

ARTICLE VII.—*List of the Birds collected in Bolivia by Dr. H. H. Rusby, with Field Notes by the Collector.* By J. A. ALLEN.

During the years 1885 and 1886 Dr. H. H. Rusby, the well-known botanist, made a journey diagonally across Northern Bolivia, starting at Arica in Chile and proceeding thence north-eastward to the headwaters of the Rio Madeira, and then down this river to the northern border of Bolivia. Dr. Rusby's interests were, of course, primarily botanical, but, appreciating the fact that the region was comparatively little known zoologically as well as botanically, he made, so far as his opportunities permitted, collections in other departments of natural history. His collection of birds, numbering about 400 specimens, and representing 267 species, was purchased by the American Museum of Natural History, and proves of special interest, adding as it does about 125 species to the list of previously known Bolivian birds, and 13 apparently new to science.

Dr. Rusby spent a few weeks also in the vicinity of Valparaiso, and made a short stay at Lake Titicaca, at each of which points a few birds were obtained, but by far the greater part of the collection was made in the Bolivian Province of Yungas, in a comparatively new field.

In working up the collection I have received important assistance from Mr. Robert Ridgway, the accomplished Curator of Birds at the U. S. National Museum, who not only assisted me in comparing some of the obscure forms with allied species in the National Museum, but secured for me the loan of important material for use in working up the collection. My thanks are also due to Mr. William Brewster of Cambridge for kindly securing the transmittal to New York of all the unmounted specimens, several hundred in number, of the families Dendrocolaptidæ, Formicariidæ, and Pteroptochidæ, belonging to the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoology; and to Mr. Charles B. Cory of Boston for securing to me the loan of all of the Lafresnaye types of these same families, from the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History, the officers of the Society kindly allowing them to be sent to New York. With these accessions, 1889.]

added to the Lawrence, Maximilian, Verreaux and Smith Collections of this Museum, have placed me in command of more material relating to these difficult families than often falls under the eye of a single worker at one time, and has greatly facilitated my work and increased the value of its results.

The Valparaiso and Lake Titicaca species are included as a part of the general list of the collection, but as the localities are always stated it will not lead to any confusion as to the geographical origin of the specimens recorded.

Dr. Rusby's interesting field-notes are given in brackets, and are followed by the initial 'R.'

1. *Turdus gigas* Fraser.—One specimen, Yungas, Bolivia, Sept., 1885.

[In habits, flight, and especially in notes, similar to our own Robin (*Merula migratoria*).—R.]

2. *Turdus phaeopygus* Cab.—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[This and the next species are often found in company, along roads through dense forests, but in the vicinity of cleared land.—R.]

3. *Turdus gymnophthalmus* Cab.—One specimen, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

4. *Turdus fumigatus hauxwellii* (Lawr.).—Two, one an adult without label,* the other a young bird in fresh plumage, from Reyes, June, 1886.

[Frequents open ground; preferring low bushes in or bordering prairies rather than the forests.—R.]

5. *Mimus thenca* (Mol.).—Two examples, one Valparaiso, June, 1885, the other Lower Beni River, Aug., 1886.

[I did not learn that it has the power of mimicry, displayed by some other species of the genus.—R.]

6. *Campylorhynchus hypostictus* (Gould).—Two specimens, one Lower Beni, July, 1888, the other Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

*In a few instances the collector's field labels had become detached and lost before the specimens were received at the Museum.

7. *Microcerculus bicolor* (*Des Murs*).—One specimen, Yungas.

[Found in the densest underbrush, where there is much decaying vegetable matter.—R.]

8. *Thryophilus guarayanus* (*Lafr. et d'Orb.*).—One specimen, Yungas.

9. *Thryothorus mysticalis* *Scl.*—One specimen, Mapiri, Bolivia, April, 1886.

[Found in dark thickets along streams, running over logs and flitting near the ground, much like the Ant-Thrushes.—R.]

10. *Thryothorus genibarbis* *Sw.*—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

11. *Troglodytes musculus* *Naum.*—One specimen, Mapiri, April, 1885. Another, in bad condition and without locality, is doubtfully referred to the same species.

12. *Troglodytes solstitialis frater* *Sharpe.*—One specimen, Mapiri, April, 1886.

13. *Compsothlypis pititayuma* (*Vieill.*).—One specimen, apparently a female, Reyes, June, 1886.

14. *Basileuterus leuteoviridis* (*Bon.*).—One specimen, Yungas.

15. *Basileuterus tristriatus* (*Tsch.*).—Three examples, one Mapiri, April, 1886; two without locality.

16. *Setophaga melanocephala* *Tsch.*—One, no locality.

17. *Granatellus pelzelni* *Scl.*—Male, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

18. *Vireo chivi* (*Vieill.*).—Two specimens, Mapiri, April, 1885.

19. *Tachycineta meyeri* (*Bon.*).—Male, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[This is more a river Swallow than the next, frequenting the vicinity of streams.—R.]

20. *Tachycineta albiventris* (*Bodd.*).—Male, Reyes, June, 1886.

[Common about houses.—R.]

1889.]

21. *Atticora cyanoleuca montana* Baird.—Adult, near Valparaiso, Chile, June, 1885. Seems distinctly referable to Baird's var. *montana* (Rev. Am. Bds., 1885, p. 310). Compared with Brazilian specimens the tail is more deeply forked, the size larger, and the metallic reflection greenish—nearly as in *Tachycineta albi-ventris*—instead of steel blue.

[Common in the vicinity of rivers.—R.]

22. *Conirostrum cyaneum* Tacx.—One specimen, Yungas, April, 1885.

23. *Daenis cayana* (Linn.).—Two males and two females, Mapiri, April, 1885; one male, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[Common from 2500 to 5000 feet, associating with the next, and various species of *Calliste*.—R.]

24. *Daenis angelica* De Filippi.—Male, Mapiri, April, 1886; male, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

25. *Chlorophanes spiza cærulescens* (Cass.).—Male, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[This species and the following are common in the low country, and have similar habits.—R.]

26. *Cœreba cærulea* (Linn.).—Two males, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886; female, Mapiri, April, 1886. These birds have the bill very short and slender, shorter and smaller even than Bogota specimens in the Lawrence Collection labelled *Cœreba cærula microrhyncha* by Berlepsch, from whom they were received by Mr. Lawrence. The difference in the size of the bill between these specimens and others from Cayenne is very considerable, but other specimens from the Rio Napo are intermediate. The two males in the Rusby Collection (Falls of the Madeira) have the culmen 13.5 m. (.54 in.); four Bogota males average 14.5 m. (.58 in.); four Rio Napo males, 16 m. (.62 in.); two Cayenne males measure respectively 15 m. (.60 in.) and 16 m. (.63 in.). A Bolivian (Mapiri) female has the culmen 14 m. (.56 in.); two Bogota females, 15 m. (.60 in.); a Napo female, 16 m. (.64 in.); and a Cayenne female, 15.5 m. (.63 in.).

27. *Procnias viridis* Ill.*—Female, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[Common, ranging from 2500 to 5000 feet.—R.]

* See antea, pp. 69, 70.

28. *Certhiola chloropyga* Cab.—Three specimens, Mapiri, April, 1886.

[Common from 2500 to 5000 feet, associating with various species of *Dacnis* and *Calliste*.—R.]

29. *Euphonia laniirostris* Lafr. et d'Orb.—Two males and two females, Fall of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

These specimens differ from several Bogota specimens (*E. crassirostris* Scl.) in having the bill much smaller, the yellow of the cap much deeper (orange yellow), and the lower surface deep dull orange instead of bright yellow, or nearly as in *E. xanthogastra*. The basal patch on the inner webs of the wing-feathers is much broader and better defined, and the white much purer. The white on the tail is confined to the outer feather alone on each side, and is smaller in extent, about equalling the white area on the second feather in *E. crassirostris*. The two forms, judging from the material before me, are specifically distinct. (Cf. Sclater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XI, 1886, p. 77.)

30. *Calliste yeni* (Lafr.)—Male, Mapiri, April, 1886.

[This species, with the other species of *Calliste* and *Dacnis*, associate in small companies, feeding in loose flocks of 50 to 100 individuals, and are particularly fond of hunting for ants and other insects in the *Cecropia* and mulberry trees. They are more or less common from 2500 to 5000 feet.—R.]

