

Article V.—DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED NEW BIRDS FROM PERU, BOLIVIA, ARGENTINA, AND CHILE

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN

The birds herein described were 'discovered' chiefly during the study of a collection from the Urubamba region of southern Peru made by Edmund Heller in 1915, George K. Cherrie, H. Watkins and the writer in 1916, and by H. Watkins in 1917, acting as parts of the Yale University—National Geographic Society Expedition, the archæological work of which, under the direction of Professor Hiram Bingham, is so widely known.

A detailed paper on the birds secured from the source of the Urubamba River at La Raya, at an altitude of 14,000 feet, to its entrance to the Amazonian forests in the humid Tropical Zone, is in preparation. Meanwhile it is considered desirable to publish the following descriptions of birds secured by the expedition, and with them are included descriptions of certain other forms, collected for the American Museum mainly by Leo E. Miller and Howarth Boyle in Bolivia and Argentina, which these studies have shown to be apparently unnamed.

The color terms employed are those of Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature' (Washington, 1912).

I have recently had occasion to use numerous reprints or authors' 'extras' of papers on Peruvian birds. Their lack of consistency in the arrangement of species with the absence of indices detracts greatly from their reference value and emphasizes anew the desirability of adopting as a standard some one classification. I take the liberty, therefore, of repeating my plea for the employment of the classification of Brabourne and Chubb's 'Birds of South America,' by the authors of papers on the birds of that continent.

***Microsittace ferrugineus minor*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Microsittace ferrugineus ferrugineus* (Müll.) of the Magellan region, but much smaller with an actually stouter bill, general color slightly darker, less yellow green, the red abdominal patch averaging darker in color and much smaller in area, the forehead and lores redder, less grayish.

TYPE.—No. 1534, Brewster-Sanford Coll., ♂ ad., Corral, Chile, Oct. 4, 1913; R. H. Beck.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Microsittace ferrugineus minor*. Chile: type locality, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Temuco, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

Microsittace ferrugineus ferrugineus. Chile: Tierra del Fuego, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Beagle Channel, 1 ♂. Argentina (Patagonia): Rio Chico, Cordilleras, 2 ♀♀.

	MEASUREMENTS			
	Locality	Sex	Wing mm.	Tail mm.
<i>M. f. minor</i>	Corral, Chile	♂	178	155
"	" "	♂	173	149
<i>M. f. ferrugineus</i>	Tierra del Fuego, Chile	♂	202	178
"	" "	♂	201	186
<i>M. f. minor</i>	Corral, Chile	♀	169	140
"	Temuco, "	♀	175	150
<i>M. f. ferrugineus</i>	Tierra del Fuego, Chile	♀	192	168
"	" "	♀	197	169

REMARKS.—This is a well-marked form for which there appears no earlier available name, *Psittacus smaragdinus* Gm. being a synonym of *ferrugineus* while *Conurus pyrrhurus* Rehb. is a *nomen nudum*.

Two specimens from southern Patagonia (Cordilleras of the Rio Chico) while closely agreeing with Tierra del Fuego birds in color, more nearly resemble Corral, Chile, examples in size and, as intermediates, indicate the intergradation of the southern and northern forms of this species.

***Upucerthia dumetoria hallinani*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Upucerthia dumetoria dumetoria* Geoff. St. Hilaire of the Patagonia region, but paler throughout and smaller, the bill proportionately longer, the back grayer, less olivaceous, the breast with less fulvous, the dusky margins to the feathers narrower, the abdominal region whiter, the sides and flanks only slightly tinged with ashy. ♂ wing, 98; tail, 78; tarsus, 25; culmen, 33 mm.

TYPE.—No. 147,372, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Tofo, 60 miles north of Coquimbo, Chile, June 3, 1917; Thomas Hallinan.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Upucerthia dumetoria hallinani*. The type.

Upucerthia dumetoria dumetoria. Argentina: Rio Gallegos, 3. Chile: Punta Arenas, 1.

