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NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM VENEZUELA. 1

BY JOHN T. ZIMMER AND WILLIAM H. PHELPS

A study of part of the Phelps Collection, established in Caracas, Venezuela, has revealed the existence of a number of new subspecies and one new species, the descriptions of which are given in the following paper.

The junior author wishes to express his thanks to the personnel of the Department of Birds of the American Museum of Natural History for their coöperation in facilitating the comparison of his material with that in the Museum. In the lists of specimens examined, the examples in the Phelps Collection or in various other institutions are so characterized; the remaining material is in the American Museum of Natural History.

Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color standards and color nomenclature."

Rallus longirostris margaritae, new subspecies

TYPE: From Boca del Río, Margarita Island, Venezuela; at sea level. No. 23997, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected October 9, 1943, by Fulvio Benedetti and William H. Phelps, Jr. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

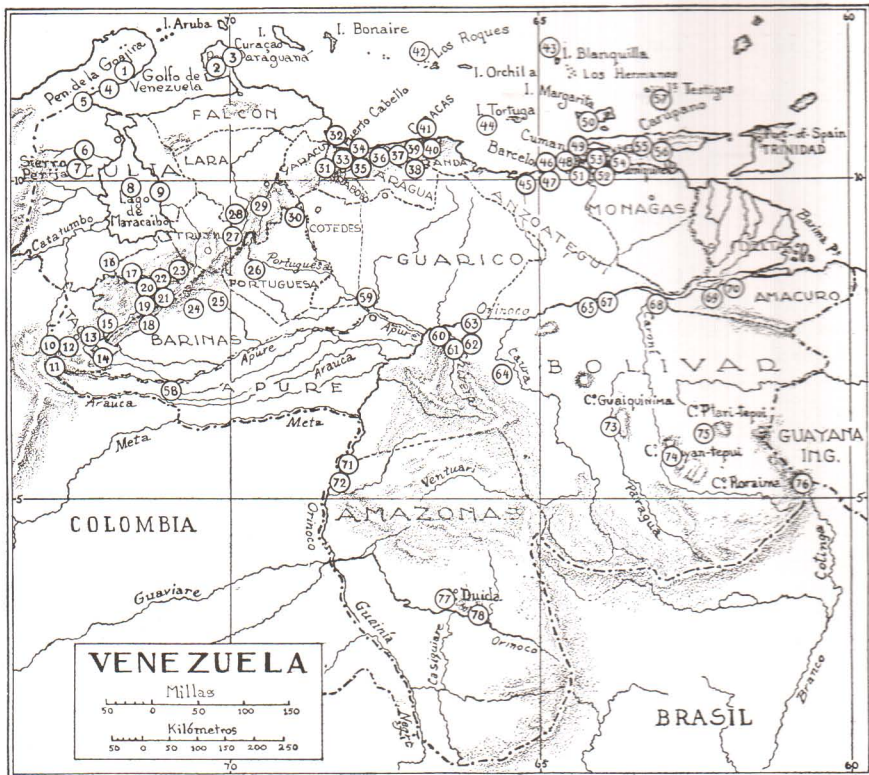
DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *R. l. pelodramus* from Trinidad but the upper parts blacker, with the edgings to the feathers narrower and more brownish, less grayish, and the breast redder, less buffy.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality and the nearby Laguna de Arestinga.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Top of head and foreneck brownish black with glossy black shafts but with little suggestion of paler margins to the feathers; hind neck black with distinct paler edges to the feathers; back black with the feathers

narrowly margined with Buffy Brown × Olive-Brown; uropygium and tail-feathers similar, more narrowly margined with the same color; a faint Fawn Color stripe above lores; lores and sides of head Chaetura Drab; a whitish suborbital lunule; chin white; malar stripe, upper throat, and upper abdomen light Fawn Color, slightly shaded on lower throat and breast; flanks, sides of abdomen, axillaries, under wing-coverts, and shorter under tail-coverts brownish black with white bars about half the width of the dark interspaces; longer under tail-coverts white; under aspect of tail brownish black; wings blackish brown; inner remiges approaching the color of the back; upper wing-coverts Verona Brown. Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "coral with black tip"; feet pale brown; iris "yellowish-brown." Wing, 132 mm.; tail, 49; exposed culmen, 55; culmen from base, 60; tarsus, 45.5.

REMARKS: Size similar to *pelodramus*. Sexes alike in coloration but male slightly larger. Range of measurements: two males: wing, 132, 121 mm.; tail, 49, 47; exposed culmen, 55, 50; tarsus, 45.5, 45; three females: wing, 120, 120, 114; tail, 47, 44, 43; exposed culmen, 48, 51.5, 48; tarsus, 43.5, 44, 42. The new form has the blackest back of all the races, while *phelpsi*, from the Goajira and Paraguaná peninsulas, is among the lightest in coloration. The species has not been recorded from the Orinoco Delta or from the mainland of northeastern Venezuela, but it is probable that either *pelodramus* of Trinidad or *longirostris* of the Guianas occurs there. The birds were not uncommon in the large mangrove lake of Arestinga, in the middle of the south shore of the island, but they had been overlooked by previous collectors.



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|----|--------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 30 | Acarigua | 21 | Duraznos |
| 65 | Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolívar | 19 | Egido |
| 63 | Altagracia | 36 | El Limón, Puerto La Cruz |
| 46 | Bahía de Guanta | 51 | El Peonío, Bergantín |
| 47 | Barcelona | 55 | El Pilar |
| 25 | Barinas | 27 | El Rincón, Cerro Niquitáz |
| 51 | Bergantín | 22 | El Valle, Mérida |
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| 15 | Boca de Monte, Pregonero | 39 | Galipán |
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| 77 | Boca de Sina | 26 | Guanare |
| 50 | Boca del Río, Margarita Island | 46 | Guanta |
| 60 | Caicara | 55 | Guaraúños, El Pilar |
| 59 | Camaguan | 40 | Guarenas |
| 71 | Caño Cataniapo | 58 | Guasdalito |
| 61 | Caño Guaniamo, R. Cuchivero | 40 | Hacienda Izcaragua, Guarenas |
| 39 | Caracas | 35 | Hacienda Santa Clara, Aragua |
| 54 | Caripe | 46 | Isla de Cachicamo |
| 4 | Castilletes | 37 | Junquito |
| 27 | Cendé, Páramo Cendé | 3 | La Boca, Adicora |
| 39 | Cerro del Avila | 35 | La Cabrera |
| 38 | Cerro Golfo Triste | 34 | La Ciénaga, Aragua |
| 54 | Cerro Negro, Caripe | 20 | La Culata |
| 67 | Ciudad Bolívar | 12 | La Ortiza, Táchira |
| 24 | Ciudad Bolívar, Barinas | 39 | La Silla, Caracas |
| 31 | Colonia Chirgua | 50 | Laguna de Arestinga |
| 36 | Colonia Tovar | 8 | Lake Maracaibo |
| 39 | Cotiza, Caracas | 35 | Lake Valencia |
| 29 | Cubiro | 39 | Las Canoas, Cerro del Avila |
| 49 | Cumaná | 10 | Las Delicias, Táchira |
| 53 | Cumanacoa | 61 | Las Guacas |
| 33 | Cumbre Chiquita | 6 | Las Múcuras |
| 33 | Cumbre de Valencia | 33 | Las Quiguas |
| 40 | Curupao | 36 | Limón (El Limón) |

