CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS

BY
CHARLES E. HELLMAYR
ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF BIRDS

PART VII
CORVIDAE - PARIDAE - SITTIDAE - CERTHIIDAE - CHAMAEIDAE
Cinclidae - Troglodytidae - Prunellidae - Mimidae
Turdidae - Zeledoniidae - Sylviidae

WILFRED H. OSGOOD
CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
EDITOR

CHICAGO, U. S. A.
NOVEMBER 15, 1934
PUBLICATIONS
OF
FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ZOOLOGICAL SERIES
Volume XIII
Part VII

CHICAGO, U. S. A.
1934
CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS IN FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY INCLUDING ALL SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN NORTH AMERICA, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES, AND ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA, THE GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, AND OTHER ISLANDS WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR FAUNAL AFFINITIES

BY

CHARLES E. HELLMAYR ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF BIRDS

PART VII

CORVIDAE - PARIDAE - SITTIDAE - CERTHIIDAE - CHAMAEIDAE CINCLIDAE - TROGLODYTIDAE - PRUNELLIDAE - MIMIDAE TURDIDAE - ZELEDONIIDAE - SYLVIIDAE

WILFRED H. OSGOOD CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY EDITOR

CHICAGO, U. S. A.
NOVEMBER 15, 1934
PREFACE TO PART VII

The present installment begins the enumeration of the American Oscines. It contains the list of the species and subspecies, recognized as valid by the author, of twelve families, including three large groups, the Corvidae, Troglodytidae, and Turdidae, which are among the most difficult from a taxonomic point of view. As in the preceding parts of this work, the author has endeavored to arrange in natural groups the multitudinous forms, often described as “species” on the basis of supposed “non-intergradation,” and has made liberal use of trinomial nomenclature for the purpose of expressing genetic relationship. In cases, however, where lack of adequate material or incompleteness of data rendered definite judgment impossible, the author thought it wise to follow general custom in the treatment of the respective forms and confined himself to suggesting what their ultimate position might be. Great care has been taken in verifying original descriptions and other bibliographic references. A new feature in this Part is an indication as to where the types of the various described forms, whether valid or synonymous, are actually located. This investigation entailed a good deal of research and correspondence, and, while it has not been always successful in the case of early names, it is hoped that the information thus gained will be of some use to future workers. Though no attempt has been made to include every published reference, it is believed that very few important records relating to South American birds have been overlooked. In the case of North and Central American forms, whose complete synonymy may be found in Ridgway’s great work, only some of the principal references have been quoted.

As in the past, the author has again to record with gratitude the cooperation of museums and individuals by the generous loan of material and other acts of courtesy, without which the production of this volume would have been well-nigh impossible.

In addition to the persons mentioned in the Preface to Part VI, acknowledgments are due to Dr. Enrico Festa, of the University Museum, Turin, Italy; Mr. August Hemprich, of the Municipal Museum, Halberstadt, Germany; Dr. Robert Mertens, of the Senckenbergian Natural History Museum, Frankfort, Germany; Professor H. Schauinsland, of the Bremen Museum, Germany; Dr. Witmer Stone, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Penn-
sylvania; and Mr. P. A. Taverner, of Ottawa, Canada. To the last-named gentleman I am particularly indebted for the loan of several hundred Canadian jays from the Canadian National Museum. In concluding, I must not forget to mention the late Eliot C. Underdown, my faithful assistant, who rendered material help by measuring specimens, compiling synonymy, and comparing certain types for me in the collections at Cambridge and Philadelphia.

C. E. Hellmayr

July 1, 1932
## CONTENTS
Orders, Families, and Genera Included in Part VII

### ORDER PASSERIFORMES

#### SUBORDER Oscines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Corvidae</th>
<th>(Crows and Jays)</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBFAMILY Corvinae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corvus</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nucifraga</em> Brisson</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanocephalus</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Garrulinae</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pica</em> Brisson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calocitta</em> Gray</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Psilorhinus</em> Rüppell</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanocorax</em> Boie</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Uroleuca</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Xanthoura</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cissilopa</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanolyca</em> Cabanis</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aphelocoma</em> Cabanis</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanocitta</em> Strickland</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Perisoreus</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Paridae</th>
<th>(Titmice)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBFAMILY Parininae</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parus</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBFAMILY Remizinae</th>
<th></th>
<th>86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Auriparus</em> Baird</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBFAMILY Psaltriparinae</th>
<th></th>
<th>88</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Psaltriparus</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Sittidae</th>
<th>(Nuthatches)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBFAMILY Sittinae</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sitta</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Certhiidae</th>
<th>(Creepers)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBFAMILY Certhiinae</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Certhia</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Chamaeidae</th>
<th>(Wren-tits)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Chamaea</em> Gambel</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Cinclidae</th>
<th>(Dippers)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Cinclus</em> Borkhausen</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Troglodytidae</th>
<th>(Wrens)</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Cinnycerthia</em> Lesson</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cistothorus</em> Cabanis</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Heleoedics</em> Cabanis</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Odontorchilus</em> Richmond</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thryothorus</em> Vieillot</td>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thryomanes</em> Scutzer</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ferminia</em> Barbour</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Troglogydes</em> Vieillot</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thryorchilus</em> Oberholser</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Henicorhina</em> Scutzer and Salvin</td>
<td>255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nannorchilus</em> Ridgway</td>
<td>271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Salpingites</em> Cabanis</td>
<td>273</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Catherpes</em> Baird</td>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hyloorchilus</em> Nelson</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Microcerculus</em> Scutzer</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leucopleis</em> Reichenbach</td>
<td>286</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Prunellidae</th>
<th>(Accentors)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Prunella</em> Vieillot</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Mimidae</th>
<th>(Mockingbirds)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Toxostoma</em> Wagler</td>
<td></td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melanotis</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melanoptila</em> Scutzer</td>
<td>304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mimodes</em> Ridgway</td>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dumetella</em> S. D. W</td>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mimus</em> Boie</td>
<td>306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nesomimus</em> Ridgway</td>
<td>333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oreoscoptes</em> Baird</td>
<td>339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Allenia</em> Cory</td>
<td>339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Margarops</em> Scutzer</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rampheocinclus</em> Lafresnaye</td>
<td>342</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cinclocerthia</em> Gray</td>
<td>344</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Donacobius</em> Swainson</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY Turdidae</th>
<th>(Thrushes, Bluebirds, Stonechats, and Solitaires)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Turdus</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ixoreus</em> Bonaparte</td>
<td>424</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platycticha</em> Baird</td>
<td>425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pica</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calocitta</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psilorhinus Rüppell</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanocorax Boie</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uroleuca Bonaparte</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthoura Bonaparte</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cissilopa Bonaparte</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanolyca Cabanis</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphelocoma Cabanis</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanocitta Strickland</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perisoreus Bonaparte</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parus Linnaeus</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auriparus Baird</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psaltriparus Bonaparte</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitta Linnaeus</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certhia Linnaeus</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaea Gambel</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinclus Borkhausen</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cichlopsia Cabanis .................................. 431
Myadestes Swainson ................................ 434
Entomodesestes Stejneger .......................... 444
Mimocichla Sclater .................................. 445
Haplocichla Ridgway ............................... 449
Cichlerminia Bonaparte ............................. 450
Hylocichla Baird .................................... 452
Catharus Bonaparte .................................. 461
Ridgwayia Stejneger .................................. 476
Sialia Swainson ...................................... 477
Oenanthe Vieillot .................................... 482
Cyanosylvia Brehm .................................... 483
Calliope Gould ....................................... 483

**FAMILY ZELEDONIIDAE**
(Wren-thrushes) .................................. 484

Zeledonia Ridgway ................................. 484

**FAMILY SYLVIIDAE**
(Warblers, Gnatcatchers, and Kinglets) .......

**FAMILY SYLVIIDAE**
(Warblers, Gnatcatchers, and Kinglets) .......

Acanthopneuste Blasius ............................ 484
Locustella Kaup ..................................... 485

**SUBFAMILY POLIOPTILINAE**

Poliptila Sclater .................................... 485

**SUBFAMILY REGULINAE**

Regulus Cuvier ..................................... 510

**LIST OF NEW NAMES PROPOSED IN PART VII**

Heleodytes brunneicapillus yucatanicus subsp. nov. ........................................... 150
Thryothorus leucotis zuliensis subsp. nov. ......................................................... 164
CATALOGUE
OF
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS

BY CHARLES E. HELLMAYR

PART VII

Order PASSERIFORMES—Continued
Suborder OSCINES
Family CORVIDAE. Crows and Jays
Subfamily CORVINAE
Genus CORVUS Linnaeus


Trypanocorax Sundevall (ex Bonaparte), Meth. Av. Tent., p. 48, 1872—type, by monotypy, Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus.


*Corvus corax principalis Ridgway. 2 NORTHERN RAVEN.

Corvus corax var. littoralis (not Corvus littoralis Brehm, 1831) Holboell, in Kroyer's Tidskrift, 4, p. 390, 1843—Greenland and Labrador.


2 Meinertzhagen (l.c.), after careful study of over 600 specimens, has come to the conclusion that the ravens of northern and eastern North America are inseparable from the birds of central Asia. Without the necessary comparative material it has been deemed advisable to follow current classification and preserve for the Northern Raven the name C. c. principalis Ridgway. Certain American birds in Field Museum, it must be admitted, however, are indistinguishable from two specimens of C. c. tibetanus from Szechwan. The highly erratic variation among ravens accounts for the number of forms described, but in a thorough study it is not apparent that any hard and fast rules for their separation can be laid down. The status of Greenland ravens has been much commented on, Miller and Griscom going so far as to propose their reference to C. c. islandicus Hantzsch, a form not recognized by Meinertzhagen.


Range.—Northwestern Alaska, Melville Island, northern Ellesmere Island, and (?) Greenland south to Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, coast region of New Jersey (formerly) and Virginia, and in the higher Alleghenies to Georgia.

9: Alaska (Sitka, 1); Alberta (Red Deer, 3); “Ungava,” 1; Labrador (Nachvak, 2); Baffin Land, 2.

*Corvus corax sinuatus Wagler. MEXICAN RAVEN.

Corvus sinuatus (Lichtenstein MS.) Wagler, Isis, 22, p. 748, 1828—“Mexico” (type in Berlin Museum).

Corvus cacalotl Wagler, Isis, 1831, p. 527—based on “Cacalotl” of Hernandez; Mexico.


Range.—Western United States, from Oregon, southeastern British Columbia, Montana, and North Dakota south to Nicaragua.

17: Montana (Columbia Falls, 3; Flatbush County, 1); Wyoming (Percy, 1); California (San Clemente Island, 2); Arizona (Phoenix, 2; Calabasas, 1); Chihuahua (Bastillos, 3); Sonora (Cerro Blanco Mines, 3); Jalisco (Tuxpan, 1).
Corvus cryptoleucus Couch. WHITE-NECKED RAVEN.


Range.—Deserts of the western United States and Mexico, from Arizona, New Mexico, and central Texas south to Guanajuato, Mexico; formerly north to Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas.


25: Texas (El Paso, 6; lower Rio Grande River, 1); Arizona (Huachuca Plains, 13); New Mexico (Deming, 5).

Corvus corone cornix Linnaeus. HOODED CROW.


Range.—Extralimital. Rare straggler on the east coast of Greenland (one record from Angmagsalik, May 19, 1897).

*Corvus corone brachyrhynchos* Brehm. American CROW.


Range.—Eastern North America, from southwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Maryland, the northern part of the Gulf states, and northern Texas.

36: Maine (Upton, 1; Brewer, 2); Massachusetts (Hyannis, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 3); New Jersey (Englewood, 1); Illinois (Fort Sheridan, 1; Worth, 1; Joliet, 4; Chicago, 1; Fox Lake, 2; Deerfield, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 17; Milton, 1).

1 Comparison of a very large series of the European Crow in Field Museum shows the American Crow to be clearly conspecific. Cf. also Meise, Journ. Orn., 76, pp. 1-203, 1928.


*Corvus corone paulus* Howell.¹ SOUTHERN CROW.


Range.—From the lower Potomac and Ohio valleys south to southern Georgia and the Gulf coast (except Florida) and west to eastern Texas.

3: Louisiana (Buras, 1; Holly Springs, 1); Texas (Waring, 1).

*Corvus corone pascuus* Coues. FLORIDA CROW.


*Corvus brachyrhynchos pascuus* Meinertzhagen, Nov. Zool., 33, p. 89, 1926— (monog.).

Range.—Peninsula of Florida.

9: Florida (Fort Myers, 5; Town Point, 2; Pine Island, 1; New River, 1).

*Corvus corone hesperis* Ridgway. WESTERN CROW.


Range.—Western North America, from central British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and Montana south to northern Lower California and central New Mexico.

10: Washington (Clallam County, 1); Oregon (Portland, 1); California (Monterey, 4; San Geronimo, 1; Nicasio, 1; Los Angeles County, 1); New Mexico (Las Vegas, 1).

