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NOTES ON VENEZUELAN BIRDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW SUBSPECIES

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Besides describing six new subspecies of birds from our collection in Caracas, we record, in this paper, the extension to Venezuela and British Guiana of the ranges of several forms and discuss some taxonomic matters.

We thank the Curators of the collections in the American Museum of Natural History, U. S. National Museum, Chicago Natural History Museum, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Carnegie Museum, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and the British Museum for access to their collections for pertinent research and listing.

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.

*Calidris canutus rufus* (Wilson)

*Tringa rufa* Wilson, Amer. Orn., 7, p. 43, pl. 57, 1813. (Middle Atlantic States=New Jersey.)

Sucre: 1 ♀, Cumaná. Collected by G. H. H. Tate, May 20, 1925. Specimen in the American Museum of Natural History.

This is the only record we can find of the occurrence of the species in Venezuela. It had not been published.

***Otus aequatorialis venezuelanus*, new subspecies**

*Type*: From Cerro Pejochaina, alto Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1700 meters. No. 54498, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 10, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Differs (brown phase) from the type (brown phase) of *O. a. aequatorialis* Chapman and the only other known specimen, also in the brown phase, by being paler throughout, with much white on forehead, sides of head and throat, which is lacking in *aequatorialis*. Wings and lower back buffy whitish instead of dark buff. Wings shorter.

*Range*: Known from four specimens from the Perijá mountains: Cerro Pejochaina, Cerro Tutare and Cerro Jeretaca, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes of 1700 and 1800 meters.

*Description of type*: Crown Cinnamon-Brown, the feathers broadly banded with blackish and more narrowly so with buffy which merges

into the buffy whitish forehead, which is dully barred with dusky; the prominent dusky eyebrows are buffy whitish, making the whole frontal aspect very white; a white partially concealed nuchal collar, the feathers narrowly barred with dusky; back any uropygium Tawney-Olive with fine dusky vermiculations; scapulars more whitish with brownish vermiculations and with many feathers largely white, except terminally, making large white visible spots on each side of back; superciliary region whitish barred finely with brown; sides of head buffy, barred with dusky. Throat buffy dully barred with brown, more whitish posteriorly; breast and sides buffy white with heavy dark brown shaft stripes and narrow light brown barring; abdomen and flanks strongly striped as the shaft stripes are more prominent, and the bars are faint and far apart; under tail-coverts, thighs and feathers of tarsi immaculate, pale buffy. Primaries and secondaries dusky brown barred with pale buff with vermiculated tips, paler on under surface; tertials vermiculated uniformly with scapulars; upper wing-coverts also uniform with scapulars except on the shoulders which are dusky with dark buff barring; bend of wing white with adjoining coverts with large visible buffy white areas; under wing-coverts and axillaries Clay Color with slight dusky speckling at bend of wing. Tail dusky brown banded with buff, more whitish on outermost remiges; tips of rectrices and all of two median ones entirely vermiculated.

Bill (in life) "greenish yellow"; feet "sulphur"; iris "rose-brown." Wing, 187 mm.; tail, 105; culmen from base, 25; tarsus, 30.

Remarks: Sexes alike in the rufous phase. Size similar to *aequatorialis* but with shorter wing. Range of measurements: three adult males—wing, 187-196 (190) mm.; tail, 99-103 (101); culmen from base, 25-25 (25); one adult female—wing, 190; tail, 105; culmen from base, 25.5. Measurements of *aequatorialis*: one adult male (type)—wing, 200, tail, 102; culmen from base, 24; one specimen of undetermined sex—wing, 202; tail, 98; culmen from base 26.

Description of female (54499) in rufous phase: above Amber Brown, paler on forehead, wings and rump; crown with some dusky shaft streaks and occiput with some faint dusky barring; faint dusky markings on back and uropygium; dusky barring and speckling on wings and tail; a few whitish visible feathers on scapulars; buffy white nuchal collar partially concealed. Sides of head and throat Amber Brown with some indistinct dusky barring; breast, sides and flanks buffy with brownish shaft streaks and barring, more whitish on abdomen; thighs, tarsi and under tail-coverts draker buff than in brown phase; under wing-coverts and axillaries as in brown phase but immaculate; under surface of wings and tail as in brown phase but barring a darker buff.