Upucerthia dumetoria darwini. Argentina: Mendoza, 3; Tafi del Valle, 7000 ft., 8; Angaco Sud, Prov. San Juan, 5; Media Agua, Prov. San Juan, 3.

Upucerthia dumetoria saturatior. Chile: Santiago, 1; Valparaiso, 2.

REMARKS.—The characters of this race are so well-marked and so in keeping with those which the arid nature of its habitat would lead one to expect that its description from but a single specimen seems justified. I have much pleasure in naming this north Chilean form after its collector Mr. Thomas Hallinan who, although much occupied by his duties

as an engineer, has, nevertheless, found time at his various posts in tropical America to secure specimens which have formed most acceptable additions to our collections.

***Upucerthia dabbenei*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—With a general resemblance to *Upucerthia pallida* from La Raya, Peru, but smaller, the upperparts grayer, the underparts nearly uniform light pinkish cinnamon, the median tail-feathers sepia.

TYPE.—No. 141,021, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., above Tafi del Valle, alt. 9500 ft., Prov. Tucuman, Argentina, April 1, 1916; Miller and Boyle.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts practically uniform grayish Saccardo's umber; underparts, including sides and crissum, between light pinkish cinnamon and cinnamon-buff; superciliary, slightly deeper, bend of wing and under wing-coverts appreciably deeper and clearer in tone; throat and upper breast faintly margined with dusky; ear-coverts mixed with colors of upper and underparts; four outer pairs of rectrices orange-cinnamon, deepening in tone from without inwardly, fifth pair still deeper, the central pair sepia; outer primary largely fuscous-black, remaining primaries and secondaries orange-cinnamon tipped with fuscous-black, this color extending down the inner vane of the second and third primaries (from without); outer vane of outer primaries grayish; primary coverts orange-cinnamon tipped with dusky, greater coverts darker and browner; inner wing-quills approaching the color of the back, their centers darker; bill and feet black (in skins). Wing, 94; tail, 80; tarsus, 28; culmen, 36 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Resembles the female in color but is larger. Wing, 99; tail, 87; tarsus, 29; culmen, 35.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Upucerthia dabbenei*. Argentina: type locality, 8.
Upucerthia pallida. Peru: Tirapata, 8; La Raya, 2.

REMARKS.—It gives me unusual pleasure to dedicate this apparently well-marked species to Dr. Robert Dabbene, Curator of Zoology in the National Museum of Argentina at Buenos Aires, to whose untiring and long-continued labors we owe so large a part of our exact knowledge of the Argentine Ornis. *Upucerthia dabbenei* differs from any species of the genus known to me in its richly colored underparts which, except for the slight squamations of the throat and breast, are wholly uniform in color.

It may require comparison with *Upucerthia validirostris*, of which I have seen no specimens; but the latter species is described as having the underparts "pale buffy white," the tail as "nearly uniform reddish cinnamoneus," and neither of these descriptions can be applied to the species here proposed.

Cinclodes fuscus tucumanus, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Cinclodes fuscus rivularis* (Cab.) of Peru, but darker above (Prout's brown rather than cinnamon-brown), the colors of the wing everywhere deeper, the whitish or pale buff areas on the quills and primary coverts of *rivularis* replaced by ochraceous-buff much as in *fuscus fuscus*; margin of the greater coverts distinctly paler.

TYPE.—No. 141,044, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., above Tafi del Valle, alt. 9500 ft., Prov. Tucuman, Argentina, April 2, 1916; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Cinclodes fuscus tucumanus*. Argentina: type locality, 9.

Cinclodes fuscus fuscus. Argentina: Barracas al Sur, 1; Mar del Plata, 1; Rio Gallegos, 1. Chile: Cape Horn, 3; Caroline Island, 1; London Island, 2; Londonderry Island, 2; Temuco, 1; Tofo, 60 m. north of Coquimbo, 1.

