

IX.—Description of a new Species of Grebe from Central Peru.
By HANS, Graf von BERLEPSCH, and JEAN STOLZMANN.

(Plate IV.)

PODICEPS* TACZANOWSKII, sp. n. (Plate IV.)

Podiceps caliparæus, Tacz. Orn. du Pérou, iii. p. 493, partim.

D. corpore suprâ schistaceo-nigricante, occipite colloque postico medio fere nigris, pileo anteriore cum regione oculari obscure cinereis, plumis auricularibus elongatis et lanceolatis, nitide cinereo-brunneis; corpore subtus albo sericeo, lateribus schistaceo variegatis; alis dorso concoloribus, exceptis secundariis albis in vexillo externo plus minusve schistaceo variegatis; rostro violaceo-nigro, apice albescente; pedibus brunneis, in speciminibus nonnullis fulvo-brunneo variegatis.

Obs. Species *D. caliparæo* (Less.), ut videtur, maxime affinis, sed rostro fere duplo longiore, narium aperturis multo longioribus, maxilla basi magis carinata, pedibus digitisque multo longioribus et crassioribus, plumis auricularibus longioribus cinereo-brunneis nec stramineo-aureis, pileo anteriore obscurius cinereo nec pallide griseo-brunneo, gula genisque inferioribus pure albis nec griseo-brunneis, rostro violaceo-nigro, apicè albescente (nec unicolore nigro), primo visu distinguenda.

* With reference to the use of this generic name for the Grebes, Mr. Ridgway (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1882, p. 42) has written as follows:—
“Linnæus united the Grebes and the Loons or Divers in the same genus *Colymbus*, but in 1760 Brisson had already separated the Loons from the Grebes, retaining the name *Colymbus* for the latter. In 1777 Scopoli followed his example. Ten years later Latham applied the name *Podiceps* to the same groups, this consequently being a mere synonym of *Colymbus* as restricted by Brisson.” Mr. Ridgway and the authors of the ‘American Check-list’ therefore use *Colymbus* for the Grebes, and *Urinator* of Cuvier for the Divers. Against this view I may state that both Brisson and Scopoli really intended but did not succeed in separating the Grebes from the Loons, as the generic appellations proposed by them for the Loons (viz. *Mergus* and *Uria*) were both preoccupied. Therefore things remained as they were when Linné made his genus *Colymbus* (to embrace Loons and Grebes) until Latham created *Podiceps* for the Grebes, this having been the first legal subdivision of the genus *Colymbus*, L.

Hab. in Peruviâ centrali altâ (in lacu Junin, altitudine 17,700 pedum).

Mus. comitum Branicki, Varsoviæ, et comitis Berlepsch.

	Long. tot.	Al. exp.	Al. long.	Culm.	Tars.
<i>P. taczanowskii</i> , ♂ ♂	370-380	546-570	129-122	32-33	44½-45 mm.
„ ♀ ♀	360-364	520-554	124-115½	28¾-29	42½-44½ „
<i>P. calliparæus</i>			128	18½	41 „

This fine new species we have named in memory of our ever-memorable friend the late Ladislas Taczanowski, who had confounded it with *P. calliparæus*, from which, however, it is quite distinct.

Of *P. taczanowskii* we have before us three males and three females collected by Mr. T. Kalinowski, a correspondent of the Branicki Museum, in the neighbourhood of Incapirca Jezioro, on Lake Junin, 17,700 feet above the sea-level, on the 24th and 27th May, 1890. Kalinowski notes the colour of the iris as “rouge clair,” the legs as “olivâtre-plombé” on the inner and “d’un gris brunâtre” on the outer side. He has also sent two eggs of this species, which will be described in a future article.

Kalinowski’s specimens have been compared with a fine adult of *P. calliparæus* (Less.) from Punta Arenas, Magellania, belonging to the Berlepsch Museum.

The chief difference between the new species and *P. calliparæus* is in the bill. This organ in *P. taczanowskii* is nearly twice as long and much broader in its basal half than that of *P. calliparæus*. The nasal openings in the former species are nearly three times longer, and are situated in a much longer and deeper groove, the culmen in this part of the bill being more prominent, while it is broader and more depressed in its middle portion. The coloration of the bill is also quite different, being of a plumbeous violet, paler beneath, with a whitish tip to both mandibles, while in *P. calliparæus* the bill seems to be always of a uniform black.

The legs and the toes are much longer and stouter and of a lighter coloration than in *P. calliparæus*, being also variegated with fulvous brown in some specimens, while they are of a uniform black in *P. calliparæus*.