31. *Calliste gyroloides* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Male, Mapiri, April, 1886.

32. *Calliste xanthogastra* Bon.—Male, Mapiri, April, 1886.

33. *Calliste boliviana* Bon.—Male, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

34. *Calliste nigricincta* (Bon.).—Three specimens, Mapiri, April, 1886.

35. *Compsocoma flavinucha* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—One specimen, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

[Inhabits dense forests, associating in small flocks.—R.]

36. *Tanagra episcopus leucoptera* (Gray).—One specimen, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

[Inhabits open hill-sides, especially coca plantations, visiting the flowering pacay trees (*Inga*).—R.]

1889.]

37. *Tanagra cyanoptera* (Vieill.).—Two specimens, Yungas, April, 1888; one specimen, Lower Beni, Aug. 8, 1886.

[Resembles the preceding in habits, but inhabits a region of lower altitude.—R.]

38. *Tanagra palmarum* Wied.—Three specimens, Mapiri, April, 1886.

[Similar to the last in general habits. At night they assemble in flocks of apparently thousands in some large, solitary, densely leafy tree.—R.]

39. *Ramphocelus atrosericeus* Lafr. et d'Orb.—Three adult males, three immature males, and one female, Mapiri, April, 1886; one female each from Falls of the Madeira (Oct., 1886), Reyes (June, 1886), and Beni River (July, 1886).

[A very common bird, frequenting trees densely covered with vines, and on this account difficult to shoot and more difficult to find when killed. The brightness of the plumage fades somewhat soon after death. The base of the lower mandible is bright ivory white in life.—R.]

40. *Lanio versicolor* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Male, Lower Beni, Aug., 1886.

41. *Tachyphonus luctuosus* Lafr. et d'Orb.—Male, Reyes, June, 1886.

42. *Cypsnagra ruficollis* (Licht.).—One specimen, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

43. *Nemosia flavicollis* Vieill.—Male, Yungas, Sept., 1886.

44. *Nemosia guira* (Linn.).—Male and female, Mapiri, April, 1886.

45. *Chlorospingus albitempora* (Lafr.).—One specimen, no locality.

46. *Saltator superciliaris* (Spix).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

47. *Saltator magnus* (Gm.).—One specimen, Yungas, Sept., 1886.

48. *Saltator latielavivus* ScL. et Salv.—A bird of the year, "near Valparaiso, June, 1885."

[March,

49. *Cissopis leveriana* (Gm.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, Aug., 1886.

[Found in dense swampy thickets, and flits slowly near the ground.—R.]

50. *Schistochlamys atra* (Gm.).—Two males, Valparaiso, June, 1885; two males, Mapiri, April, 1886; one female, Reyes, June, 1886, and one female without locality.

51. *Pitylus grossus* (Linn.).—Male, Mapiri, April, 1886.

52. *Pheuticus aureiventris* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Male, Mapiri, April, 1886.

53. *Guiraca cyanea* (Linn.).—Female, Lower Beni, Aug., 1886.

54. *Sporophila castaneiventris* (Cab.).—Male, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

55. *Sporophila lineola* (Linn.).—Male, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886; female, no locality.

56. *Sporophila cærulescens* (Bon. et Vieill.).—Male, Lower Beni, Aug., 1886.

57. *Volatina jacarina* (Linn.).—Male, without locality. Lining of wing white.

58. *Spinus barbata* (Mol.).—Male, young male, and female, near Valparaiso, June, 1885.

59. *Sycalis pelzelni* Scf.—Male, Reyes, June, 1886.

[Seems to prefer clumps of bushes near prairies.—R.]

60. *Zonotrichia pileata* (Bodd.).—Two specimens, Valparaiso and La Paz, Bolivia.

61. *Ammodramus manimbe* (Licht.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira.

62. *Pseudochloris lutea* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Male, near Valparaiso, June, 1885.

63. *Phrygilus fruticeti* (Kittl.).—Male, near Valparaiso, June, 1885.

64. *Phrygilus alaudinus* (Kittl.).—Male, near Valparaiso, June, 1885.

65. *Phrygilus aldunatii punensis* (Ridgw.).—Male, near Valparaiso, June, 1885.

1889.]

66. *Diuca diuca* (*Mol.*).—Two males and a female, labelled respectively “near Valparaiso?, June, 1886,” “Reyes?, June, 1886,” and “Mapiri, April, 1886.”

67. *Paroaria cucullata* (*Lath.*).—Male, Trinidad, Bolivia.

68. *Paroaria gularis cervicalis* (*ScL.*).—Two specimens, Falls of the Madeira and Reyes.

[Seen only along streams, thickly overhung with bushes.—R.]

As Mr. Sharp has implied (*Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.*, XII, 1888, p. 814, footnote), *P. cervicalis* is doubtless only a local form of *P. gularis*. The only character which appears to separate *P. cervicalis* from *P. capitata* seems to be the wholly yellow bill of the latter, judging from quite a series of Matto Grosso specimens in the Smith Collection. It is probable that both *P. capitata* and *P. cervicalis* are only subspecies of *P. gularis*.

69. *Gymnostinops yuracares* (*Lafr. et d'Orb.*).—Male, Lower Beni, Aug., 1886.

70. *Ostinops decumanus* (*Pall.*).—Male, Lower Beni, Aug., 1886.

71. *Ostinops atrovirens* (*Lafr. et d'Orb.*).—One male and three females, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

[Builds a long hanging nest in solitary trees, breeding in colonies. Have seen forty to fifty nests in a single tree.—R.]

72. *Cassicus persicus* (*Linn.*).—Male, Lower Beni, Aug., 1886.

[Nests in large colonies in isolated trees.—R.]

73. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (*Linn.*).—Female, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

74. *Agelaius thilius* (*Mol.*).—Male, Valparaiso, June, 1885.

75. *Curæus aterrimus* (*Mol.*).—Male, Valparaiso, June, 1885.

[Inhabits swampy grounds. Habits similar to those of our Grackles.—R.]

76. *Trupialis militaris* (*Linn.*).—Male, Valparaiso, June, 1885.

[Regarded with affection by the people of Chile, much as the Robin is with us.—R.]

[*March,*

77. *Icterus croconotus* (Wagl.).— Falls of the Madeira, female?.

[This or a closely allied species, was noted as a very sweet singer.—R.]

78. *Cyanocorax chilensis* (Bon.).—Two specimens, Yungas. [Said to feed on carrion.—R.]

79. *Xanthoura yncas* (Bodd.).—One specimen, Yungas.

80. *Tænioptera velata* Licht.—One specimen, Lake Titicaca.

81. *Tænioptera irupero* (Vieill.).—One specimen, Valparaiso.

82. *Ochthornis murina* (Pelz.).—One immature specimen, Falls of the Madeira. Doubtfully referred to this species.

83. *Ochthœca thoracica* Tacz.—One specimen, no locality.

84. *Sayornis cineracea* (Lafr.).—Two specimens, no labels.

85. *Arundinicola leucocephala* (Linn.).—Reyes, one specimen.

[Has the habit of sitting on dead bushes in or near water, to watch for passing insects.—R.]

86. *Copurus colonus* (Vieill.).—Male, Lower Beni, August.

87. *Machetornis rixosa* (Vieill.).—Yungas, one specimen.

88. *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* Lafr. et d'Orb.—Valparaiso, one specimen.

89. *Platyrhynchus coronatus* ScL.—Falls of the Madeira, one specimen.

90. *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum* (Strickl.).— Falls of the Madeira, one specimen.

91. *Anæretes parulus* (Kittl.).—Valparaiso, four specimens.

92. *Cyanotis azaræ* (Naum.).—Valparaiso, one specimen.

93. *Leptopogon superciliaris* (Tsch.).—Yungas, one specimen. Doubtfully referred to this species.

94. *Ornithion inerme* Hartl.—One specimen, no locality.

95. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens* (Spix). — Mapiri, one specimen.

96. *Pitangus bolivianus* *Lafr. et d'Orb.*—Reyes (?), one specimen.

