

PROCEEDINGS
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DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW VENEZUELAN BIRDS,
EXTENSIONS OF RANGES TO VENEZUELA
AND OTHER NOTES

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Further study of our collection indicates four new subspecies worthy of description and the extension of ranges of eight species and two subspecies to Venezuela.

We owe our thanks to the Curators of the American Museum of Natural History, the Carnegie Museum, the Chicago Natural History Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for facilitating the comparison of our material with 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.

Anoüs minutus americanus (Mathews)

Megalopterus minutus americanus Mathews, Bds. Australia, 2, p. 423, 1912. (Caribbean Sea, Br. Honduras.)

2 ♀, Islas Los Roques (I. Bequevé), July 1.

This is the first record of the species for Venezuela. These specimens were among a large colony of nesting *A. stolidus stolidus* (Linné).

A single egg was reported by Belcher and Smooker¹ as having been collected on El Soldado Rock, off Trinidad, and Voous² reports that it was once recorded from Bonaire. It is apparently an exceedingly rare species off Venezuela.

Helicolestes hamatus (Temminck)

Falco hamatus "Illiger" Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 11, pl. 61, 1821. (Brasil.)

1 (?) imm., El Amparo, Río Arauca (Colombian frontier), Apure; collected November 11, 1946, at 100 meters.

This specimen constitutes an extension of range of this species to Venezuela from Colombia (Amazonian) and Brazil. Rusty edgings on wing feathers and scapulars denote immaturity. It is uniformly plumbous in color with black tail (above) with four white bands.

Accipiter poliogaster (Temminck)

Falco poliogaster "Natterer" Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 45, pl. 264, 1824. (Brasil; = Ypanema, Sao Paulo.)

¹Birds of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago. Ibis, p. 296, 1934.

²De Vogels van de Nederlandse Antillen, p. 109, 1955.

1 ♀, Caño Cataniapo, Atures, Terr. Amazonas; collected February 8, 1943, at 100 meters. 1 ♂, Burgua (Camp. Petrolero), southwestern Táchira; collected November 10, 1952, at 350 meters, in forest.

These specimens constitute an extension of range of the species to Venezuela from Colombia (Santa Marta region) and Brazil. They are similar in color except that the male has the sides, flanks and shanks heavily barred and traces of rusty on sides of breast and cheeks.

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, p. 3, 1838. (Columbia River, United States; *ex* Audubon.)

1 ♂ (?) imm., Río Chama, Mérida, September 18, 1939; 2500 (?) meters.

This specimen constitutes an extension of the winter range of this species, migrant to Venezuela. In South America it was known from Colombia and Brazil.

We have questioned the sex and altitude because, being a Briceño Gabaldón skin, this information is unreliable. The plumage is similar to American Museum of Natural History specimen 51598 juv., Fort Verde, Arizona.

Piaya cayana insulana Hellmayr

Piaya cayana insulana Hellmayr Nov. Zool., 13, p. 43, 1906.

Orinoco Delta: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, San Francisco de Guayo; 2 ♀, Jobure.

These specimens confirm the correctness of Cherrie's³ identification of a "specimen collected at Las Barrancas [Monagas], Delta region" as *insulana*. This record was apparently overlooked by Peters⁴ as he gives the range as "confined to the Island of Trinidad."

Leucippus fallax

Trochilus fallax Bourcier et Mulsant, Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon, 6, p. 44, 1843. (Colombia.)

The senior author examined the two specimens from "Cayenne" in the Paris Museum and found them similar to a large series of *L. f. richmondi* in our collection from the northeastern coast of Venezuela.

They are a part of a collection made in French Guiana by F. Geay previous to 1904. Simon 1921:318⁵ cites these specimens as well as Ménégau 1904:114⁶ and Berlepsch 1908:265⁷. Both Berlepsch and Simon also cite another specimen from "Cayenne" in the British Museum but the senior author did not find it there in 1951.

Inasmuch as all these specimens lack precise localities and dates we believe they are commercial skins of northeastern Venezuelan origin. As we have not found any more recent records from French Guiana we think the species should not be given a French Guiana range without additional proof.

²Science Bulletin (Brooklyn), 2, No. 6, p. 314, 1916.

³Birds of the World, 4, p. 47, 1940.

⁴Histoire Naturelle des Trochilidae. Paris, pp. 416.

