margins; lower tail-coverts white with prominent brownish shaft stripes. Remiges Dark Vinaceous Drab; greater wing-coverts dusky greenish; lesser ones greenish bronze uniform with back; greater under wing-coverts uniform with remiges; lesser ones yellowish green. Median rectrices Krombergs Green; remainder blackish with a purplish tinge, the outer two pairs faintly tipped with whitish.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "dark". Wing, 66.5 mm.; tail, 40; exposed culmen, 17.5; culmen from base, 23; tarsus, 5.

Remarks: Sexes unlike in color; the males have longer wings and tails. Size similar to *violiceps* and *clarisse*. Range of measurements: five adult males, including type—wing, 65-66.5 (66.1) mm.; tail, 40-41 (40.2); exposed culmen, 18-18.5 (18.2); four adult females—wing, 59-61.5 (60.4); tail, 36-38 (37); exposed culmen, 19-19 (19). Measurements of *violiceps*: five adult males—wing, 65-71 (69); tail, 38-41 (40.2); exposed culmen, 16-17 (16.5). Five adult [males] of *clarisse*, "Bogotá" skins—wing, 63-75 (69); tail, 40-42 (40.8); exposed culmen, 16-17 (16.8).

The female differs by having the crown green uniform with the back; the gorget bluer and restricted in size, the rest of throat being blackish without iridescence; the wings and tail shorter.

One specimen is a female apparently immature. It differs from the other females in having the gorget still bluer and restricted to a few feathers on the chin; the rest of chin and throat is blackish, the feathers with fine white shaft stripes.

Specimens Examined

H. a. violiceps.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, 14 ♂, 1 [♂]; 1 [♀]; Cerro Tetari, 2 [♂], 2 ♀, 1 [♀], 1 juv.; Fila Macoíta-Apón, 3 [♂], 1 ♀.

H. a. verdiscutus.—VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá, 1 ♂, 1 ♂³, 1 ♀; Villa Páez, 5 ♂ (inc. type), 2 [♂], 1 ♀, 1 [♀], 1 ♀ juv.; Las Delicias, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Páramo de Tamá, Norte de Santander,³ 3 ♂, 1 ♂ juv.

H. a. clarisse.—COLOMBIA: Cachiri, Santander, 1 ♂⁴; "Colombia,"⁶ 6⁴; var. locs.⁵, 56⁶.

³ Specimens in Chicago Natural History Museum.

⁴ Specimens in Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

⁵ Specimens in American Museum of Natural History.

⁶ For localities see Zimmer, *Am. Mus. Nov.*, No. 1540, p. 28, Dec. 3, 1951.

H. a. laticlavus.—ECUADOR⁵: 6⁶.

H. a. decolor.—PERÚ⁵: 8⁶

H. a. amethysticollis.—PERÚ⁵: 7⁶. BOLIVIA⁵: 4⁶.

Dendrocincla homochroa meridionalis Phelps and Phelps Jr.

Dendrocincla homochroa meridionalis Phelps and Phelps Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, p. 133, August 10, 1953. (Burgua, Táchira.) 4 ♂, 3 ♀, Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 m.), Colombian boundary.

1 ♂, 1 (?), Cerro Alto del Cedro (Hato La Esperanza, 50 m.), Colombian boundary.

These specimens constitute an extension of range from northwestern Venezuela to Colombia.

In the original description the range of this subspecies was confined to the upper Apure valley, near the Colombian frontier, in the states of Táchira, Barinas and Apure. In the same publication the population of the Sierra de Perijá, Zulua, in Perijá, and of the extreme northwestern tip of Lara, was called *D. h. ruficeps* Sclater and Salvin, of eastern Panamá.

From July 20 to August 9, 1953, the above additional series was obtained. These new specimens show that they cannot be separated from those from the Apure valley, nor from those from Perijá, collected in 1940, and that they are all *meridionalis*. Therefore *ruficeps* ceases to have a Venezuelan range and is confined to eastern Panamá; de Schauensee, in "The Birds of the Republic of Colombia,"⁷ does not give a Colombian range to the species *homochroa* so the species jumps across northern Colombia from Panamá to the Venezuelan border.