The reasons why we do not consider *O. aequatorialis* a subspecies of *O. albo-gularis*, as suggested might be the case by Peters,<sup>1</sup> are given in a previous paper "Eight New Birds and thirty-three Extensions of Ranges to Venezuela."<sup>2</sup>

#### *Specimens Examined*

*O. a venezuelanus*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♂ brown

<sup>1</sup> Bds. World, 4, p. 108, 1940.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, pp. 125-146, Aug. 10, 1953.

(type); 1 ♀ rufous; Cerro Jeretaca, 1 ♂ rufous<sup>3</sup>; Cerro Tutare, 1 ♂ rufous.<sup>3</sup>

*O. a. aequatorialis*.—ECUADOR<sup>4</sup>: Ambato, 1 (?) brown (type); Río Sardinas, 1 ♂ brown.

*Glaucidium brasilianum medianum* Todd

*Glaucidium brasilianum medianum* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash, 29, p. 98, 1916. (Bonda, Santa Marta, Col.)

Hitherto the birds of the Tropical Zone of northern Venezuela have been called *G. b. phaloenoides* (Daudin), the type locality being Trinidad.

Comparison of 16 specimens in the American Museum of Natural History, 7 in the Carnegie Museum and 9 in the Phelps Collection, all in the brown phase, from the northern Venezuelan mainland, with 14 in the brown phase from Trinidad (*phaloenoides*) and 9 in the brown phase from Santa Marta (*medianum*) shows that those from Venezuela are *medianum* and not *phaloenoides*.

The Venezuelan specimens, in the brown phase, are decidedly different from those from Trinidad. The under parts are whiter with less and narrower striping. The upper parts are more grayish, less dark, rich brown. In the red phase they seem similar. They cannot be separated from the Santa Marta series either in the color of the upper parts, the streaking of the under parts or the barring on the rectrices.

*Glyphorhynchus spirurus integratus* Zimmer

*Glyphorhynchus spirurus integratus* Zimmer, Auk, 63, p. 569, 1946. (Puerto Boyacá, Territorio Vasquez, Col.)

Zulia: 1 ♂, La Sierra, Perijá. Táchira: 2 ♂, La Fría; 1 ♂, Santo Domingo. Barinas: 1 ♀, Santa Bárbara.

The Perijá specimen was identified in 1943 as nearest to *G. s. sublestus* Peters. Later, in 1946, Zimmer (Auk, 63, p. 569) described *integratus* from northeastern Colombia. Unfortunately, it is only now that we find that these specimens belong to the new race. In our "Lista de las Aves de Venezuela, etc.," (Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., no. 75, 1950) we used the original identification of *sublestus* which Peters followed in his Check List of Birds of the World (7, p. 23, 1951).

This is an extension of range to Venezuela from northeastern Colombia.

*Xenops rutilans perijanensis*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Cerro Pejochaina, alto Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1900 meters. No. 54765, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 16, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Differs from *X. r. heterurus* Cabanis and Heine by darker, more grayish olive, less brownish, under parts.

*Range*: The Perijá mountains from the Río Negro to the northernmost end at Cerro El Cedro, in the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones from 450 to 2100 meters.

*Description of type*: Top of head duskier than Raw Umber, finely striped with pale buffy; back Argus Brown with dull stripes of buffy;

<sup>3</sup> Specimens in Pons Collection, Maracaibo.

<sup>4</sup> Specimens in American Museum of Natural History.

uroptygium Amber Brown; lores grayish; prominent buffy white superciliary stripe; auricular region dusky brown; sub-ocular region mixed grayish and dusky. Chin and throat white; breast Light Brownish Olive merging into the Buffy Olive of abdomen and sides, more narrowly streaked with whitish; under tail-coverts Sayal Brown; axillaries whitish. Wings Fuscous; five outermost primaries heavily margined with paler than Cinnamon Brown; remaining primaries, secondaries and outer tertials entirely Cinnamon Brown; under aspect of wing with wide median band of Light Ochraceous Buff except on two outer primaries; lesser wing-coverts extensively margined with Argus Brown; under wing-coverts Ochraceous Buff. Upper surface of tail Hazel, duller below; extensive black subterminal areas on the internal webs of the third, fourth, ninth and tenth rectrices.