⁵Catalogue des Oiseaux rapportés par M. Geay de la Guyane française et du Contesté Franco-Brasilién. Bull. du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, No. 3.

⁷On the Birds of Cayenne. Nov. Zool., 15, Pt. 2.

Monasa morphoeus peruana Sclater

Monasa peruana Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 194, 1855 (1856). (Chamacurros, Ucayali Valley, Perú.)

12 ♂, 5 ♀, Campamento La Cruz, pica Yavita-Pimichín, Terr. Amazonas.

These specimens extend the range of the species to Venezuela from southeastern Colombia (Caquetá) and Brazil (Rio Negro). The specimens were collected during March, 1946.

Capito niger niger (P. L. S. Müller)

Bucco niger P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 89, 1776. (Type locality not indicated; Cayenne *ex* Buffon.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀, Carabobo, (240 m.), Alto Río Cuyuni, extreme eastern Bolívar, near the British Guiana frontier.

These specimens, collected in September, 1948, extend the range of the subspecies to Venezuela from British Guiana and Brazil.

Capito niger transilens Friedmann

Capito atratus transilens Friedmann, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 58, p. 113, 1945. (Santa Isabel, Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brasil.)

Territorio Amazonas: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, El Carmen, Río Negro; 1 ♀, San Carlos, Río Negro.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies to Venezuela from Colombia on the Río Negro and from Brazil, also on the Río Negro. The specimens were collected in July and September, 1947. At the same time we collected four specimens across the river in Colombia; see Dugand and Phelps 1948:233⁸.

Capito bourcierii bourcierii (Lafresnaye)

Micropogon Bourcierii Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., p. 179, 1845. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

1 ♀, Altamira, Barinas (1300 m.); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Cerro El Teteo, southwestern Táchira (1250, 1300 m.).

These specimens extend the range of the species to Venezuela from the Bogotá region of Colombia.

Piculus rubiginosus rubiginosus (Swainson)

Picus rubiginosus Swainson, Zool. Illust., 1, 1820, pl. 14 and text. ("Spanish Main"; "Cumaná" designated as restricted type locality by Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 38, 1906; Caracas substituted by Hellmayr Vern. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 13, p. 315, note, 1918. We accept Hellmayr's first locality, but as "Los Palmales, Cumaná" instead of "Cumana".)

Anzoátegui: 6 ♂, 3 ♀, Quebrada Bonita; Sucre: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Los Altos; 3 ♂, Cerro Papelón; 10 ♂, 6 ♀, Cerro Humo; 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Cerro Azul; Monagas: 1 ♀, Cerro Negro; 1 ♂, Caripe.

The material which Hellmayr had in his hands when he made his first designation of "Cumana" consisted of "1 ♂, ad., Los Palmales,

⁸Aves de la Ribera Colombiana del Río Negro (Frontera de Colombia y Venezuela). *Caldasia*, 5. No. 22, pp. 225-245, Sept. 15, 1948.

Cumaná” and six specimens from Trinidad. By error he omitted “Los Palmales” which is a subtropical locality to the southeast of Cumaná in the Eastern Coast Range in the present State of Sucre, near the border of the State of Monagas. Cumaná is at sea level on the coast.

Cory 1919:438⁹, and Peters 1948:111¹⁰, give the range of *P. r. rubiginosus* including both the Caracas and Cumaná regions. We now restrict the range to the Eastern Coast Range which extends from the Barcelona region, Anzoátegui, to the Paria Peninsula, Sucre, because the birds of the Caracas region are similar to *P. r. meridensis* (Ridgway) of the Mérida region in the principal subspecific character, which is the lack of pronounced barring on the two outer rectrices.

In *P. r. rubiginosus* the barring is pronounced on all specimens. In *P. r. meridensis*, from the Mérida region, the barring is entirely absent from the under surface of the rectrices and only suggested on the upper surface. Specimens from the Caracas region are sometimes intermediate in this respect but they are closer to *meridensis*. We therefore consider the range of *meridensis* to comprise the Caracas region as well as the Mérida and Perijá regions.

Hellmayr, in changing his designation from “Cumaná” to “Caracas” said: “My earlier idea that the type could have come from Cumaná was an obvious error which I, in another place, will explain.” We have not been able to find the publication of the promised explanation.

In addition to the 39 specimens of *P. r. rubiginosus*, we have in our collection 102 specimens of *meridensis*, 44 from the Caracas region, 37 from the Mérida region and 21 from the Sierra de Perijá, Zulia. We rectify our error in listing the Caracas specimens as *P. r. rubiginosus* in our paper describing *P. r. paraquensis*, 1947:63¹¹.