Rallus wetmorei, new species

TYPE: From La Ciénaga, Venezuela; between Ocumare de la Costa and Turiamo, Aragua. No. 20431, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult (breeding) female collected April 11, 1943, by William H. Phelps. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Somewhat similar to *Rallus longirostris pelodramus* of Trinidad, but upper parts slightly browner, less blackish, and lateral under parts without barring; ventral coloration duller and more uniform; throat and belly less conspicuously different from the breast and sides; under wing-coverts virtually uniform; wing and tarsi shorter; outermost primary relatively slightly shorter.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Top of head sooty brown, nearly uniform, with only faint suggestions of paler margins on the feathers; back of head like the crown, with the hind neck, posteriorly, and the back with Fuscous Black centers on the feathers, broadly margined with Buffy Brown; uropygium with margins darker and relatively broader, largely concealing the dark centers; upper tail-coverts much like the back. A narrow stripe over lores and anterior half of orbit, Avellaneous; lores dull grayish; a whitish suborbital lunule; rest of sides of the head Hair Brown, lightening to Drab on the lower part of the malar region; chin Tilleul Buff; upper throat

near Vinaceous-Buff, darkening to Wood Brown \times Drab on breast, sides, and upper belly; sides of neck with traces of dusky stripes merging into the color of the hind neck; lower belly narrowly light Vinaceous-Buff; flanks virtually uniform Buffy Brown with faint suggestions of fine white subterminal and terminal margins on the hindermost feathers; shorter under tail-coverts Buffy Brown with narrow whitish bars; longer ones with brownish tips or edges on exposed portions, concealing the extensive white areas of the remainder of the feathers. Wings dark brown; primaries nearly uniform; secondaries and tertiaries with blackish median portions and paler margins, matching the colors of the back; upper wing-coverts largely uniform light Buffy Brown with some traces of dark centers; under wing-coverts Wood Brown—one or two feathers with faint suggestions of white at the tips; outer primary about equal to the tenth (from the outside); second shorter than the sixth; fourth longest. Tail blackish with brown margins much like upper tail-coverts. Iris (in life) "reddish brown"; maxilla "dark olive"; mandible "brown with olive tip"; feet "pale olive brown"; tongue and inside of mouth "orange." Bill relatively straight and slender. Wing, 115 mm.; tail, 44; exposed culmen, 47; culmen from base, 50; depth of bill at base, 12; tarsus, 41.5.

REMARKS: While we are describing this bird as a full species, there is a possibility that it will prove to be only an exception-

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| 23 | Llano Rucio, Mérida |
| 48 | Los Altos, Sucre |
| 52 | Los Palmales |
| 42 | Los Roques Islands |
| 9 | Mene Grande |
| 21 | Mérida |
| 74 | Mt. Auyan-tepui |
| 28 | Mt. Bucarito |
| 78 | Mt. Duida |
| 73 | Mt. Guaiquinima |
| 75 | Mt. Ptari-tepui |
| 76 | Mt. Roraima |
| 37 | No León |
| 34 | Ocumare de la Costa |
| 70 | Orocoima |
| 5 | Paraguaipoa |
| 2 | Paraguaná Peninsula |
| 11 | Páramo de Tamá Camp |
| 22 | Páramo San Antonio |
| 45 | Píritu |
| 46 | Puerto La Cruz, Anzoátegui |

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|----|---------------------------------------|
| 39 | Quebrada de Catouche, El Avila |
| 13 | Queniquea |
| 22 | Quintero |
| 52 | Rincón de San Antonio |
| 61 | Río Mato |
| 69 | Sacupana |
| 68 | San Félix, Bolívar |
| 41 | San José de los Caracas (Los Caracas) |
| 72 | Sanariapo |
| 18 | Santa Bárbara, Barinas |
| 16 | Santa Bárbara, Zulia |
| 62 | Santa Rosalía, Bolívar |
| 14 | Santo Domingo |
| 22 | Tambor (Páramo Tambor) |
| 57 | Testigos Islands |
| 44 | Tortuga Island |
| 32 | Tucacas |
| 34 | Turiamo |
| 10 | Villa Paéz |
| 7 | Villa del Rosario |
| 56 | Yaguaraparo |

ally well-marked subspecies of *longirostris*. The allocation may well await the presence of a series of specimens to see if the characters show any greater approach to those of the *longirostris* group than are exhibited by the unique type. The almost complete absence of barring on the flanks, so prominent in all forms of *longirostris*, at least in adult specimens, and the generally uniform under parts give this bird a very distinctive appearance, although the upper parts match the pattern of some forms of *longirostris* as well as those of some other species of the genus. At present it is safe to say that *longirostris* appears to be its closest relative.

The specimen was collected in a mangrove swamp of about a square mile in area on the western shore of the uninhabited bay called La Ciénaga. As the specimen was apparently breeding, from the condition of the ovaries, and as a new form of *Dendroica petechia* had been found in the same swamp, many collecting trips were subsequently made to the locality in a vain effort to find additional specimens.

This species has been named in honor of Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in recognition of his valuable contributions to Venezuelan ornithology and of his interest in, and help to, the Phelps Collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

R. l. phelpsi.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): La Boca, Adicora, Paraguaná Peninsula, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

R. l. margaritae.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Boca de Río, Margarita Island, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Laguna de Arestinga, Margarita Island, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

R. l. pelodramus.—TRINIDAD: 4 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?).

R. l. longirostris.—BRITISH GUIANA (Chicago Natural History Museum): Buxton, 1 ♀; (U. S. National Museum): "Demerara," 1 (?).

R. l. crassirostris.—BRAZIL: 1.

R. l. cypereti.—ECUADOR: 2.

R. l. crepitans.—U. S. ATLANTIC COAST: 69.

R. l. waynei.—NORTH CAROLINA TO FLORIDA: 47.

R. l. scottii.—GULF COAST OF FLORIDA: 18.

R. l. corrius.—BAHAMA ISLANDS: 4.

R. l. cubanus.—CUBA: 10.

R. l. caribaeus.—JAMAICA: 1.

R. l. manglecola.—ANTIGUA: 1.

R. l. saturatus.—TEXAS: 7.

R. l. pallidus.—YUCATAN: 1.

R. wetmorei.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): La Ciénaga, 1 ♀ (type).

Pyrrhura hoematotis immarginata, new subspecies

TYPE: From Cubiro, State of Lara, Venezuela; altitude 1800 meters. No. 5186, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected November 27, 1939, by Alberto Fernández Yépez. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from *P. h. hoematotis* of the Caracas region in lacking the interrupted collar of brownish feathers, with light edges, on side of neck. Also lacks the ochraceous tinge or spots on the nape, which is green, nearly uniform with the back. The dusky barring on throat and breast is much fainter, almost obsolete.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality in the Subtropical Zone of the State of Lara.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Forehead Deep Bluish Gray-Green, turning to green against the bill; rest of upper parts uniform bright Grass Green with a yellowish sheen; sides of head and under parts paler, Yellowish Oil Green; a bare eye ring; ear-coverts Madder Brown with green tips; a faint scalloped appearance to the breast as the feathers have light sub-terminal bands (but no dark margins as in *hoematotis*); a reddish patch in center of abdomen, uniform in color with ear-coverts; lower flanks and under tail-coverts more bluish green. Remiges brown with outer vanes and outer half of inner vanes of upper surface of primaries, except the first, and the tips of the others, Chessylite Blue, Jouvence Blue on the edges; outer vane and outer half of inner vane of secondaries like the back, becoming bluish at base; upper wing-coverts like the back; greater under wing-coverts and under side of remiges, Neutral Gray, the lesser coverts green, uniform with the under parts. Tail strongly graduated, Garnet Brown × Maroon, becoming greenish at base; tips dull yellowish, shafts black above, reddish brown beneath. Bill (in life) "white"; feet "gray"; iris "light brown." Wing, 133 mm.; tail, 114; exposed culmen, 19; culmen to base of cere, 17.5; tarsus, 14.5.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Size similar to

hoematotis. Range of measurements: two males: wing, 133, 126.5 mm.; tail, 114, 102; exposed culmen, 19, 19.5; two females: wing, 133.5, 129; tail, 105, 104; exposed culmen, 18, 19.