¹ *Corvus corone paulus* Howell: Very similar to *C. c. brachyrhynchos*, but decidedly smaller; bill much more slender and depressed. The validity of this race has been questioned.
*Corvus ossifragus caurinus* Baird.¹ **NORTHWESTERN CROW.**


_Corvus brachyrhynchos caurinus_ Meinertzhagen, Nov. Zool., 33, p. 90, 1926 (monog.).

_Corvus mexicanus caurinus_ Meise, Journ. Orn., 76, pp. 15, 26, 1928 (crit.).


1: Washington (Clallam County, 1).

*Corvus ossifragus ossifragus* Wilson. **FISH CROW.**


_Corvus mexicanus ossifragus_ Meinertzhagen, Nov. Zool., 33, p. 88, 1926 (monog.).


**Range.**—Atlantic and Gulf coast districts of the United States, from the lower Hudson Valley and the shores of Long Island Sound south to Florida, Louisiana (inland to the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains), and Texas (Orange).

14: Mississippi (Vicksburg, 1); Florida (New River, 3; Palm Beach, 1; Fort Myers, 1; Santa Rosa Island, 1; Enterprise, 1; East Pass, 1; Wilson, 2; Pilot Town, 3).

*Corvus ossifragus imparatus* Peters.² **MEXICAN CROW.**


¹*Corvus ossifragus caurinus* Baird, while usually associated specifically with the American Crow, does not seem to be closely related to it in spite of superficial resemblance. Habits and call-note are described as being very different and more like those of the Fish Crow. Moreover, Brooks believes that _C. o. caurinus_ and _C. c. hesperis_ breed side by side on Sumas prairie along the lower Fraser River in southern British Columbia, and is inclined to accord it specific rank. Notwithstanding its widely separated range, _C. caurinus_ has so much in common with the Fish Crow that Meise's proposition to link it with _C. ossifragus_ seems to be the most satisfactory arrangement.

²*Corvus ossifragus imparatus_ Peters, while easily distinguishable by smaller size and much more glossy plumage, is clearly conspecific with the North American Fish Crow.


**Range.**—The greater part of Mexico, south to Colima, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas (Tampico).

9: Nuevo Leon (Hacienda de los Escobas, 1); Nayarit (San Blas, 1); Tamaulipas (Tampico, 7).

*Corvus ossifragus palmarum* Württemberg.1 PALM CROW.


*Corvus solitarius* (Württemberg MS.) Hartlaub, Naumannia, 2, Heft 2, p. 55, 1852—"die Hochebenen östlich vom Mirebalais, die Escobas das ... der Loma de S. Juan auf Haiti" (new name for *C. palmarum*); Cory, Bds. Haiti and San Dom., p. 75, 1885—Gantier, Haiti; idem, Auk, 3, p. 229, 1886—Haiti and Santo Domingo; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 116, 1889—Haiti; Cherrie, Field Col. Mus., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 17, 1896—Maniel, Santo Domingo.

*Corvus brachyrhynchos palmarum* Meinertzhagen, Nov. Zool., 33, p. 90, 1926—Haiti and Santo Domingo (crit.).


1 I quite agree with Meise (Journ. Orn., 76, p. 27, 1928) that the Palm Crow is conspecific with the Fish Crow and has no relationship whatever to *C. corone*. Certain specimens are indistinguishable from North American birds save for their decidedly slenderer bills.
Range.—Island of Haiti, Greater Antilles.

9: Haiti (Maniel, 5; Gantier, 2; Trou Caiman, forty miles west of Port-au-Prince, 2).

*Corvus ossifragus minutus* Gundlach.¹ LESSE CORVUS CROW.


_Corvus brachyrhynchos minutus_ Meinertzhagen, Nov. Zool., 33, p. 91, 1926—Cuba and “Isle of Pines” (crit.).

Range.—Island of Cuba, Greater Antilles.

1: Cuba (westernmost part of the island, 1).

*Corvus jamaicensis* Gmelin. JAMAICAN CROW.


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

2: Jamaica (near Priestman’s River, 2).

*Corvus leucognaphalus nasicus* Temminck.² CUBAN CROW.


¹ This is but a slightly differentiated race distinguishable by its duller, less glossy coloration.

² In structural characters this form is identical with _C. leucognaphalus_ and differs merely by the gray, instead of white, base to the feathers of the body plumage.

*Coreus americanus* (not of Audubon) Lembeye, Av. Isla de Cuba, p. 65, 1850—Cuba.


8: Isle of Pines (La Vega, 2); Cuba (Yateras, 1; unspecified, 1); Bahamas (Grand Caicos, 4).

**Corvus leucognaphalus leucognaphalus** Daudin. **WHITE-NECKED CROW.**


*Corvus dominicensis* Cory, Auk, 3, p. 228 (in text), 1886—Santo Domingo (name tentatively proposed).


Range.—Islands of Porto Rico and Haiti, Greater Antilles; extinct on St. Croix (bones found in kitchen-middens).

1 The Grand Caicos birds appear to be inseparable from *C. nasicus*, of Cuba.

19: island of Haiti (Catare, 4; Maimon, 2; Magua, 1; Samaná, 2; Almercen, 10).

**Corvus frugilegus frugilegus** Linnaeus. **Rook.**


*Range.*—Extralimital. Rare straggler on the east coast of Greenland (one record from Kangarsik).

**Genus NUCIFRAGA** Brisson

*Nucifraga* Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 30; 2, p. 58, 1760—type, by tautonymy, "Nucifraga" = *Corvus caryocatactes* Linnaeus.


*Nucifraga columbiana* (Wilson). **CLARKE'S NUTCRACKER.**

*Corvus columbianus* Wilson, Amer. Orn., 3, p. 29, pl. 20, fig. 3, 1811—Columbia River (type in Peale's Museum).

*Corvus megonyx* Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 21, Genus *Corvus*, sp. 20, 1827—new name for *Corvus columbianus* Wilson.


*Range.*—Breeds in western North America, from southern Alaska, Alberta, and western South Dakota south to New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Lower California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir); casual in western Nebraska and east to Missouri and Arkansas; accidental in Wisconsin and Iowa.

22: Washington (Clallam Bay, 2; Mount Hood, 1); Oregon (Cascade Mountains, 2); Idaho (Troy, 2); Colorado (Ward, 3; Sunset, 2; Laramie County, 1); Montana (Columbia Falls, 5; Townsend, 1); California (Big Bear Valley, 2; San Bernardino Mountains, 1).

**Genus CYANOCEPHALUS** Bonaparte


*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus (Wied). Piñon Jay.


Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus (Wied).

Range.—Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from central Washington, Idaho, and central Montana south to northern Lower California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas, and from the Sierra-Cascade ranges east to the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains; in winter casually on the coast of California, in eastern Nebraska and Kansas.

6: Wyoming (Hat Creek, 2); Colorado (Rocky Ford, 1; Morgan County, 1); Nevada (Pyramid Mountains, 1); California (Pacific Grove, 1).

Subfamily GARRULINAE

Genus PICA Brisson


*Pica pica hudsonia (Sabine). American Magpie.


Range.—Boreal and Transition zones of North America from the Alaska Peninsula, middle Yukon, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northern Arizona and New Mexico, and from eastern Washington and the eastern slope of
the Sierra Nevada to western North Dakota and New Mexico. Casual in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ontario, and the Hudson Bay region; accidental in Quebec.

15: Alaska (Funny River, Kenai Peninsula, 1); British Columbia (Okanagan, 1); Montana (South Butte, 2; Townsend, 1); Colorado (Windsor, 2; Yampa, 1; Rocky Ford, 1; Routt County, 1; Rio Blanco County, 1; unspecified, 1); Arizona (Phoenix, 2); New Mexico (Las Vegas, 1).

*Pica pica nuttalli* Audubon.1 **YELLOW-BILLED MAGPIE.**


**Range.**—Upper and Lower Austral zones of California west of the Sierra Nevada, from Tehama County to Ventura and Kern counties, chiefly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

3: California (Yuba County, 1; Marysville, 1; Folsom City, 1).

**Genus CALOCITTA** Gray


*Pica bullockii* Wagler=*Pica formosa* Swainson.


*Calocitta formosa colliei* (Vigors).2 **COLLIE'S MAGPIE-JAY.**


1 *Pica pica nuttalli* Audubon: This Californian representative of the American Magpie is easily distinguished by the yellow bill, yellow orbital region, and smaller size.

2 The wide range of individual variation in the coloration of the throat and chest is so suggestive of its close relationship to *C. formosa* that, in spite of the differently shaped crest, we do not hesitate to associate the two species in a single specific unit.


Range.—Western Mexico, from southern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to Jalisco; once recorded from Guanajuato.

6: Mexico, Nayarit (San Blas, 1); Jalisco (Tuxpan, 5).

*Calocitta formosa formosa* (Swainson). BULLOCK'S MAGPIE-JAY.

*Pica formosa* Swainson, Philos. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 437, June, 1827—Temiacaltepe, Mexico (type in Bullock Collection).


*Pica bullockii* Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 21, Genus *Pica*, sp. 4, 1827—Mexico (type in Leadbeater Collection).


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, from Colima, Michoacan, and Puebla south to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

8: Guerrero (Apipiluluca, 6); Oaxaca (San Gerónimo, 1); “Mexico” (unspecified, 1).
*Calocitta formosa azurea* Nelson. NELSON’S MAGPIE-JAY.


Range.—Pacific side of Guatemala and extreme southern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Huehuetan).¹

6: Guatemala (San José, Escuintla, 1; near Patulul, 2; Mazatenango, 3).

*Calocitta formosa pompata* Bangs.² COSTA RICAN MAGPIE-JAY.


¹ The series from western Guatemala agrees with two from Chiapas in the strong bluish upper parts and bright flax-flower blue occiput. The dimensions are approximately the same, the wing, in adult males, ranging from 191 to 208, in females from 180 to 185 mm.

² *Calocitta formosa pompata* Bangs: Agreeing with *C. f. azurea* in the absence of a blackish malar streak and in the extent of the white tail tips, but dorsal surface decidedly paler, more grayish, and occiput likewise paler, light cadet-blue instead of flax-flower blue; size very slightly smaller.

This seems to be a fairly well-marked race, though single specimens sometimes approach *azurea*. Birds from the Motagua Valley, on the Atlantic side of Guatemala, and two skins from "San Salvador" are decidedly referable to the present form, being much more grayish above and paler blue on the occiput than the series of *azurea* from the Pacific slope.
Psilorhinus
San Salvador, El Salvador
Psilorhinus
San vic. 20: Psilorhinus Pica Psilorhinus Calocitta Costa
FIELD Emilio, Rica juv.," San Nat. p. del Bds., Nuevo
monotypy, Grande Ferrari-Perez, negie also Honduras, 50, Mirador, Bebedero, and Bagáces, Costa Rica; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 28, 1919—Masaya and Muyogalpa (Ometépe), Nicaragua.

Range.—Atlantic side of Guatemala (Motagua basin), El Salvador, Honduras (Tigre Island, plain of Comayagua), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

20: Guatemala (El Rancho, Zacapa, 1; Gualan, Zacapa, 1); El Salvador (San Salvador, 2); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 2; San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, 1; San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 9); Costa Rica (Orosi, 1; Las Cañas, 3).

Genus PSILORHINUS Rüppell
Psilorhinus Rüppell, Mus. Senckenb., 2, Heft 2, p. 188, 1837—type, by monotypy, Psilorhinus mexicanus Rüppell.

*Psilorhinus morio* (Wagler). BROWN JAY.

Pica morio Wagler, Isis, 1829, p. 751—part, descr. of "mas adult" and "mas juv.," Mexico (type in Berlin Museum).


Psilorhinus mexicanus Rüppell, Mus. Senckenb., 2, p. 189, 1837—"Tamalilpas," Mexico (part, supposed young received from Lindheimer).

Range.—Eastern Mexico, from the Rio Grande in Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas south through Vera Cruz to northern Tabasco (Montecristo).¹

11: Nuevo Leon (Hacienda de las Escobas, 1); Tamaulipas (Villagran, 1; Tampico, 7); Vera Cruz (Achotal, 1); Mexico ("City of Mexico," 1).

*Psilorhinus mexicanus mexicanus* Rüppell.² WHITE-TIPPED BROWN JAY.


Pica fuliginosa Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 333, 1830—part, descr. of "jeune âge," Mexico.


¹ It appears to me of no practical advantage to split the Brown Jay into two races, *P. m. morio* and *P. m. fuliginosus*. The coloration of the posterior under parts varies to such an extent in the same locality that the assignation of individual specimens to either form becomes quite problematical. It would seem, however, as if the dark-bellied type was rather more predominant in the southern parts of Vera Cruz.