***Myiophobus flavicans perijanus*, new subspecies**

Type: From Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Estado Zulia, Venezuela; 2300 meters. No. 55077, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 13, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *M. f. flavicans* (Selater), of Colombia and Ecuador, by less prominent crown patch, and from *M. f. venezuelanus* (Hellmayr), of Venezuela, by having a blackish mandible instead of flesh colored.

Range: Known from the Sierra de Perijá and from the eastern slopes of the Páramo de Tamá massif, in southwestern Táchira, in forests of the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1800 to 2300 meters.

Description of Type: Top and sides of head nearest to Warbler Green, merging into the Citrine of back and the Buffy Citrine of rump and upper tail-coverts; a semi-concealed Lemon Chrome crown patch; inconspicuous eye ring pale yellow; lores dusky. Chin yellowish white; throat, breast, sides and flanks near Pyrite Yellow merging into the Strontian Yellow of abdomen; under tail-coverts Citron Yellow. Wings Benzo Brown; primaries and secondaries narrowly edged basally with buffy olivaceous, the tertials heavily edged to the tips; inner webs of

⁹Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, Part II, No. 2.

¹⁰Check List of the Birds of the World, 6.

¹¹Descripción de seis Aves Nuevas de Venezuela y Notas sobre veinte y cuatro adiciones a la Avifauna del Brasil. Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., No. 71, 1947.

remiges edged basally with Light Ochraceous Salmon, progressively more terminally toward tertials; greater wing-coverts broadly edged and tipped with Pinkish Cinnamon forming a prominent wing band; median coverts with a more olivaceous and indistinct band; lesser coverts edged with buffy olive; bend of wing Strontian Yellow; external under wing-coverts yellowish and dusky, interior ones and axillaries pale yellowish. Tail Benzo Brown, paler on under surface. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "greenish-black"; iris "dark". Wing, 66 mm.; tail, 53; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 18.

Remarks: Sexes unlike in color, male with longer wing. Size similar to *venezuelanus*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wings, 66-70 (68.2) mm.; tail, 53-57 (55.8); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.6); five adult females—wing, 61-64.5 (62.7); tail, 52-55 (52.8); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.6). Measurements of *venezuelanus*: five adult males (AMNH)—wing, 66.5-68 (66.9); tail, 53-56 (54.4); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.7); five adult females (AMNH)—wing, 61-63 (62); tail, 50-53 (50.8); culmen from base, 12-13.5 (13).

Specimens Examined

M. f. caripensis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Negro, Monagas, 1 ♀.

M. f. venezuelanus.—VENEZUELA: 19¹²; Queniquea, 2 ♂; Páramo Zumbador, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Seboruco, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Valle, 1 ♂; Quintero, 1 ♂; Cerro Niquitáz, 1 ♀; Cubiro, 1 ♂; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; El Junquito, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Cerro El Avila, 1 ♀, 1 juv.; Guarenas, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

M. f. perijanensis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Perochaina, Perijá, 6 ♂ (inc. type), 5 ♀; Cerro Mashirampé, 1 ♂; divisoria ríos Macoita y Apón, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Táchira, 10 ♂, 13 ♀, 4 (?).

*M. f. flavicans*¹².—COLOMBIA: 28. ECUADOR: 47. PERÚ: 6.

*M. f. superciliaris*¹².—PERÚ: La Legia, 1 ♀.

Mecocerculus minor (Taczanowski)

Leptopogon minor Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 233, 1879. (Tambillo, Perú).

1 ♂, Río Chiquito (Hda. La Providencia), southwestern Táchira; 1800 meters.

This specimen constitutes an extension of range of the species into Venezuela from the Colombian part of the Páramo de Tamá, where one specimen was collected by the Chicago Natural History Museum¹³.

Leptopogon rufipectus venezuelanus, new subspecies

Type: From Río Chiquito, Hda. La Providencia, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 1800 meters. No. 61303, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected January 22, 1955, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *L. rufipectus* (Lafresnaye) by blacker crown, less olivaceous or brownish; back purer green, less olivaceous.

Range: Known from the type locality in extreme southwestern Táchira,

¹²Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History. For localities see Zimmer and Phelps, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1657, pp. 2, 3, May 25, 1954.