Hitherto the species has been known only from the Caracas region. Inasmuch as the subspecies inhabiting the mountains of southern Lara are usually characteristic ones of the Mérida avifaunal region, it is not surprising that the extension of range of the present species shows a new form.

Souancé, in his description of the species, gave "Venezuela" as the habitat. We designate Caracas as the restricted type locality. The original description mentions the "golden green" nape and scalloped gray and black collar on the sides of the neck, both of which are characteristic of *hoematotis* and not found on the new *immarginata*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. h. hoematotis.—VENEZUELA: Junquito, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Colonia Tovar, 7 ♂, 7 ♀; No León, 1 ♀; Junquito, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Curupao, 5 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?).

P. h. immarginata.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Cubiro, Lara, 2 ♂ (including type), 2 ♀.

Picumnus cinnamomeus perijanus, new subspecies

TYPE: From Las Múcuras, Rfo Palmar, Perijá, State of Zulia, Venezuela; altitude 60 meters. No. 325222, American Museum Natural of History (by exchange from the Phelps Collection). Adult male collected March 10, 1940, by Ventura Barnés, Jr.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *P. c. cinnamomeus* of the arid coast region of northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela but darker, both above and below, and the white spots on the posterior part of the crown in the male less prominent. The female also differs in having the white spots throughout the black crown instead of being limited to the posterior area. Differs from *P. c. venezuelensis* of the humid forested area at the head of Lake Maracaibo in having the forehead lighter, Maize Yellow instead of Amber Brown, and the other plumage likewise not so dark.

RANGE: The lowlands of the middle western and eastern shores of Lake Maracaibo.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Forehead Maize Yellow; crown black with yellow tips to the feathers forming elongated spots, the most posterior ones being white; nape, back, and rump Chestnut × Burnt Sienna; wing-coverts brown edged with chestnut; remiges brown, the secondaries edged with whitish; rectrices brownish black, the central pair with white inner vanes and a white diagonal bar across the outer pair; sides of head and under parts Chestnut × Burnt Sienna; under wing-coverts Pale Pinkish Buff. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "brown." Wing, 52.5 mm.; tail, 27; culmen from base, 13.5; tarsus, 13.

REMARKS: Size similar to that of the other two forms. Range of measurements: four males: wing, 52–54 (52.7); tail, 26–27 (26.2); culmen from base, 13–13.5 (13.2); six females: wing, 52–55 (53.1); tail, 26–28 (27.6); culmen from base, 12–13 (12.4).

The females differ from the males only in the replacement of the linear yellow crown spots by rounded white ones.

The population at Mene Grande, on the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, is intermediate in coloration between the new form and *cinnamomeus*, but the spotting on the crown of both the male and female is definitely that of *perijanus*.

The three specimens of *cinnamomeus* in the Phelps Collection from Paraguaipoa at the base of the Goajira Peninsula, are lighter, both above and below, than the six in the American Museum of Natural History from Bonda (Santa Marta), the lower Magdalena and Cartagena (topotypical).

The distribution of the three forms on Lake Maracaibo is: *cinnamomeus* at the northern end in the arid coastal region; *perijanus* in the intermediate zone on both sides of the lake; and *venezuelensis* in the humid forested area at the southern end.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. c. cinnamomeus.—COLOMBIA: Cartagena, 1 ♀; northern Antioquia, 1 ♀; Varrud, lower Magdalena, 1 ♂; La Playa, near Barranquilla, 1 ♂; Bonda, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps

Collection): Paraguaipoa, Goajira Peninsula, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

P. c. perijanus.—VENEZUELA: Las Múcuras, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Las Múcuras, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Villa del Rosario, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mene Grande, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

P. c. venezuelensis.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Santa Bárbara, Zulia, 3 ♂.

***Picumnus squamulatus* röhli,**
new subspecies

TYPE: From Cotiza, Caracas, Venezuela; altitude about 1000 meters. No. 150299, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected August 19, 1918, by George K. Cherrie; original no. 20358.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *P. s. squamulatus* of eastern Colombia but whiter below, with the dusky squamulations much less prominent, and the chin whiter, almost free from markings. Differs from *P. s. obsoletus* of extreme northeastern Venezuela in having a different pattern on the back, which has the feathers pale brown with stronger dusky terminal margins instead of pale olive with more prominent dusky centers but weaker edges; the under parts are whitish with only a slight tinge of yellow and with little trace of shaft spots on the sides, instead of pale yellow with prominent dark shaft spots or streaks.

RANGE: Western Venezuela from Perijá, the Andes of Mérida, and the upper Apure Valley eastward through the Caracas region to Caripe in the mountains of northeastern Venezuela, in the Tropical and Lower Tropical Zones from sea level to 1800 meters.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Crown black, the anterior feathers and those of the forehead with elongated light Flame Scarlet spots; these spots on posterior and occipital feathers white and rounded; nape browner, with buffy spots; back and rump Tawny-Olive, the feathers with dusky edges giving a scalloped appearance; upper tail-coverts buffy white with dusky tips. Lores white tinged with buff, uniting with the white malar region; an inconspicuous superciliary stripe whitish; auriculars light brown with pale tips; a whitish post-ocular stripe; chin white; rest of under parts white, slightly tinged with pale buff, the feathers of breast and abdomen nar-

rowly edged with black, giving a squamulated appearance. Remiges fuscous, the primaries narrowly edged with brown and the secondaries broadly edged with Olive-Buff; primary coverts dark brown; upper wing-coverts like the back; under wing-coverts, axillaries, and basal edge of inner vanes of remiges Cartridge Buff with fine dusky tips. Tail black, inner vane of central feathers white; a diagonal white bar through the two outer pairs. Bill black, slaty at lower base; feet dull brownish. Wing, 54 mm.; tail, 27.5; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 11.9; tarsus, 13.

REMARKS: Size similar to *P. s. squamulatus* and *P. s. obsoletus*. Range of measurements: 12 males: wing 51–55 (53.3) mm.; tail, 23–28 (26.1); culmen from base, 11–13 (12); six females: wing, 50–55 (51.7); tail, 23–26 (24.7); culmen from base, 11–12.5 (11.7).

The female differs from the male in having the elongated orange red or yellow spots on the forehead replaced by small round white ones uniform with those of the back of the head.

The entire Venezuelan population of this species has long been called *obsoletus*. That form was described from one specimen, and a topotypical series has never been collected until now. This series from El Pilar, Guaraúnos near El Pilar, and Yaguaraparo shows that the birds from this region are quite distinct from those from all the other Venezuelan localities. The four new specimens of *obsoletus* from El Pilar are similar to the type with a tendency towards black speckling below in addition to the faint squamulations. The five Yaguaraparo specimens have this speckling more accentuated.

The speckling on the crowns of the males is sometimes Lemon Chrome and sometimes orange-red but this does not seem to have any geographic significance. In the series from northeastern Venezuela, five males have orange-red crown-spots while seven have yellow ones, and both colors occur in the same locality. However, all eight males from the Mérida and Caracas regions have orange-red crown-spots. All of the males of *obsoletus* and *squamulatus* have the spots orange-red.

We have named this bird in honor of Señor Eduardo Röhl, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Caracas, who initiated the study of modern ornithology in Venezuela.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. s. squamulatus.—COLOMBIA: Villavicencio, 3 ♂, 1 [♀]; Buena Vista, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Quitame, 1 ♂; "Bogotá," 6 [♂], 2 [♀]; Llanos de Río Meta, 2 [♂].

P. s. röhl.—VENEZUELA: La Ortiza, Táchira, 1 [♂], 1 [♀]; Egado, Mérida, 2 [♂], 1 [♀]; Tucacas, 1 ♂; Las Quiguas, 1 ♂; Cumbre Chiquita, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 [♀]; La Silla, 1 ♀; Cotiza, Caracas, 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀; "Cumaná," 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rincón de San Antonio, 2 ♀; Cumanacoa, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Los Palmales, 1 ♂; Caripe, 1 [♂], 1 [♀]. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Ciudad Bolívar, Barinas, 1 ♂; El Vigía, Mérida, 1 ♀; Barcelona, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Los Altos, 1 ♂; Caripe, 1 ♂, 2 [♂].