Bill (in life) "black, base of mandible flesh"; feet "gray"; iris "brown." Wing, 66.5 mm.; tail, 48; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 17.

*Remarks:* Sexes alike. Size similar to *heterurus*. Range of measurements: six adult males (incl. type)—wing, 65-68 (66.7) mm.; tail, 46-50 (48.5); culmen from base, 13-15 (14); three adult females—wing, 65.5-67 (66.2); tail, 47-49 (48); culmen from base, 14-14 (14). Measurements of *heterurus*: five adult males from Colombia—wing, 68-71 (69.4); five adult males from Venezuela—wing, 64-67 (65.2); tail, 45-46 (45.4); culmen from base, 13.5-14 (13.9); five adult females—wing, 61-65 (63.2); tail, 43-47 (45.4); culmen from base, 13-15 (13.9).

#### *Specimens Examined*

*X. r. heterurus*. COLOMBIA<sup>4</sup>: "Antioquia," 2 (♀); Anolaima, 1 (♀); Palo Hueco, 1 ♀; Cerro Munchique, 1 ♂; "Bogotá," 3 (♀); La Frijolera, 1 (♀); Río Toche, 2 ♀; Río Lima, 1 ♂; Fusugasuga, 1 ♂; Río Atrato, 1 (♀); Campo Alegre, 1 (♀); Trinidad, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (♀); La Tigrera, 1 ♂; Santa Elena, 2 ♂, 2 (♀); San Agustín, 1 (♀); San Antonio, 1 (♀); Salento, 2 (♀); east of Palmira, 1 ♂, 1 (♀); Los Tambos, 1 ♂; El Roble, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Primavera, 1 ♀; Río Caqueta, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Las Nubes, Santa Marta, 1 (♀). ECUADOR<sup>4</sup>: Baeza, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Suno, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA: Cubiro, 1 ♂; Quebrada Arriba, 1 ♂; Cerro El Cerrón, 1 (♀); Chirgua, 1 ♂; Las Trincheras, 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♀, 1 ♀<sup>4</sup>; El Junquito, 1 ♀; Los Caracas, 1 (♀); Hda. Izcaragua, Guarenas, 1 ♀; Cerro Negro, Miranda, 1 ♀; Turén, Portuguesa, 1 ♂; Calabozo, 1 ♂; Palenque, 1 ♀; Barcelona, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Quebrada Bonita, Bergantín, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

*X. r. perijanus*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina 2 ♂ (incl. type), 1 (♀); Cerro Yin-taina, 1 ♀; Cerro Mashirampé, 1 ♂, 1 (♀); Cerro Quirinchi, 1 ♀<sup>3</sup>; Barranquilla, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (♀); Cerro El Cedro, 1 (♀).

#### *Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus* Hartert and Goodson

*Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus* Hartert and Goodson, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 496, 1917. ("Bogotá.")

Apure: 1 ♂, Guasualito; 2 ♂, 3 ♀, La Victoria; 5 ♂, 3 ♀, Las Bonitas.

Barinas: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Santa Bárbara; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (♀), Ciudad Bolivia; 1 ♂ juv., La Veguita; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ Barinitas.

These specimens extend the range of this subspecies from the llanos of the Meta River in Colombia to the upper Apure River region in Venezuela. They were compared with 14 specimens from Colombia in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Terenura callinota venezuelana*, new subspecies**

*Type*: From Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1900 meters. No. 54920, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected February 19, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: The unique female differs from the female of *T. c. callinota* (Selater) from Colombia and Ecuador in: nape and scapulars darker, olivaceous gray instead of bright olive; throat whiter, purer gray; abdomen paler yellow; lores more whitish, less buffy or brownish; wing band whiter; tail and bill longer.

*Range*: Known only from the type from the Subtropical Zone of the Perijá mountains at 1900 meters.