¹³Cory and Hellmayr, Bds. America, etc., Part V, p. 400, 1927.

in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes of 1800 and 1900 meters, and from adjacent Páramo de Tamá at 2500 meters.

Description of Type: Crown nearest to Olivaceous Black (2), the feathers of forehead, close to culmen, with brownish tips; back and rump Olive-Green; upper tail-coverts Dresden Brown; lores brownish; sides of head dusky olivaceous. Throat and breast Buckthorn Brown; sides and flanks olivaceous; abdomen Citron Yellow; under tail-coverts buffy whitish. Wings Fuscous \times Benzo Brown; primaries and secondaries margined outwardly and basally with olivaceous brown, tertiaries more broadly with olive green; inner webs of remiges, the primaries basally, margined with Pale Ochraceous-Buff; greater and median wing-coverts tipped with dull olivaceous yellow forming two conspicuous bands; under wing-coverts and axillaries Ochraceous-Buff. Tail nearest to Saccardo's Umber; outer webs of rectrices, except exterior ones, margined with olivaceous; inner webs, except median ones, margined dully with buffy.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "flesh color"; iris, "brown". Wing, 72 mm.; tail, 64; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 17.

Remarks: Sexes alike in color. Wings and tail of female shorter. Size similar to *rufipectus*. Range of measurements: six adult males (inc. type)—wing, 68-72 (68.3) mm.; tail, 59-65 (62.8); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.5); six adult females—wing, 63-65 (64.5); tail, 54-56 (54.9); culmen from base (5), 13. Measurements of *rufipectus* from Colombia: three adult males—wing, 66-69 (67.3); tail, 61-63 (62); culmen from base 12-13 (12.7); four adult females—wing, 62-68 (64.5); tail, 55-62 (58.3); culmen from base, 13-13 (13).

A fledgling, not fully grown, with wing, 55 mm. and tail, 30, and all remiges with sheaths, is similar in color to the adults. This new bird constitutes an extension of range of the species to Venezuela from Antioquia and the Bogotá region of Colombia.

Specimens Examined

L. r. rufipectus.¹⁵—COLOMBIA: Aguadita, Cundinamarca, 2 ♂ 2 [♀]; "Bogotá," 4 (?); La Candela, Huila, 2 ♀; La Palma, 1 ♀; Salento, Cauca, 1 ♂; Santa Elena, Antioquia, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Sumaco Abajo, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Baeza, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

L. r. venezuelanus.—VENEZUELA: Río Chiquito, Táchira, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?) juv.; Páramo de Tamá, 1 ♂.

Cyanolyca armillata armillata (Gray)

Cyanocorax armillatus Gray, in Gray and Mitchell, *Genera of Birds*, 2, pl. 74, 1845. ("Bogotá.")

2 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?), Río Chiquito (Hda. La Providencia), southwestern Táchira; 1800 and 1900 meters.

These specimens constitute an extension of range of the species to Venezuela from the Colombian part of the Páramo de Tamá, where two specimens were collected by the Chicago Natural History Museum.¹⁴

¹⁴Cory and Hellmayr, *Bds. Americas, etc.*, Part VII, p. 45, 1934.

¹⁵Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History.

Tangara schrankii venezuelana, new subspecies

Type: From Raudal Capuri, Caño Antabari, Caño Carún, Río Paragua, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela; 300 meters. No. 30714, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected April 5, 1945, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Male differs from *T. schrankii* (Spix) in having the yellow rump patch less prominent, less extensive laterally, more confined to median line, of a less pure yellow and with a greenish tint.

Range: Known from the Tropical Zone, from 300 to 900 meters, in the upper Paragua River and from the headwaters of the Caura and Ventuari rivers, in southern Estado Bolívar and eastern Territorio Amazonas.

Description of Type: Forecrown, sides of head, and chin a continuous black mask; anterior eyelids with a ring of stiffened pale green feathers; crown Light Cadmium bordered (anteriorly narrowly, laterally widely, posteriorly through the nape and sides of neck) with bright golden green, lightly speckled with dusky; scapulars and back black the feathers edged with Yellow-Green; rump Lemon-Chrome; upper tail-coverts dusky margined with Yellow-Green. Chin black; upper throat, sides of neck, sides and flanks Yellow-Green; lower throat and center of breast more orange than Lemon-Chrome; abdomen along center line dull greenish yellow; under tail-coverts pale yellow with some dusky markings. Wings Bone Brown; primaries and secondaries edged with Turquoise Green, tertials more broadly with Yellow-Green; inner margins of remiges pale grayish white, basally; primary, medium and lesser wing-coverts edged with Turquoise Green, the greater ones with Yellow-Green; bend of wing Turquoise Green; under wing-coverts grayish white; axillaries pale greenish gray. Tail Bone Brown, under surface paler; rectrices, except the outer ones margined with Turquoise Green, the center ones with Yellow-Green; shafts of rectrices brown on upper surface and white on under.