P. s. obsoletus.—VENEZUELA: El Pilar, 1 ♂ (type). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): El Pilar, 1 [♂]; Guaraúnos, El Pilar, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Yaguaraparo, 2 ♂, 4 ♀.

Certhiaxis cinnamomea valenciana,
new subspecies

TYPE: From La Cabrera, Lake Valencia, Venezuela; altitude 400 meters. No. 18979, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected July 24, 1942, by William H. Phelps. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Closest to *C. c. fuscifrons*, from northeastern Colombia, but darker above, and with less buffy suffusion on breast and flanks, which are almost pure white.

RANGE: Northwestern Venezuela on the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, on Lake Valencia, and in the Apure Valley in the States of Guárico, Portuguesa, and Barinas.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Forehead Light Grayish Olive; rest of upper aspect deep Tawny except rump which is lighter, more grayish, merging into whitish at base of upper tail-coverts; outer primaries Olive-Brown × Clove Brown, this color decreasing gradually on the basal part of remiges until it disappears on the inner secondaries, being replaced by rufous; superciliary stripe white; lores black; postocular stripe darker than the forehead; auriculars largely whitish, darker on upper border; chin spot Amber Yellow; sides of chin,

cheeks, and under parts white, very slightly tinged with buff on sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts; axillaries white tinged with buff; under wing-coverts Light Pinkish Cinnamon with traces of whitish edges; bend of wing white; tail like upper parts, shafts whitish below, rufous above. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "gray"; iris "brownish-white." Wing, 65 mm.; tail, 56.5; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 18.5; tarsus, 21.

REMARKS: Sexes alike in coloration but the female with a shorter wing. Size similar to *fuscifrons*. Range of measurements: six males from type locality: wing, 64.5–67 (65.6); tail, 55–57 (56); exposed culmen, 14–15 (14.3); culmen from base, 17–20 (18.1); four females from type locality: wing, 61–62.5 (61.6); tail 53–56 (54.2); exposed culmen, 13–15.5 (14.4).

The populations of Lake Maracaibo and the Apure River region do not have the almost immaculate under parts of the Lake Valencia series of paratypes but have the breast and flanks with the pronounced buffy wash of *fuscifrons*. Therefore they are intermediates, lacking one character.

The specimen in the Phelps Collection from Guasualito is listed as *orenocensis* but, although it has the typical dusky area on the distal portion of the inner webs of the median rectrices, it is different from that race in having the grayish forehead of *valenciana* although the upper parts are much darker than the new race. It may be that the population of the upper Arauca River region is an undescribed race.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

C. c. cinnamomea.—BRAZIL: Marajó, 1 ♂; Baião, R. Tocantins, 6 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?). FRENCH GUIANA: 2 ♂, 1 ♀. DUTCH GUIANA: 2 ♂, 4 ♀, 3 (?). TRINIDAD: 7 ♂, 3 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Barcelona, 1 ♂; Guaraúnos, El Pilar, 1 ♀.

C. c. cearensis.—BRAZIL: 13.

C. c. russkola.—BRAZIL: 7. PARAGUAY: 10. ARGENTINA: 7. BOLIVIA: 1.

C. c. pallida.—BRAZIL: 14.

C. c. orenocensis.—VENEZUELA: Sacupana, 1 (?); Ciudad Bolívar, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolívar, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Altagracia, 1 ♂, 5 ♀; Las Guacas, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Orocoima, R. Toro, 2 ♂; Guasualito, 1 ♀.

C. c. valenciana.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collec-

tion): La Cabrera, Lake Valencia, 8 ♂ (including type), 1 ♀; Boca del Río, Lake Valencia, 1 ♀; Mene Grande, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Ciudad Bolívar, Barinas, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Acarigua, 1 ♂; Camaguan, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

C. c. fuscifrons.—COLOMBIA: Bagado, Chocó, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Ciénaga, Santa Marta, 1 (?); La Playa, near Barranquilla, 2 ♂; Calamar, 1 ♂, 1 (?).

Syndactyla guttulata pallida,
new subspecies

TYPE: From El Peonío, Bergantín, State of Anzoátegui, Venezuela; altitude 1300 meters. No. 15567, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected November 30, 1941, by Fulvio Benedetti. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from *S. g. guttulata* of the Caracas region by paler margins on the feathers of the under parts, and paler rufous uropygium and tail.

RANGE: The Subtropical Zone in the mountains of northeastern Venezuela, from Bergantín to Caripe.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Top of head and back Brownish Olive; the feathers of head with pale buff centers and dusky edges giving a faint, finely streaked appearance, more noticeable on the forehead; the feathers of back with elongated buffy whitish shaft streaks bordered by dusky; lower rump and upper tail-coverts Cinnamon-Rufous × Orange-Rufous; a buffy superciliary stripe from nostrils to hind neck, deeper anteriorly; lores black; ear-coverts dusky, pale along the shafts; feathers of malar stripe yellowish white with dusky edges giving a spotted appearance. Chin and upper throat Straw Yellow; lower throat, breast, belly, and shorter under tail-coverts with broad buffy-white stripes down the middle of the feathers, laterally margined with Buffy Olive, darker on the breast, paler on the abdomen, and with the margins on the lower throat rounding the tips of the feathers, giving a scaled appearance instead of the striped one of the rest of the under parts; flanks largely Buffy Olive, with the pale markings reduced to shaft streaks, obsolete on the posterior feathers and thighs; longest under tail-coverts pale rufous. Wing fuscous; outer edges of remiges Sayal Brown, which

increases in extent until it covers the tertials; upper wing-coverts with a little brighter outer margins and tips; inner margins of remiges Light Ochraceous-Buff commencing basally on outermost primary and extending progressively towards tips on successive feathers; under wing-coverts and axillaries Ochraceous-Buff × Ochraceous Salmon; bend of wing yellower. Tail deep Hazel, paler below. Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "lemon"; feet "yellowish-green"; iris, "brown." Wing, 85 mm.; tail, 76; exposed culmen, 20; culmen from base, 23.5; tarsus, 23.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Size similar to *S. g. guttulata*. Range of measurements: three male adults: wing, 89–94 (92) mm.; tail, 73–78 (75); culmen from base, 22–23 (22.3); four female adults: wing, 85–86 (85.4); tail, 69.5–76 (72.6); culmen from base, 22–23.5 (22.5).

The immature specimens differ in coloration from the adults. One male from Cerro Negro and one female from El Peonío differ in having the feathers of the chin and upper throat speckled with dusky instead of being immaculate, the superciliary stripe Ochraceous-Buff × Ochraceous-Orange, an ochraceous suffusion on breast and abdomen, and the streaks on back broader and more buffy. Two immature specimens of *guttulata*, a male and female from Cerro Golfo Triste, in the Caracas region, are similar to the above immatures of *pallida* except that they also have the subspecific characters of *guttulata*, but they have a much greater suffusion below of ochraceous. The skulls of all four of these presumably immature specimens are hard, so they are fully grown though not fully adult.

Hellmayr, in "Birds of the Americas" (1925, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., zool. ser., vol. 13, pt. 4, p. 194), says: "Four specimens from Bermúdez (Los Palmales) appear to be inseparable from the Caracas birds." We have two specimens before us from Los Palmales, and they show the subspecific characters on which the new race is based.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. g. guttulata.—VENEZUELA: Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; El Limón, Puerto La Cruz,

1 ♂. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Las Quiguas, 1 (?); Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Junquito, 1 (?); Quebrada de Catuche, El Avila, 1 ♀; Las Canoas, El Avila, 1 ♂; Cerro Golfo Triste, San Casimiro, Aragua, 2 ♀ imm.