Cranioleuca subcristata fuscivertex, new subspecies

Type: From Burgua, upper Apure valley, Táchira, Venezuela; 350 meters. No. 58748, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected November 16, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Striping on top of head more prominent, blacker, less brownish, than in the nominate form.

Range: Known from two specimens from the headwaters of the Uribante and Apure rivers, near the Colombian frontier.

Description of Type: Top of head streaked broadly with Fuscous and very narrowly (edges of feathers) with buffy gray; back Medal Bronze, paler on rump; upper tail-coverts mixed with rufous; post-superciliary stripe grayish; sides of head grayish olive. Chin and anterior throat whitish merging into the Deep Olive-Buff X Dark Olive-Buff of posterior throat, breast, sides and abdomen; flanks, sides and under tail-coverts brownish. Remiges Benzo Brown margined externally with Cinnamon-Rufous, more narrowly and paler on primaries, brighter and more extensive on tertials; inner webs of remiges margined with Light Ochraceous-Salmon, except apically on primaries; primary coverts Benzo Brown margined with Cinnamon-Rufous; median and lesser coverts Cinnamon-Rufous; under wing-coverts and axillaries mixed Orange-Buff and Light Ochraceous—Salmon. Tail Hazel, under surface duller.

Bill (in life) "maxilla brown; mandible flesh color"; feet "greenish

⁷ *Caldasia*, 5, Nos. 22-26, pp. 221-224, Sept. 15, 1948-July 1, 1952.

yellow''; iris ''chestnut.'' Wing, 61 mm.; tail, 59; exposed culmen, 12.5; culmen from base, 16.5; tarsus, 18.

Remarks: Size similar to *subcristata*. Range of measurements: two adult females, including type—wing, 61-61 (61) mm.; tail, 59-62 (60.5); culmen from base, 16.5-17 (16.7). Measurements of *subcristata*, from the Caracas region: five adult males—wing, 60-65 (62.8); tail, 62-72 (65.6); culmen from base, 15.5-17 (16.2); five adult females—wing, 58-61 (58.8); tail, 60-67 (62.6); culmen from base, 15-17 (15.8).

The second specimen, from Guasualito, Apure, is similar to the type except that the under parts are lighter, Olive-Buff by Deep Olive-Buff. This new subspecies extends the range of the species from the mountainous north coast region of Venezuela and eastern Colombia to the upper Apure River basin.

Specimens Examined

C. s. subcristata.—VENEZUELA: Zulia—Santa Rosalía, Perijá, 1 ♂; Mene Grande, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Barinas—Altamira, 2 ♂. Lara—Cubiro, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro El Cerrón, 1 ♀; Guarico, 1 ♂⁸. Falcón-San Luis, 3 ♂, 2 ♀. Yaracuy—Lagunita de Aroa⁸, 2 ♂ 1 ♀. Carabobo—Sierra de Carabobo, 5 ♂⁸; 1 ♂, 4 ♀; El Trompillo, 1 ♂⁸; Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♀⁵; Mariara, 1 ♂. Aragua—Ocumare de la Costa, 1 ♂⁹; La Victoria, 1 ♀. Distrito Federal—El Limón⁸, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Puerto de la Cruz, 1 ♀⁸; El Junquito, 1 ♀; El Valle, 1 ♂; Baruta, 1 ♂; Galipán, 1 ♀⁵; Silla de Caracas, 1 ♂; Caracas³, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Loma Redonda, 2 ♀⁸; Los Caracas, 1 ♀, 1 (?); San José de Los Caracas, 1 ♀. Miranda—Santa Lucía⁸, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Guarenas, 1 ♂; Petare, 1 (?)⁸; Cerro Golfo Triste, 3 ♂. 1 (?). Anzoátegui—Quebrada Bonita, Bergantín, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. Monagas—Caripe, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Guácharo, 1 (?)⁵; Cerro Negro, 1 ♂. Sucre—Quebrada Seca, 1 ♂⁵; Los Palmales, 1 ♀⁵; Mt. Turumiquire³, 7 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); La Elvecia⁸, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cumanacoa⁸, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: La Colorada, Boyacá, 1 ♂⁸; ''Bogotá'', 2 (?)⁵.