*Description of type*: Crown Brownish Olive; nape, scapulars and upper tail-coverts Grayish Olive; back (semi-concealed by scapulars) Sudan Brown; rump grayish, forming a narrow band; lores grayish white; superciliary stripe faintly whitish; ear-coverts grayish. Chin and throat white with a faint grayish cast, breast grayer; abdomen, flanks and under tail-coverts Massicot Yellow. Wings Fuscous; remiges, except outermost pair, edged finely with greenish gray; tertials tipped prominently with white; primary coverts lightly tipped with white; greater and lesser coverts heavily tipped with whitish forming two very prominent bands; bend of wing, under wing-coverts and axillaries Barium Yellow. Tail Benzo Brown; rectrices faintly edged with olivaceous except outer pair, and faintly tipped with whitish.

Bill (in life) "maxilla black, mandible gray"; feet "gray"; iris "dark." Wing, 55 mm.; tail, 48; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 14.

*Remarks*: Size similar to *T. c. callinota* but tail and bill longer. Measurements of *T. c. callinota* from Colombia and Ecuador: three adult male from Colombia—wing, 51-54 (52) mm.; tail, 39-43 (41); culmen from base, 14-15 (14.4); eight adult females from Colombia (6) and Ecuador (2)—wing, 50-54 (52); tail, 39-46 (42.7); culmen from base, 14-15.5 (14.4). Measurements of *T. c. peruviana* de Schauensee: one adult male from Perú—wing, 55; tail, 44; culmen from base, 15.

*Specimens Examined*

*T. c. venezuelana*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♀ (type).

*T. c. callinota*.—COLOMBIA: Bitaco,<sup>5</sup> 2 ♂, 2 ♀; La Cumbre, Valle, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Aguadita, 2 ♀.<sup>4</sup> ECUADOR<sup>4</sup>: Sabanilla, 1 ♀; Papallacta, 1 [♀].

*T. c. peruviana*.—PERU: Río Jelashte, 1 ♂.<sup>6</sup>

*Pernostola leucostigma subplumbea* (Selater and Salvin)

*Dysithamnus subplumbea* Selater and Salvin. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 158, 1880. (Sarayacu, Ecuador.)

<sup>5</sup> Specimens in Carnegie Museum.

<sup>6</sup> Specimens in Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Táchira: 2 ♂, 5 ♀, Burgua.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from east of the eastern Andes of Colombia to Venezuela, in the extreme west of the Apure River watershed about 30 kilometers from the Colombian frontier, in the Tropical Zone. Comparison was made with 3 specimens from Colombia, 10 from Ecuador and 15 from Perú, all in the American Museum of Natural History.

*Pyroderus scutatus granadensis* (Lafresnaye)

*Coracina granadensis* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 277, 1846. ("Nouvelle-Granade" = Bogotá.)

The following authors have called the race inhabiting the Coast Range of the Caracas region. *P. s. orenocensis* (Lafresnaye), confining *granadensis* to the Mérida region and Colombia: Hellmayr (Bds. Americas, etc., 6, pp. 229-230, 1929), Zimmer (Am. Mus. Nov., no. 894, p. 26, 1936) and Phelps and Phelps Jr., (Lista Aves. Ven., etc., Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien., Nat., no. 75, p. 127, 1950). We cannot find that the Caracas region bird has ever been called *granadensis*.

Examination of the Lafresnaye types of *orenocensis* and *granadensis* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology reveals that *orenocensis* has immaculate chestnut breast and abdomen while *guianensis* has a black breast and abdomen, with buff spots.

Examination of specimens in the American Museum of Natural History, the British Museum and in our own collection shows that all true *orenocensis* specimens have immaculate chestnut breast and abdomen, while all *granadensis* specimens have these parts black, more or less spotted or blotched with chestnut. These characters are constant, always present.

The range of *orenocensis* is therefore confined to the Imataca mountains region of southeastern Venezuela and to British Guiana and Brazil, while *granadensis* inhabits the Caracas, Mérida and Perijá mountains in Venezuela and a part of Colombia.