S. g. pallida.—VENEZUELA: Rincón of San Antonio, 2 ♀; Los Palmales, 2 ♂; "Cumana," 1 (?). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Cerro Negro, Caripe, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ imm., 1 ♀, 1 ♀ imm.; El Peonío, Bergantín, 1 ♀ (type).

***Chamaeza brevicauda obscura*,**
new subspecies

TYPE: From Mt. Auyan-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela; altitude 1100 meters. No. 324715, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected January 25, 1938, by William H. Phelps (Phelps-Venezuelan Expedition); original no. 1086.

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *C. b. fulvescens* of the Merumé Mountains of British Guiana and Mt. Roraima, Venezuela, but the back darker, more olivaceous, less rufous yellowish; the striping on the lower breast and flanks is blacker, less brownish; and the subterminal dusky bars on the rectrices are wider and blacker.

RANGE: Known only from the Subtropical Zone on Mts. Auyan-tepui, Ptari-tepui, and Guaiquinima, in the southeastern part of the State of Bolívar.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Back Dresden Brown × Prout's Brown, lighter on the uropygium and darker on the crown, quite dusky at base of culmen; all the feathers with very faint dusky edges giving an indistinct scaled appearance; feathers of crown with dusky centers; lores, postocular stripe, stripe below the dusky ear-coverts, and malar stripe buffy white; a broad dark brown stripe from in front of the eye along the sides of the neck, divided medially by a buffy stripe commencing just below the auriculars. Chin and upper throat buffy white separated from malar stripe by a row of brownish black speckles; lower throat and upper breast deep Ochraceous-Buff, the median feathers heavily edged with black, more olivaceous on the sides; rest of breast and abdomen white with a few dusky markings on the margins; flanks white with a pale buffy tinge, the feathers very heavily margined on both vanes with black, not rounding the tip; under tail-coverts Ochraceous-Buff with

faint dusky markings. Wings Fuscous, paler on the inner side where the shafts are whitish, the secondaries broadly edged with the color of the back; tertials and wing-coverts uniform with back; under wing-coverts and axillaries white heavily tipped with dusky, and with a blackish patch near the bend of the wing. Tail Prout's Brown above, with a blackish subterminal band increasing in width from 3 mm. on central rectrices to 15 on the outer ones; tips of rectrices whitish except on the central ones which are uniform with the base of the tail; under aspect of tail paler with white shafts. Bill brownish black, base of mandible flesh color; feet light brown. Wing, 100 mm.; tail, 58; exposed culmen, 19.5; culmen from base, 25.5; tarsus, 41.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Size similar to *C. b. fulvescens*. Range of measurements: four males: wing, 97–100 (99); tail, 57–58 (57.3); culmen from base, 25–25.5 (25.2); one female: wing, 100; tail, 61; culmen from base, 25.5.

Each one of the three mountains which comprise the known range of this new subspecies is isolated. Mt. Ptari-tepui lies 120 kilometers to the east of Mt. Auyan-tepui, and Mt. Guaiquinima 130 kilometers to the west. They are the northernmost extensions of the Guiana highlands in the watersheds of the Caroní and Paragua rivers.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

C. b. brevicauda.—ARGENTINA: Misiones, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?). BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, 1 (?); São Paulo, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Roca Nova, Paraná, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Brazil," 1 (?). PARAGUAY: Sapucay, 1 ♂.

C. b. olivacea.—PERÚ: Cushi Libertad, 1 ♂.

C. b. punctigula.—ECUADOR: Río Suno, 2 ♂ (including type), 1 ♀; Sabanilla, 1 ♂; San José Abajo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. PERÚ: Huarandosa, 1 ♀.

C. b. columbiana.—COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

C. b. fulvescens.—BRITISH GUIANA: Merumé Mountains, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Arabupu, Roraima, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. b. obscura.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Auyan-tepui, 1100 meters, 1 ♂ (type). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Mt. Auyan-tepui, 1100 meters, 1 ♂; Mt. Ptari-tepui, 1500 and 1400 meters, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Guaiquinima, 1220 meters, 1 ♂.

C. b. venezuelana.—VENEZUELA: Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂.

Pipreola whitelyi kathleenae,
new subspecies

TYPE: From Mt. Ptari-tepui (south-western slope), Gran Sabana, State of Bolívar, Venezuela; altitude 1800 meters. No. 24123, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected February 10, 1944, by Kathleen Deery Phelps. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: The female differs from the female of *P. w. whitelyi* in that the yellowish color of the forehead is more extensive, reaching to the middle of the crown; in having the stripes on the under parts

neck that in turn is broken and hidden on the nape. Under parts Seafoam Green, strongest on the chin and whiter on the throat; the feathers with prominent, long, black shaft stripes, deepest on the throat and less prominent on the abdomen; under tail-coverts Citron-Yellow with dusky shaft stripes. Wing Fuscous-Black, the primaries narrowly edged with light Yellowish Olive, obsolete on the outer primary and increasing on secondaries, and entirely covering the tertials and exposed parts of upper wing-coverts; under primary-coverts grayish; rest of under wing-coverts and axillaries striped uniformly

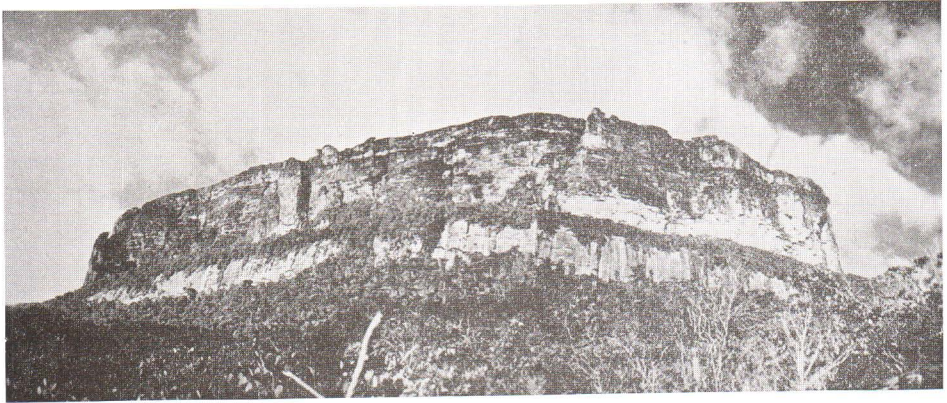


Fig. 1. The cliffs of Mt. Ptari-tepui from 1650-meter camp. The altitude at the foot of the upper wall is 2100 meters. The millionth map of the American Geographical Society gives the height of the mountain as 2650 meters.

with under parts; bend of wing yellow. Tail Fuscous-Black, the two middle feathers bright Olive-Citrine as on the outer vanes of the other rectrices, shafts dark brown above, white below. Bill (in life) "orange"; feet "dirty yellow"; iris "yellow." Wing, 94 mm.; tail, 63; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 16.5; tarsus, 22.