Xenops minutus olivaceus Aveledo and Pons.

Xenops minutus olivaceus Aveledo and Pons, Novedades Científicas, Contrib. Ocasión. Mus. Hist. Nat. La Salle, Ser. Zool., No. 7, p. 9, June, 1952. (Kunana, Río Negro, Perijá, Estado Zulia.)

4 ♂, 3 ♀, 6 (?), Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian Boundary.

These specimens constitute an extension of range from the Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela, to Colombia.

Seventeen additional specimens from further south in Río Socuy and Perijá are in the Phelps Collection and 3 in the Pons Collection.

Xenops rutilans perijanus Phelps and Phelps Jr.

Xenops rutilans perijanus Phelps and Phelps Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., No. 67, p. 105, June 2, 1954. (Cerro Pejochaina, Alto Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.)

1 (?), Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian boundary.

⁸ Specimens in Carnegie Museum.

⁹ Specimens in U. S. National Museum.

This specimen constitutes an extension of range from the Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela, to Colombia.

From Perijá, further to the south, there are 12 additional specimens in the Phelps Collection, 6 in the Pons Collection and one in the La Salle Collection.

Dysithamnus mentalis viridis Avelado and Pons.

Dysithamnus mentalis viridis Avelado and Pons, *Novedades Cientificas*, Contrib. Ocasión. Mus. Nat. Hist. La Salle, Ser. Zool., No. 7, p. 13, 1952. (Cerro Jamayaujaina, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.)

6 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?), Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian boundary.

These specimens constitute an extension of range from the Sierra da Perijá, Zulia, to Colombia.

From further south, in Perijá, there are 23 additional specimens in the Phelps Collection, 16 in the La Salle Collection and 19 in the Pons Collection.

Myrmeciza immaculata brunnea, new subspecies

Type: From Barranquilla, Sierra de Perijá, Estado Zulia, Venezuela; 960 meters. No. 57616, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected March 7, 1953, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *M. i. immaculata* (Lafresnaye), from Colombia and Estado Lara, Venezuela, but the female differs from all races by more brownish, less rufous, upper parts; differs additionally from *M. i. berlepschi* Ridgway by more olivaceous, less chestnut, under parts. Male is not separable.

Description of type: Back and uropygium more chestnut than Chestnut Brown; crown darker brown merging into blackish of forehead; lores and sides of head blackish; an extensive postorbital bare skin area. Chin dusky; throat Dresden Brown X Prout's Brown, merging into the Cinnamon Brown X Prout's Brown of the rest of the under parts. Remiges Fuscous, outer webs uniform with back, except terminally where they are more dusky; inner tertials and upper wing-coverts uniform with back; tips of feathers on shoulders white; under wing-coverts Fuscous. Tail Fuscous-Black.

Bill (in life) "maxilla black, mandible whitish gray"; feet "black"; iris "brown"; Wing, 75 mm.; tail, 76; exposed culmen, 17; culmen from base, 22; tarsus, 32.

Remarks: Sexes different in color but similar in size. Size similar to *immaculata*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 75-79 (77.8) mm.; tail, 80-80 (80); culmen from base, 23-23 (23); four adult females, including type—wing, 74-76 (75.3); tail, 70-78 (75.6); culmen from base, 21.5-23 (22.3). Measurements of *immaculata*: three adult males—wing, 79-81.5 (80.1); tail, 81-85 (83.7); culmen from base, 23-23 (23); five adult females—wing, 79-82 (80.3); tail, 71-78 (75.2); culmen from base, 21-22 (21.6).

The mandibles of the five females (in life as well as in the dried skins collected in 1950 and 1953) are grayish white, while the five females

of *immaculata* in the American Museum of Natural History, collected a long time ago, have yellowish mandibles. Lafresnay's original description of *immaculata* says "mandibula albicante."

Specimens Examined

*M. i. zeledoni*⁵.—COSTA RICA: 19. PANAMÁ: Santa Fé, Veraguas, 1 ♂, 6 ♀.