97. *Hirundinea bellicosa* (*Vieill.*).—One specimen, without locality.

98. *Myiobius cinnamomeus* (*Lafr. et d'Orb.*).—Three specimens—Mapiri, Falls of the Madeira, and one (juv.) without locality.

99. *Pyrocephalus rubineus* (*Bodd.*).—Reyes, three specimens; Falls of the Madeira, one specimen.

[Called "Higo del Sul" (Son of the Sun) by the people.—R.]

100. *Empidonax bolivianus*, sp. nov.

Similar to *E. brunneus* Ridgw., but much smaller; above olivaceous instead of umber brown; under wing-coverts greenish white instead of buffy; wing more rounded and inner secondaries relatively shorter.

Above dark olivaceous, the head darker, and the upper tail-coverts and tail browner, contrasting with the back. Wings dusky, the primaries (first broadly) edged externally with fulvous, the secondaries broadly edged with pale buff, fading to yellowish white on the inner secondaries; median and greater wing-coverts broadly tipped with fulvous, forming two conspicuous wing-bars; lesser coverts like the back; basal portions of inner webs of the remiges ochraceous, more broadly so and the area more extended on the secondaries; bend of wing greenish buff; inner wing-coverts and axillaries greenish white. Lores grayish white, tinged with olive. Chin and middle of throat grayish white, shading into the dark olive of the sides of head and neck; a well-marked pectoral band of dark greenish brown; middle of belly light sulphury yellow, fading into yellowish white on middle of abdomen; lower tail-coverts pale sulphur yellow; flanks dark olivaceous. Tail dusky brown, the outer vanes pale rufous brown, like the upper tail-coverts. Bill black above, rather clear white below. Tarsi and feet pale brown. Wing rounded, third, fourth, and fifth primaries longest and subequal; first shorter than the sixth. Tail slightly rounded, a little shorter than the wing. Bill broad, depressed, triangular, sides straight. Length (skin), 130 m. (5 in.);

[*March,*

wing, 62 m. (2.45 in.); tail, 56 m. (2.25 in.); tarsus, 13 m. (.48 in.); middle toe with claw equal to the tarsus; exposed culmen 11 m. (.47 in.); width of bill at base, 8 m. (.16 in.).

Type, No. 36,072, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. *Habitat*, Bolivia, (Yungas?).

In the character of the wing markings, light under mandible, and short tarsi, this species is a miniature of *E. brunneus* Ridgw., but is easily distinguished from it by the smaller size and the olivaceous, not umber brown, of the upper parts. In a series of 13 examples of *E. brunneus* from Chapada, Matto Grosso (Smith Collection), only one approaches the small size of *E. bolivianus*, the wing averaging about 10 m. longer.

The single specimen in the Rusby Collection is from Bolivia, but owing to the loss of the original label the exact locality is not determinable.

101. *Contopus ardesiacus* (Lafr.).—Mapiri, two specimens.

102. *Myiarchus tyranninus* (Müll.).—Mapiri, two specimens.

103. *Tyrannus melancholicus* Vieill.—Four specimens: Yungas, Reyes, and Falls of the Madeira.

104. *Milvulus tyrannus* (Linn.).—Falls of the Madeira; two specimens.

[Often seen in small flocks, near streams. A very strong, active bird.—R.]

105. *Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana*, subsp. nov.

Similar to *C. pareola*, but with the crest darker, narrower, and less full; blue of the back darker and deeper, and the black of the general plumage more intense; wings shorter and general size smaller. The black of the forehead extends back about one-third further, and forms a much broader band along the sides of the pileum, restricting the crown patch to about half the area it occupies in Brazilian specimens. (Cf. SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S., 1879, 617.) Judging by the single specimen (adult male) in the Rusby Collection, from Yungas, the Brazilian form is well entitled to subspecific recognition.

106. *Pipra fasciata* Lafr.—Male, Falls of the Madeira. 1889.]

107. *Tityra semifasciata* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Male, Falls of the Madeira; female, Reyes.

108. *Pachyrhamphus niger* Spix.—Male, Lower Beni River. This specimen is much blacker below, with less white on the scapulars, wings, and tail, than in Brazilian and Cayenne birds, it agreeing very closely with “le mâle unique d'Yurimanguas” described by Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., II, p. 364).

109. *Pachyrhamphus rufescens* Spix.—One specimen, La Paz.

110. *Lathria plumbea* (Licht.).—Three specimens, Mapiri, April, 1886.

This is probably the *Lathria plumbea* of authors, if distinct from *L. cinerea*. The wing, however, varies in length in the three Mapiri specimens from 94 m. (4.70 in.) to 130 m. (5.10 in.), the range in size thus covering both *L. plumbea* and *L. cinerea*.

111. *Cotinga cayana* (Linn.).—Lower Beni, August.

112. *Gymnoderus foetidus* (Linn.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August.

113. *Phytotoma rara* Mol.—Mapiri, one specimen.

114. *Phytotoma raimondii* Tacz.—Valparaiso, one specimen.

115. *Geositta cunicularia* (Vieill.).—Valparaiso, one specimen.

116. *Furnarius albogularis* (Spix).—Three specimens, La Paz, April and July.

117. *Upucerthia dumetoria* Geoffr. et d'Orb.—Two specimens, Valparaiso.

118. *Upucerthia ruficauda* (Meyen).—One specimen, Valparaiso.

119. *Cinclodes rivularis* (Cab.).

Upucerthia vulgaris LAFR. ET D'ORB., Syn. Av., 1838, p. 22 ;
Voy. dans l'Amer. Mérid., p. 372, pl. vii, fig. 1 (in part only).

Cillurus rivularis CAB., J. f. O., 1873, p. 319.

Cinclodes rivularis TACZ., Orn. Pér., II, p. 112.

? ? *Cinclodes albidiventris* SCL., P. Z. S., 1860, p. 77.

Two specimens, Valparaiso.

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Lafresnaye and d'Orbingny's description of their *Upucerthia vulgaris* covers both *Cinclodes fuscus* (Vieill. et auct.) and *Cillurus rivularis* Cab., as shown both by the text and the types (Nos. 2382 and 2383) still in the Lafresnaye Collection. No. 2382 is the *Cinclodes fuscus* of authors, and is doubtless from "Santa Fé, rep. Argentina." The other, No. 2383, is the *C. rivularis* (Cab.), and is doubtless from "La Paz, rep. Boliviana." The bird figured is apparently No. 2382.

The *C. albidiventris* Scl. is perhaps a synonym of *C. fuscus*, as he has considered it, (cf. P. Z. S., 1870, p. 786), though it may have to take precedence over *C. rivularis* (Cab.).

120. *Enicornis striata*, sp. nov.

Above head, neck, and upper back pale earthy brown, becoming more rufescent on the middle of the back, and pale, dull rufous on the lower back and upper tail-coverts. Remiges dusky, the primaries narrowly light-edged, the secondaries broadly edged with dull dark rufous; wing-coverts dull rufous. Tail at base, outer and middle pairs of rectrices entirely, and outer vanes of all the other rectrices, bright rufous; terminal half of inner vanes of fifth pair of rectrices black; fourth and third pairs with the black more extended basally, but less broadly on the third, especially apically. Superciliary stripes well-defined, whitish; auriculars pale rufous; chin, throat, and middle of the breast pure white; rest of under surface pale rufous, rather brighter posteriorly, broadly striped with white, anteriorly the feathers being white edged with pale rufous, and posteriorly brighter rufous centred rather broadly with white; lower tail-coverts pale cinnamon. Feet blackish; bill dusky horn color, lighter along the lower edge of the mandible and at its base.

Length (skin), 173 m. (6.75 in.); wing, 85 m. (3.50 in.); tail, 74 m. (2.90 in.); bill (exposed culmen), 24.5 m. (.95 in.); tarsus, 21 m. (.90 in.).

Type, No. 30,729, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. *Habitat*, Chile (Valparaiso?).

Differs from *E. phœnicurus* in its generally much lighter colors, small amount of black in the tail, and the *broad white streaking of the whole lower plumage*. The single specimen has the appearance 1889.]

of being fully adult. The exact location is unfortunately in doubt, but is almost unquestionably Valparaiso.

121. *Leptasthenura fuscescens*, sp. nov.