² Status and relationship of this form are uncertain. It resembles the white-bellied stage of *P. morio* in coloration, but differs by having all rectrices (except the central pair) broadly tipped with white. The bird is very rare in collections, and the ten or twelve recorded specimens have all been taken in the range of *P. morio*, sometimes even at the same place as the plain-tailed "species," as at Mirador and Jalapa, Vera Cruz. Furthermore, the type of *P. mexicanus* is said to be from Tamaulipas, where, otherwise, only *P. morio* is known to occur. Both are listed by Ridgway from Montecristo, Tabasco, and by Lantz (Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 16, p. 222, 1899) from Rinconada, Vera Cruz. All these localities, it will be noted, are in that section of Mexico where intergradation to *P. m. cyanogena* might be expected. Although intermediates between the dark-tailed and the white-tipped forms are lacking, I would not be surprised if the so-called *P. mexicanus* turned out to be a mutant of *P. morio* rather than a distinct taxonomic unit.
Psilorhinus mexicanus cyanogenys Sharpe. CENTRAL AMERICAN BROWN JAY.


Range.—Extreme eastern Mexico, in Territory of Quintana Roo (Xcopen and Camp Mengel); British Honduras; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Costa Rica.

16: Guatemala (Los Amates, 5); Costa Rica (Guayabo, 5; Coliblanco, 1; Limon, 1; San Jose, 1; Juan Vivas, 1; Peralta, 1; unspecified, 1).

*Psilorhinus mexicanus vociferus* (Cabot). YUCATAN BROWN JAY.


Range.—Yucatan.

1: Yucatan (San Felipe, 1).

Psilorhinus mexicanus captus Kennard and Peters.¹ PANAMA BROWN JAY.


Range.—Northwestern Panama (Almirante Bay region).

Genus CYANOCORAX Boie

Cyanocorax Boie, Isis, 1826, p. 975—type, by virtual monotypy, Corvus pileatus Temminck= Pica chrysops Vieillot.

Cyanurus Swainson, in Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 495, Feb., 1832—no type designated.²


*Cyanocorax chrysops chrysops (Vieillot). URRACA JAY.


¹ Psilorhinus mexicanus captus Kennard and Peters: "Similar to P. m. cyanogenys, but the color of the breast less sharply defined from that of the abdomen, abdomen and sides mouse-gray (white or creamy in cyanogenys), this color extending to the bases of the feathers; white tail spots smaller. Wing, 180–195, (female) 180–190; tail, 180–195; bill, 42½—44." (Kennard and Peters, l.c.).

² No valid type appears to have been designated for this genus. G. R. Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., p. 62, 1855) had selected Corvus cristatus Linnaeus, the first species mentioned, but this action is against the rules as Swainson himself tells us that the first three species are "aberrant" and that the "typical" species are only found in the "tropics of America and India." Though, by common consent, Cyanurus has been regarded as synonymous with Cyanocorax, it seems advisable to formally propose a genotype to set this name at rest, and we suggest as such Corvus pileatus "Ill."= Pica chrysops Vieillot.
Corvus pileatus Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 10, pl. 58, 1821—Paraguay and Brazil (location of type not indicated).


Range.—Northeastern Argentina, in provinces of Entre Ríos, Corrientes, Misiones, Santa Fé, Chaco, and Formosa; Uruguay; Paraguay; southern Brazil, in states of São Paulo, Paraná, and
Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia, in depts. of Tarija (Caiza, Tatarena, Villa Montes), Chuquisaca (Camargo), and Santa Cruz (Chiquitos; San José, Mizque; Santa Cruz de la Sierra).  

18: Argentina (Las Palmas, Chaco, 1; Ocampo, Santa Fé, 2; Puerto Segundo, Misiones, 3; Caraguatay, Misiones, 5); Brazil (Uruquí of Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 2; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso, 1; Victoria, São Paulo, 1; Fazenda Cayóá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo, 1; Candido de Abreu, Paraná, 2).

*Cyanocorax chrysops tucumanus* Cabanis.  


1 Birds from southern Brazil (São Paulo and Paraná) agree with a topotypical Paraguayan series and another from Misiones. Specimens from the Argentine Chaco (right bank of the Paraná), eastern Bolivia, and Matto Grosso also appear to me inseparable, and I cannot follow Mrs. Naumburg in referring the inhabitants of the latter country to *tucumanus*. Neither in the development of the frontal crest nor in proportion do they show any noticeable divergence from Paraguayan birds. The yellowish color of the under parts, being subject to rapid fading in museum specimens, is useless for taxonomic purposes.

The specimen recorded by Gosse (Bds. Jamaica, p. 208, 1847) as having been obtained alive near Newcastle, Jamaica, must have been an escaped cage-bird.

Additional material examined.—Paraguay: Bernalcúé, near Asunción, 5; Villa Concepción, 3.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 3; San José (Rio Mizque), 1.

2 *Cyanocorax chrysops tucumanus* Cabanis merely differs by generally larger size, but even this is not an absolutely constant feature, as the measurements slightly overlap. The other characters given for this form, such as stronger bill, longer frontal crest, and darker coloration of the dorsal surface, hold only in a small percentage of birds from western Argentina. Specimens from Salta, which we have not seen, may turn out to be referable to typical *chrysops*.

**WING MEASUREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adult males</th>
<th>Adult females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. c. chrysops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay (Bernalcúé, Villa Concepción)</td>
<td>148, 154, 155, 160</td>
<td>145, 146, 149, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misiones (Puerto Segundo, Caraguatay)</td>
<td>146, 150, 156, 160</td>
<td>146, 153, 156, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo (Victoria)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraná (Candido de Abreu)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matto Grosso (Uruquí)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz, San José)</td>
<td>156, 159</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine Chaco (Las Palmas, Chaco; Ocampo, Santa Fé)</td>
<td>150, 156</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. c. tucumanus</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucumán (Concepción)</td>
<td>165, 166, 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tucumán (Concepción)**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. c. chrysops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay (Bernalcúé, Villa Concepción)</td>
<td>145, 146, 149, 150</td>
<td>146, 153, 156, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misiones (Puerto Segundo, Caraguatay)</td>
<td>146, 150, 156, 160</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraná (Candido de Abreu)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo (Fazenda Cayóá)</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matto Grosso (Uruquí, Piraputanga)</td>
<td>153, 153</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine Chaco (Ocampo, Santa Fé)</td>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia (Santa Cruz)</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. c. tucumanus</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucumán (Concepción, Tafi Viejo)</td>
<td>157, 157, 163, 163, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Range.—Northwestern Argentina, in provinces of La Rioja, Catamarca, Tucumán, and (?) Salta.

7: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 7).

Cyanocorax chrysops diesingii Pelzeln. 1 DIESING'S JAY.


Cyanocorax chrysops diesingii Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 283, 1910—Borba (crit.).

Range.—Northern Brazil, in State of Amazonas (Borba, right bank of the lower Rio Madeira).

* Cyanocorax affinis affinis Pelzeln. COLOMBIAN JAY.


1 Cyanocorax chrysops diesingii Pelzeln: Nearly allied to C. c. chrysops, but larger, about as large as C. c. tucumanus; feathers of pileum stiffer and much more elongated, the longest measuring fully 20 mm., so as to form a conspicuous erect crest; the blue markings on the sides of the head much more restricted, the supraocular spot being much smaller and darker, uniform lilac-blue, while in the malar region there is only a narrow streak of pale lilac-blue instead of the whole of the cheeks and malar region being deep violet as in C. c. chrysops; hindneck uniform whitish blue, not tinged with violet posteriorly; bill shorter. Wing (adult male), 167; tail, 163; bill, 26 3/4.

Material examined.—Brazil: Borba, Rio Madeira, 2.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Tropical zone of northern Colombia, south to about latitude 4° N., and adjoining parts of Venezuela (southern section of Zulia).  
8: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 1; El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander, 1); Venezuela (Orope, Zulia, 6).

**Cyanocorax affinis zeledoni** Ridgway.  

1 This form may prove to be divisible into two races. The type of *C. affinis* agrees in dimensions with birds from Bogotá and Chicoral, near Giradot, in the upper Magdalena Valley. Specimens from western and northern Colombia (Santa Marta region; near Cucuta) and Venezuela (Orope, Zulia) are smaller and have slenderer, though not always shorter bills. The type of *C. sceleri*, which, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Hemprich, the Director of the Halberstadt Museum, has been available for examination, is a very typical example of this small variety. It is an adult male and measures: wing, 162; tail, 162 mm. The describer was somewhat doubtful as to its patria, but the preparation of the skin clearly indicates the Caribbean coast of Colombia. Besides, the label gives “Cartagena” as locality. Specimens from northwestern Colombia (Rio Atrato and Rio Truando), by having a faint creamy tinge underneath, form the passage to *C. a. zeledoni*.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 5; Chicoral, 2; Pueblo Rico, 1; Noanamá, 3; El Guayabal, Santander, 1; Santa Marta region, 5; Cartagena, 1; Rio Atrato, 1. —Venezuela: Orope, Zulia, 6.

2 *Cyanocorax affinis zeledoni* Ridgway: Agreeing in size with the small variety of *affinis*, from northern Colombia and Venezuela, but under parts of the body and tips to rectrices light creamy yellow instead of white. Wing, 160–165; tail, 160–170; bill, 27–29.

Birds from eastern Panama (Darien) are paler yellowish below and closely approach certain individuals from northwestern Colombia.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Talamanca, 2.—Panama: Chiriquí, 5; Boqueron, 3; Panama Railroad line, 1; Pita, 2.


**Range.**—Southeastern Costa Rica and Panama (Chiriquí; Veraguas; Panama; Darien).

3: Panama (Boqueron, Chiriquí, 3).

**Cyanocorax mystacalis** (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire).¹ **MOUSTACHED JAY.**

*Pica mystacalis* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Mag. Zool., 5, cl. 2, pl. 34, 1835—Guayaquil, Ecuador (type in Masséna Collection, now in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia).

**Cyanocorax uroleucus** Heine, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 115, 1860—"Bolivia," errore² (type in Heine Collection, Halberstadt).

**Cyanocorax bellus** Schiegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, livr. 9, Coraces, p. 50, 1867—locality unknown (type in Leiden Museum).


**Cyanocorax mystacalis** Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1876, p. 272—Loja, Ecuador (crit.); idem, l.c., 1878, p. 138—Tumbez (crit.); Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 3, p. 124, 1877—Ecuador; Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 323—Tumbez, Peru; Salvin, l.c., 1883, ¹ This well-characterized species, while somewhat related to *C. cyanopogon*, is perfectly distinct. According to information received from Mr. J. T. Zimmer, the presence of blue at the base of the lateral rectrices claimed to distinguish *C. bellus* is a purely individual character.

² As in the case of many other species collected by Warscewicz, this locality is unquestionably inaccurate.
Range.—Arid Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador (from Guayas Province southward) and northwestern Peru (in depts. of Tumbez, Piura, Lambayeque, Libertad, and Cajamarca).

*Cyanocorax cyanopogon* (Wied).  **Blue-bearded Jay.**


Range.—Tableland of inner Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará south to Bahia, southern Goyaz (Rio Paranahyba), and western Minas Geraes (Lagôa Santa; Nas Furnas; Rio Jordão, near Araguary).

24: Brazil, Maranhão (Rosario, 6; Miritiba, 1; Codô, Cocos, 1); Piauhy (Ibiapaba, 2); Ceará (Quixada, 4; Juá, near Iguatú, 3); Goyaz (Rio São Miguel, 2; Nova Roma, 3; Volta da Serra, 2).

1 The short diagnosis, though none too good, can hardly refer to any other species. *C. cyanopogon*, while nearly related to *C. cyanus*, seems nevertheless too different to be regarded as conspecific.
**Cyanocorax cayanus** (Linnaeus). **CAYENNE JAY.**


**Range.**—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); and extreme northeastern Brazil (Manãos; Rio Branco).

7: Dutch Guiana (Lelydorp, Para district, 2); British Guiana (Essequibo River, 1; Potaro, 2; Mazaruni River, 2).

---

1 On carefully comparing the type with four specimens from the Caura River and four others from Manãos, I am unable to corroborate any of the characters indicated in the original description. Size varies a good deal in this species, the wing in Caura birds ranging from 150 to 160, the tail from 155 to 170 mm., while the type of *C. intermedius* measures 150 on the wing and 152 on the tail. The supposedly lesser extent of the black gular area is due to the mode of preparation of the mounted specimen which, in the color of the back, does not appreciably differ. It may be added that there is absolutely no resemblance to *C. cyanopogon*, the structure of the crown-feathers being exactly the same as in ordinary *C. cayanus*. For the present, I cannot see in *C. intermedius* anything but a small-sized individual of the last-named species.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

*Cyanocorax heilprini* Gentry. **HEILPRIN'S JAY.**


Range.—Northwestern Brazil, in State of Amazonas (Rio Negro), and the adjacent section of Venezuela (Rio Cassiquiare).

1: Brazil (Rio Negro, 1).