*Specimens Examined*

*P. s. granadensis*.—COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 5 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?),<sup>7</sup> 1 (?),<sup>6</sup> 2 (?),<sup>8</sup> Mascopán, Cauca, 2 ♂<sup>7</sup>; La Plata, Cauca, 1 ♂, 1 ♀<sup>9</sup>; La Candela, Huila, 2 ♂<sup>9</sup>; Tolima, 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; San Agustín, 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; La Palma, 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; "Magdalena Valley," 2 (?),<sup>10</sup> "E. Col.," 1 (?),<sup>10</sup> "Colombia," 1 (?). VENEZUELA: La Sabana, Perijá, 1 ♂; Montañas Sierra, 1 (?),<sup>10</sup> Carbonera, 1 (?),<sup>10</sup> "Mérida," 1 (?),<sup>10</sup> 4 ♂<sup>4</sup>; Capáz, 1 ♀,<sup>7</sup> 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Valle, 1 ♀<sup>4</sup>; Puerto Cabello, 1 (?),<sup>10</sup> Cumbre Valencia, 1 ♂; Paso Hondo, (Pto. Cabello), 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; El Bucaral, San Esteban, 1 ♀; La Sabana, 4 ♂, 6 ♀, 2 (?); Llano Rucio, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kunana, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Cerro Yin-Taina, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♂; Rancho Grande, 1 ♀.<sup>11</sup>

*P. s. orenocensis*.—VENEZUELA: Sierra de Imataca, 1 (?),<sup>6</sup> Altigracia (Upata), 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; Guasipati, 5 (?); Upata, 1 (?),<sup>12</sup> El Pal-

<sup>7</sup> Specimens in U. S. National Museum.

<sup>8</sup> Specimens in Chicago Natural History Museum.

<sup>9</sup> Specimens in Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

<sup>10</sup> Specimens in British Museum.

<sup>11</sup> Specimens in Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, Venezuela.

<sup>12</sup> Specimens in Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas.

mar, 1 ♀; Altiplanicie de Nuria, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Tomasote, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; El Dorado, 1 ♂. BRITISH GUIANA: Cuyuni River, 1 (♀)<sup>10</sup>.

*Tyrannus albogularis* Burmeister

*Tyrannus albogularis* Burmeister, Syst. Ubers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 465, 1856. (Minas Gerais, according to Pinto.)

1 ♂, Paruima Mission, Kamarang River, British Guiana. Collected by Pinkus on October 14.

October birds might be migrants but inasmuch as our two specimens from Santa Elena, on the Brazilian frontier eighty miles to the south, were collected on January 19, and presumably were residents, it is probable that this specimen was also a resident.

The Paruima Mission specimen now extends the range of the species to British Guiana. Previously it was known to the north of the Amazon only from the lower Rio Negro (Pinto, Cat. Aves Bras., 2, 134, 1944) and also, by specimens in our collection, from Santa Elena, Bolívar, in southeastern Venezuela (Phelps and Phelps, Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 65, p. 93, 1952).

*Platyrinchus mystaceus perijanus*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1800 meters. No. 55178, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 19, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type deposited at American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Nearest to *P. m. neglectus* (Todd) of Colombia and Central America from which it differs by olivaceous instead of brownish upper parts.

*Range*: Known only from the Sierra de Perijá in the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones at altitudes from 960 to 1800 meters.

*Description of type*: Upper parts greener than Saccardo's Olive; partly concealed large crown patch more lemon than Lemon Chrome; lores whitish; a buffy eye ring; maxillary stripe dusky; ear-coverts and sides of head mixed buffy and olivaceous. Chin and throat pure white bordered with pale buffy; breast, sides, flanks and thighs near to Buffy Citrine; abdomen Cream Color; under tail-coverts paler. Wings Benzo Brown; remiges narrowly edged with Orange-Citrine, more grayish on outermost ones; primary coverts and bastard quill dusky; greater and lesser wing-coverts faintly edged with Orange-Citrine forming two inconspicuous bands; bend of wing pale yellowish; under wing-coverts grayish; axillaries whitish. Tail Benzo Brown, upper surfaces of rectrices edged uniformly with back, except apically.