*M. i. berlepschi*⁵.—PANAMÁ: Mt. Tacarcuna, 4 ♂, 5 ♀. COLOMBIA: Baudó, Chocó, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Alto Bonito, Antioquia, 3 ♂; Lomita Trail, Cauca, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 (?); Salencia, 1 ♂; Las Lomitas, 1 ♂; San José, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Buenavista, Nariño, 2 ♀; Barbacoas, 10 ♂, 7 ♀; Primavera, west Colombia, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Caehabí, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Río de Oro, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Naranjo, 3 ♀; Mindo, 1 ♂; Santa Rosa, 1 ♀; Gualea, 1 ♂; Las Piñas, 1 ♂; Bucay, 2 ♂; Chimbo, 6 ♂, 2 ♀; La Chonta, 1 ♀; San Nicolas, 2 ♀; Santo Domingo, 1 ♀.

M. i. immaculata.—COLOMBIA: La Frijolera, Antioquia, 2 ♀⁵; Honda⁵, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Fusugasuga, 1 ♂⁵; "Bogotá," 2 [♂] cotype¹⁰, 1 [♀] cotype¹⁰, 1 [♀]¹⁰, 1 [♀]⁵; no loc., 1 [♂]¹⁰; east of Palmira, Cauca, 1 ♀⁵.

M. i. brunnea.—VENEZUELA: La Sabana, Perijá, Zulia, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Kunana, 4 ♂; Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♂; Barranquilla, Perijá, 5 ♂, 4 ♀.

Formicarius analis griseoventris Aveledo and Ginés

Formicarius analis griseoventris Aveledo and Ginés, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat., La Salle, 10, No. 26, p. 69, 1950. (Kunana, Sierra de Perijá, Estado Zulia.)

11 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 (?), Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian boundary.

These specimens constitute an extension of range from the Maracaibo Lake watershed to Colombia.

14 additional specimens are in the Phelps Collection from Perijá (10) and Mene Grande (1), Zulia; La Fría (2), Táchira; El Vigía (1), Mérida; and from Perijá, 6 in the La Salle Collection and 4 in the Pons Collection.

In the original description of *griseoventris*, *F. a. saturatus* Ridgway was also listed from Perijá localities but reexamination of the new large series from Cerro Alto del Cedro shows that all the Perijá specimens, as well as those from Mene Grande, El Vigía and La Fría are referable to *griseoventris*.

This new series establishes a new and much more distinctive diagnostic character, as against *saturatus*, than the one used in the original description; this new character being: *griseoventris* differs from *saturatus* in having the chestnut collar on the sides of the neck more extensive, brighter and more prominent. It is quite different from *F. a. virescens* Todd of Santa Marta.

Description of immature plumage. Our specimen from Mene Grande is more brownish, less olivaceous above, the chestnut collar on nape is very prominent, the chin and throat are white, the feathers faintly and narrowly edged with brownish and the abdomen is more whitish.

***Pachyramphus cinnamomeus badius*, new subspecies**

Type: From Burgua, Campamento Petrolero, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 350 meters. No. 58866, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected November 4, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *P. c. cinnamomeus* Lawrence, of Panamá to Ecuador, by darker back and uropygium, browner, less cinnamon; and from *P. c. magdalenae* Chapman, of northeastern Colombia and the Maracaibo Lake basin, differs additionally by darker crown and under parts.

Range: Known only from the type locality in southern Táchira in the extreme northwestern part of the Apure River watershed in the Orinoco valley, west of the Uribante River, distant from the Colombian border about 25 kilometers, in the Tropical Zone and at altitudes of from 200 to 500 meters.

Description of type: Crown Auburn, merging into the Brussels Brown of nape and back, which in turn merges into the Antique Brown of uropygium; lores pale buffy; ear-coverts buffy brownish. Chin white; throat and breast Cinnamon-Buff; abdomen and under tail-coverts Light Ochraceous-Buff; sides of neck, sides and flanks Cinnamon. Primaries and secondaries Fuscous, outer webs, excepting apically, Antique Brown; tertiaries wholly Antique Brown; inner webs of remiges Light Vinaceous-Cinnamon except apically; primary upper wing-coverts Brussels Brown tipped with dusky; rest of upper wing-coverts Brussels Brown, lighter on margins; under wing-coverts and axillaries Cinnamon-Buff. Median rectrices Brussels Brown, the others progressively paler; the outer ones Pinkish-Cinnamon.