*Cyanocorax cyanomelas* (Vieillot). **BLACK-HEADED JAY.**


*Peilorhinus chilensis* Bonaparte, Conspr. Gen. Av., 1, p. 381, 1850—"Chile," errore (the type in the Leiden Museum was collected by d'Orbigny in Bolivia [=Chiquitos]; cf. Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, livr. 9, Coraces, p. 47, 1867).


*Cyanocorax cyanomelas* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, livr. 9, Coraces, p. 47, 1867—"Engi de Pari" [=Engenho do Pari], Matto Grosso, and Bolivia;

1 *Cyanocorax heilprini* Gentry, a very distinct species, combines certain characters of *C. cyanomelas* with others of *C. cayanus*, but differs from both by the remarkable development of the feathers of the anterior crown, which are much lengthened, stiff, and recurved, forming an erect frontal crest barely suggested in the allied species. In general coloration of the body plumage—dark drab washed with purplish—it is not unlike *C. cyanomelas*, from which it is, however, easily distinguished by whitish blue (about pale campanula blue) instead of dark bister crown and hindneck; the presence of a conspicuous deep anilne lilac malar streak; white (instead of dark dull violet blue) under tail coverts; and blackish rather than deep violet blue tail with long white tips. *C. heilprini* resembles *C. cayanus* in the last two particulars, but differs by pale bluish (instead of milky white) occiput and hindneck; drab brown purple-tinged (instead of white) breast, abdomen, and under wing coverts; shorter white tail tips; lighter brown back with much less violet on the wings; by lacking the bluish spots above and below the eye; and by having merely a narrow blue streak at the base of the lower mandible, while in *C. cayanus* the whole of the malar region is nearly white.

Wing (one unsexed adult), 170; tail, 167; bill, 27.

The exact limits of the range of *C. heilprini* remain to be determined. Three specimens only have been recorded, the type at Philadelphia and another at Liverpool, both labeled "Rio Negro." The example in Field Museum was also obtained somewhere on the upper Rio Negro by W. McGovern. In the collection of the American Museum of Natural History we have recently examined four adults, three males and one female, secured by the Ollas at Solano, Rio Cassiquiare, and at the junction of the Cassiquiare and Guainia rivers, in Venezuela.
Cyanocorax cyanomelas Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 401, 1930—Paraguay (Fort Wheeler, Trinidad, Rio Negro) and Matto Grosso (Uruçuí).

Range.—Eastern Bolivia; Paraguay; northern Argentina, in provinces of Corrientes, Santa Fé, Formosa, and Chaco; southwestern Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso.

1 The range as given is incorrect, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Uruguay being included by mistake.

2 The egg from San Javier, Misiones, described and figured on pl. 3, fig. 4, can hardly be that of C. cyanomelas, a species which does not occur in Misiones. It very likely belongs to C. caeruleus.

3 I am unable to discover any constant geographic variation in this jay. Birds from Bolivia, which have been separated as C. nigriceps on account of their supposedly blacker head and larger bill, do not differ from Paraguayan specimens so far as I can see. The coloration of the head is subject to a certain amount of seasonal variation, being more blackish in fresh plumage and duller, more brownish, in abraded examples. Size, too, varies a good deal individually.

Topotypical specimens of nigriceps from the Yungas of La Paz have not been available for examination, but they are not likely to be distinct, since two adults from San Mateo, at the northern base of the Sierra de Cochambamba, agree with the general run from Paraguay. At all events, P. chilensis, based on a bird from Chiquitos, eastern Bolivia, is an absolute synonym of C. cyanomelas.

The wing measurements of adult birds from different localities are as follows:

Paraguay.—Male, 190; females, 178, 180, 180, 185.

Corrientes.—Female, 180.

Argentine Chaco (Rio de Oro).—Male, 185.

Matto Grosso.—Males, 183, 184, 187; females, 175, 176.

Bolivia.—Males, 190 (Chiquitos), 185, 195 (Bueyes, Santa Cruz), 188 (Cotacajes); females, 185, 188 (San Mateo).

Material examined.—Paraguay: Villa Concepción, 1; Salvador, 2; Bernalcú, near Asunció, 4.—Argentina: Rio de Oro, Chaco Austral, 1.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Chapada, 3; Piraputanga, 3; Uruçuí, 1.—Bolivia: Chiquitos, 3; Bueyes, Santa Cruz, 2; Cotacajes, 1; San Mateo, 2.
5: Brazil, Matto Grosso (Piraputanga, 3; Urucum de Corumbá, 1; Chapada, 1).

*Cyanocorax violaceus* Du Bus. **VIOLOUS JAY.**


**Range.**—Upper Amazonia from the eastern foot of the eastern Andes of Colombia south to southeastern Peru (Marcopata), extending east through southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin) and
northern Brazil (Rio Negro) to southern British Guiana (Canuku= Cuano Mountains).\footnote{A single old faded specimen from British Guiana is somewhat duller than skins from upper Amazonia, but as birds from the Caura, Venezuela, do not appreciably differ from the latter, I do not think it possible to maintain *hyacinthinus* even as a race.}

3: Peru (Puerto Bermúdez, Junín, 2); Colombia ("Bogotá," 1).

*Cyanocorax caeruleus* (Vieillot). **AZURE JAY.**


\footnote{Often spelled *coeruleus*.}

Range.—Southeastern Brazil, in states of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; and adjacent parts of Argentina, in provinces of Misiones (San Javier, Santa Ana, Villa Lutetia), Corrientes (Curuzú Cuatia), and Chaco (Riacho Ancho, opposite Corrientes; lower Pilcomayo). 1

7: Brazil (Iguapé, São Paulo, 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 6).

Genus UROLEUCA Bonaparte

*Uroleuca cristatella* (Temminck). PEGA JAY.

_Corvus cyanoleucus_ (not of Latham, 1801) Wied, Reise Bras., 2, p. 190, 1821—Fazenda Valo, near the border line of Minas Geraes, Bahia, Brazil (types now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).


1. *C. heckelii* Pelzeln is a purplish-blue color variant not confined to any particular geographic area, as has been pointed out by Berlepsch (Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 127, 1885) and Hellmayr (Nov. Zool., 13, pp. 305–307, 1906), while _C. inexpectatus_ was based on an immature specimen of the verditer blue variety.

Material examined.—Paraguay: Sapucay, 3.—Brazil, São Paulo: Iguapé, 4; Itararé, 2; Ypanema, 1; southern São Paulo (type of _C. inexpectatus_), 1.—Paraná: Rio Boraxudo, 3; Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, 2; Scaramuza, 4; Jaguaralba, 1.—Santa Catharina: Joinville, 6.—Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara do Mundo Novo, 2; São Lourenço, 2.


Range.—Tableland of Brazil, from extreme southern Maranhão and Piauí south to Minas Geraes and São Paulo, west to Matto Grosso.

11: Brazil (Fazenda Inhumã, Rio Parnahyba, Maranhão, 4; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia, 1; Rio São Miguel, Goyaz, 2; Veadeiros, Goyaz, 1; Baurú, São Paulo, 2; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 1).

Genus XANTHOURA Bonaparte


*Xanthoura yncas yncas* (Boddaert). YNCA JAY.


Cyanocorax peruanus Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 232, 1846—subandine forest of the “west” slope of Peru.


Range.—Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador, Peru, and northern Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz).2

14: Peru (Hacienda Limón, west of Balsas, 9; Molinopampa, 3; Uchco, 1; Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco, 1).

1 Often spelled “incas.”

2 Setting aside the usual individual variation I do not perceive any constant difference between birds from eastern Ecuador and the northern parts of Peru. The two series agree pretty nearly in size, while two specimens from Junín (Chanchamayo and Garita del Sol, Vitoc) are slightly larger. The Marañón Valley birds have recently been separated as X. yncas longirostris Carriker (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 85, p. 30, March, 1933). No Bolivian material is available. Twenty-five specimens examined.
**Xanthoura yncas galeata** Ridgway.\(^1\) **Galeated Jay.**

*Xanthoura yncas galeata* Ridgway, Auk, 17, p. 27, 1900—“Western Colombia”\(^2\)
(type in U. S. National Museum).


*Xanthoura yncas cyanodorsalis* Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 71, 1912—“Bogotá” (diag., crit.).

*Xanthoura yncas galeatus* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 637, 1917—Cerro Munchique, Popayan, Miraflor, Salento, Santa Elena, La Frijolera, El Eden, La Candela, La Palma, Andalucia (west slope), Aguadita, Subia, and Anolaima, Colombia.

**Range.**—Subtropical zone of Colombia (western and central Andes and west slope of eastern Andes).

6: Colombia (Los Jambos, western Andes, 1; Amalfi, Antioquia, 1; west Quindio Andes above Salento, Cauca, 1; Cachiri, Santander, 2; Andalucia, west slope of eastern Andes, Huila, 1).

**Xanthoura yncas cyanodorsalis** (Dubois).\(^5\) **Blue-backed Jay.**

\(^1\) *Xanthoura yncas galeata* Ridgway: Nearly similar to *X. y. yncas*, but immediately distinguished by the much greater development of the frontal crest, which is both longer and more extended. The other points of difference (generally larger size, more bluish-green back, and bluish-tinged hindneck) are at best average characters and cannot be relied upon in every individual case.

Birds from the western slope of the eastern Andes (Andalucia, Anolaima) are precisely similar to others from Antioquia. In native “Bogotá” collections both the present and the next form are met with alike.

**Material examined.**—Antioquia, 3; Amalfi, Antioquia, 1; Los Jambos, western Andes, 1; Salento, central Andes, 8; Cachiri, Santander, 2; Andalucia, 1; Anolaima, 1; “Bogotá,” 8.

\(^2\) Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 637, 1917) suggests El Eden, Quindio Trail, central Andes, as type locality.

\(^3\) Often spelled “inca.”

\(^4\) Often spelled “incas.”

\(^5\) *Xanthoura yncas cyanodorsalis* (Dubois): Agreeing with *X. y. galeata* in the development of the erect frontal crest, but crown and hindneck—except a restricted post-frontal band—bluish-violet instead of mostly marguerite-yellow or whitish.

This form was erroneously redescribed by Hellmayr and Seilern as *X. y. alticola* owing to a misinterpretation of Dubois’s description, the colored figure of the type published in the “Synopsis Avium” being inaccessible at the time. We

Xanthura cyanodorsalis Sclater, Ibis, 1879, pp. 87, 89—"Bogotá," Colombia (crit.).

Xanthura yncas var. cyanodorsalis Dubois, Syn. Av., 1, livr. 7, p. 514, pl. 10, fig. 1, 1901—central Colombia to western Venezuela.

Xanthura yncas cyanodorsalis Ridgway, Auk, 17, p. 27, 1900—"Bogotá" and Mérida, Venezuela (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 638, 1917—Quetame, eastern slope of eastern Andes, Colombia, and Mérida, Venezuela (crit.).


Range.—Subtropical zone of the eastern slope of the eastern Andes of Colombia and Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.

7: Colombia ("Bogotá,"); Venezuela, Andes of Mérida (Páramo de Tambor, 1; El Valle, 5).

*Xanthura yncas caeruleocephala* (Dubois). 1 Blue-headed Jay.


Xanthura caeruleocephala Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 3, p. 130, 1877—Venezuela and "Trinidad" (errore); Sclater, Ibis, 1879, p. 88—Caripé, Venezuela (crit.).


now agree with Ridgway and Chapman that cyanodorsalis was based on a specimen of the eastern form with mostly blue crown. Mérida birds apparently are not separable, although some individuals, including the type of *X. y. alticola*, have pure green upper parts without any bluish tinge, thus approaching *X. y. caeruleocephala*.

*Material examined.*—Colombia: Quetame, 2; "Bogotá," 4.—Venezuela, Andes of Mérida: El Valle, 9; Páramo de Tambor, 1; Mérida, 2.

1 Xanthura yncas caeruleocephala (Dubois): Easily distinguished from *X. y. cyanodorsalis* by much shorter frontal crest (agreeing in this respect with *X. y. yncas*), much narrower yellowish post-frontal band, and uniform deep blue (not violaceous) crown with the basal portion of the feathers gray instead of yellowish. The back and rump are pure green, very rarely tinged with glaucous, more like typical *yncas*.

Specimens from Sucre agree with others from more western localities. Neither cyanocapillus Cabanis nor chloronota Wagler can be used for this form, the former having originally been bestowed on Xalapa birds (= *X. y. luzuvida*), while Wagler’s term chloronota is barred by his earlier *P. chloronotus* (Syst. Av., 1, fol. 21, Genus Pica, sp. 12, 1827), a synonym of *Corvus yncas* Boddaert.

*Material examined.*—Sucre: Los Palmales, 1; Campos Alegre, 1; Andes inland of Cumaná, 6.—Loma Redonda: near Caracas, 2.—Aragua: Maracay, 1.—Carabobo: San Esteban, 1; Las Quiguas, 9.