Bill (in life) "black, tip of mandible white"; feet "purplish gray"; iris "brown." Wing, 60 mm.; tail, 32; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 18.

*Remarks*: Females have shorter wings and tail. Size similar to *neglectus*. Range of measurements: six adult males (including type)—wing, 60-60 (60) mm.; tail, 32-35 (34); culmen from base, 13.5-14.5 (14); four adult females—wing, 52-54 (53); tail, 27-28 (27.7); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.6). Measurements of *neglectus* from Colombia and Panamá: five adult males—wing, 57-62.5 (59.7); tail, 29-35 (31.6);

culmen from base, 14-15 (14.4); five adult females—wing, 50-55 (52.2); tail, 24-28 (26.5); culmen from base, 13-13.5 (13.2).

The color of the crown patch varies from the yellowest, the type, to more orange. As to the possibility of the prominence of the crown patch being sexual, our series is inconclusive as one female has the patch as large as any of the males, while one has it very weak and two have none at all, but these latter may be immature. All six males have the patch very prominent. Four males and one female have been sexed by the length of wings and tail, which is notably different.

#### *Specimens Examined*

- P. m. mystaceus*.<sup>4</sup>—BRAZIL: 20.<sup>13</sup>  
*P. m. bifasciatus*.<sup>4</sup>—BRAZIL: 14.<sup>13</sup>  
*P. m. zamorae*.<sup>4</sup>—PERU: 6.<sup>13</sup> ECUADOR: 11.<sup>13</sup>  
*P. m. albogularis*.<sup>4</sup>—ECUADOR: 17.<sup>13</sup>  
*P. m. insularis*.<sup>4</sup>—TOBAGO: 10.<sup>4</sup> TRINIDAD: 10.<sup>4</sup> VENEZUELA: 17.<sup>14</sup>  
*P. m. imatacae*.<sup>4</sup>—VENEZUELA: Cerro Tomasote, 1 ♂ (type. Phelps Coll.).  
*P. m. ptaritepui*.<sup>4</sup>—VENEZUELA: Mt. Ptari-tepui, 1 ♂ (type. Phelps Coll.).  
*P. m. duidae*.<sup>4</sup>—VENEZUELA: 5.<sup>13</sup>  
*P. m. perijanus*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♂ (type), 1 [♂]; Kunana, 1 [♀] Cerro Yin-taina, 1 ♀; La. Sabana, 1 [♀]; Barranquilla, 1 ♂, 3 [♂], 1 ♀.  
*P. m. neglectus*.<sup>4</sup>—COSTA RICA: Cartago, 4 ♂; Sta. María de Dota, 1 ♀; Navarrito, 1 ♂; Bonilla, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Aquinares, 2 ♀. PANAMA: Tacarcuna, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Montoso, 2 ♂, 5 ♀; Boquerón, Chiriquí, 1 ♂; Boquete, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Flores, 1 ♂; Chitra, Veraguas, 1 ♂, 5 ♀; Santa Fé, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. COLOMBIA: Las Lomitas, Cauca, 2 ♀; Río Frio, 1 ♂; La Palmira, 1 ♂; La Candela, Huila, 1 ♀; Primavera, W. Col., 1 ♀.  
*P. m. dilutus*.<sup>4</sup>—COSTA RICA: 6.<sup>13</sup> NICARAGUA: 8.<sup>13</sup>  
*P. m. cancrminus*.<sup>4</sup>—NICARAGUA: 8.<sup>13</sup> GUATEMALA: 9.<sup>13</sup>

#### *Tyranniscus vilissimus tamae*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Páramo de Tamá, Estado Táchira, Venezuela; 2400 meters. No. 11158, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 23, 1941, by Enrique Riera. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Nearest to *T. v. improbus* Selater and Salvin of the Andes of Mérida but differs in darker, more dusky crown; lores and superciliary stripe white, untinted with yellowish; breast grayer with less yellowish brown tinge; abdomen and under tail-coverts paler yellow.

*Range*: Páramo de Tamá, Sierra de Perijá and the Sierra de Santa Marta in Colombia, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1900 to 3000 meters.