Cinclodes fuscus rivularis. Bolivia: Cuchacancha, 11,000 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, 39; Incachaca, 7700 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, 1; Vinto 8600 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, 5; Parotani, 8800 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, 3. Peru: Puno, 12,500 ft., 1; Tirapata, 12,700 ft., 7; La Raya, 14,000 ft., 6; near Cuzco, 11,500 ft., 5; Huaracundo Cañon, 10,000 ft., 2; Ollantaytambo, 9700 ft., 1; above Machu Picchu, 12,000–14,000 ft., 2; Idma Pampa, 11,200 ft., 1; Oroya, 12,100 ft., 5 (topotypical); Junin, 12,900 ft., 1 (topotypical).

REMARKS.—Our large series of *Cinclodes fuscus* not only enables me to determine the status of the form inhabiting the Sierra west of Tucuman but also to add somewhat to our knowledge of the extent of the ranges of certain other forms of this species. Thus *Cinclodes fuscus fuscus* ranges as far north at least as Tofo, 60 miles north of Coquimbo, without showing any approach in color to *rivularis*, while the latter form appears to occupy most, if not all, the range of the species in Peru. Some specimens in our large series from Bolivia have the band in the *secondaries* quite as richly colored as in *tucumanus*, but the band in the *primaries* is always whiter in the Bolivian birds.

In the general color of the wing *tucumanus* resembles true *fuscus* but the primary coverts are largely ochraceous-buff instead of largely black narrowly margined with white or fulvous. In the color of the upperparts the two forms are quite unlike, *fuscus* being olive-brown, *tucumanus* Prout's brown. The latter form is therefore darker above than any other in the group, while *fuscus* is the palest. It is interesting to observe that the markings of the wing evidently reach their palest color in true *rivularis* from the Junin region, since in the Ecuador race, *albidiventris*, they are even much deeper than in *tucumanus*, and in *heterurus* of the Mérida Andes these colors reach their maximum of intensity. From central Peru, therefore, both northward and southward, the wing markings in *Cinclodes fuscus* increase in the richness of their coloring.

Leptasthenura punctigula, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most closely resembling *Leptasthenura ægithaloides berlepschi* Hart. of Argentina, but white throat area spotted with black, outer tail-feathers largely pale cinnamon, median ones sepia, crown paler, crested, etc.

TYPE.—No. 141,054, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Sarmiento, alt. 1700 ft., Prov. Tucuman, Argentina, May 30, 1916; Miller and Boyle.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts grayish drab of essentially the same color as in *Leptasthenura ægithaloides berlepschi*, rump and upper tail-coverts more fulvous, crown darker with cinnamon-buff streaks which extend backwards centrally on the elongated feathers of a well-defined crest; lores and superciliary white; auriculars whitish margined with the color of the back; tail formed as in *ægithaloides*; central pair of rectrices sepia, succeeding pair somewhat darker—the four outer feathers pale cinnamon terminally, this color increasing in extent from nearly the terminal third or half of the innermost to nearly all of the outer one, these feathers basally blackish; wings of about the same color as the median rectrices, the quills and coverts margined with pale cinnamon; an orange tawny band at the base of the inner wing-quills; underparts soiled whitish, a not sharply defined white throat- and upper breast-area with small blackish pointed spots, two of which are generally on each feather; sides, flanks and crissum washed with pale cinnamon; legs and feet black, bill blackish, the maxilla pale basally. Wing, 62; tail, 82; tarsus, 16.5; culmen, 9 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—The female resembles the male.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Leptasthenura punctigula*. Argentina: type locality, 2; Lavalle, Santiago del Estero, 2.

Leptasthenura ægithaloides berlepschi. Argentina: Angaco Sud, Prov. San Juan, 3; Media Agua, Prov. San Juan, 9; Mendoza, Prov. Mendoza, 2; Santa Cruz, Prov. Santa Cruz, 2.

REMARKS.—This new species differs from *berlepschi* too radically to be considered a representative of that species which, indeed, was described from the Province of Tucuman, though from a much higher altitude than the type locality of *punctigula*.