Xanthocitta cyanocapilla (not Cyanocorax cyanocapillus Cabanis, 1846) Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 223, 1851—Puerto Cabello and "Columbien" [=Venezuela] (crit.).

Xanthoura yncas chloronota Ridgway, Auk, 17, p. 28, 1900 (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of the north coast mountains of Venezuela, from Sucre west to Carabobo.

1: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 1).

*Xanthoura yncas guatimalensis* Bonaparte.1 Guatemalan Green Jay.


Cyanocorax guatimalensis Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 22—Cahabon, Guatemala, and Honduras.


Xanthoura guatimalensis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 8, p. 281, 1896—Chichen Itza, Yucatan (crit.).


1 Though widely separated geographically, the Central American Green Jays are clearly conspecific with *X. yncas*. Certain specimens of *guatimalensis* with bright yellow under parts so closely resemble the Venezuelan *X. y. caeruleocephala* as to be almost indistinguishable in coloration.

2 Sclater's argument (Ibis, 1879, p. 88) that Bonaparte's name cannot apply to the above race on account of his calling the under parts "flavissimus" has been refuted by Ridgway (Auk, 17, p. 29, 1900).

*Xanthura luxuosa* Sclater, Ibis, 1879, p. 88—part, Guatemala and Honduras; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 502, 1887—part, Yucatan (Merida), British Honduras (Belize), Guatemala (Cahabon, Yzabal, Choctum, Zapote, Savana Grande, Rio Chiguati, Patio Bolas, and Retalhuleu), and Honduras (Omoa and San Pedro).


**Range.**—Yucatan, Campeche, Guatemala (except the Pacific slope), British Honduras, and Honduras.

2: Yucatan (San Felipe, 1; unspecified, 1).

*Xanthura yncas vivida* Ridgway. **TEHUANTEPEC GREEN JAY.**


*Xanthura luxuosa* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 502, 1887—part, Colima (Sierra Madre) and Oaxaca (Cacoprieto and Santa Efgenia).

*Xanthura guatemalensis* (not of Bonaparte) Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 25, 1876—Santa Efgenia, Oaxaca.

**Range.**—Western Guatemala (Patulul, Nenton) and southwestern Mexico, in states of Chiapas (Guichicovi), Oaxaca (Santa Efgenia, Cacoprieto, Pluma, Santo Domingo, Chimalapa), Michoacan (?), Guerrero (?), and Colima (?).

4: Mexico (Chimalapa, Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, 2); Guatemala (Patulul, 2).

*Xanthura yncas speciosa* Nelson. **JALISCAN GREEN JAY.**

1 We have not seen any material from Chiapas or north of Oaxaca. Two adults from western Guatemala (Patulul) are exact duplicates of the Oaxaca birds, thus substantiating Ridgway’s contention that the Guatemalan range of *X. y. guatimalensis* is confined to the eastern parts of that country.

2 We are not acquainted with this race.

Range.—Western Mexico, in State of Jalisco (San Sebastian).

*Xanthoura yncas luxuosa* (Lesson). GREEN JAY.

Garrulus luxuosus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 100, 1839—Mexico (type in Abeillé Collection, Bordeaux).


Xanthura luxuosa Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 3, p. 132, 1877—part, Jalapa; Sclater, Ibis, 1879, p. 88—Mexico (part); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 502, 1887—part, Guanajuato, valley of Mexico, Puebla (Perote), and Vera Cruz (Cordoba, Jalapa).


Range.—Eastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon, and in southern Tamaulipas (Alta Mira, Tampico).

21: Mexico, Vera Cruz (Jalapa, 1; Pueblo Viejo, 3; Coatepec, 1); San Luis Potosi (Valles, 8); Nuevo Leon (Topochico, 1); Tamaulipas (Tampico, 7).

*Xanthoura yncas glaucescens* Ridgway.¹ RIO GRANDE GREEN JAY.

¹Xanthoura yncas glaucescens* Ridgway is a very unsatisfactory race, and I am not at all certain that the ranges as outlined for this and the preceding form can be accepted as final. A good many specimens from Valles, San Luis Potosi, listed under *X. y. luxuosa* appear to be inseparable from those of Texas, while others can be matched by birds from Vera Cruz. Phillips refers specimens from the vicinity of Victoria, Tamaulipas, to *glaucescens*. Ridgway, however, restricts the Mexican range of this form to extreme northern Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas (Matamoros), and includes Victoria as well as Monterey (Nuevo Leon) in the area assigned to *luxuosa*. The last word apparently has not been said on this subject.


Range.—Southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley), adjoining section of Nuevo Leon (San Diego, Rodriguez), and northern and central Tamaulipas (Matamoros, San Fernando, Rio Martinez, Rio Cruz).

5: Texas (Fort Brown, 1; Brownsville, 2; Harlingen, 1; Cameron County, 1).

Genus CISSILOPHA Bonaparte¹


Cissilophia san-blasiana san-blasiana (Lafresnaye). ACAPULCO JAY.


¹ In spite of their conspicuous structural differences it is not at all unlikely that the members of this genus may prove to be conspecific, as they appear to replace each other geographically.

² Although Lafresnaye quotes the “Geai de San-Blas” (Rev. Zool., 3, p. 290, 1840), it is evident, as has been pointed out by Bangs and Penard (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 39, 1919), that he described his own specimen secured by Leclancher at Acapulco (cf. Rev. Zool., 3, p. 323, 1840), which, therefore, becomes the type notwithstanding the misleading specific name.


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in State of Guerrero (Acapulco).

*Cissilopha san-blasiana nelsoni Bangs and Penard. ¹ SAN-BLAS JAY.


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in states of Nayarit, Jalisco, and Colima.

12: Mexico (Colima, 12).

*Cissilopha beecheii ² (Vigors). ³ BEECHEY'S JAY.


¹ Cissilopha san-blasiana nelsoni Bangs and Penard: Similar to the typical form, but smaller; upper parts bright cerulean blue instead of rich ultramarine or cyanine blue; under tail coverts and thighs dull ultramarine blue instead of cyanine blue.

² Variously spelled beecheyi, beecheyii, or beecheii.

³ Cissilopha beecheii (Vigors) is closely related to C. san-blasiana, but differs by much larger size, the absence of the frontal crest of narrow, elongated feathers, and the rich smalt blue color of the back, wings, and tail.


Range.—Northwestern Mexico, in states of Sonora (north to Alamos) and Sinaloa. 2

1: Mexico, Sinaloa (Mazatlan, 1).

* Cissilopha yucatanica (Dubois). 3 YUCATAN JAY.


Corvus cimiciphagus Donné, La Emulación, 3, No. 16, p. 13, 1878—Yucatan.


1 Bonaparte’s species seems to have been based on an example of Beechey’s Jay, while his C. beechei evidently refers to the juvenile plumage of C. yucatanica.

2 The indication "Tres Marias Islands" is probably an error (cf. Nelson, N. Amer. Fauna, 14, p. 50, 1899). Other incorrect quotations for this species are "Monterey, California" and "San Blas," if the latter was intended for the city of that name in Nayarit. The word "Montereale" probably refers to a type of forest rather than a locality.

3 Cissilopha yucatanica (Dubois) is exceedingly close to C. san-blasiana, the only difference of consequence being the less elongated frontal feathers. I have hardly any doubt as to its being conspecific.


Cyanolyca yucatanica Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 498, 1887—Yucatan, Meco and Mugeres Islands, British Honduras (Old River) and Guatemala (near Lake Yaxhá); Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 265—islands of Meco and Mugeres.


Range.—Yucatan (including islands of Meco and Mugeres), British Honduras, eastern Guatemala (Lake Yaxhá, Petén district), and southeastern Mexico, in State of Tabasco.

18: Yucatan (Río Lagatos, 8; San Felipe, 2; Peto, 2; Ticul, 1; Jilam, 1; Mérida, 1; unspecified, 3).

*Cissilopha melanocyanea melanocyanea (Hartlaub). HART-LAUB'S JAY.


Cyanocitta melanocyanea Selater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 6—Dueñas, Guatemala (nesting habits, eggs); Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 63—San Gerónimo, Guatemala; Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 47, 1878—Guatemala.


Cyanolyca melanocyanea Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 498, 1887—part, Guatemala (Dueñas, Volcan de Fuego, Santa María below Quetzaltenango, San Gerónimo, Tactic, Cobán) and (?) Honduras (between Siguatepeque and Taulevi); Lantz, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 16, p. 222, 1899—Palín and Amatitlan, Guatemala.


*Range.*—Highlands of Guatemala, El Salvador, and (?) Honduras.¹

9: Guatemala (Laguna, 3; Lake Atitlan, 3; Lake Amatitlan, 1; Tecpam, 1); El Salvador (“San Salvador,” 1).

*Cissilopha melanocyanea chavezi* Miller and Griscom.² CHAVEZ’S JAY.


*Cyanocitta melanocyanea* (not *Garrulus melanocyaneus* Hartlaub) Sclater, Ibis, 1873, p. 373—Chontales, Nicaragua.


*Range.*—Highlands of Nicaragua.

1: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 1).

Genus CYANOLYCA Cabanis


*Cyanolyca viridi-cyana viridi-cyana* (Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny). BLUE-GREEN JAY.


*Garrulus viridi-cyanus* d’Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 368, pl. 53, fig. 1, 1844—Cajapi, eastern slope of Cordillera of La Paz, Bolivia.


¹ A single specimen from Salvador agrees with the Guatemalan series. Birds from Honduras, whence we have no material, appear to be intermediate between *melanocyanea* and *chavezi*. Cf. the remarks by Ridgway and those by Miller and Griscom.

² *Cissilopha melanocyanea chavezi* Miller and Griscom: Similar to *C. m. melanocyanea*, but black areas extending on the upper back and all over the breast; belly and under tail coverts much darker, deep dusky Prussian blue, instead of light grayish glaucous blue; upper parts, especially the back, darker, more cobalt blue.

Cyanolyca viridicyanea viridicyanea W. L. Sclater, Ibis, 1917, p. 466, pl. 8, fig. 2—Bolivia.

Range.—Temperate zone of western Bolivia (depts. of La Paz and Cochabamba). ¹

*Cyanolyca viridi-cyana cyanolaema* Hellmayr. ² BLUE-THROATED JAY.


*Xanthoura jolyaea* (not *Cyanocitta jolyaea* Bonaparte) Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 85, 1906—Tambillo, near Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru.

Range.—Temperate zone of southeastern Peru, in depts. of Cuzco (Huasampilla, Tambillo, and Toronto, Urubamba Valley; Quispichancio, Marcapata) and Puno (Chuahua, Carabaya).

2: Peru (Quispichancio, Marcapata, 2).

¹ Characteristic of this form are the greenish blue (verditer blue) general plumage and the blackish throat, which is either opaque or but faintly shaded with dull greenish blue.

² Material examined.—Bolivia, Dept. La Paz: Chaco, 6; Sandillani, 1; Tambampaya, 1; Posana, 1.—Dept. Cochabamba: Cocapata, 1; San Cristobal, 2.

*Cyanolyca viridi-cyana cyanolaema* Hellmayr: Nearest to *C. v. viridi-cyana*, but slightly smaller; coloration much more bluish, this difference being particularly noticeable on the posterior part of the pileum and on the sides of the neck; throat and foreneck rich indigo blue instead of black tinged with dull greenish. Wing (four adults), 132–135; tail, 153–168; bill, 28–30.

This is a well-marked form, the most striking character being the dark blue throat. The term “ultramarine blue” employed by both Hellmayr and Sclater for this part of the plumage is, however, utterly misleading. Two immature birds from Marcapata are more greenish blue than the typical examples, but the coloration of the throat, though somewhat duller, suggests that of the definite plumage.
*Cyanolyca viridi-cyana jolyaea (Bonaparte).*

Joly's Jay.


**Cyanocitta viridi-cyana** (not *Garrulus viridi-cyana* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 233, 1846—Sierra region of Peru, alt. 10,000 feet.


**Range.**—Temperate zone of central and northern Peru, from Dept. Junín north to Amazonas (Tamiapampa, Molinopampa).

10: Peru (Panao Mountains, Huánuco, 5; ten miles east of Molinopampa, Amazonas, 5).

**Cyanolyca viridi-cyana angelae** Salvadori and Festa.* Angela’s Blue Jay.


1 *Cyanolyca viridi-cyana jolyae* (Bonaparte): Nearly allied to *C. v. cyanolaema*, but larger; coloration much deeper and more purplish blue; the postfrontal band tinged with pale bluish or grayish, not silvery white; throat and foreneck dark dull bluish violet, passing into deep aniline lilac anteriorly; jugular band tinged with bluish, etc. Wing, 140–145, (female) 137–142; tail, 175–185, (female) 170–178; bill, 26–28.

The type, while not fully adult, is in sufficiently advanced stage to show its pertinence to the present form. It was directly compared with several specimens selected from our series for that purpose.

In addition to our own material, we have examined an adult male from Tamiapampa and an adult female from Maraynioc (Tambo de Aza).