Feet (in life) "dark gray"; iris "dark"; wing, 68 mm.; tail, 45; exposed culmen, 9; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 17.

Remarks: Sexes different in color. Size similar to *schranski*. Range of measurements: four adult males, including type—wing, 67-68 (67.5) mm.; tail 40-45 (42.2); culmen from base, 13-13.5 (13.1); five adult females—wing, 65-67 (65.5); tail, 40-42 (41); culmen from base, 12.5-13 (12.3). Measurements of *schranski* from Puerto Indiana, Perú: five adult males—wing, 66-71.5 (68.2); tail, 40-42 (40.6); culmen from base, 12.5-13 (12.9).

Description of female. Crown without the orange yellow patch, yellowish green speckled with black; only an indication of yellow on rump; yellow of throat-breast more restricted and more greenish; yellowish of abdomen more greenish.

Description of juvenile male. Similar to adult male but with crown of the female. The specimen in the American Museum of Natural History from opposite Tahuapunto (Brazil), Río Uaupés, Colombia, is a juvenal so the identification is questionable.

Specimens Examined

T. s. venezuelana.—VENEZUELA: Kabadisoaña, Río Ventuari, Terr.

Amazonas, 1 ♂ [juv.]; Maniña, Alto Río Caura, Bolívar, 1 [♂], 1 [♂ juv.]; Sarariña, 1 [♂ juv.], 1 ♀; Cerro Paurai-tepui, La Faisca, 4 ♀; Erebenequén, Río Carún, Río Paragua, 1 [♀]; Raudal Capuri, Caño Antabari, 1 ♂ (type). 1 [♂], 2 ♀; Raudal Guaiquinima, 1 [♂].

T. s. schrankii.¹⁵—COLOMBIA: opposite Tahuapunto (Brazil), Río Uaupés, 1 [♂] juv.; Florencia, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Río Suno Abajo, 1 ♂; Río Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Napo, 5 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 1 [♀]; Zamora, 2 ♂, 2 ♂ juv., 4 ♀; Sarayacú, 2 ♂, 1 ♂ [juv.], 1 ♀; San José, 1 ♂; San José Abajo, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; headwaters Río Marañón, 1 [♂], 1 [♀]; Mecas, 2 [♀]; Lagarta, Cocha, 2 ♂, 1 ♂ [juv.], 3 ♀. PERÚ: 92.¹⁶ BOLIVIA: Misión San Antonio, 6 ♂, 6 ♂ [juv.], 4 ♀; Todos Santos, 2 ♂, 1 ♂ [juv.], 3 ♀; San Mateo, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

***Habia rubica perijana*, new subspecies**

Type: From Barranquilla, Ranchería Julian, Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela; 960 meters. No. 58198, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 2, 1953, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *H. r. coccinea* (Todd) but the male differs from all subspecies of *H. rubica* by brighter red breast and brighter, more extensively red, abdomen; differs additionally from *coccinea* by lighter, brighter red upper parts.

Range: Known from the Sierra de Perijá from the upper Río Negro to Cerro Alto del Cedro, at the northern extremity of the range; in the upper Tropical Zone at altitudes from 450 to 1300 meters.

Description of Type: Forehead and sides of crown nearest to Claret Brown; a prominent wide Scarlet-Red crown patch extending to the nape; back, rump and sides of head Garnet Brown. Chin and throat Scarlet-Red; breast Scarlet, duller on abdomen and under tail-coverts; sides, flanks and thighs with a brownish tint. Wings Benzo Brown; outer vanes of remiges brighter than Garnet-Brown; primary upper wing-coverts edged with dull red, the rest of the coverts brighter than Garnet-Brown; inner vanes of remiges Grenadine Pink basally, progressively more extensive terminally towards tertials; bend of wing like abdomen; under wing-coverts and axillaries Grenadine Pink. Tail and upper tail-coverts Morocco-Red; under surface of tail gray; shafts of rectrices blackish brown on upper surface, white on under.