Bill (in life) "maxilla black, mandible gray"; feet "greenish gray"; iris "dark." Wing, 78 mm.; tail, 56; exposed culmen, 13.5; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 19.5.

Remarks: Sexes similar in color and size but the male has the second primary from the outside very short and attenuated. Size similar to *magdalenae*. Range of measurements: five adult males, including type—wing, 74-78 (76.3) mm.; tail, 56-59 (57.2); culmen from base, 14-16 (15); five adult females—wing, 74-75 (74.3); tail, 53-58 (55.4); culmen from base, 15-16 (15.7). Measurements of *magdalenae* from Calamar and Jaraquiel, Colombia: five adult males—wing, 73-77 (75.4); tail, 54-57 (54.8); culmen from base, 14.5-16 (15.2); four adult females—wing, 70.5-73 (71.9); tail, 51-55 (53); culmen from base, 15-16 (15.5).

Specimens Examined

P. c. vividior.—MEXICO: 3³. GUATEMALA: 3⁵. NICARAGUA: 10⁵. HONDURAS: 5 (inc. type)¹⁰. COSTA RICA: 8¹⁰; 16⁵.

P. c. cinnamomeus.—PANAMÁ: 27⁵; 40¹⁰. COLOMBIA: Sautata, Río Atrato⁸, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Quibdó⁸, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Murindo, Antioquia⁸, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; El Tambo, Choecó⁸, 1 ♀; Andagoya⁸, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Yuntas 2 ♀⁵; Malena, 1 ♂⁵; Noanama⁵, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Buenaventura, 1 ♂⁵; Alto Bonito, 1 ♂⁵; Bahía de Solano, 2 ♂⁵; Juntas de Tamana, 1 ♂⁵; Puerto Valdivia⁵, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Barbacoas⁵, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Honda, 1 ♀⁵; Los

¹⁰ Specimens in Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Cisneros, 1 ♂⁵; San José⁵, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Buena Vista, 1 ♀⁵; "Bogotá"⁵, 1 [♂], 2 [♀]. ECUADOR: 18⁵.

P. c. magdalenae.—COLOMBIA: Santa Marta, 1 ♂¹⁰, 5 ♂⁸, 4 ♀⁸, 1 (?)⁸; Neshi, Antioquia, 3 ♂³; Alta Vista, 1 ♂³; Cuturú³, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Calamar⁸, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Jaraquiel⁸, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Gamarra, Magdalena⁸, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Algodonal, 1 (type)⁵; El Tambor, Santander, 1 ♂⁸; Bucaramanga, 1 ♂⁸; Cúcuta, 1 ♀³. VENEZUELA: Machiques, Perijá, Zulia, 3 ♀; San Rafael, 1 ♂, 1 (?) ; La Sabana, 1 (?) ; La Sierra, 1 ♀; Barranquilla, 1 ♂; Santa Bárbara, Zulia, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Encontrados³, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Mene Grande, 1 ♀; Oropé, Táchira³, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Seboruco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Fria, 5 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?) ; Mesa Bolívar, 1 ♂; La Azulita, Mérida⁸, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Elena⁸, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

P. c. badius.—VENEZUELA: Burgua, Táchira, 8 ♂, 6 ♀, 3 (?) .

Piprites chloris perijanus Phelps and Phelps Jr.

Piprites chloris perijanus Phelps and Phelps Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 62, p. 187, Dec. 22, 1949. (La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá, Zulia.) 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?) , Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian boundary.

These specimens constitute an extension of range from the Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela, to Colombia.

After this race was described, on two males from Perijá, eight more specimens have been collected in Perijá besides the above six from further north. This additional material shows that *perijanus* is nearest to *P. c. antioquiæ* Chapman from which it differs by a darker back.

Lophotriccus pileatus santaluciaæ Todd

Lophotriccus pileatus santaluciaæ Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 32, p. 299, Feb. 15, 1952. (Santa Lucía, Miranda, Venezuela.)

6 ♂, 5 (?) , Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian boundary.