*Description of type*: Crown dusky olive merging into the Dark Citrine

<sup>13</sup> For list of localities and specimens see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1043, p. 8, 1939.

<sup>14</sup> For list of localities and specimens see Zimmer and Phelps, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1274, p. 5, 1945.



of neck, back and uropygium; forehead, lores and eye ring white; auriculars brownish; subocular region mixed whitish and grayish. Chin and throat white; breast and sides Light Grayish Olive, slightly mixed with pale yellowish; abdomen, flanks, sides and under tail-coverts Straw Yellow. Wings Bone Brown X Natal Brown; primaries except outermost, and inner ones, finely margined externally with yellowish white; tertiaries heavily margined with Citron Yellow; inner margins of remiges whitish, increasingly so inwardly; primary coverts brownish; greater and median coverts margined heavily with Straw Yellow, giving a streaked appearance, not banded; lesser coverts edged with greenish; bend of wing Citron Yellow; under wing-coverts pale yellowish and dusky; axillaries yellowish white. Tail Benzo Brown; rectrices edged with greenish except the outer pair, and very faintly tipped except the median ones with grayish; under surface paler.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "gray"; iris "brown." Wing, 62 mm.; tail, 51; exposed culmen, 9; culmen from base, 12; tarsus, 18.

*Remarks:* Females have shorter wings and tail. Size similar to *improbos*. Range of measurements: five adult males from Páramo de Tamá region—wing, 60-62 (61.2) mm.; tail, 49-52 (50.6); culmen from base, 12-12 (12); two adult males from Perijá—wing, 58-59 (58.5); tail, 48-51 (49.5); culmen from base, 11.5-12 (11.7); two adult males from Santa Marta, Colombia—wing 61.5-62 (61.7); tail, 51-51 (51); culmen from base (1), 12; one adult female from Páramo de Tamá region—wing, 57; tail, 46; culmen from base, 12; one adult female from Perijá—wing, 53; tail, 42; culmen from base, 11; one specimen of undetermined sex from Páramo de Tamá region—wing, 58.5; tail, 49; culmen from base, 12. Measurements of *improbos* of the Mérida region: five adult males—wing, 59-62 (59.6); tail, 50-51 (50.2); culmen from base, 11-12 (11.5); five adult females—wing, 53-55 (54.2); tail, 44-46 (45); culmen from base, 11-12 (11.3).

Of the four specimens from Santa Marta, two have the greener crowns of *improbos* and two the duskier ones of the new Tamá-Perijá race, but all of them resemble the new form in the white lores and superciliary stripes, grayish breast and paler yellow abdomen. They are thus not typical but closer to the new form.

#### Specimens Examined

*T. v. vilissimus*.—GUATEMALA<sup>4</sup>: Finca Sepecinte, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Secaquim, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Volcán de Fuego, 1 (?); Quesaltenango, 1 ♀; Barriolos, 1 ♀; Carolina, 1 ♀; "Guatemala," 2 (?).

*T. v. parvus*.<sup>4</sup>—NICARAGUA: Los Sabalos, 1 ♂; Chontales, 1 ♂. COSTA RICA: Atlanta, 2 ♂; La Hondura, 1 ♀; Tuis de Turrialba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Aquinares, 2 ♂; Navarrito, 1 ♂; Meleradilla Azuya, 1 ♂; Azuhar, 1 ♀; Sta. María de Dota, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Guapiles, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Beruca, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Navarro, 1 ♂; Agua Caliente, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Buenos Aires, 1 ♂; Siguieres, 1 ♀. PANAMA: Boquerón, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Boquete, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Bojava, 1 ♂; Santa Fé, 5 ♀; Wilcox Camp, 1 ♀; Cerro Monotoso, 2 ♂; Almirante, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Chorrera, 1 ♂; Chepigana, 1 ♀; Tacareuna, 3 ♂.

*T. v. tamae*.—VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá (camp), 3 ♂ (incl. type); Villa Páez, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Las Delicias, 1 ♂; Cerro Yin-

*taina*, Perijá, 1 ♂; Cerro Jurustaca, 1 ♀; Cerro Mashirampé, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: Valparaíso, Santa Marta,<sup>4</sup> 2 ♂, 2 (?).