Leptasthenura andicola peruviana, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Leptasthenura andicola andicola* of Ecuador, but crown light cinnamon-rufous instead of dark hazel, the black margins much narrower, the malar region and throat whiter, the lores and auriculars more rufescent, the back more broadly streaked with white, the wing-coverts and tertials narrowly but distinctly margined with pale cinnamon-rufous, markings near and at the base of the inner wing-quills pale cinnamon-rufous and more evident, tail longer. Wing, 74; tail, 95; culmen, 11 mm.

TYPE.—No. 273,001, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♀, La Raya (Alt. 14,000 ft.), Peru, April 12, 1917. H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Leptasthenura andicola peruviana*. Peru: the type.

Leptasthenura andicola andicola. Ecuador: Chimborazo, 13. Colombia: Paramo of Sta. Isabel, 4.

REMARKS.—This is evidently the bird described by Taczanowski (Orn. du Pérou) as *Leptasthenura andicola*, a species which it doubtless represents but from which it is unquestionably subspecifically and perhaps specifically distinct.

***Siptornis urubambensis*; new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Size of *Siptornis flammulata* to which it bears a general resemblance in the color of the underparts, but upperparts Prout's brown, the streaks obscure ochraceous-buff and extending little, if any, posterior to the nape; tail uniform, of about the same color as the back, without rufous.

TYPE.—No. 273,006, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Machu Picchu, above timberline, 14,000 ft., Peru, June 5, 1915; E. Heller.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE.—Upperparts Prout's brown, forehead and nape finely streaked with ochraceous-buff, these streaks obsolete or wanting on the pileum; the back uniform, unstreaked except, in one specimen, slightly at its junction with the nape; a well-defined whitish superciliary reaches to a level with the back of the auriculars which are whitish margined with blackish brown and bordered posteriorly by a large area on the side of the neck streaked with ochraceous-buff and whitish margined with brownish black; tail sharply pointed, like that of *flammulata*, of essentially the same color as the back; wing-quills darker, the inner ones and exterior margins of outer ones colored like the back; inner primaries and secondaries basally orange-tawny, under wing-coverts deep ochraceous-orange; throat and breast whitish, more or less tinged with buffy, the feathers laterally margined with blackish, giving these parts a strongly streaked appearance; chin-square ochraceous-buff to ochraceous-orange; sides and flanks washed with the color of the back and streaked with whitish; center of the abdomen soiled whitish, unstreaked; toes brownish black, tarsi browner; bill black, the maxilla horn-color basally. Wing, 57–61; tail, 76–85; tarsus, 23–24; culmen, 14 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—The female resembles the male.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Siptornis urubambensis*. Peru: type locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Machu Picchu (Cedrobamba, 12,000 ft.), 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Siptornis flammulata flammulata. Ecuador: Mt. Chimborazo, 11; near Quito, 2.

REMARKS.—This bird appears to be only distantly related to the *flammulata* group of which *Siptornis taczanowskii* Berl. and Stolz. is evidently the Peruvian representative. It is much smaller than *S. virgata* which, furthermore, has a differently colored tail and underparts, and it is also quite unlike *maculicauda*, in which the underparts are not streaked.

***Siptornis punensis rufala*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Siptornis punensis punensis* Berl. of southern Peru and Bolivia, but blackish markings of the upperparts more guttate, less linear; margins of the tertials more rufescent, wing-coverts largely orange-tawny; markings of the wing-quills usually deeper in tone and always more extensive, occupy-

ing practically all the outer as well as inner web of the primaries from the beginning of the 'notch' (on the outer primary at a point opposite the notch on the one adjoining) to, or near the base; tail shorter, ranging from 74-84 mm. in the male as compared with 90-94 mm. in *punensis punensis*.

TYPE.—No. 141,178, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., above Tafi del Valle, alt. 9500 ft., Prov. Tucuman, Argentina, April 2, 1916; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED —*Siptornis punensis rufala*. Argentina: type locality, 12. *Siptornis punensis punensis*. Bolivia: Cuchacancha, 11,000 ft., 11.