Pattern of coloration similar to that of *L. agithaloides* (Kittl.), but the colors everywhere more intense and darker. Crown blackish, streaked narrowly with pale chestnut; a whitish superciliary stripe; nuchal collar and sides of head and neck streaked with dusky and whitish; back dusky olivaceous brown, becoming deep ashy brown on the rump and upper tail-coverts; wings blackish edged externally with whitish, except basal portion of primaries and outer secondaries, where the whole outer vanes are deep chestnut; all the coverts above dull reddish brown; lower wing-coverts olivaceous brown; inner webs of remiges, except outer primaries, pale cinnamon; tail black, outer web of most of the feathers light gray, this color (somewhat darkened) also occupying both vanes of the outer four pairs of rectrices (nearly the whole of both vanes of the outer pair), and becoming less and less on the succeeding feathers, occupying obliquely about an inch of the apical portion of the inner vane of the fourth pair; chin, throat, foreneck, and upper breast ashy white, slightly clouded with dusky posteriorly, the later color taking the form of indistinct spots on the breast; rest of lower parts dusky ashy olivaceous; bill and feet black.

Length (skin), 160 m. (6.30-6.40 in.); wing, 83 m. (2.30-2.40 in.); tail, 92 m. (3.80 in.); tarsus 15 m. (.60 in.); bill (culmen), 8.5 m. (.36 in.), commissure 12.5 m. (.50 in.), from nostril, 6 m. (.28 in.).

Types, Nos. 30,734 and 30,735, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Falls of the Madeira.

In three specimens of *L. agithaloides** the wing averages 52 m. (2.07 in.); the tail, 62 m. (3.43 in.); bill (culmen) 6 m. (.32 in.), and from nostril, 5 m. (.22 in.). In color the difference between the two series of specimens is striking, being noticeable at a considerable distance. Below the light sandy or rufous brown in

* No. 48,880, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂, Valdivia, Chile.
Lawrence Coll. (ex Mus. Berlepsch), Chile, Whitely, collector.
No. 18,117, Mus. Comp. Zoöl., ♂ ad., Chile (from Professor Philippi).

L. ægithaloides is replaced in *L. fuscescens* with a dark grayish olivaceous; the reddish streaks on the head are narrower and darker, and the whole upper surface many shades darker, with an olivaceous instead of pale rufous shading; the reddish area on the wing is also much darker and more sharply defined. The differences may be only subspecific, being simply of size and intensity of coloration.

122. *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps boliviana*, subsp. nov.

Similar to *L. fuliginiceps* but much larger, with the cap dusky brown instead of pale chestnut, the back olivaceous brown instead of grayish brown, the red of the wings and tail much darker, and the lower parts much more fulvous. The wing is 65.5 m. (2.62 in.) against 61.5 in. (2.42 in.) in a specimen from Buenos Ayres (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 66,594, from Dr. Burmeister), and the tail 10 m. (3.95 in.) against 92.5 m. (3.63 in.) in the Buenos Ayres specimen. The difference in size, and especially color, is quite marked, which, taken in connection with the wide geographical separation, renders it probable that the form from Northern Bolivia is separable as at least a well-marked geographical race. The differences, in fact, are almost parallel with those between *L. ægithaloides* and *L. fuscescens*,

123. *Synallaxis griseiventris*, sp. nov.

Above similar in color and markings to *S. frontalis*; below closely similar to *S. pudica*; tail intermediate in color between that of *S. frontalis* and *S. pudica*.

This species is of the size and general color above of *S. frontalis*, except that the tail is dark lurid brown instead of rufous. Below deep plumbeous, the feathers tipped with whitish on the throat and middle of abdomen; throat and foreneck deep black, partly concealed by the whitish tips of the feathers; sides olivaceous. Bill entirely black; feet dark brown.

Length (skin), 163 m. (6.80 in.); wing, 57 m. (2.25 in.); tail, 95 m. (3.75 in.). The bill is of the same size and form as in *S. pudica*—stouter than in *S. frontalis*.

Type (and only specimen), No. 30,738, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Yungas, Bolivia.

124. *Synallaxis humicola* Kittl.—Valparaiso, two specimens.
 125. *Oxyurus spinicaudus* (Gm.).—One specimen, Mapiri.
 126. *Thripadectes scrutator* Tacz.—One specimen, Mapiri.
 127. *Philydor striaticollis* ScL.—Two specimens, Yungas.

128. *Anabazenops immaculatus*, sp. nov.

Similar above to *A. oleagineus* ScL.,* but greener, more yellow below, and lacking entirely the whitish streaks of the breast and middle of the abdomen, so conspicuous in *A. oleagineus*. It is also much larger.

Above dark greenish olive, becoming more purely olive on the rump and upper tail-coverts; feathers of top of head and nape narrowly margined with blackish; superciliary stripe narrow above and in front of the eye, broad and distinct behind the eye, and deep fulvous or buffy golden; sides of head pale yellowish, streaked with dusky on the auriculars; chin, throat, breast, and middle of abdomen pale greenish yellow, purer and lighter anteriorly, and with partially concealed (subbasal) spots of black on the throat; sides and lower tail-coverts olivaceous; wings dusky, broadly edged with olivaceous anteriorly, and brownish olivaceous on the quills; inside of wings clear yellowish buff, deeping to pale cinnamon on the edges of the secondaries; tail clear deep chestnut above, paler below; bill above very light horn color, yellowish white below.

Length (skin), 173 m. (6.75 in.); wing, 84 m. (3.35 in.); tail, 77.5 m. (3.07 in.); tarsus, 43 m. (.70 in.); culmen, 15.5 m. (.61 in.); bill from nostril, 12.5 m. (.42 in.); gonyes, 10 m. (.40 in.).

Type, No. 30,717, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Northern Bolivia.

The single specimen on which this species is based is from Northern Bolivia, probably Yungas or Reyes. The collector's label having become detached the exact locality cannot be given.

*The specimen I identify with this species is one in the Lawrence Collection, received by Mr. Lawrence from Count von Berlepsch, and labelled "*Anabazenops rufosuperciliatus* (Laf.) ... Rio Grande do Sul, S. Brazil (São Lawrence), 13 Jan. 1882; gesammelt von Dr. Hermann von Ihering." On comparison with Lafresnaye's types (Nos. 2355 and 2356, Coll. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.) it proves to be very different from the true *A. rufosuperciliatus*, and seems to agree perfectly with *A. oleagineus* ScL. (P. Z. S., 1883, p. 654), based on specimens from Parana and Catamarca, Argentine Republic.

Since the above was sent to the printer, Mr. Ridgway has kindly compared the Berlepsch specimen with one of the original specimens of *A. oleagineus* ScL. (cf. P. Z. S., l. c.) in the U. S. National Museum, and pronounces my identification correct.

This species needs no detailed comparison with any of its congeners. While resembling *A. oleagineus* above, the general color is much more greenish; the lower parts are *without light streaks*, and the ground color is light greenish yellow instead of deep olive.

129. *Picolaptes warszewiczi* (Cab. et Heine).

? *Thripobrotus warszewiczi* CAB. et HEINE, Mus. Hein., II
1859-60, p. 39.

Picolaptes peruvianus TACZ., P. Z. S., 1882, p. 28.

Picolaptes warszewiczi TACZ., Orn. Pér., 1884, p. 173.

A single specimen, taken at Yungas, seems to agree perfectly with Taczanowski's *Picolaptes peruvianus* (l. c.), which he has later referred to *Thripobrotus warszewiczi* of Cabanis and Heine. Before making this identification I had considered it as representing an unnamed species, and had drawn up the following description, which may help to elucidate its characters.

Above almost exactly like *P. affinis*, both in color and markings; below similar to *P. affinis*, except that the light throat area is more restricted and more of a pale lemon yellow tint, passing into clear whitish posteriorly, with the feathers strongly and more conspicuously edged with deeper black; the general ground color below is purer (more greenish) olivaceous, with the median stripes of each feather much narrower and whiter, and the dark margins wider and blacker; sides of the head whiter, with the feathers more sharply edged with black. In general size, length of wing and tail, and in the size, form, and color of bill closely similar to *P. affinis*; the inner vanes of the remiges, apically, are, however, darker.