REMARKS: Description of male (No. 24120, Phelps Collection): Forehead Xanthine Orange \times Amber Brown, merging into the dusky crown near its center; this color is continuous in the lores, in a broad superciliary stripe, and tints the malar region and anterior part of auriculars; tips of auriculars gray; posterior part of

with under parts; bend of wing yellow. Tail Fuscous-Black, the two middle feathers bright Olive-Citrine as on the outer vanes of the other rectrices, shafts dark brown above, white below. Bill (in life) "orange"; feet "dirty yellow"; iris "yellow." Wing, 94 mm.; tail, 63; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 16.5; tarsus, 22.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Forehead Olive-Yellow \times Olive-Ochre, merging into the dusky green of the posterior part of the crown which has ill-defined dusky centers to the feathers; back and uropygium Oil Green \times Cerro Green; the color of forehead extending back in a broad superciliary stripe not quite reaching a collar on sides of

with under parts; bend of wing yellow. Tail Fuscous-Black, the two middle feathers bright Olive-Citrine as on the outer vanes of the other rectrices, shafts dark brown above, white below. Bill (in life) "orange"; feet "dirty yellow"; iris "yellow." Wing, 94 mm.; tail, 63; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 16.5; tarsus, 22.

crown Deep Grayish Blue-Green with dusky centers to the feathers; an Ochraceous-Orange collar on the side of neck becoming partially obsolete on the nape; back and uropygium Ivy Green. Upper throat Light Gull Gray, chin tinged with yellowish green; lower throat and upper breast Scarlet Red; sides Mars Yellow merging into the ochraceous collar; lower breast, sides, and abdomen grayish green; under tail-coverts grayish, heavily tipped with orange and orange red. Wings Fuscous-Black, the primaries, except the first, narrowly edged with Argus Brown, this increasing to cover the entire outer webs of the secondaries, tertials, and exposed parts of upper wing-coverts; under primary-coverts dark gray, rest of under wing-coverts and axillaries edged with yellowish white; bend of wing golden brown. Tail Fuscous-Black, the central rectrices and the outer edges of the others, excepting the outer ones, Argus Brown. Bill (in life) "orange-red"; feet "orange"; iris "reddish-orange." Wing, 94.5 mm.; tail, 63; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 21.5.

Size similar to *P. w. whitelyi*. Range of measurements: nine males: wing, 90-95 (91.7) mm.; tail, 58-63 (60.2); culmen from base, 15.5-16.5 (16.2); three females: wing, 88-94 (90.7); tail, 60-63 (60.5); culmen from base, 15-16.5 (15.8).

DESCRIPTION OF IMMATURE MALE (No. 24891, PHELPS COLLECTION): Hard skull, no pin feathers. Back and uropygium darker, less yellowish green, than the adult female, with irregularly scattered buffy spots, oval or rounded, on a dusky ground; top of head dusky black covered with buffy streaks; indications of a yellowish collar on nape; lores and ear-coverts dusky olive. Throat and upper breast whitish, with a greenish tinge, faintly streaked with dusky; lower breast, sides, and abdomen yellowish white, streaked with dusky on the margins of the feathers; under tail-coverts near Olive-Ocher. Wings Fuscous-Black; primaries and secondaries narrowly edged, and tertials and wing-coverts heavily edged with olivaceous, lighter than the back; wing-coverts with subterminal buffy spots like those on the back, forming several rows, narrowly

tipped with blackish; lower wing-coverts dark gray; axillaries whitish with dusky shaft stripes. Tail like that of adult female. Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "black, with red base"; feet "pale orange, with brown scales"; iris "brown." Immature female similar to immature male.

Mt. Ptari-tepui is a small, very high, isolated, table-topped sandstone mountain, now explored for the first time, situated 120 kilometers to the east of Mt. Auyan-tepui. It is 2650 meters high on the millionth map of the American Geographical Society and has unscalable vertical cliffs below the summit. These are several hundred meters high. An unburnt subtropical forest reaches to the base of the cliffs at 2100 meters.

We have named this new form in honor of Kathleen Deery Phelps, collector of the type specimen, in recognition of her services to the Phelps Collection.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. w. whitelyi.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Roraima (7400 feet), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Mt. Roraima (7400 feet), 2 ♂, 3 ♀. BRITISH GUIANA: Karamang R., 1 ♀.

P. w. kathleena.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Mt. Ptari-tepui (1300-1800 meters), 9 ♂, 4 ♀ (including type), 1 ♂ juv., 1 ♀ juv., 1 (?) juv.

Acrochordopus zeledoni viridiceps, new subspecies

TYPE: From Hacienda Izcaragua, Guaranas, State of Miranda, Venezuela; altitude 1100 meters. No. 18854, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected August 6, 1942, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *A. z. leucogonyx* of Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú but with the crown of a different color, green posteriorly with a grayish sheen merging gradually into pale gray on the forehead, instead of uniform deep gray. The back and uropygium are a lighter green, more yellowish than in *leucogonyx*.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Crown green with a grayish sheen which becomes light

gray on the forehead and which disappears on the nape; a large white post-nasal spot narrowly crossing the base of the bill. Back and uropygium Grape Green \times Deep Grape Green; tail Hair Brown \times Fuscous, the rectrices narrowly edged with green, uniform with the back, and the outer three feathers narrowly tipped with whitish. Lores largely dusky; upper eyelid white; a short whitish superciliary stripe from middle of orbit to slightly beyond its posterior border; a dusky postocular streak; malar region black with white tips to the feathers; auriculars grayish white. Chin white; throat, breast, and sides Chartreuse Yellow with slightly dusky centers to the feathers; abdomen and bend of wing Citron Yellow; under tail-coverts paler; under aspect of tail Light Grayish Olive. Wings Fuscous-Black, the primaries, except the first, narrowly edged with green uniform with the back; secondaries, tertials, and upper wing-coverts broadly edged with yellow, duller than the abdomen; under wing-coverts and axillaries yellowish white; inner margin of remiges dull yellowish, withdrawn basad on outer feathers. Tarsus with roughened envelope as in the conspecies. Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "flesh"; feet "black"; iris "sepia." Wing, 59 mm.; tail, 42; exposed culmen, 8; culmen from base, 11.5; tarsus, 14.

REMARKS: Size similar to *leucogonys*. Measurements of *leucogonys*: one female, Zamora, Ecuador, wing, 56 mm.; tail, 42; culmen from base, 11.4; four Colombian skins without sex: wing, 59-62 (60); tail, 36-40 (38.2); culmen from base, 10.5-11 (10.9).

The species has not been recorded nearer to the Caracas region than Bogotá and Buena Vista in Colombia. It must be extremely rare not to have been collected before, since it was taken only about 10 miles east of Caracas on the southern slope of the coast range.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. z. zeledoni.—COSTA RICA: Aquinares, 1 ♂. PANAMA: Chiriquí, Boquete, 1 ♂.

A. z. leucogonys.—COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, 1 (?); "Bogotá," 3 (?). ECUADOR: Zamora, 1 ♀.

A. z. viridiceps.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Hacienda Izcaragua, Guarenas, 1 ♀. (type).

Cyanocorax violaceus pallidus, new subspecies

TYPE: From Barcelona, State of Anzoátegui, Venezuela; altitude 100 meters. No. 14995, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected October 29, 1941, by Fulvio Benedetti. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Paler throughout than the nominate race, especially below.

RANGE: KNOWN only from the Caribbean coast of the State of Anzoátegui at Barcelona and Píritu, Venezuela.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Head and throat black; a narrow white nuchal collar; back and rump Dark Plumbago Gray paler towards the collar; upper aspect of remiges, upper wing-coverts, under wing-coverts, and upper surface of rectrices Windsor Blue \times Deep Dull Bluish Violet; breast, flanks, abdomen, and axillaries Pale Violet-Gray, the under tail-coverts and shanks darker; under aspect of remiges and rectrices Sooty Black. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "dark." Wing, 187 mm.; tail, 160; exposed culmen, 32; culmen from base, 41.2; tarsus, 47.2.

REMARKS.—Size similar to *C. v. violaceus*. The three males of the new race measure: wing, 187, 188, 189 mm.; tail, 160, 166, 160; exposed culmen, 32, 30, 35; culmen from base, 41.2, 41, 39; tarsus, 47.2, 46.6, 50.

The populations along the Orinoco River and in the upper Apure region are lighter colored than those of Perú, Ecuador, and Colombia, but they are closer to *violaceus* than to the new form.