REMARKS.—This is a form of the *graminicola* group which appears not to have been before recorded from Argentina, unless *Siptornis lilloi* Oust. may be so considered. I have not seen this species which was described from the region in which the bird here named occurs. Its relationships, however, are said to be with *S. hudsoni* while the median rectrices are described as "strictis pallide fulvis" and again as "bien plus claire," descriptions which cannot be applied to *rufala*.

***Pseudochloris uropygialis connectens*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Pseudochloris uropygialis uropygialis* (d'Orb. and Lafr.) of Bolivia, but male with anterior portion of auriculars and, usually, region below the eye olive-yellow, yellow more extensive on sides and flanks; female with the whole head yellower than in *Pseudochloris uropygialis uropygialis*.

TYPE.—No. 273,002, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad. (testes much enlarged), La Raya (Alt. 14,000 ft.), Peru, April 5, 1917; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Pseudochloris uropygialis connectens*. Peru: type locality, 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (Apr. 5-7); near Cuzco, 1 ♂ juv. (July 2); Tirapata, 2 ♀♀ (July 29, 30); Puno, 3 ♂♂ (Jan. 19-21), 3 ♂♂ (Aug. 7-11), 2 ♀♀ (Jan. 19-22), 1 ♀ (Aug. 8).

Pseudochloris uropygialis uropygialis. Bolivia: Cuchacancha, Prov. Cochabamba, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (June 13-18); Oruro, 1 ♂ (Feb. 2).

Pseudochloris uropygialis sharpei. Peru: Junin, 3 ♂♂ (Mar. 23-Apr. 3).

REMARKS.—This proposed new form is an intermediate between *Pseudochloris uropygialis sharpei* of the Lake Junin region and *Pseudochloris uropygialis uropygialis* of Bolivia. Although the bird is common on the tableland of southern Peru, previous authors seem not to have had specimens from that region. Both Taczanowski (Orn. du Pérou) and Sharpe (Cat. B. M.) refer only to Junin specimens, and Berlepsch and Stolzman (1894, Ibis, p. 386), in later describing the Junin form as *sharpei*, seem to have had only Bolivian examples for comparison.

Puno specimens more nearly approach true *uropygialis* than do those from La Raya, some of which have the ear-coverts largely greenish

and thus, in respect to this character, are nearer *sharpei*. The new form, therefore, indicates that *sharpei* and *wropygialis* are not specifically distinct.

***Pseudochloris olivascens sordida*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Pseudochloris olivascens olivascens* (d'Orb. and Lafr.) of Bolivia, but male much darker throughout, the feathers of the upperparts with dusky centers, the yellow of the underparts several shades deeper, the throat and breast strongly tinged with olivaceous.

TYPE.—No. 142,237, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Ticara, alt. 8000 ft., Prov. Jujuy, Argentina, Feb. 10, 1916; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Pseudochloris olivascens sordida*. Argentina: type locality, 2 ♂ ads., 5 ♀ ads. (Feb. 8–12).

Pseudochloris olivascens olivascens. Bolivia: 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ im. *ex* Berlepsch, no locality; Oruro, 1 ♂ ad. (Feb. 2); Cuchacancha, Prov. Cochabamba, 1 ♂ im., 1 ♀ im. (June 16–18).

REMARKS.—This well-marked form extends the known range of *Pseudochloris olivascens* into Argentina. The four females mentioned above, like the males, are in worn breeding plumage and are not comparable with my Bolivian females of *olivascens* which are immature birds in first plumages. The Argentine birds are dusky brown above with only slight traces of greenish, while the yellow below is more or less washed with brownish.

The Oruro male and Bolivian specimen without exact locality are seasonally comparable with the Argentine kinds toward which the Oruro specimen makes an obvious approach in its duskier coloration.

***Atlapetes canigenis*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly resembling *Atlapetes castaneifrons* ScL. and Salv., of Venezuela, but with no white malar stripe, or black mystacial streak; ante-orbital region grayish black.