These specimens constitute an extension of range from northern Venezuela to Colombia.

This race is represented by 29 specimens in the Phelps Collection, 5 in the La Salle Collection and 14 in the Pons Collection; also by the 8 paratypes in the Carnegie Museum. Apparently no form of *L. pileatus* has been previously reported from northern Colombia.

Pipromorpha oleaginea abdominalis, new subspecies

Type: From Los Caracas, Distrito Federal, Venezuela; near sea level. No. 18148, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult [male] collected April 28, 1942, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from all Venezuelan races of *oleaginea* by duller, paler buffy brown abdomen, less yellowish or ochraceous. In color it is nearest to *P. o. dorsalis* Phelps and Phelps Jr., of the Subtropical Zone of Mt. Roraima, from which it differs additionally by lighter olive upper parts, with more of a yellowish tinge. The male differs additionally from *P. o. chloronota* (D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye), *P. o. parca* (Bangs), *P. o. intensa* Zimmer and Phelps and *P. o. pallidiventris* (Hell-

mayr) by darker upper parts, and from the first three by having the outer primaries attenuated and notched.

Range: Known from the Caracas region on the coast at sea level and on the interior range of mountains in the Tropical Zone at 600 and 700 meters.

Description of type: Head, nape, back and upper rump nearest Dull Citrine, this merging into the Buffy Citrine of lower rump and upper tail-coverts. Chin grayish citrine merging into the Buffy Citrine of breast and then into the near Isabella of abdomen, flanks and under tail-coverts. Wings Benzo Brown; outer webs of primaries and secondaries narrowly edged with grayish olive except apically; inner tertials strongly edged externally and apically with yellowish white; primary coverts Benzo Brown; greater wing-coverts margined with buffy olive forming two poorly defined wing bars; bend of wing buffy; under wing-coverts and axillaries Ochraceous-Buff. Tail lighter than Benzo Brown, paler on under surface; rectrices margined externally with Dull Citrine and very faintly and narrowly tipped with buffy white.

Bill (in life) "black, base of mandible cream"; feet "dark"; iris "brown." Wing, 61 mm.; tail, 44; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 15.

Remarks: Sexes alike in color but male has attenuated, notched, outer primaries, and longer wing. Range of measurements: two adult males, including the type—wing, 61-61 (61) mm.; tail, 43-44 (43.5); culmen from base, 13-13.5 (13.2); one adult female—wing, 56; tail, 41; culmen from base, 13.5; one specimen of undetermined sex, but probably a female because of wing length—wing, 57; tail, 42; culmen from base, 13.

It would appear that the males of the new race have a shorter tail than the other Venezuelan races but the shortness of the series of *abdominalis* prohibits its use in diagnosis. Five adult males of each of these subspecies show these tail measurements: *chloronota* 44-47 (46.5); *intensa*, 48.5-50 (49.3); *pallidiventris*, 49-51 (50); *parca*, 44-49 (46.8).

Todd¹¹, commenting on the generic characters, says ". . . the outer primaries in many individuals are more or less narrowed terminally, or even distinctly emarginate . . . , the precise character and extent of this modification varying greatly." Our considerable series of four of the six Venezuelan races show that the attenuated and notched outer primaries do have not only a sexual significance but a subspecific one also, at least in Venezuela.

intensa (38 skins). Of the 18 sexed males, only 2 have the attenuated primaries. One of these is from Paruima Mission, Kamarang River, British Guiana, and the other from Carabobo, Cuyuni River, near the British Guiana frontier. Inasmuch as the British Guiana subspecies, *P. o. wallacei* Chubb, has attenuated primaries, perhaps our two specimens are intermediates with that subspecies.

chloronota (58 skins). None shows attenuated primaries, nor do any of the 98 skins in the American Museum of Natural History.

parca (50 skins). None shows attenuated primaries.

pallidiventris (53 skins). All of the 19 specimens sexed as males have

¹¹ Studies in the Tyrannidae. I. A revision of the Genus *Pipromorpha*. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 175, Dec. 21, 1921.

attenuated primaries and none of them sexed as females has them.

dorsalis (unique type). Not sexed.

abdominalis (4 skins). The two males have attenuated primaries, the sexed female has the outer primaries in moult and the unsexed one has them intermediate.