*T. v. improbus*.—VENEZUELA: Páramo El Escorial,<sup>4</sup> 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 3 (?); Páramo La Culata,<sup>4</sup> 1 ♀, 1 (?); Valle, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); "Mérida," 2 (?);<sup>4</sup> Páramo Zumbador, 1 ♂; Queniquea, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Boca de Monte, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Seboruco, 2 ♂; Valle, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Páramo La Culata, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Pedregozo, 1 ♂; Conejos, 1 ♂; San Fausto, 1 ♂; Río Chama, 1 ♂; Quintero, 1 ♀; Altamira, Barinas, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?).

*T. v. petersi*.—VENEZUELA: Las Quiguas, 1 ♀<sup>4</sup>; Cumbre Chiquita, 1 ♂<sup>4</sup>; Galipán, 4 ♂<sup>4</sup>; Loma Redonda, 2 ♂<sup>4</sup>; La Victoria, 1 ♀<sup>4</sup>; Colonia Tovar, 1 (?); Cubiro, 1 ♀; No León, 1 (?); El Junquito, 1 ♀; Guarenas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; San Joaquín, 1 ♂; Cerro Golfo Triste, 1 ♀; Cerro Negro, Miranda, 1 ♀.

***Coereba flaveola melanornis*, new subspecies**

*Type*: From the island of Cayo Sal, opposite to Chichiriviche, Estado Falcón, Venezuela; at sea level. No. 58393, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected August 22, 1953, by W. H. Phelps Jr. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: It has the nearly all black color of *C. f. laurae* Lowe of Los Testigos islands but differs in having the smaller bill and shorter wing of *C. f. lowii* Cory of Los Roques islands; from *C. f. lowii* differs by having the nearly all black instead of the olivaceous black color, and by shorter wing.

*Range*: Known only from Cayo Sal, a small island about three quarters of a mile long and situated less than that distance from the mainland.

*Description of type*: Upper parts uniformly black with a slight olivaceous tint on the rump; throat, breast, under wing-coverts, axillaries and thighs black; sides, abdomen and under tail-coverts tinted with olivaceous; under surface of tail dusky. Inner webs of remiges narrowly edged with grayish, more basally on external ones.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "grayish black"; iris "dark." Wing, 57 mm.; tail, 35; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 17.

*Remarks*: Sexes alike in color; male has longer wing. Range of measurements: one adult male (type), see above; one adult female—wing, 53 mm.; tail, 34; culmen from base, 14; four adults of undetermined sex—wing, 51-58 (53.2); tail, 32-33 (32.7); culmen from base, 14-14 (14). Measurements of *laurae*: five adult males—wing, 60-63 (61.4); tail, 39-44 (41.3); culmen from base, 17-18 (17.8); three adult females—55-56 (55.7); tail, 34-35 (34.3); culmen from base, 17-17 (17). Measurements of *lowii*: five adult males—wing, 58-61 (57.5); tail, 37-39 (38.2); culmen from base, 14-15 (14.8); five adult females—wing, 53-55 (54.6); tail, 34-36 (34.8); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.8).

The known range of this additional black race is not more than half of a square mile because about half of the island is taken up by a large circular lagoon. Borracho island, another smaller mangrove key, one and three quarter miles to the northeast, was collected but the species was not found there; nor was it found on Cayo Los Muertos, a quarter of a mile long and a little more than half a mile to the south;

nor on Cayo del Norte, half a mile long and fourteen miles east of south. The adjacent mainland was not visited but that area is in the range of *C. f. luteola* (Cabanis). If really confined to this small key, the population must be exceedingly small. We believe it of interest to note that the collector thinks he saw one normal colored individual on the island.

*Specimens Examined*

*C. f. lowii*.—VENEZUELA: Islas Los Roques, 6 ♂, 8 ♀, 2 (?), 2 juv. (?).

*C. f. melanornis*.—VENEZUELA: Isla Cayo Sal, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♂ juv., 1 ♀, 3 (?).

*C. f. laurae*.—VENEZUELA: Islas Los Testigos, 9 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 ♀ juv., 2 (?).