These specimens extend the range of the species to the Caribbean coast from the Orinoco River. As the species has never been collected in the mountainous regions of northeastern Venezuela or of Caracas, the range of the new form may be confined to the low coastal country which separates the Caracas mountainous region from that of the interior of Cumaná, where little collecting has been done.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

C. v. violaceus.—PERÚ: Prov. Huánuco, 1 ♀; Pisana, 1 (?); Lupuna, 1 (?); "Peru," 1 (?); Boca Río Curaráy, 3 ♂, 3 ♀. ECUADOR: Río Suno, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; San José Abajo, 5 ♀; Zamora, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Napo, 3 (?). COLOMBIA: La Morelia, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Buena Vista, 1 ♂; Villavicencio, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Barrigon, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 4 (?); "Colombia," 1 (?). BRAZIL: Río Jurúa, Amazonas, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Ciudad Bolívar, 2 ♀; Río Mato, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Caicara, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Boca de Sina, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; foot of Mt. Duida, 3 ♂. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): San Félix, 1 ♀; Ciudad Bolívar, 3 ♂; Santa Rosalía, lower Caura, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Caño Guaniamo, Río Cuchivero, 2 ♂, 1 (?); Guanare, 1 ♂; Barinas, 1 ♀; Ciudad Bolívia, Barinas, 1 ♂; Santa Bárbara, Barinas, 1 ♂; Santo Domingo, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Sanariapo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Caño Cataniapo, 2 (?).

C. v. pallidus.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Barcelona, 2 ♂ (including type); Piritu, 1 ♂.

***Henicorhina leucophrys tamae*,**
new subspecies

TYPE: From Páramo de Tamá Camp, State of Táchira, Venezuela; altitude 2540 meters. No. 10904, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 11, 1941, by Ventura Barnés, Jr. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *H. l. meridana*, of the Mérida region, but flanks, lower abdomen, and under tail-coverts paler, more yellowish brown, and the back averaging lighter brown. Differs from *H. l. leucophrys*, of Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú, in having the throat streaked with blackish, and the flanks, abdomen, and under tail-coverts paler, more yellowish brown.

RANGE: Páramo de Tamá (both in Venezuela and in Colombia) and its approaches from the north, in the upper Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 2300 to 3000 meters; probably also on the eastern slopes of the Eastern Andes of Colombia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Crown medially Light Brownish Olive, more dusky on forehead, the feathers inconspicuously edged with dusky giving a scalloped appearance; sides of crown with a broad black stripe reaching to the nape; back and uropygium Argus Brown; prominent superciliary stripe from the nostrils to the sides of the mantle; lores, upper ear-

coverts, and wide postocular stripe black; lower eyelid white; malar region, lower auriculars, and sides of neck white streaked with black margins to the feathers. Chin narrowly white; throat white, finely streaked with black on the margins of feathers; breast and center of upper abdomen pale neutral gray, darker on the sides; lower belly strongly washed with Cinnamon-Beuf; upper flanks, sides of abdomen, and under tail-coverts Clay Color; lower flanks bright Cinnamon-Brown. Wings Chaetura Drab, the three outer remiges narrowly edged with grayish, the outer vanes of other remiges narrowly barred with Sayal Brown; tertials more rufescent, barred across both webs; the outer margins of upper wing-coverts Amber Brown × Argus Brown; bend of wing whitish, axillaries and under wing-coverts grayish. Tail warm brown, narrowly barred with blackish. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "brown"; iris "brown." Wing, 56 mm.; tail, 29; exposed culmen, 15; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 24.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Size similar to *H. l. meridana*. Range of measurements: eight males: wing, 54–57 (55.5) mm.; tail, 25–31 (27.2); culmen from base, 16.5–18.5 (17.5); seven females: wing, 51–54 (52.7); tail, 23–25 (24.4); culmen from base, 15.5–17 (16.5).

Hellmayr, in "Birds of the Americas" (1934, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., zool. ser., vol. 13, pt. 7, p. 266), examined five specimens from Páramo de Tamá, three from Río Negro, Boyacá, Colombia, and two from "Bogotá." He listed them all as *H. l. meridana* of the Mérida region, saying: "Birds from Páramo de Tamá, Santander, and Río Negro, Boyacá, form the transition to *H. l. leucophrys*, but are nearer to the Mérida form." Our series in the Phelps Collection of 16 specimens from the Tamá region, and 22 from the Mérida region, all recently collected, shows them to be quite distinct.

In the American Museum of Natural History there is a specimen from Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, Colombia, which has the back as light as any of the topotypes of *tamae* and the streaks on the throat similar to those of *tamae* and *merid-*

ana. Chapman, in "Distribution of bird life in Colombia" (1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 36, p. 525), found this bird different from the large series of "*guttata*" [= *leucophrys*] in the Museum from the rest of Colombia. This specimen, as well as those from Boyacá and "Bogotá" cited above by Hellmayr, would indicate that the range of the new form may extend along the eastern slopes of the Eastern Andes of Colombia.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

H. l. boliviana.—BOLIVIA: 7.

H. l. leucophrys.—PERÚ: 11. ECUADOR: 49. COLOMBIA: Cerro Munchique, Cauca, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 2 (?); Salento, Cauca, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; San Antonio, Cauca, 7 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Palmira, Cauca, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; El Toche, Tolima, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; El Eden, 1 ♀; El Roble, 2 ♂; Chipaque, 1 ♀; La Candela, Huila, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Subia, Cundinamarca, 3 ♂; Las Cruces, 1 ♂; Aguadita, 4 ♂; Fusugasugá, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 6 (?); La Frijolera, Antioquia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

H. l. hilaris.—ECUADOR: 43.

H. l. brunneiceps.—COLOMBIA: Cocal, Cauca, 2 ♂; Nóvita Trail, Cauca, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Galera, Cauca, 1 ♂. ECUADOR: Peramba, 1 ♀.

H. l. tamae.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Páramo de Tamá Camp, 7 ♂ (including type), 3 ♀; Villa Paéz, Páramo de Tamá, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Las Delicias, Páramo de Tamá, 1 ♂, 4 ♀. COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, 1 ♂.

H. l. meridiana.—VENEZUELA: La Culata Mérida, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Durazos, 1 ♀; Tambor, 1 ♂; El Valle, 1 ♂, 1 (?); "Mérida," 1 (?). VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Queniquea, Táchira, 2 ♂, 1 (?); Boca de Monte, Pregonero, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (?); Quintero, Mérida, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Llano Rucío, 1 ♂; La Culata, 1 ♀; Páramo San Antonio, 1 ♀; El Valle, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); El Rincón, Cerro Niquitaz, Trujillo, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Cendé, Páramo Cendé, 1 ♂.

H. l. venezuelensis.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Bucarito, Lara, 1 (?); Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Limón, Puerto la Cruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Galipán, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro del Avila, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Junquito, 2 ♂; Colonia Tovar, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 (?); San José de Los Caracas, 1 ♂; Hacienda Izcaragua, Guarenas, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Golfo Triste, San Casimiro, 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 4 (?); Colonia Chirgua, 1 ♂; Hacienda Santa Clara, Carabobo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

H. l. bangsi.—COLOMBIA: Santa Marta, 15.

H. l. collina.—PANAMÁ and COSTA RICA: 27.

H. l. castanea.—GUATEMALA: Finca Sepacuite, 4 ♂, 1 ♀.

H. l. capitalis.—GUATEMALA: San Lucas, 2 ♂.

H. l. mexicana.—MÉXICO: Veracruz, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

***Dendroica petechia cienagae*,**
new subspecies

TYPE: From La Ciénaga, between Ocumare de la Costa and Turiamo, State of Aragua, Venezuela; sea level. No. 20445, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 8, 1943, by William H. Phelps, Jr. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *D. p. rufopileata* of Curaçao, the Venezuelan islands, and the mainland of the Cumaná and Barcelona regions, but the stripes, in the male, extend over the throat and chin instead of being confined to the breast. The stripes on the chin suggest *peruviana*, but the crown of that form is distinctly lighter. The female differs from *rufopileata* in having the upper parts darker, more olivaceous, less yellowish, and by having a faint rufous tinge to the crown as in *peruviana*.