As regards the coloration of the plumage there is also much difference observable between the two species. In *P. taczanowskii* the long linear plumes springing from the auricular region are much longer, but not so ample as in *P. calliparæus*; they are of a silky cinereous brown instead of a golden straw-colour. The front part of the upper head, including the upper cheeks, is rather darker than in *P. calliparæus*, being of a dark cinereous instead of a pale brownish grey. This colour on the occiput blends gradually into the black of the nuchal region, while in *P. calliparæus* the brownish grey of the pileum and the deep black of the occiput are sharply separated. The black of the nuchal region in *P. taczanowskii* descends much farther down on the upper neck, nearly as far as the upper back, while in *P. calliparæus* there is only a brownish cinereous stripe along the upper neck, the black being nearly restricted to the nuchal region. In *P. taczanowskii* the plumes of the black occiput are smooth, while in *P. calliparæus* they are ruffled or somewhat recurved.

In *P. taczanowskii* the cheeks and the throat are pure white, uniform with the remaining parts of the under surface of the body, while in *P. calliparæus* the cheeks and the throat are pale brownish grey, uniform with the fore part of the upper head. The outer webs of the secondaries in *P. taczanowskii* are mostly white, being only more or less freckled with ashy grey, while in the other species they are nearly uniform greyish brown, and not very conspicuously freckled or variegated with white.

Before Kalinowski succeeded in getting his specimens, this interesting bird had been already obtained by Mr. C. Jelski, but its distinctness from *P. calliparæus* was not recognized by Taczanowski. Stolzmann, having examined the specimens in the University Museum at Warsaw, states that three birds are contained in it which were collected at Lake Junin by Jelski and named *P. calliparæus* by Taczanowski. Of these a female collected on Lake Junin, 16th August, 1872, belongs to our new species *P. taczanowskii*, agreeing perfectly with Kalinowski's specimens. The other two, nevertheless,

viz. an adult female and a young bird collected on Lake Junin, 16th August, 1872, are referable to true *P. calliparæus*, or perhaps to a new subspecies of it. From the adult bird from Punta Arenas, Magellania, the last-named female differs as follows :—

The coloration of the fore part of the upper head is much darker. The long linear silky plumes of the auricular region are grey, with but a slight yellowish lustre, while in the Magellan bird they are of a golden straw-yellow.

The black hood is as well developed and consists of ruffled plumes as in true *P. calliparæus*, but it is not so sharply separated from the greyish fore part of the pileum. As in *P. taczanowskii*, the black of the nuchal region descends along the upper part of the neck as far as the upper back, but becomes more brownish on the neck.

The throat, including the region under the eyes (cheeks), is of a pure white instead of being brownish grey. There is left only a very narrow line of brownish grey just below the eyes, and the dark coloration of the upper head and upper neck is sharply separated from the white of the cheeks and the sides of the neck. The bill has a whitish tip, being altogether black in the Magellan bird.

The young bird of this form differs from the adult in having the long silky auricular plumes, and in the greyish colour of the fore part of the head blending gradually into the black of the nuchal region. Both specimens, in the form of the bill, agree perfectly with true *P. calliparæus* from Magellania.

It appears, therefore, that the specimens of *P. calliparæus* from Lake Junin, as regards coloration, approach somewhat to our new species *P. taczanowskii*, while in the form of the bill, and in other respects, they agree with true *P. calliparæus*. Should the difference, as pointed out above, prove to be constant, we wish to reserve for the Junin bird the name *P. calliparæus juninensis*, Berl. & Stolzm. Lastly, it may be well to refer to the fact that there is but slight variation observable in the length of the bills in specimens of *P. taczanowskii* as well as in those of *P. calliparæus* and its supposed subspecies.

X.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*
Nos. XI. & XII.

No. XI. (Oct. 30th, 1893.)

THE tenth meeting of the Club, being the first meeting of the Second Session, was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 18th of October, 1893.

Chairman : P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S.

Members present :—E. BIDWELL, PHILIP CROWLEY, H. O. FORBES, W. GRAHAM, E. HARGITT, F. J. JACKSON, L. H. IRBY, A. P. LOYD, F. PENROSE, T. DIGBY PIGOTT, C.B., R. H. READ, HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), W. L. SCLATER, R. BOWDLER SHARPE, C. STONHAM, F. W. STYAN, H. A. TERRY, H. T. WHARTON, C. A. WRIGHT.