TYPE.—No. 273,003, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Torontoy (Alt. 9500 ft.), Urubamba Cañon, Peru, May 2, 1915; E. Heller.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE. Crown between orange-rufous and Sanford's brown, this color extending to the nape where slightly paler, bordered by a black stripe from in front of the eye to the posterior margin of the dark, shining gray auriculars; back deep neutral gray, wings and tail blackish, the primaries narrowly margined with grayish externally; underparts, including sides of the throat, nearly uniform gray, paler than upperparts, in some specimens slightly lighter on the throat and center of the belly; a slight tinge of fulvous on the inner edges of the wing-quills. Wing, 76; tail, 78; tarsus, 27; culmen, 15.5 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE.—The female resembles the male in color but is slightly smaller. Wing, 72; tail, 72; tarsus, 25; culmen, 15 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Atlapetes canigenis*. Peru: Torontoy, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀; Occabamba Valley, 1 ♀.

Atlapetes castaneifrons. Venezuela: Merida, 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, 4?

REMARKS.—The marked tendency of the genus *Atlapetes* to develop new forms, some of which have an extremely restricted range, is well illustrated by the present species. Although it has apparently escaped previous collectors, including Kalinowski, who worked in the region it inhabits, it is evidently not a rare species, since Heller secured four specimens and Chapman one. All were taken in the Subtropical Zone to which most species of the genus are confined.

It is interesting to note that the species which most nearly resembles *canigenis* is known only from the Andes of Merida, Venezuela.

***Diglossa mystacalis albilinea*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Diglossa mystacalis mystacalis* Lafr. of Bolivia, but with the mystacal stripe light ochraceous-buff or creamy white anteriorly, more ochraceous posteriorly, instead of "pale red" (Ex. Lafr. and Sc.) or tawny; and consequently resembling in this character *Diglossa pectoralis* Cab.

TYPE.—No. 273,005, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Machu Picchu, alt. 12,000 ft. (timberline), ruins Cedrobamba, May 26, 1915 (breeding); E. Heller.

DESCRIPTION OF JUVENAL.—Resembling the adult but less glossy, especially below, where more or less streaked with ochraceous; crissum paler, bill paler, mandible largely yellowish flesh-color.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Diglossa mystacalis albilinea*. Peru: type locality, 3 ad. ♂ ♂, 1 ad. ♀, 2 im. ♂ ♂.

Diglossa mystacalis mystacalis.—Plate I, Cat. Birds B.M., XI.

Diglossa pectoralis.—Pl. IV, Ibis, 1875.

REMARKS.—The excellent plates above mentioned, with the fine series of specimens secured by Heller, of this proposed new form, warrants, in my opinion, its description without comparison with actual specimens of its nearest relative. The species has not before been recorded from Peru, indicating that Peruvian specimens have not heretofore come to the attention of ornithologists, and, furthermore, the character by which the new race evidently departs from the type form is a normal and to be expected variation since it is shown by *Diglossa pectoralis*, another species of this group.

***Oreomanes binghami*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Oreomanes fraseri* Sc. of Ecuador, but superciliary stripe, malar region, and chin white instead of chestnut; wings and tail grayer; bill longer and stouter, median portion of culmen flattened.

TYPE.—No. 273,004, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♀ ad., Cedrobamba Ruins, Machu Picchu, alt. 12,000 ft. (timberline), Peru, June 13, 1915; E. Heller.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts between slate-gray and deep neutral gray, crown blackish, lightly edged with gray; slight traces of black on the back and of chestnut on upper tail-coverts; superciliary streak, auriculars, malar region and chin white; a broad but broken black mystacial stripe; wings and tail fuscous margined externally with the gray of the back; underparts including lower tail-coverts, excluding chin, bright chestnut; tibiæ grayish; tarsi blackish brown; toes darker; maxilla black, mandible browner, cutting edge and tip of both horn-color. Wing, 85; tail, 60; tarsus, 21; culmen, 24 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Oreomanes binghami*. Peru: the type.