It thus differs mainly from *P. affinis* in the different tone of the ground color below, in the color of the throat and sides of the head, and in the light streaks being narrower and whiter, edged with broader and blacker margins.

It also resembles *P. lacrymiger* (Lafr.), but on comparison with Lafresnaye's types it differs much more widely from this species, both above and below, than from *P. affinis* (Lafr.), of which also the types are before me, as well as a considerable series of Mexican examples of this species from other sources. Comparisons.

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heretofore appear to have been made only with *P. lacrymiger* and *P. albolineatus*, to which latter species (of which also the types* are before me) it bears no very close resemblance, being about one-third larger, and very differently colored, except in the markings below.

130. *Thamnophilus major* Vieill.—Two males, Reyes; one female, Falls of the Madeira.

131. *Thamnophilus radiatus* Vieill.—Two males, Yungas and Reyes; one female, Falls of the Madeira.

132. *Thamnophilus (ruficollis* Spix ?).—Female, Yungas.

This specimen is provisionally referred to *Thamnophilus ruficollis* Spix (= *Thamnophilus amazonicus* Scl.), but it does not well agree with the descriptions and figures of that bird, and is certainly distinct from specimens in the Lawrence Collection and in that of the National Museum labelled *Thamnophilus amazonicus*. The size is somewhat larger, and the rufous much deeper, the throat, breast, upper part of abdomen, and lower tail-coverts being deep orange rufous; the flanks and lower abdomen are brownish rufous; the whole top and sides of the head are deep chestnut; back pale rufous brown, the interscapulars white at base, varied with black subapically, the lower back passing into pale brownish gray; scapulars blackish, varied slightly with pale brownish, and broadly edged with white externally; rectrices black, the inner secondaries broadly edged externally with white, the primaries narrowly edged with yellowish white; inner vanes edged with white, except the two outer primaries, increasing on the inner primaries and secondaries; lesser wing-coverts brownish, middle and greater coverts black broadly tipped with white;

* *Picolaptes obtectus*, sp. nov.

Picolaptes lacrymiger LAFR., Rev. Zool., 1850, p. 154 (in part).

There are two birds in the Lafresnaye Collection in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History which purport to be the types of Lafresnaye's "*Dacrymophorus albolineatus*." They differ too widely to be regarded as specifically identical. The one agreeing best with Lafresnaye's description is No. 2238 (Coll. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.), which has the top of the head and neck much darker than the back and marked as in *P. lacrymiger*, as said by Lafresnaye. The other (No. 8489, Coll. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.) has the ground color of the head much lighter, — very pale sandy brown anteriorly, — with the spots reduced to very narrow pale shaft-lines, slightly more distinct on the sides of the occiput and forehead; the head is thus much lighter than the back instead of much darker, as is the case in the other specimen, and as the description calls for. In other respects the coloration and markings are quite similar. While the two specimens are of the same size as regards the wings and tail, No. 8489 has much larger feet and a longer and stouter bill. It would thus seem that No. 8489 cannot be an immature example of the form represented by No. 2238, as the coloration of the head might suggest. In fact, No. 8489 has the appearance of being fully adult. As it appears to agree with none of the commonly recognized species, of which I have examined authentic examples of all but two, which descriptions and figures show have no near affinity with the specimen in question, I propose to designate it as *Picolaptes obtectus*, sp. nov.

[March,

tail black, broadly tipped with white, the white extending basally on the outer vane of the outer feather for nearly an inch. Length (skin), 13.6 m. (5.40 in.); wing, 67 m. (2.60 in.); tail, 59 m. (2.30 in.); tarsus, 17 m. (.70 in.); exposed culmen, 17 m. (.70 in.).

Taczanowski's detailed description of the female of *T. amazonicus* (Orn. du Pérou, II, p. 10), based on Sclaterian specimens, agrees very closely with the bird above described, which may be an example of this species in high plumage.

133. *Myrmelastes plumbeus* ScL.—Male, Reyes.

134. *Myrmotherula axillaris* (Vieill.).—Male and young male, Falls of the Madeira; female, Mapiri.

135. *Formicivora bicolor* Pelz.—Female, Lower Beni River.

136. *Cercomacra tyrannina* ScL.—Two males,—Mapiri, April, and Reyes, June.

***Myrmochanes*, gen. nov.**

Bill long, depressed, broad at base, becoming rapidly narrower and attenuate, commissure slightly arched; nostrils open, linear oval; wings rounded, fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries longest and subequal; tail short, graduated, about three-fifths as long as the wing; tarsus long, distinctly scutelate behind as well as in front.

Type, *Myrmochanes hypoleucus*, sp. nov.

The bird on which the present species is based is about as large as an average sized species of *Formicivora* or *Myrmotherula*, with, however, a very much longer and more flattened bill, and very much longer and heavier tarsi and feet. Its position in the family is apparently near *Pyriglena*.

137. *Myrmochanes hypoleucus*, sp. nov.

Whole head and nape, including sides of head and neck and sides of jugulum, intense black; back black, scapulars and interscapulars broadly white at base; upper tail-coverts black, tipped with white; wings black, median and greater coverts tipped with

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small oval spots of white; under wing-coverts, axillars, and inner surface of wing, except apically, pure white; whole lower surface, except sides of jugulum, including lower tail-coverts, pure white, with a few slight traces of black bars across the chest; bill and feet wholly black.

Length (skin), 11 m. (4.00 in.); wing, 52 m. (2.05 in.); tail, 40 m. (1.60 in.); bill (culmen), 17.5 m. (.70 in.); bill from nostril, 10 m. (.40 in.); width at base, 6 m. (.28 in.); width at nostril, 4.5 m. (.14 in.); tarsus, 23 m. (.91 in.); middle toe with claw, 16 m. (.63 in.); hind toe (with claw), 14 m. (.58 in.).

Type, No. 30,714, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Reyes, June, 1886. The single specimen on which the species is based is unfortunately in bad condition, the tail being imperfect, and the tip of the lower mandible lacking.

138. *Pyriglena picea* Cab.—Male, Mapiri, April, 1886.

139. *Pyriglena serva* ScL.—Male, Lower Beni River, August.

140. *Hypocnemis leucophrys* (Tsch.).—Male, Reyes; female, Lower Beni River.

141. *Conopophaga rusbyi*, sp. nov.

Above intense dark chestnut, becoming slightly lighter (olivaceous) on the rump and upper tail-coverts; pileum dusky reddish brown, passing into dusky gray on the front; postocular stripe of loose lengthened feathers pure light gray; sides of head gray, becoming dusky on the auriculars; lower parts gray, lighter on the throat, whitish on the middle of the abdomen, and tinged with olive on the flanks; remiges blackish, broadly edged externally with the color of the back; rectrices dusky, olive brown externally; entire bill deep black; tarsi and feet brownish.

Length (skin), about 93 m. (3.60 in.); wing, 77 m. (3 in.); tail, 45 m. (1.80 in.); tarsus, 34 m. (1.25 in.); bill (exposed culmen), 16 m. (.62 in.).

Type, No. 30,701, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Reyes, June, 1886.

In general style of markings this species resembles *C. ardesiaca* Lafr., but is larger, and entirely different in coloration. It seems, in fact, to be not very nearly related to any previously described species of the genus.

[March,

142. Phlogopsis notata, sp. nov.

Head, neck, and chest uniform deep black, becoming duller on the upper part of abdomen; rest of lower parts plain dull olive; rest of upper parts clear light olive, the scapulars, interscapulars, and wing-coverts broadly centered with black, forming broad longitudinal streaks occupying nearly half the width of the feathers; on the rump the spots are smaller, occupying the extremity of the feathers, which are elongated and fluffy, more or less concealing the black spotting; bend of the wing and edge of the shoulder white spotted with black, the white invading the base of the anterior scapulars; upper and lower tail-coverts deep chestnut, the former obscurely and irregularly barred with black near the base; tail deep chestnut, the shafts of the feathers black nearly to the end, where the black shaft-line terminates in a narrow sagittate spot, well marked only on the outer feathers; wings externally slightly paler than the tail, passing into olivaceous on the inner secondaries, which have a broad central spot of black near the tip, decreasing in size to the outermost, where it is reduced to a small touch of black, confined wholly to the outer web; inner surface of wings pale chestnut, passing into dusky towards the tips of the feathers; broad naked space around the eye orange; bill black; tarsi and feet brownish.