2 *Cyanolyca viridi-cyana angelae* Salvadori and Festa: Very close to *C. v. quindiana*, but coloration of upper and under parts decidedly deeper and more bluish; the back, breast, and abdomen being dark tyrian blue (slightly shaded with violaceous) instead of orient blue, the rump and upper tail coverts orient blue rather than deep orient blue, and the tail feathers as well as the external margins of the remiges slightly more bluish, less greenish. The upper parts of the head and the throat are likewise distinctly more violaceous, and in tone closely

Range.—Temperate zone of extreme northern Ecuador (Pun, on the Rio Chingual, Prov. Carchi) and extreme southern Colombia (Valle de las Pappas, south of Popayan, in the central Andes, State of Huila).

Cyanolyca viridi-cyana quindiuna (Sclater and Salvin). ¹ QUINDIO BLUE JAY.


Range.—Temperate zone of the Cordillera of Quindio, in the central Andes of Colombia.

*Cyanolyca viridi-cyana armillata (Gray). ARMILLATED JAY.

Cyanocorax armillatus Gray, in Gray and Mitchell, Genera of Birds, 2, pl. 74, 1845—no locality indicated (the type in the British Museum is from "Bogotá," Colombia); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—Bogotá; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, livr. 9, Coraces, p. 48, 1867—Bogotá (crit.).


resemble the corresponding parts of C. v. armillata. Wing, 137–146; tail, 170–180; bill, 29.

Two specimens from the Valle de las Pappas are absolutely identical with one of the typical examples courteously loaned by Dr. Enrico Festa from the collection of the Turin Museum, and differ markedly from two Quindio birds. C. v. angelae partakes of the large, heavy bill of C. v. quindiuna, but in coloration marks a decided step in the direction of C. v. armillata, the latter being, however, easily recognizable by its deep grayish violet blue plumage.

The section embracing armillata, quindiuna, meridana, and angelae differs from its Peruvian and Bolivian allies by the whitish jugular crest being replaced by a black band and by lacking the silvery post-frontal area. In structure, notably in graduation of tail, the two groups are, however, perfectly alike, and, as C. v. angelae in general coloration is very nearly matched by certain individuals of C. v. jolyae, I have no hesitation in classifying them in a single specific unit.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Pun, 1.—Colombia: Valle de las Pappas, Huila, 2.

¹ Cyanolyca viridi-cyana quindiuna (Sclater and Salvin): Easily distinguished from C. v. armillata by larger bill and greenish blue instead of violaceous general coloration. The upper part of the head and throat are likewise more bluish, less violet.

Material examined.—Colombia, western Andes: Cordillera of Quindio, 2; Laguneta, 1.


Range.—Temperate zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá region; Pamplona and Páramo de Tamá, Santander).\(^1\)

2: Colombia (Páramo de Tamá, Santander, 2).

*Cyanolyca viridi-cyana meridana* (Sclater and Salvin).\(^2\) MÉRIDA BLUE JAY.


Cyanocitta armillata var. meridana Oustalet, Ornis, 11, p. 204, 1901—Mérida (alt. 4,000 meters).


Range.—Temperate zone of the Andes of Mérida, western Venezuela.

3: Venezuela, Mérida (La Cuchilla, 2; Rio Mucujón, 1).

Cyanolyca turcosa (Bonaparte).\(^3\) TURQUOISE JAY.

\(^1\) Additional material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 6.

\(^2\) Cyanolyca viridi-cyana meridana (Sclater and Salvin): Exceedingly close to *C. v. armillata*, but general coloration more purplish; pileum and hindneck barely lighter (about light dull bluish violet) than the back, whereas in *armillata* the more bluish (Campanula blue) upper part of the head contrasts conspicuously with the rest of the dorsal surface; throat also more purplish blue.

Nine specimens from the Andes of Mérida examined.

\(^3\) Cyanolyca turcosa (Bonaparte) differs from the *C. viridi-cyana* group by smaller size and decidedly shorter as well as much less graduated tail. While the coloration of the body plumage varies between the “Gobelin blue” of the Bolivian *C. v. viridi-cyana* and the “deep orient blue” of *C. v. quindiuana*, the pileum and throat are much paler than in any form of that group, being “King’s blue” to “Neropalín blue.”

Two skins of the unmistakable “Bogotá” preparation are indistinguishable from Ecuadorian specimens. As Sclater also lists the species from “Bogotá,” the occurrence of this jay somewhere in the eastern Andes of Colombia can hardly be questioned, although no authentically collected individuals from that country are on record. The fact, however, that Festa discovered a race of *C. viridi-cyana* (*angelae*) in the Temperate zone of Ecuador, where the Turquoise Jay is widely diffused, seems to speak for the specific distinctness of *C. turcosa*.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 2.—Ecuador: La Concepción (Chota), 2; Papallacta, 3; “Nanegal,” 1; Loreto, 1; Baños, 3; “Quito,” 2; unspecified, 5.


Range.—Temperate zone of extreme northern Peru (El Tambo, near Huancabamba, Dept. Piura), Ecuador, and apparently of the eastern Andes of Colombia.

Cyanolyca pulchra pulchra (Lawrence).1 BEAUTIFUL JAY.


1Cyanolyca pulchra pulchra (Lawrence) is nearly related to C. p. cucullata, the type of coloration being practically the same in the two birds. It differs, however, by much larger bill and in various details of coloration. The black frontal band, which, in cucullata, reaches as far back as the anterior margin of the eye, is much narrower, being only half as wide; the pileum is much paler, bluish silvery white, and—except for the azure blue nuchal collar—very nearly uniform; the upper back is duller, more of a brownish, less velvety black; wings, rump, upper tail coverts, tail, and abdomen are decidedly purplish blue (instead of dull French blue); the breast is also slightly, the throat strongly, tinged with purplish blue, whereas in cucullata both throat and breast are dull blackish.

C. p. pulchra is exceedingly rare in collections, only four examples being on record, of which we have seen two. An adult male from Colombia (Tatamá Mountain, Chocó) differs from an unsexed Ecuadorian skin ("Quito" make) by much narrower azure blue nuchal band and duller purplish blue throat. It is also larger: wing, 133 (against 125); tail, 132 (against 125); bill, 30 (against 28).
Range.—Western slope of the western Andes of Colombia (Tatamá Mountain, near the headwaters of the San Juan River, alt. 7,600 ft., Cauca) and western Ecuador (“Quito” collections).

*Cyanolyca pulchra cucullata* (Ridgway). COSTA RICAN AZURE-HOODED JAY.


Range.—Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and western Panama (Boquete Trail, Volcan de Chiriquí; Chitrá, Prov. Coclé, Veraguas).

3: Costa Rica (Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 1; Limón, 1); Panama (unspecified, 1).

*Cyanolyca pulchra mitrata* Ridgway.¹ AZURE-HOODED JAY.


¹ *Cyanolyca pulchra mitrata* Ridgway is clearly conspecific with *C. p. cucullata*, from which it merely differs by having the azure blue crown anteriorly and laterally margined with silvery white. It is also somewhat larger, and the blackish color on the forehead extends farther backward than in the Costa Rican form.

Three adults from Honduras (coll. Wittkugel) are inseparable from Guatemalan skins.

Material examined.—Guatemala: Coban, 3.—Honduras: Volcan de Puca, 1; Santa Ana Mountains, 1; La Sapote, 1.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, (?) Mexico, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, eastern Guatemala (Cahabon, Coban), and Honduras.

1: Guatemala (unspecified, 1).

Cyanolyca mirabilis Nelson.1 OMILTEMÉ JAY.


Range.—Oak forests of the Sierra Madre in the State of Guerrero, southwestern Mexico.

Cyanolyca nana (Du Bus).2 DWARF JAY.


Cyanocitta nanus Bonaparte, Conspr. Gen. Av., 1, p. 378, 1850 (diag.).


1 Cyanolyca mirabilis Nelson is obviously allied to C. argenticula, but seems to differ by smaller size; dull greenish blue (instead of purplish black) back; pure white throat; dull greenish blue abdomen abruptly defined against the black chest; and by having the white band along side of crown and occiput confluent (or very nearly so) with the white gular patch. Wing, 104—109, (female) 101—102; tail, 109—116, (female) 105—109.

We are not acquainted with this evidently well-marked species, which, together with C. nana and C. pumilo, may prove to be conspecific with C. argenticula. This problem we are unable to decide for lack of material.

2 This species is unknown to the author.
Range.—Mountain forests of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Oaxaca (Llano Verde, Mount Zempoaltepec, Reyes).

Cyanolyca pumilo pumilo (Strickland).  STRICKLAND'S JAY.


Range.—Oak forests of extreme southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Tumbalá), western Guatemala, and Honduras (Volcan de Puca).²

Cyanolyca pumilo nigrogularis van Rossem.³ SALVADOR BLACK-THROATED JAY.


Range.—Upper Tropical zone of the Cordilleran mountains of El Salvador.

*Cyanolyca argentigula argentigula (Lawrence). SIlvery-throated Jay.


¹ Probably Antigua (see Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 501, 1887).

² A single adult male collected by Wittkugel on the Volcan de Puca (Feb. 25, 1889) differs from two Guatemalan skins (sex not recorded) by larger size (wing, 126; tail, 132) and brighter blue general coloration. It apparently approaches the Salvador race in dimensions.

³ Cyanolyca pumilo nigrogularis van Rossem: “Resembling C. p. pumilo of Mexico and Guatemala, but lower throat glossy black, uniform with sides of head and malar region, with posterior outline strongly convex and more sharply defined. Wing, 123–128; tail, 126–129.” (van Rossem, l. c.). We have not seen this form.


Range.—Mountain forests of Costa Rica (at altitudes of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet).

10: Costa Rica (Irazú, 3; Limón, 7).

Cyanolyca argentigula blandita Bangs.¹ CHIRIQUI SILVERY-THROATED JAY.


Range.—Mountain forests of western Panama (Volcan de Chiriquí).

Genus APHELOCOMA Cabanis


* Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens (Bosc). FLORIDA JAY.


¹ Cyanolyca argentigula blandita Bangs: Differs from the typical form by flaxflower blue instead of grayish silvery white throat and narrower, distinctly blue band across the crown.

Three specimens examined.


Range.—Peninsula of Florida.

26: Florida (Wilson, 7; Lake Worth, 6; Jupiter, 2; Alva, 1; Georgiana, 2; Eau Gallie, 2; Island Home, 1; Indian River, 1; Clear Water Bay, 1; Lautana, 1; Cedar Keys, 1; unspecified, 1).

*Aphelocoma coerulescens* immanis Grinnell. 2 LONG-TAILED JAY.


Range.—Extreme southern Washington, Oregon (valleys between the Cascades and the Coast Ranges), and south in California through the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and the Sierra Nevada, east to the Warner Mountains and the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada.

7: Oregon (Eagle Point, Jackson County, 2); California (Anderson, Tehama County, 1; Clipper Gap, Placer County, 3; Piute Mountains, Kern County, 1).


1 The *Aphelocoma californica* group is clearly conspecific with *A. coerulescens*.

2 *Aphelocoma coerulescens* immanis Grinnell: Distinguished from *A. c. californica* by larger size and somewhat paler coloration, notably slightly more grayish blue upper parts.

Not having any material to speak of, we have adopted the characters and range of this form from Swarth’s excellent treatise of the Pacific Jays.

3 *Aphelocoma coerulescens* oocleptica Swarth: In color closely similar to *A. c. californica*, but distinctly larger; equaling *A. c. immanis* in size, but darker.

Range.—Coast region of northern California, from Humboldt Bay south to the Golden Gate and the east side of San Francisco Bay.

13: California (Miller, Mendocino, 1; Fairfax, Marin, 1; Nicasio, Marin, 7; Oakland, 2; Haywards, Alameda, 2).

*Aphelocoma coerulescens californica* (Vigors). CALIFORNIA JAY.


Range.—Coast region of California, from the southern arm of San Francisco Bay to the Mexican line, east to the eastern base of the Coast Ranges.

20: California (Baden, San Mateo, 2; Palo Alto, Santa Clara, 7; Los Gatos, Santa Clara, 2; Monterey, 5; Santa Barbara, 3; San Sevaine Flats, San Bernardino, 1).

*Aphelocoma coerulescens obscura* Anthony. BELDING’S JAY.


1 In both places Audubon mentions as localities "Columbia River" (near Fort Vancouver, Washington) and "Upper California," thus including at least two forms of the California Jay under his *Corvus ultramarinus*. The birds seen by Nuttall at Fort Vancouver were unquestionably *A. c. talmants*, while "Upper California" may refer just as well to *A. c. ooleptica* as to the typical race. There being no means of telling whence the specimen actually described by Audubon originated, *C. superciliosa* should not come into use and may stand as a doubtful synonym of *G. californicus*, with which it was subsequently identified by Strickland himself.

Range.—Northwestern Lower California, chiefly on the Pacific drainage and north of latitude 30°.