RANGE: Known only from the type locality.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Forehead and crown Auburn × Chestnut; hind neck, back, and upper tail-coverts Yellowish Citrine × Strontian Yellow with the center of the feathers faintly dusky; rump more yellowish. Loes and superciliary stripe Lemon Chrome; cheeks merging into the color of the back; chin, throat, breast, and flanks Lemon Chrome broadly striped with light Auburn, the lower abdomen and under tail-coverts remaining virtually unstriped. Wings brownish black, the remiges narrowly edged with the color of the back, and the tertials and upper wing-coverts broadly edged with Lemon Yellow, deeper on the greater coverts; basal half of inner margin of first primary Lemon Yellow, the extent of this increasing gradually through the secondaries; axillaries and under wing-coverts Lemon Chrome. Tail brownish black, the rectrices thinly edged on the outer vanes with Olive-Yellow, but the inner vanes are Lemon Chrome with dusky tips, the yellow part decreasing until there is none on the central rectrices. Maxilla (in life) "dark olive"; mandible "gray"; feet "yellowish-brown." Wing, 66 mm.; tail, 51; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 14.2; tarsus, 20.

REMARKS: Description of female (No.

20444, Phelps Collection): above darker than the male, dark Yellowish Citrine with more or less hidden dusky centers to the feathers; forehead and crown with a faint rufous tinge; wings and tail brownish black with edgings of rectrices and remiges uniform with the back; edgings of wing-coverts more yellowish; lores, eye-ring, auriculars, under parts, a large patch on inner margin of inner vane of three outermost rectrices, under wing-coverts, and inner margins of remiges Lemon Chrome. Size smaller than the male.

Range of measurements: six males: wing, 62-66 (63.5); tail, 46-51 (47.5); culmen from base (three specimens), 13-14.2 (13.6).

The locality where all the specimens were collected is a mangrove swamp on the western shore of the uninhabited bay of La Ciénaga, midway between the small ports of Ocumare de la Costa and Turiamo. This same swamp produced the unique type of *Rallus wetmorei*.

The range of *rufopileata* has now been extended to the mainland of Venezuela by a series in the Phelps Collection from the vicinity of Guanta and Cumaná.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

D. p. eoa.—JAMAICA and GRAND CAYMAN ISLAND: 34.

D. p. gundlachi.—CUBA: 2 ♂, 1 (?).

D. p. albicollis.—SANTO DOMINGO: 3 ♂.

D. p. solaris.—HAITI: 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

D. p. flaviceps.—BAHAMAS: 8.

D. p. cruciana.—PUERTO RICO: 21.

D. p. bartholemica.—ANTIGUA, SAN MARTIN, and ST. THOMAS: 1 ♂, 9 ♀.

D. p. melanoptera.—GUADALOUPE and DOMINICA: 11 ♂, 11 ♀, 3 (?).

D. p. ruficapilla.—MARTINIQUE: 4 ♂, 1 ♀.

D. p. babad.—SANTA LUCIA: 1 ♂.

D. p. alsiosa.—GRENADINES: 5 ♂, 3 ♀.

D. p. petechia.—BARBADOS: 6 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?).

D. p. rufopileata.—CURAÇAO: 12 ♂, 6 ♀. ARUBA: 1 ♂, 2 ♀. BONAIRE: 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Testigos I., 4 ♂, 5 ♀; Blanquilla I., 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Los Roques I., 2 ♂. VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Tortuga I., 1 ♂; Bahía de Guanta, 2 ♂; Isla de Cachicamo, Bahía de Guanta, 4 ♂; Puerto La Cruz, Anzoátegui, 2 ♂, 1 [♂]; Cumaná, 1 ♂.

D. p. cienagae.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): La Ciénaga, Aragua, 2 ♂ (including type), 4 [♂], 3 ♀, 1 [♀].

D. p. paraguanae.—VENEZUELA: Paraguaná Peninsula, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Boca, Adicora, Paraguaná Peninsula, 2 ♂, 4 ♀.

D. p. erithachorides.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Paraguaipoa, Goajira Peninsula, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Castilletes, Goajira Peninsula, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

D. p. peruviana.—COLOMBIA and ECUADOR: 22.

D. p. aureola.—GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS: 2 ♂.

D. p. aequaloralis.—PANAMÁ: 9 ♂, 7 ♀, 2 (?).

D. p. xanthotera.—GUATEMALA: 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

D. p. bryanti.—MÉXICO, BRITISH HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and COSTA RICA: 40.

D. p. rufivertex.—MÉXICO: Cozumel I., 10.

D. p. castaneiceps.—LOWER CALIFORNIA: 13.

Diglossa major disjuncta, new subspecies

TYPE: From Mt. Ptari-tepui, southwestern slope, Gran Sabana, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1650 meters. No. 24177, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 16, 1944, by William H. Phelps, Jr. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *D. m. major*, of Mt. Roraima, from which it differs in being more strongly bluish below, less grayish and with the crissum more deeply rufescent. Differs from *D. m. gilliardi*, of Mt. Auyan-tepui, by being lighter below, less deeply bluish, with the pale shaft-streaks less pronounced and confined to the breast instead of extending over the abdomen; black of chin less extensive as in *major*.

RANGE: Known only from Mt. Ptari-tepui in the Subtropical Zone, at altitudes between 1350 and 2100 meters.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Crown and forehead except for a narrow black frontal band, Clear Payne's Gray; nape, back, and uropygium dusky with a bluish tint with fine Light Payne's Gray shaft-stripes, broader on the nape and sharper on the mantle; lores, a narrow eye-ring, malar region, auriculars, and chin black, with a slight whitish malar stripe. Throat Gull Gray, the feathers slightly edged with bluish dusky; breast, sides, and abdomen slate gray with fine inconspicuous shaft-streaks on the breast, Pale Payne's Gray; under tail-coverts Auburn × Sanford's Brown. Wings Fuscous-Black, the primaries, except the first, and the outer secondaries narrowly edged with bluish gray except towards the tips; median and lesser upper wing-coverts streaked, uniform with

the back; greater series largely blackish, with short, pale streaks at the tips; under wing-coverts and axillaries grayish. Tail black above, Dark Mouse Gray below, with the outer vanes of rectrices narrowly edged with Deep Payne's Gray, almost obsolete on the outermost pair; tips of the rectrices inconspicuously pale with a brief whitish shaft-streak. Bill (in life) "pale blue, black tip"; feet "black"; iris "dark." Wing, 84 mm.; tail, 77; exposed culmen, 15; culmen from base, 20; tarsus, 26.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Size similar to that of the other subspecies. Range of measurements: six males: wing, 79-85 (81.3) mm.; tail, 72-77 (74.5); culmen from base, 19-20 (19.7); five females: wing, 77-80 (78.2); tail, 69-72 (70.2); culmen from base, 19-21 (19.7).

It is interesting that each one of the four mountains south of the Orinoco River that have been explored in the Subtropical Zone has produced a different subspecies of *Diglossa major*, or a separate species of the genus: Mt. Roraima, *D. m. major*; Mt. Auyan-tepui, *D. m. gilliardi*; Mt. Ptari-tepui, *D. m. disjuncta*; and Mt. Duida, *D. duidae*. These are all isolated, sandstone, table-topped mountains with their summits defended by vertical cliffs several hundred meters high.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

D. m. major.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Roraima, 13 ♂, 10 ♀.

D. m. gilliardi.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Auyan-tepui, 16 ♂, 19 ♀, 2 (?).

D. m. disjuncta.—VENEZUELA (Phelps Collection): Mt. Ptari-tepui, 6 ♂ (including type), 5 ♀.