From the above we can deduce that the attenuated primaries in the Venezuelan races are a sexual character and that it can be used in the diagnosis of subspecies inasmuch as it is lacking entirely in *chloronota* and *parca* and almost so in *intensa*, while it is always present in *pallidiventris* and in *abdominalis*.

Specimens Examined

P. o. oleaginea.—BRAZIL: 11².

P. o. chloronota.—BOLIVIA: 3¹². BRAZIL: Rio Castanho, 1 ♂; 42¹². COLOMBIA: 13¹². VENEZUELA: 44¹³; 40¹⁴; Las Bonitas, Apure, 3 ♂, 1 (♀); Burgua, Táchira, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (♀).

*P. o. hauxwelli*¹².—ECUADOR: 28. PERÚ: 10.

P. o. maynana.—PERÚ: 19¹².

P. o. pacifica.—ECUADOR: 17¹².

*P. o. wallacei*¹².—BRAZIL: 46. FRENCH GUIANA: 2. DUTCH GUIANA: 8. BRITISH GUIANA: 6.

P. o. dorsalis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Roraima, 1 (♀), type.

P. o. intensa.—VENEZUELA: 30¹⁴. BRITISH GUIANA: Paruima Mission, 1 ♀.

P. o. pallidiventris.—VENEZUELA: 28¹²; 21¹⁴; Cerro Corona, Sucre, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Papelón, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 8 (♀).

P. o. abdominalis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Negro, Miranda, 1 ♂, 1 [♀]; Los Caracas, Dto. Federal, 1 [♂] type, 1 ♀.

P. o. parca.—VENEZUELA: 12¹⁴; Kunana, Perijá, 3 (♀); Barranquilla, 1 ♂; Cerro Alto del Cedro, Zulía, 4 ♂, 4 ♀, 7 (♀). COLOMBIA: 40¹². PANAMÁ: 13¹².

P. o. lutescens.—PANAMÁ: 27¹².

P. o. dyscola.—PANAMÁ: 24¹².

*P. o. assimilis*¹².—COSTA RICA: 10. NICARAGUA: 14. GUATEMALA: 53. MEXICO: 4.

Tangara xanthogaster exsul (Berlepsch)

Euphonia ruficeps exsul Berlepsch, Verh. 5th Intern. Orn. Kongr. Berlin, pp. 1017, 1127, 1912. (San Esteban, Venezuela.)

1 (♀), Cerro Alto del Cedro (Hato La Esperanza, 50 meters), Colombian boundary.

This specimen constitutes an extension of range from Venezuela to Colombia. It had been known only from northern Venezuela.

The following specimens in the Phelps Collection are from localities close to the Colombian boundary:

3 ♂, 2 ♀, Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Perijá.

¹² Specimens in American Museum of Natural History. For list of specimens and localities, see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1126, pp. 13, 14, 1941.

¹³ idem. For list of specimens and localities, see Zimmer and Phelps, Am. Mus. Nov. No. 1312, p. 17, 1946.

¹⁴ For list of specimens and localities, see Phelps and Phelps Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 65, p. 50, 1952.

1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?), Burgua, Táchira.

The La Salle Collection also has nine specimens from Perijá and the Pons Collection two.

Rhodinocichla rosea beebei Phelps and Phelps Jr.

Rhodinocichla rosea beebei Phelps and Phelps Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 62, p. 191, Dec. 22, 1949. (La Sabana, Río Negro, Perijá, Zulia.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cerro Alto del Cedro (summit, 450 meters), Colombian boundary.

The above specimens constitute an extension of range from the Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela, to Colombia.

After this race was described, on six specimens in the Phelps, Pons and La Salle collections, 42 additional specimens from Perijá have entered these three collections.

Chlorospingus canigularis canigularis (Lafresnaye)

Tachyphonus canigularis Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 11, 1848. (Bogotá.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cerro El Teteo, Burgua, Táchira.

These specimens constitute an extension of range of the species from the western slopes of the eastern Andes of Colombia to Venezuela, in the Subtropical Zone at 1250 meters.