*Aphelocoma coerulescens hypoleuca* Ridgway. XANTUS’S JAY.


Range.—Southern Lower California, from the Cape district north to about latitude 29° 15’.

5: Lower California (La Paz, 2; San José del Cabo, 2; Loreto, 1).

*Aphelocoma coerulescens insularis* Henshaw.¹ SANTA CRUZ JAY.


Range.—Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara group, off southern California.

4: Santa Cruz Island.

*Aphelocoma coerulescens woodhouseii* (Baird). WOODHOUSE’S JAY.

*Cyanocitta woodhousei* Baird, Rep. Pac. R. R. Surv., 9, p. 585, 1858—“Central line of Rocky Mountains to tablelands of Mexico” (type from Fort Thorne, New Mexico, in U. S. National Museum); idem, Bds. N. Amer., pl. 59, 1860.


¹ I cannot see in the Santa Cruz Jay anything but a well-marked insular race.

**Aphelocoma woodhouseii** Swarth, Pac. Coast Avifauna, 4, p. 29, 1904—Huachuca Mountains, Arizona (habits); idem, l.c., 10, p. 45, 1914—Arizona; Grinnell, l.c., 11, p. 98, 1915—California, east of the Sierran divide; Swarth, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 17, p. 417, 1918—range in California.


**Range.**—Western United States, east of the Sierra Nevada, from southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming south to southeastern California (Inyo and Mohave regions and, probably as a transient, at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada), Arizona, New Mexico, and southwestern Texas.

7: Colorado (Fort Lyon, 2); Utah (Ogden, 1); Arizona (Fort Whipple, 1; Phoenix, 1; Tempe, 1; Huachuca Mountains, 1).

* **Aphelocoma coerulescens texana** Ridgway. **Texas Jay.**


**Aphelocoma californica texana** Oberholser, Condor, 19, p. 95, 1917 (crit.).

**Range.**—Central and central-western Texas, from Kerr and Edwards counties west to Davis Mountains.

6: Texas (Kerrville, Kerr County, 1; Paisano Pass, Brewster County, 1; Fort Davis, 1; Davis Mountains, 3).

* **Aphelocoma coerulescens grisea** Nelson. **1 Blue-gray Jay.**


**Aphelocoma californica grisea** Oberholser, Condor, 19, p. 95, 1917 (crit.).

**Range.**—Northern Mexico, in states of Chihuahua (near Guachochi; Bastillos) and Durango (Cerro Prieto, Rosario, Santuario, Las Bocas, etc.).

5: Chihuahua (Bastillos, 5).

1 **Aphelocoma coerulescens grisea** Nelson: Exceedingly close to A. c. texana, but paler throughout, particularly the head, which is grayish cerulean instead of azure blue; bill on average more slender.

2 An additional race, A. californica remot, has recently been described by Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 392, 1934) from Chilpancingo, Guerrero.
Aphelocoma coerulescens cyanotis Ridgway. **BLUE-CHEEKED JAY.**


**Range.**—Mexican plateau, in states of Mexico, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, and Coahuila.1

*Aphelocoma coerulescens sumichrasti* (Baird and Ridgway). **SUMICHRAST'S JAY.**


**Range.**—Southeastern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Oaxaca.

1: Mexico, Puebla (Pinal, 1).

*Aphelocoma sordida arizonae* (Baird and Ridgway). **ARIZONA JAY.**


**Range.**—Southeastern Arizona (Santa Rita, Chiricahua, Santa Catalina, Huachuca, Dragoon, Whetstone, and Rincon Mountains, Mount Graham, etc.), southwestern New Mexico (Grant County), and northern parts of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico.

1 As shown by Oberholser (l.c.), Texas records of *A. cyanotis* are due to erroneous identification, *A. c. texana* being the only jay of this group occurring in Texas.
42: Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 19; Chiricahua Mountains, 3; Santa Rita Mountains, 1; Santa Catalina Mountains, 4; Coché Canyon, southeast of Tucson, 1); New Mexico (Fort Bayard, 1); Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 7; Bastillos, 5; unspecified, 1).

*Aphelecom a sordida couchii* (Baird). COUCH'S JAY.


_Aphelecom a sieberii couchi_ Oberholser, Auk, 19, p. 300, 1902—Chisos Mountains, southwestern Texas; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 3, p. 342, 1904—southern Nuevo Leon to southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 82, 1911—Carricitos, Galindo, Santa Leonor, and Realito, Tamaulipas.

**Range.**—Northeastern Mexico, in states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and northern Tamaulipas, and southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains).

1: Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria, 1).

*Aphelecom a sordida wollweberi* Kaup. ZACATECAS JAY.


_Aphelecom a gracilis_ G. S. Miller, Auk, 13, p. 34, 1896— Sierra Bolaños, Jalisco, Mexico (type in collection of G. S. Miller, now in British Museum).


**Range.**—Northwestern and central portions of Mexican plateau, from southwestern Chihuahua, eastern Sinaloa, Durango, and western San Luis Potosi south to northern Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Tepic (Santa Teresa).

1: Durango (Coyotes, 1).

_Aphelecom a sordida sordida_ (Swainson).² HIDALGO JAY.

¹ There can be little doubt that _wollweberi_ is an earlier name for _A. gracilis_, as pointed out by Ridgway. Kaup's description not only fits the present form exceedingly well, but the two type localities (Zacatecas and Sierra Bolaños, Jalisco) are in the same section of the central Mexican tableland. Judging from the five specimens examined, I consider it, however, very doubtfully separable from typical _sordida_.

² The form described by Nelson as _A. a. potosina_ is obviously typical _sordida_. Swainson's type was obtained by Bullock at Real del Monte, near Pachuca, in southern Hidalgo. Birds from Tulancingo in that state, thus nearly topotypical, cannot be distinguished from others taken at Villar (northeast of city of San Luis Potosi), which doubtless represent _potosina_ of Nelson.
Garrulus sordidus Swainson,1 Philos. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 437, June, 1827—Real del Monte, Hidalgo (type in Bullock Collection); idem, Zool. Ill., (2), 2, pl. 86, 1832—tableland of Mexico.


Range.—Northeastern portion of Mexican plateau, from southern Coahuila (Carneros) through northeastern Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and (?) Guanajuato south to Hidalgo (Real del Monte; El Chico; Tulancingo) and southern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana).

Aphelocoma sordida colimae Nelson.2 COLIMA JAY.


Range.—Southwestern portion of Mexican plateau, from the Sierra Nevada de Colima, Colima, north to the Santiago River, Jalisco.

Aphelocoma sordida sieberii (Wagler). SIEBER’S JAY.


1 Swainson’s name published in June appears to have priority over Pica sieberi, commonly accepted as specific title for this jay. The actual date of publication of Wagler’s “Systema Avium” is not known, but we are informed by Dr. Richmond (in litt.) that it is listed in the Foreign Quarterly Review among the new books for the quarter covering July to October, 1827.

2 We are not acquainted with this race. The range has been compiled from Nelson’s and Ridgway’s accounts.

3 Corvus ultramarinus Bonaparte, while certainly referring to one of the races of A. sordida, cannot be satisfactorily identified without reexamination of the type. According to Bonaparte’s subsequent definition (Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 378, 1850), it is similar to A. “sieberi” (whatever the author understands by that name), but smaller with an “even” (instead of rounded) tail. The whereabouts of the type is unknown. I could not find it in the collections of the Paris Museum.

4 Pica sieberii, based on specimens in the collections of Leadbeater and the author, has always been considered identical with G. sordidus of Swainson. While the latter is almost certainly the same as A. s. potosina Nelson (see footnote 2, p. 56), Wagler’s name appears to refer to the Vera Cruz form. The author’s original specimen, now in the Munich Museum, is much larger (wing, 183; tail, 172), darker blue above, and distinctly grayish on abdomen and lower tail coverts. As far as I can see, it is inseparable from two birds from the highlands of Vera Cruz.


Aphelocoma ultramarina (not Corvus ultramarinus Bonaparte ?) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 493, 1887—part, city of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Jalapa, Mexico.


Range.—Southern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Morelos, and Michoacan.

Aphelocoma unicolor guerrerensis Nelson.1 GUERRERO JAY.


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in State of Guerrero (Omitlteme).

Aphelocoma unicolor unicolor (Du Bus). UNICOLORED JAY.


Cyanocorax concolor Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, p. 26, 1848—“South America” (type in Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; cf. Stóne, l.c., 1899, p. 34); idem, l.c., p. 90, 1848—Puebla, about Pinal and the mountains skirting the valley of Mexico on the east.


¹ Aphelocoma unicolor guerrerensis Nelson: Similar to A. u. unicolor, but tail longer and coloration much deeper, glossy purplish grayish blue. Wing (two males), 164–166; tail, 164–170.

We fully agree with van Rossem’s contention (Auk, 45, p. 362, 1928) that guerrerensis is just a race of A. unicolor.

Two specimens from the type locality examined.

² The type in the Brussels Museum should be carefully reexamined and its origin determined. The locality “Tabasco” can hardly be correct.


*Range.*—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, and Oaxaca (San Pedro, Tepitongo).

*Aphelocoma unicolor coelestis* Ridgway. **CERULEAN JAY.**


*Cyanocitta unicolor* Salvin, Ibis, 1866, p. 194—Chilasco, Totonicapam, and Quiché, Vera Paz, Guatemala.


*Range.*—Highlands of Guatemala and southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (San Cristobal).

1: Guatemala (Teepam, 1).

*Aphelocoma unicolor griscomi* van Rossem. **GRISCOM’S JAY.**


*Range.*—Cloud forests of the Cordillera of El Salvador and (?) Honduras.

**Genus CYANOCITTA Strickland**


1 *Aphelocoma unicolor griscomi* van Rossem is, according to the description, exactly intermediate in color between *guerrerensis* and *unicolor*, being much darker and more purplish than *coelestis*. Wing (males), 162–171; tail, 158–166.

A specimen from Volcan de Puca, Honduras, obtained by Wittkugel on March 4, 1889, which we examined years ago, presented similar differences when compared with birds from Vera Cruz and Chiapas, and probably is representative of this race, of which no topotypical material is accessible.
*Cyanocitta cristata cristata* (Linnaeus). **Blue Jay.**


**Range.**—Resident in the southeastern United States from central North Carolina and southern Illinois to Florida (except extreme southern tip) and southeastern Texas.¹

45: Florida (West Jupiter, 6; Lake Worth, 4; Palm Beach, 1; New River, 2; St. Lucie Swamp, 2; East Pass, 1; Town Point, 7; Fort Myers, 3; Enterprise, 1; Wilson, 1; Starke, 1; Mary Esther, 3; Kissimee River, 1; Nassau County, 2; Myers, 1); Arkansas (Winslow, 1); Texas (Fort Worth, 2); Louisiana (Chef Menteur, 2); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 3; Holly Springs, 1).

*Cyanocitta cristata bromia* Oberholser.² **Northern Blue Jay.**

*Cyanocitta cristata bromia* Oberholser, Auk, 38, p. 86, 1921—Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio (type in H. C. Oberholser Collection).


**Range.**—Northeastern United States and southern Canada; breeds from Newfoundland, Quebec, northern Ontario, and northern Alberta south to central and northwestern Texas, central Missouri, central Illinois, central Indiana, central-eastern Tennessee, northwestern North Carolina, and Virginia; casual at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, and Fruitland, New Mexico. More or less migratory in the northern part of the range, and occurring in winter in southern Illinois.

46: Massachusetts (Taunton, 1; Dedham, 1; West Roxbury, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 2); New York (Peterboro, 1; Shelter

¹ The fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check List admits three races of the Blue Jay as follows: (a) *C. cristata cristata*, eastern North America south to Tennessee, Virginia, and central Texas; (b) *C. cristata florincola*, South Atlantic and Gulf states from the coast of North Carolina to northern Florida, and west to Louisiana; (c) *C. cristata sempiei*, central and southern Florida.

² *Cyanocitta cristata bromia* Oberholser: Similar to *C. c. cristata*, but larger; upper parts more bluish, less purplish; white tips to greater coverts, tertials, secondaries, and rectrices much larger.
Island, 1); New Jersey (Englewood, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 3; Grand Chain, 3; Joliet, 3; Fort Sheridan, 2; Fox Lake, 1; Brainard, 1; Highland Park, 1; Lewistown, 1; Lyons, 1; Worth, 1); Michigan (Kalamazoo, 1); Iowa (Knoxville, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 19).

*Cyanocitta cristata semplei* Todd.  

*Cyanocitta cristata cristata* (not *Coresus cristatus* Linnaeus) Oberholser, Auk, 38, p. 83, 1921—Florida (part).


Range.—Extreme southern Florida (south of the Everglades).

1: Florida (Cutler, 1).

*Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri* (Gmelin).  
Steller's Jay.


*Cyanocitta stelleri litoralis* Maynard, Ornithologist and Oologist, 14, No. 4, p. 59, 1889—Vancouver Island, British Columbia (type in coll. of F. B. Webster).