Length (skin), 160 m. (6.25 in.); wing, 90 m. (3.50 in.); tail, 64 m. (2.60 in.); bill (exposed culmen), 21 m. (.80 in.); bill from nostril, 12 m. (.50 in.); tarsus, 29 m. (1.18 in.); middle toe (with claw), 26 m. (1.05 in.).

Type, No. 30,707, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Lower Beni River, August, 1886.

The nearest allies of the present species are *P. nigromaculata* (Lafr. & d'Orb.) and *P. bowmani* Ridgw., with the types of both of which species the single specimen of *P. notata* has been compared. From *P. nigromaculata* it differs in the much paler, almost grayish olive, of the upper surface, and the very much larger size of the black markings, these in *P. nigromaculata* being small, drop-shaped spots at the tips of the feathers, whereas in *P. notata* they are broad and long, occupying much more than half of the exposed portions of the interscapulars, and on the

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scapulars and wing-coverts running nearly to the base of the feathers. The chestnut of the wings and tail is not so deep, and the nearly complete subterminal black bar on the tail in *P. nigromaculata* is represented in *P. notata* by slight sagittate shaft-spots, almost obsolete on the inner feathers. Also the white margins to the feathers of the fore-back in *P. nigromaculata* are wanting in *P. notata*.

From *P. bowmani* it differs mainly in the form of the black markings on the dorsal surface, which in *P. bowmani* are *transverse*, forming a broad bar at the extreme tips of the feathers, giving not only a very different effect but a decidedly reversed pattern. There is a close resemblance in the general tone of the colors, although in *P. bowmani* the back is a little yellower olive, while the tail is darker, and has as distinct a subterminal black bar as is seen in *P. nigromaculata*.

143. Formicarius analis (*Lafr. et d'Orb.*).—One specimen, Yungas.

This specimen agrees with the type of the species in the Lafresnaye Collection, except that there is somewhat less rufous on the sides of the neck.

144. *Scytalopus bolivianus*, sp. nov.

Similar in general coloration to *S. analis*, but much smaller, with a very much shorter and relatively stouter bill. General color slaty black; a large squarish spot of pure white on the crown; rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, flanks, and anal region rufous, heavily barred with black; middle of the belly conspicuously whitish; bill entirely black; feet olivaceous brown.

Length (skin), 114 m. (4.50 in.); wing, 50 m. (2.00 in.); tail, 38 m. (1.50 in.); bill (exposed culmen), 12 m. (.50 in.); gonys, 7 m. (.30 in.); tarsus, 24 m. (.95 in.); middle toe (with claw), 22.5 m. (.90 in.); hind toe (with claw), 16 m. (.67 in.); hind claw, 6.5 m. (.27 in.).

Type, No. 30,741, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Reyes, Bolivia, June, 1886.

The single specimen collected by Dr. Rusby is in fine adult plumage and in good condition.

[*March,*

NOTE ON **Pteroptochos albifrons** Landb.*—I have before me two specimens (Nos. 18,146 and 18,149, Mus. Comp. Zoöl.), sent by Professor Philippi some years since to the Agassiz Museum, Cambridge, Mass., labelled "62. *Scytalopus albifrons* Landb., Chile." One is marked "♂ ad.," the other "♀ horn." After comparing them with an undoubted specimen of *S. magellanicus* from Ecuador, I was surprised to find "*Pteroptochus albifrons* Landb.," in Mr. Sclater's list of synonyms (Ibis, 1874, p. 193) of *S. magellanicus*, and still more so upon referring to Landbeck's description (l. c.), which accurately coincides with the birds labelled *S. albifrons* by Professor Philippi, as above stated. They are certainly not "nigro-plumbeus unicolor" (Sclater, l. c.), the wings being apically decidedly brownish, and the rump rufous faintly barred with black; while the flanks, anal region and lower tail-coverts are "helles Rostgelb," and "fein schwarz quergebändert." Besides, *S. albifrons* is much smaller than *S. magellanicus*, with a much smaller, slenderer and lighter colored bill, and very much smaller tarsi and feet, which are also very much lighter in color.

From the evidence at hand it seems necessary to recognize *S. albifrons* as a 'good species,' or at least as not referable to *S. magellanicus*.

144. *Hylactes castaneus* Phil. et Landb.—One specimen, labelled "Valparaiso." It is a young bird, probably a bird of the year, which I at first referred doubtfully to *H. tarnii* King, but the reception of more material enables me to refer it with much confidence to *H. castaneus*. It differs from the adult (compared with a specimen in the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, No. 18,132, received from Professor Philippi, labelled "♀ ad.") in being rather more olivaceous above, particularly on the wings and tail, the chestnut feathers of the head tipped with black, the chestnut superciliary stripe blackish with olivaceous edgings, the chestnut of the throat and foreneck duller and shaded with olive, the breast variegated with pale chestnut and black. The tipping of the greater coverts and inner secondaries is more distinct, the subapical pale chestnut spot on each feather being distinctly bordered with a terminal bar of black.

* *Pteroptochos albifrons* Landb., Wieg. Arch., 1857, i, p. 273.

In this connection attention may be called to a singular specimen in the Verreaux Collection (No. 5422, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.) labelled "*Hylactes tarnii* King. . . . Chile," interesting mainly as illustrating the freaks of taxidermists. The bird, the wings excepted, is an overstuffed specimen of *H. tarnii*, but the wings, besides being one-third too large (measuring 133 m. = 5.20 in.) for this species, present a pattern of coloration entirely unlike that of any member of the family Pteropotochidæ. While the fraud was easily detected, the identification of the wings was at first puzzling, but were found eventually to be those of a female or immature male Roulroul (*Rollulus roulroul*), as kindly determined for me by Mr. Ridgway.

145. *Hydropsalis*, sp. incog.—One specimen, in bad condition and a very young bird, Lower Beni.

146. *Eupetomena hirundo* Gould.*—Reyes, three specimens, June, 1886.

147. *Petasophora anais iolota* (Gould).—Seven specimens, Yungas.

148. *Patagona gigas* (Viell.).—One specimen, Valparaiso. Lower surface unusually dark.

149. *Eustephanus fernandensis* (King).—Male, female, and an immature bird, obtained in exchange at Valparaiso, the birds doubtless coming originally from Juan Fernandez Island.

150. *Thalurania nigrofasciata* (Gould).—Three males and one female, Yungas and Mapiri.

151. *Lophornis regulus* Gould.—Two males and a female, Mapiri.

152. *Steganura addæ* (Bourc.).—Two males, Yungas.

153. *Chrysuronia josephinae* (Bourc. et Muls.).—Two males and a female, Mapiri.

154. *Chrysuronia chrysur* (Less.).—One example, Reyes.

155. *Adelomyia inornata* (Gould).—Male, Yungas.

*The Hummingbirds contained in the Rusby Collection have been kindly identified for me by Mr. D. G. Elliot.

156. *Aglæactis pamela* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Yungas, two specimens.

157. *Agyrtria alleni* Elliot.

Agyrtria alleni ELLIOT, Auk, V, 1888, p. 263.

One specimen, Yungas, type of the species.

158. *Chlorostilbon prasinus* (Less.).—Two males, Yungas and Mapiri.

159. *Dryoscopus lineatus* (Linn.).—Two males and one female, Mapiri and Yungas.

160. *Chloronerpes nigriceps* (d'Orb.).

Chloronerpes malherbii SCL., Cat. Am. Bds., 1862, p. 338.

One specimen, female, Mapiri, April.

161. *Chloronerpes fumigatus* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Male, Yungas.

162. *Chloronerpes canipileus* (d'Orb.).—Female, Reyes.

163. *Melanerpes cruentatus* (Bodd.).—Male, Yungas; female, Mapiri.

164. *Colaptes rupicola* (Lafr. et d'Orb.).—Female, Valparaiso.

165. *Celeus flavus* (Müll.).—One specimen, Lower Beni River.

[Very rare.—R.]