Oreomanes fraseri. Ecuador: Mocha Cañon, 11,000 ft., Mt. Chimborazo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

REMARKS.—This interesting new species is dedicated to Prof. Hiram Bingham, organizer and leader of the Yale University-National Geographic Society Expedition, to whose vision, energy, and executive ability we owe not only our knowledge of the Inca city of Machu Picchu, near which it was discovered, but also the collection of which it forms a part.

Oreomanes fraseri, heretofore the only described species of this strongly characterized genus, is known only from the humid temperate zone of Ecuador, the type having come from Mt. Chimborazo. The discovery of the species here described therefore not only adds a second species to the genus but extends its known range nearly 1000 miles to the south.

***Tangara cyaneicollis gularis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly related to *Tangara cyaneicollis cyaneicollis*, but male with the head darker blue, of about the same shade as in *Tangara cyaneicollis cæruleocephala*, but with no purple on the forehead and little if any on the throat.

TYPE.—No. 146,510, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad., Candamo, Tropical Zone, S. E. Peru, Dec. 10, 1916; H. Watkins.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Tangara cyaneicollis gularis*. Peru: Candamo, 3 ♂ ♂; Santo Domingo, 1 ♀; Astillero, 1 ♀; Río San Miguel, Urubamba Cañon, 1 ♂.

Tangara cyaneicollis cyaneicollis. Bolivia: Yungas, Prov. Cochabamba, 4 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀.

Tangara cyaneicollis cæruleocephala. Ecuador: Marañon, 4 ♂ ♂; Zamora, 4 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀. Colombia: 10 ♂ ♂, 9 ♀ ♀.

REMARKS.—This is a slightly differentiated form of this variable species, intermediate between *cyaneicollis* and *cæruleocephala*, with, roughly speaking, the head of one and the throat of the other and there-

fore not properly referable to either. It evidently occupies a considerable area in southeastern Peru since our specimens are from localities as widely separated as the lower Urubamba Valley and the Rio Tambopata.

***Amblycercus holosericeus australis*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most nearly resembling *Amblycercus holosericeus holosericeus* (Licht.) but wing averaging shorter, tail longer, bill more slender, its plumbeous color confined to base and gonys, the remainder more straw-color, less horn-color.

TYPE.—No. 133,594, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Incachaca (Alt. 7700 ft.), Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia, May 12, 1915; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*Amblycercus holosericeus australis*. Bolivia: Incachaca, 1. Peru, Urubamba Valley, 2.

Amblycercus holosericeus holosericeus. Mexico, 12. Guatemala, 2. Costa Rica, 3. Panama, 7.

Amblycercus-holosericeus flavirostris. Colombia, 7. Ecuador, 8.

	Sex	MEASUREMENTS				Depth of
		Wing mm.	Tail mm.	Tarsus mm.	Culmen mm.	Bill at Base mm.
<i>A. h. holosericeus</i>	(5 ♂♂)	100-106	98.5-109	32.5-34	29.5-33	13.5-14.5
<i>A. h. flavirostris</i>	(4 ♂♂)	96-99	92.0-96	30-32.5	28.0-31	13.5-14.5
<i>A. h. australis</i>	(2 ♂♂)	92-98	104-114	31-32	29	13

REMARKS.—The proposed new form appears to be from the southern limit of the range of the species, indeed I find no previous record of it for Bolivia. Although most nearly resembling the Mexican and Central American race it is geographically separated from it by the form occupying Ecuador and Colombia, which is easily recognized by its yellow bill. The differences in shape and size of the bill of *australis* and the northern forms are not readily expressed in figures but are clearly evident on comparison. In true *holosericeus* the whole bill is, in some specimens, largely plumbeous, and this color usually runs to the tip of the bill along its commissure, on the culmen, or both, while in *australis* the plumbeous color is confined to the gonys and basal portion of the bill with a slight trace of it, if any, on the apical part of the culmen.