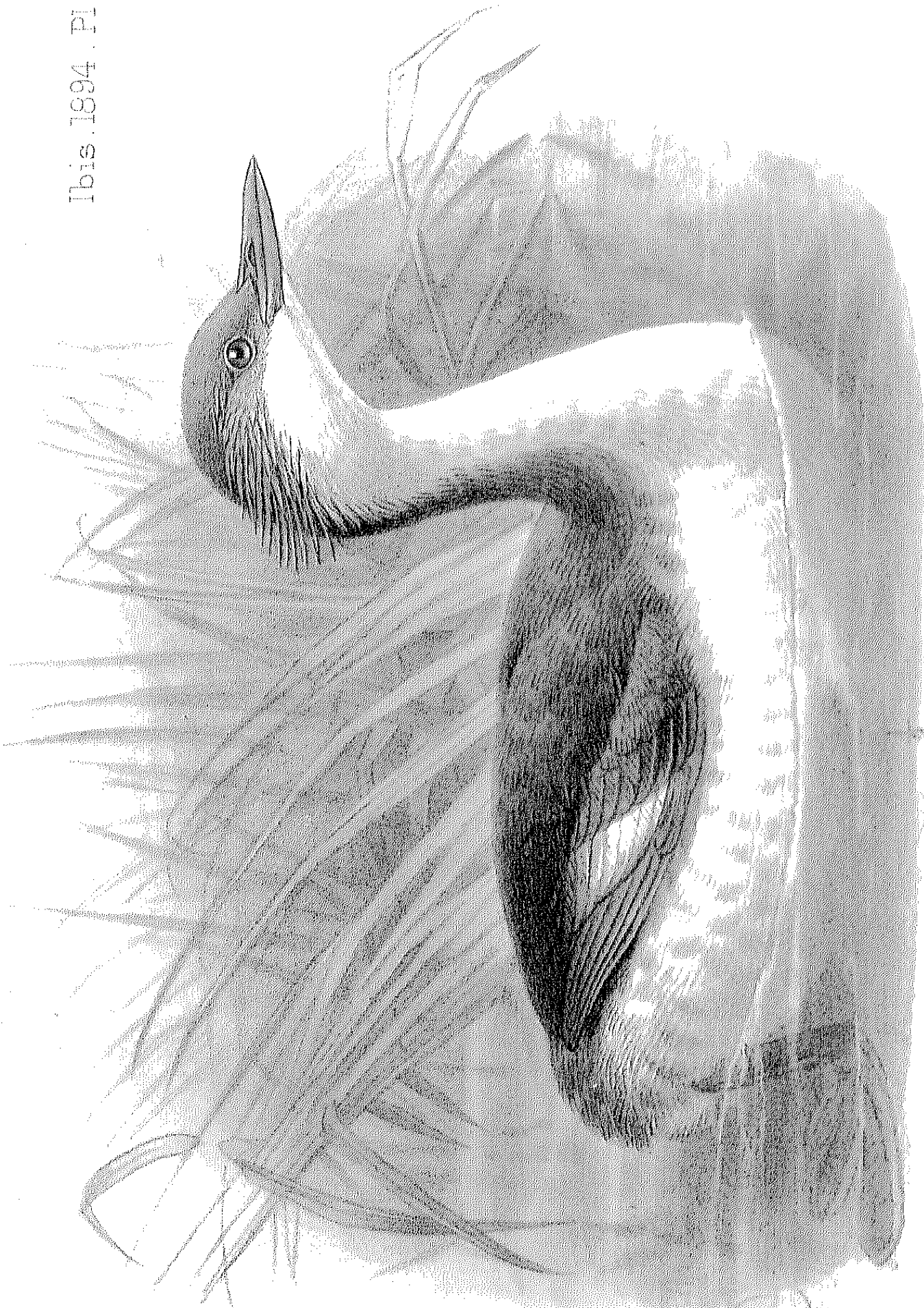
Guests : MESSRS. CASTLE and C. E. FAGAN.

THE TREASURER reported upon the present condition of the Club, and announced that the number of members was now 96. He proposed "*that Members joining the Club after November 1, 1893, should pay an entrance fee of 5s.*" This resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. PHILIP CROWLEY was elected a Member of the Committee, in the place of the Earl of Gainsborough, who retired in accordance with the Rules.

The Chairman gave the following Address :—

I PROPOSE to open the Second Session of the B. O. C. by offering a few remarks on recent events in the ornithological world. Before doing so, however, I cannot avoid alluding to a sad loss that we have recently experienced. Since our last meeting our list of Members has become one less by the death of Mr. John Tristram Tristram-Valentine, who had been an active Member of the Club since its foundation and had charmed us all by his genial and pleasing company. Tristram-Valentine, although he contributed



Stålhammar del et lit.

PODICEPS PACIFICUS

Illustration of a bird, likely a species of ibis, shown in profile facing left.

Ibis. 1894. Pl. IV.



G. S. Silliman's del. et lith.

PODICEPS TACSIANOVICZII

Museo. Zool. imp.