166. *Momotus nattereri* Scl.—One specimen, Yungas.

167. *Momotus microstephanus* Scl.—One specimen, Lower Beni.

168. *Ceryle stellata* (Meyen).—Three specimens, Reyes and Lower Beni.

169. *Ceryle amazona* (Lath.).—Two males and one female, Lower Beni.

170. *Ceryle americana* (Gm.).—Male and female, Lower Beni.

171. *Ceryle superciliosa* (Linn.).—Male, Lower Beni.

172. *Trogon collaris* Vieill.—Male and Female, Lower Beni.

[Common.—R.]

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In the male the breast and the whole upper surface are deep green, with only the faintest shade of golden; the white bars on the wing-coverts and tail-feathers are slightly broader than the intervening black ones; and the wing (length 110 mm.) is three-fourths of an inch shorter than in a Quito specimen or than the measurement given by Taczanowski, who refers (Orn. Pér., II, p. 164) to the individual variation in color in different males of this species.

173. *Trogon variegatus* Spix.—Male and Female, Lower Beni.

[Common.—R.]

174. *Trogon viridis* Linn.—Male, Lower Beni.

[Abundant.—R.]

175. *Trogon melanurus* Sw.—Male and female, Lower Beni.

[Common.—R.]

176. *Galbula rufoviridis* Cab.—Two specimens, Reyes.

[Abundant. Of sedentary habits and very stupid.—R.]

177. *Urogalba paradisea amazonum* (Scl.).—One specimen, Reyes.

[Rare. In general habits resembles the next species.—R.]

178. *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* Des Murs.—Lower Beni, female. The bill is very long, the culmen measuring 60 m., or about 7 m. longer than the maximum given by Sclater in his monograph of the family.

[Very abundant. The most stupid of birds, sitting all day in half sunshine, occasionally darting off to catch insects.—R.]

179. *Bucco chacuru* (Vieill.).—One specimen, Reyes.

180. *Monasa peruana* Bon.—One specimen, Mapiri.

181. *Monasa nigrifrons* (Spix).—Two specimens, Reyes and Mapiri.

[Common, and extremely stupid. It does not fly promptly when approached, apparently owing to stupidity rather than courage. Usually sits on a twig near the trunk of a tree, seldom more than twenty feet from the ground, uttering from time to time a single, dull uniform note. It flies off clumsily now and then in pursuit of insects, returning again to its perch.—R.]

[March,

182. *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* (Pall.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira.

183. *Crotophaga ani* Linn.—One specimen, Mapiri.

[Abundant and familiar. Inhabits open swampy or grassy places, and also common about houses. It is very friendly with man, and seems to recognize a human acquaintance, responding by cries and movements to a friendly salutation.—R.]

184. *Dromococcyx phasianellus* (Spix).—One specimen, Lower Beni.

[Seen only once; said to be rare.—R.]

185. *Piaya cayana* (Linn.).—One specimen, Reyes.

[Common. Flits rapidly and softly among the trees of partial open hillsides. The tail is usually very ragged.—R.]

186. *Rhamphastos toco* (Gm.).—One specimen, Reyes, June.

[Common.—R.]

187. *Rhamphastos cuvieri* Wagl.—One specimen; Reyes, June, 1886.

[Rather uncommon.—R.] •

188. *Pteroglossus beauharnaisi* Wagl.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Very rare.—R.]

189. *Pteroglossus castanotis* Gould.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Common.—R.]

190. *Aulacorhamphus cæruleicinctus* (d'Orb.).—Two specimens, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

[Abundant.—R.]

191. *Ara ararauna* (Linn.).—Two specimens, Lower Beni River, August, 1886.

[These Macaws usually fly in pairs; even if many are flying together they tend to keep in couples. They fly high and are difficult to shoot. Their feathers are an important article of trade, being used by the savage tribes in their social and religious rites. The larger Macaws are tamed and kept for their feathers, which are gathered annually. Their flesh is also highly prized for food.—R.]

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192. *Ara severa* (Linn.). — Two specimens, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

193. *Conurus pavua* (Bodd.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

194. *Conurus weddelli* (Deville). — One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

195. *Conurus aureus* (Gm.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

196. *Conurus molinæ* Mass. et Souancé. — One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

197. *Conurus rupicola* Tsch.—One specimen, Yungas, Sept., 1885.

198. *Bolborhynchus aymara* d'Orb.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

199. *Brotogerys xanthoptera* (Spix).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

200. *Brotogerys tui* (Gm.).—Two specimens, Réyes, June, and Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

201. *Amazona ochrocephala* (Gm.).—One specimen, Yungas, March, 1885.

202. *Pionus menstruus* (Linn.). — One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[This species is regarded as the best “talker,” and seems to possess an articulate language in the wild state, aside from the ordinary cries of its tribe.—R.]

203. *Pionus corallinus* Bon.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

204. *Glaucidium nanum* (King).—One specimen, Valparaiso.

205. *Asturina nitida* (Lath.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

206. *Rupornis pucherani* (J. et E. Verr.).—One specimen, Mapiri, Bolivia, April, 1886.

207. *Rupornis magnirostris* (Gm.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

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208. *Buteo albicaudatus* Vieill.—One specimen, Bolivia.

209. *Urubitinga zonura* (Shaw).—One specimen; Lower Beni, July, 1886.

210. *Accipiter chilensis* Ph. et Landb.—One specimen (immature), Valparaiso.

[This or a similar species is called "Anta-caller" by the natives, Anta being the name of the Tapir. The natives say that the cry resembles that of the Tapir, and that the Tapir comes to the bird, which then goes down and picks the flies from it.—R.]

211. *Falco sparverius cinnamominus* (Swain).—One specimen, female, Yungas, April, 1885.

212. *Ictinia plumbea* (Vieill).—Three specimens, two adults, Lower Beni, and one in nestling plumage, Mapiri, May, 1886.

[A very difficult bird to shoot, because of its habit of sitting on the top of the tallest dead tree of the vicinity. It is, however, very bold, remaining while shot after shot is fired at it, and then frequently flying only a few yards and returning to its original perch.—R.]

213. *Ibycter ater* (Vieill).—One specimen, Lower Beni, July, 1886.

214. *Milvago megalopterus* (Meyen).—One specimen, Reyes, June, 1886.

215. *Columba speciosa* Gm.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Very wary and difficult to shoot. Apparently more or less arboreal.—R.]

216. *Zenaida maculata* (Vieill).—One specimen, Reyes, June, 1886.

217. *Columbigallina talpacoti* (Temm).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Very abundant, and similar in habits to the Ground Dove of the United States.—R.]

218. *Gymnopolia erythrothorax* (Meyen).—Two specimens, both immature, near La Paz, Bolivia.

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219. *Peristera cinerea* (Temm.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Common in large flocks, associating with the next, which they resemble in habits.—R.]

220. *Engyptila rufaxilla* (Rich. et Bern.).—Two specimens, Reyes, Bolivia, June, 1886.

[Common in shrubby or more or less open ground.—R.]

221. *Geotrygon montana* (Linn.).—Three specimens, one male and two females, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Quite abundant. Seen usually on the ground, where it moves swiftly, but can scarcely be seen or heard.—R.]

222. *Crax carunculata* Temm.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[This and the following species I supposed were only individuals of different age and the same species, and this is the opinion of the natives. They are abundant birds and are found singly or in flocks of five to fifteen. Their habits are quite similar to those of our Turkey. These are the great food-species of the lower country. They are seldom found above 1500 feet elevation. The flesh is richer than that of our Turkey, and I can hardly conceive of a richer diet than a stew of these birds with rice. But if eaten extensively it is irritating to the system. The natives say that this is due at certain seasons to its eating the poisonous fruit of a tree (of the *Euphorbia* family?), and that at that season, the bones, eaten by dogs, will prove fatal.—R.]

223. *Mitua tuberosa* (Spix).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

224. *Penelope boliviana* Reich.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[In the higher country—1500 to 6000 feet—these two species* of *Penelope* replace the *Crax* and *Mitua*, as food-species, and are very abundant, going in small flocks of three to six. The flesh is white, of fine texture, and of excellent flavor.—R.]

225. *Penelope sclateri* Gray.—One specimen, Yungas, Sept., 1886.