Bill (in life) "maxilla black, mandible brown"; feet "brown"; iris "dark". Wing, 91 mm.; tail, 77; exposed culmen, 16; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 24.5.

Remarks: Sexes unlike in color, males with longer wings and tail. Size similar to *coccinea*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 88-91 (89) mm.; tail, 77-78 (77.6); culmen from base, 19-21 (19.6); two adult females—wing, 81-85 (83); tail, 70-74 (72.4); culmen from base, 19-20 (19.5). Measurements of *coccinea* (topotypicals from Colombia): three adult males—wing, 89-93 (90.3); tail, 78-80 (78.7); culmen from base, 19-20 (19.7); two adult females—wing, 81-81 (81); tail, 71-74 (72.5); culmen from base, 19-20 (19.5).

The adult female is brownish olive above, the tail more olivaceous, and with a semi-concealed orange crown patch; throat and breast brown-

¹⁶For localities and sexes see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1245, Dec. 17, 1943, p. 2.

ish buffy; sides, flanks and abdomen paler; under tail-coverts like throat.

The juvenal plumage is darker brown above without crown patch and the tail is more or less reddish; below it is uniform light brown throughout. The many intermediate plumages of the species, both in male and female, are very complex and have been described by Zimmer in his *Studies of Peruvian Birds*.¹⁷ During all these changes the male is not different except when acquiring his all red plumage.

Specimens Examined

H. r. rubica.—BRAZIL: 6 ♂¹⁵, 3 ♂¹⁸. ARGENTINA: 3 ♂¹⁵, 1 ♂¹⁸.

H. r. bahiac.—BRAZIL: 2¹⁵.

H. r. amabilis.—BOLIVIA: 16 ♂¹⁸.

H. r. peruviana.—PERÚ: 15¹⁹, 3 ♂¹⁸.

H. r. hesterna.—BRAZIL: 66¹⁹.

*H. r. rhodinolaema*¹⁹.—BRAZIL: 3. ECUADOR: 7. PERÚ: 2.

H. r. rubra.—VENEZUELA: 23¹⁹; Cerro Azul, 1 ♀; Cerro Humo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Papelón, 7 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 6 ♀, 2 ♀ juv.; Bergantín, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 ♀ juv., 2 (?); Los Altos, 1 ♂. TRINIDAD: 17¹⁹, 1 ♂¹⁸.

H. r. coccinea.—VENEZUELA: La Azulita, 1 ♂²¹, 1 ♂¹⁵, 2 ♂²⁰, 1 ♀ juv.²⁰; Cerro El Cogollal, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ imm.; Burgua, 8 ♂, 1 ♂ imm., 2 (?) juv. COLOMBIA²⁰: La Colorada, Boyacá, 2 ♂ (inc. type), 2 ♀; Palmar, 1 ♂.

H. r. perijana.—VENEZUELA: Kunana, Perijá, 4 ♂, 1 ♀ imm.; Baranquilla, Perijá, 5 ♂, 1 ♂ imm., 2 ♀, 4 ♀ imm. VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA²²: Cerro Alto del Cedro, Sierra de Perijá, 4 ♂, 3 ♂ imm., 2 ♀ imm.

H. r. vinacea.—PANAMÁ¹⁵: 64. COSTA RICA: 14 ♂¹⁸.

H. r. alfaroana.—COSTA RICA: 2 ♂¹⁸, 15¹⁵. NICARAGUA: 3 ♂¹⁵.

*H. r. confinis*¹⁵.—NICARAGUA: 9. HONDURAS: 27.

*H. r. rubicoides*¹⁵.—GUATEMALA: 16. MEXICO: 5.

H. r. affinis.—MEXICO: 3¹⁵.

H. r. nelsoni.—MEXICO: 2 ♂¹⁵.

H. r. rosea.—MEXICO: 3¹⁵.

¹⁷Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1304, p. 9, Dec. 28, 1945.

¹⁸Specimens in Chicago Natural History Museum.

¹⁹For list of specimens and localities see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1304, pp. 11, 12, Dec. 28, 1945.

²⁰Specimens in Carnegie Museum.

²¹Specimens in Museum of Comparative Zoology.

²²The collecting camp was on the boundary. See Phelps and Phelps, Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 68, p. 20, May 20, 1955.