*They are not distinguished as different species in the collector's original notes.—J. A. A.

226. *Pipile cumanensis* (Jacq.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[Seen in small flocks of ten to twenty-five, in the small trees bordering the rivers.—R.]

227. *Ortalis guttata* (Spix).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Not Common.—R.]

228. *Opisthocomus cristatus* (Lath.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Collects in large flocks about stagnant pools and sluggish streams, and acts much like our Crow, except that it is much more sluggish. It makes a great clamor, but its cry is rather squally and feeble. It is very stupid, and a number may be shot before the others will attempt to escape. Its native name of "Loco", or "crazy bird," is well justified. It has a horribly vile odor of carrion, though said by the natives to feed on leaves.—R.]

229. *Gallinula garmani* Allen. — One specimen, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

[Very common.—R.]

230. *Fulica ardesiaca* Tsch.—Two specimens, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

[Abundant.—R.]

231. *Heliornis fulica* (Bodd.).—Two specimens, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Common, but not abundant, on narrow, darkly shaded, deep sluggish streams in the depths of the forest. It is very wary, taking flight quickly, and swimming swiftly, keeping well under cover of the overhanging bushes.—R.]

232. *Eurypyga helias* Pall.—One specimen, Reyes, June, 1886.

[Called Peacock by the natives, and has the same habit of spreading its tail as that bird. Common about pools in the forest.—R.]

233. *Psophia leucoptera* Spix.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Native name, "Corcovado." This is the most interesting bird of the collection. It is almost worshipped by the Spanish settlers, 1889.]

because of its amiable, domestic habits. It is very easily domesticated, but is one of the most delicate of birds, dying from the slightest cause, and seldom living more than a year in a state of domestication. It runs about after its human friends, quickly forming the warmest attachment to certain individuals, seldom leaving them during the day. Much that is said of it is of course exaggerated, or imaginative, but I can vouch for the following. Early in the morning it will enter the apartment of a member of the family and salute him, on rising, by dancing about, bobbing its head, and bringing its wings and tail down somewhat after the fashion of our Turkey. On being spoken to or noticed it runs out to find another member of the family. In this way it will very soon visit several, or perhaps all, of the household, finally attaching itself to one of them for a large part of the day. It at once distinguishes the approach of a stranger, running out and giving him a similar greeting. Although at times vivacious, it is exceedingly gentle in action, look, and note, the latter giving the impression of sadness. In the forest, as about habitations, it utters a low, liquid *oo-oo-oo-oo-oo* sound, at first full, clear, and slow, but becoming more rapid, shorter, and sharper but lower, until it dies in a prolonged *oo*. It is said to do this regularly all night on the hour. To a certain extent I have observed this to be true, but I think it is excited thereto by the striking of the clocks. Its flesh is highly esteemed.—R.]

234. *Jacana jacana* Linn.—Two specimens, Reyes, June, 1886.

[Frequents marshes and shallow lakes, where lilly-pads abound, over which it runs with great swiftness and dexterity. It rarely flies, and then skims near the surface of the water. I was much interested in its manner of training its young, which it encourages by cries and gestures to leap from one lilly-pad to another. When the feat is accomplished there is great and noisy rejoicing. There is probably great danger of the young being caught by the voracious fishes which abound in such places.—R.]

235. *Vanellus resplendens* (Tsch.)—One specimen, La Paz, August, 1885.

[Very common on the high table-lands. Several are usually found together, though it can hardly be said to be in flocks. It

[*March,*

is not confined closely to the vicinity of lakes, but ranges widely over the hills and plains, at least during portions of the day. Its habits in general are strikingly like those of our Killdeer, and its cry is similar, but much louder, and in the same way is inclined to circle about the head of an intruder.—R.]

236. *Charadrius dominicus* Müll.—Two specimens, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Common, and comes about the habitations along the rivers. Also frequents clearings.—R.]

237. *Ægialitis nivosa* (Cass.).—One specimen, without locality (from loss of label).

238. *Ægialitis collaris* (Vieill.).—Two specimens, Reyes and Falls of the Madeira (the latter young), Oct., 1886.

[Frequents the marshes and shores of the lakes, often flying out into the half-dry adjoining meadows.—R.]

239. *Tringa maculata* (Vieill.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

240. *Tringa fuscicollis* (Vieill.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

241. *Calidris arenaria* (Linn.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

242. *Micropalama himantopus* (Bon.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

243. *Totanus melanoleucus* (Gm.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

244. *Actitis macularius* (Linn.).—One specimen, young, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

245. *Bartramia longicauda* (Bechst.).—One specimen, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

246. *Ardea caudidissima* Gm.—Three specimens, Reyes, June, 1886.

[One of the most abundant of birds, particularly on the high table-lands.—R.]

1889.]

247. *Ardea virescens* Linn.—One specimen (immature), Reyes, June, 1886.

[Not very common.—R.]

248. *Tigrisoma brasiliense* (Linn.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, July, 1886.

[Not uncommon.—R.]

249. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius* (Bodd.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, July, 1886.

[Not common. Esteemed for its flesh by the Indians.—R.]

250. *Nycticorax pileatus* (Bodd.).—One specimen, Reyes, June, 1886.

[Not very common, keeping in small flocks.—R.]

251. *Palamedea cornuta* Linn.—One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

[Called "Unicorn Bird." Not common, frequenting sandy river banks, and going in pairs. It is the most difficult bird to approach that I ever saw, its hearing appearing to be phenomenally acute. It is almost impossible to shoot it except with a rifle, with which this specimen was procured.—R.]

252. *Cairina moschata* (Linn.).—One specimen, Lower Beni, July, 1886.

[This is the commonest of the three common river Ducks of Eastern Bolivia. It attains a large size, and is an important article of food for travellers. It differs much in habits from the other species. They, when wounded, take to the woods, and under no circumstances will go into the water. But this species, when wounded flies at once into the river, a thing it will rarely do when uninjured. It is almost immediately seized and drawn under by the fish or alligators when it alights on the water. I never saw one remain in the water five minutes without getting caught. Its worst enemy is a fish of the carp family, weighing about twenty-five pounds. It is owing to this danger, I suppose, that the Ducks are here rarely seen on the water of the river or its large branches. They paddle a little by the margin and sleep on the mud flats.—R.]

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253. *Anas cyanoptera* Vieill. — Male and female, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

[Very abundant in Lake Titicaca.—R.]

254. *Anas oxyptera* Meyen.—Male, Lake Titicaca, August.

[Very abundant in Lake Titicaca.—R.]

255. *Anas puna* Tsch.—Male, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

[Very abundant in Lake Titicaca.—R.]

256. *Anas cristata* Gm.—Male, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

[The common Duck of the streams, swamps, and small lakes of the Bolivian table-land. Rather uncommon, so far as I observed, at Lake Titicaca.—R.]

257. *Dafla spinicauda* (Vieill.)—Female, Lower Beni, July, 1886.

[Common along the rivers.—R.]

258. *Erismatura ferruginea* Eyton.—Male and female, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

[Common, but not so abundant as the other species of Ducks. It is called "Water Hog," on account of its wonderful fatness. It usually exposes only a small part of its body in swimming, and when alarmed only a small portion of the head.—R.]

259. *Phalacrocorax brasillianus* (Gm.) — One specimen, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

260. *Anhinga anhinga* (Linn.)—Female, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

261. *Larus serranus* Tsch.—One specimen, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

[Most abundant of the Gulls at Lake Titicaca, and of quite peculiar habits.—R.]

262. *Larus cirrhocephalus* Vieill.—One specimen, without locality (label lost).

263. *Sterna magnirostris* Licht. — One specimen, Lower Beni, August, 1886.

264. *Podiceps rollandi* Quoy et Gaim.—One specimen, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

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265. *Centropelma micropterum* (Gould).—One specimen, Lake Titicaca, August, 1885.

266. *Tinamus guttatus* Pelzeln.—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[Common. In flesh and habits similar to our Partridges. Shy and difficult to shoot.—R.]

267. *Crypturus pileatus* (Bodd.).—One specimen, Falls of the Madeira, Oct., 1886.

[Common. Similar in habits to the preceding.—R.]