Range.—Pacific coast from the peninsula of Alaska south into Washington (including Vancouver and other coastal islands except the Queen Charlotte Islands).

7: Alaska (Hunter's Bay, 3; Sitka, 1; Juneau, 1; Dall Island, 1; Prince of Wales Island, 1).

*Cyanocitta stelleri carlottae* Osgood.  
Queen Charlotte Jay.

Cyanocitta stelleri carlottae Osgood, North Amer. Fauna, 21, p. 46, 1901—Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group, British Columbia (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.,

1 *Cyanocitta cristata semplei* Todd: "Similar to *C. cristata cristata*, of the South Atlantic and Gulf states, but general coloration paler, the under parts white, with less grayish suffusion, the lower throat with less bluish wash, and the upper parts paler and duller blue, with less purplish tone." (Todd, l.c.).

We have not enough material to discuss this recently separated race.

2 *Cyanocitta stelleri carlottae* Osgood: Similar to *C. s. stelleri*, but larger; the blue of a more violet hue, and the back, hindneck, and forehead more sooty black:
Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea Grinnell.\(^1\) **COAST JAY.**


**Range.**—Humid Pacific coast strip from northern Oregon to the Santa Lucia Mountains, California, east to the Gabilan and the Mount Diablo ranges and mountains on the west side of Napa Valley.\(^2\)

34: Oregon (Logan, 4; Elkton, 2; Netarts, 2; Tillamook, 1); California (Monterey, 6; Santa Cruz, 1; Mendocino County, 1; Nicasio, 9; Fairfax, 3; San Geronimo, 5).

*Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis* (Ridgway). **BLUE-FRONTED JAY.**


**Range.**—Canadian and Transition zones of both slopes of the Sierra Nevada from Mount Shasta to the Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego County, California, and also the inner Coast Ranges of northern California; casual in northwestern Lower California.

\(^1\) *Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea* Grinnell: Similar to *C. s. stelleri*, but paler in general coloration; color of head approaching brown (not sooty), with conspicuous blue streaks on anterior portion.

\(^2\) According to Stevenson (Condor, 36, p. 75, 1934), confirming Mailliard’s conclusions (Condor, 24, pp. 127–133, 1922), *C. s. carbonacea* is not found in California, birds from the northwestern parts of that state being *frontalis*, while those from southwestern Washington and northern Oregon are *C. s. paralia* Oberholser (Sci. Pub. Cleveland Mus., 4, p. 7, 1932).
21: California (Palo Alto, 2; St. Helena, 2; Calaveras Valley, 1; San José, 1; Santa Cruz, 1; Lassen County, 1; Butte County, 1; Placer County, 1; Suzanville, 1; Big Bear Valley, 3; San Gabriel Canyon, 3; Mount Islip, 1; Bluff Lake, 1; Los Angeles County, 2).

*Cyanocitta stelleri annectens (Baird). BLACK-HEADED JAY.


Range.—Boreal and Transition zones of the Rocky Mountains, from British Columbia south to eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming; casual in western Nebraska and Utah.

2: British Columbia (Okanagan Landing, 1; Shuswap Falls, 1).

*Cyanocitta stelleri percontatrix van Rossem.1 NEVADA JAY.

*Cyanocitta stelleri percontatrix van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 328, 1931—Hidden Forest (8,500 ft.), Sheep Mountains, Clark County, Nevada (type in collection of Donald R. Dickey, Pasadena).

Range.—Transition zone of Sheep and Charleston Mountains, Clark County, Nevada.

* Cyanocitta stelleri diademata (Bonaparte). LONG-CRESTED JAY.


1 *Cyanocitta stelleri percontatrix van Rossem: "Similar in head markings and in general body coloration to Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado specimens of C. s. diademata (Bonaparte), that is, with the supraorbital region extensively white, the lower eyelid narrowly white, and the frontal streaks white or bluish white; but differing from that form in having the back and sides of neck "deep neutral gray" instead of "mouse gray." Differs from C. s. annectens Baird of the northern Great Basin in decidedly paler coloration throughout, more extensively white eyelids and longer crest." (van Rossem, l.c.).

We are not acquainted with this recently described race.

Range.—Southern Rocky Mountains of the United States, from northeastern Utah (Wasatch Mountains) and southern Wyoming south to Chihuahua, Sonora, Zacatecas, Jalisco, and Nayarit.

50: Colorado (Mount Vernon Canyon, 1; Berthoud’s Pass, 1; Boulder, 2; Golden, 1; Rocky Ford, 2; Empire, 2; Stamford, 1; Fort Lyon, 2; Salt Lake County, 1); New Mexico (Las Vegas, 1; Fort Bayard, 1); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 20); Chihuahua (Santa Isabel, 1; Babicora, 2; thirty miles west of Miñaca, 12).

Cyanocitta stelleri coronata (Swainson). ¹ Blue-crested Jay.

Garrulus coronatus Swainson, Philos. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 437, June, 1827—tableland of Mexico (type lost; cf. Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 491, 1887).²

Cyanocitta galeata Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 222, 1851—“Santa Fé de Bogotá (?)” errore (type in Heine Collection, Halberstadt).


Range.—Highlands of southern Mexico, from (?) Vera Cruz and (?) Hidalgo through Oaxaca and Guerrero to Colima (Sierra Madre).

*Cyanocitta stelleri azteca Ridgway. Aztec Jay.


Range.—South-central Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Morelos, Mexico, and Michoacan.

1: Puebla (Cofre de Perote, 1).

¹ The status of this form is far from clear. According to Ridgway, its range would overlap to a certain extent with that of C. s. azteca, both being indicated to comprise the highlands of Vera Cruz (Orizaba, Mirador), which can hardly be correct. The case is further complicated by the vague type locality “tableland of Mexico” and the absence of the type. If coronata is anything more than an individual variant, its range is probably restricted to southwestern Mexico.

² From a note in the text to plate 64 in Jardine and Selby’s Illust. Ornith., Part 4, 1828, it results that the type (or at least one of Bullock’s original specimens) was bought by Jardine at the sale of the Bullock Collection. As the Jardine Collection was dispersed on the death of its owner, there is still the possibility that this example may turn up in some private collection.

³ All the specimens (five) seen from the highlands of Vera Cruz and Puebla are azteca, as defined by Ridgway. Birds from Michoacan (Patzcuaro) are said to be intermediate to coronata.
*Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi* Miller and Griscom.1 RIDGWAY’S JAY.


**Range.**—Highlands of western Guatemala and southeastern Mexico (in State of Chiapas).

7: Guatemala (near Tecpam, 4; Sierra Santa Elena, 3).

*Cyanocitta stelleri suavis* Miller and Griscom.2 NICARAGUAN JAY.


**Range.**—Highlands of Nicaragua.

4: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 4).

_Cyanocitta stelleri lazula_ van Rossem.3 SALVADOR CRESTED JAY.


**Range.**—Highlands (interior Cordilleras) of El Salvador and (?) Honduras.

1 _Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi_ Miller and Griscom: Exceedingly close to _C. s. azteca_, but white spot on lower eyelid larger and always present; upper back slightly less dusky, more nearly uniform blue with the lower back; light streaks on forehead at base of crest more bluish. This is rather an ill-defined race, which I am, however, unwilling to condemn before comparing it with more adequate material from eastern Mexico (azteca).

2 _Cyanocitta stelleri suavis_ Miller and Griscom: Very similar to _C. s. ridgwayi_, but white chin area less extensive and more broken by sooty tips to the feathers. The other supposed color differences prove to be seasonal, the brighter tone of the blue areas evidently being due to wear.

3 _Cyanocitta stelleri lazula_ van Rossem: Described as similar to _C. s. suavis_, especially in the restriction of the light area on chin and upper throat, but distinguishable by darker coloration. The crest is notably darker and more contrasted with the back.

We are not acquainted with this form. Honduras birds may possibly be referable to _lazula_.

---

1934 BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 65
Genus *PERISOREUS* Bonaparte


*Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus* Ridgway. **LABRADOR JAY.**


**Range.**—Peninsula of Labrador and Newfoundland.

11: Labrador (Anatalok Bay, 2; Fort Chimo, "Ungava," 1; Lance-au-Loup, 1; Betchoins, 3; "Labrador," 1; mouth of Charles River, 1; "northern Ungava," 1); Newfoundland, 1.3

*Perisoreus canadensis barbouri* Brooks. **ANTICOSTI JAY.**


1 Kleinschmidt (Berajah, *Corvus Perisoreus*, 1911) has prepared an excellent series of color drawings of these jays with a map showing their distribution. He unites the American races with the Palaearctic forms under the "Formenkreis" name "Corvus Perisoreus," and recognizes six American races: *fumifrons, griseus, obscurus, capitalis, canadensis*, and *nigricapillus*. In 1921, he comes to the conclusion that *Boanerges* Thayer and Bangs also belongs to this group. There is a very thorough account of the phylogenetic characters.

2 *Perisoreus canadensis sanfordi* Oberholser is said to differ from *P. c. nigricapillus* by being smaller and by having the lower surface much paler, the crissum even whitish. We are unable to separate this race after comparison of the material in the American Museum of Natural History, including the type of *P. c. sanfordi*, and in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

3 **Supplementary material examined.**—A series of ten birds from Labrador localities in the National Museum of Canada, ten from Labrador and Newfoundland in the American Museum of Natural History, and ten from Labrador and Newfoundland in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

4 *Perisoreus canadensis barbouri* Brooks: Most closely resembling *P. c. nigricapillus* in size and general coloration, differing, however, by having a much grayer (less brownish) tone to the coloration of the back, a less brownish cast to the pileum, and clearer gray (less "smoky") under parts. It seems that much of the gray tone has faded in some specimens, but not so in others. The white area of the fore-crown is, on average, slightly less extensive than in *P. c. canadensis*.

**Material examined.**—Nine specimens (including the type) in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

*Range.*—Anticosti Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada.

**Perisoreus canadensis** Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, 12th ed., 1, p. 158, 1766—based on *Garrulus canadensis* fuscus Brisson, *Orn.*, 2, p. 54, pl. 4, fig. 2; "Canada" = Quebec1 (type in Réaumur Collection, probably lost).


*Range.*—Northern Canada, from Yukon Territory south and east to northern British Columbia, following the Rocky Mountains south to Banff (at least) and thence east across Canada (except south-central Alberta) to the western half of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, northern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, west to Minnesota; in winter occasionally as far south as vicinity of New York City, central Pennsylvania, southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

8: Alberta (Banff, 1; Lake Louise, 1); Ontario (Minkoka, 1); New Brunswick (Long Lake, 1); Maine (Magalloway River, 3); Wisconsin (Ashland County, 1).3

**Perisoreus canadensis** albescens Peters.4 **Red Deer Jay.**


2 Birds from Nova Scotia appear to me indistinguishable from a series from New Brunswick, Maine, and Ontario.

3 Supplementary material examined.—Seventy-eight specimens from British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Mackenzie, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia in the National Museum of Canada.

4 *Perisoreus canadensis* albescens Peters: The most clearly marked race of the entire group, differing from all others by its pale general coloration, particularly of the lower parts, and the broad pale area posterior to the crown patch being in sharp contrast to the crown and lower back. In size, it is slightly smaller than typical *canadensis*.

This race exhibits a tendency toward the pale-headed *capitalis*, some specimens having as large a white frontal area as that race, while others are closer to *canadensis*. 

**Range.**—Apparently confined to central and southern Alberta.

6: Alberta (Red Deer, 4; Buffalo Lake, 2).1

*Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons* Ridgway.2 **ALASKA JAY.**


**Range.**—Wooded parts of Alaska except the coast districts east and south of the Alaskan peninsula.

3: Alaska (Kelly River, Kenai Peninsula, 1; Matanuska River, 1; unspecified, 1).3

*Perisoreus canadensis capitalis* Ridgway.4 **WHITE-HEADED JAY.**


**Range.**—Higher Rocky Mountains from southern British Columbia to New Mexico and Arizona, east to western South Dakota.

12: British Columbia (Okanagan, 1; Shuswap Falls, 2); Montana (Chief Mountain Lake, 1); Colorado (Routt County, 3; Gore Range, 2; Berthoud’s Pass, 1; Coulter, 1; Rio Blanco County, 1).5

1 Supplementary material examined.—Edmonton, 3; Fort Saskatchewan, 1; Athabasca River (one mile above Pelican River), 1, in National Museum of Canada.

2 Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons Ridgway: Differs but by degree from *P. c. canadensis*, by having the white fore-crown patch less extensive, and the under parts on average darker, as well as by very slightly smaller size.

This is a very poorly defined race, and nearly all the specimens can be matched by selected individuals in the series of seventy-eight skins of typical *canadensis* that has been examined. There seems to be no discernible difference in the color of the back, while the extent of white varies considerably.

3 Supplementary material examined.—Sixteen specimens from Alaska in the National Museum of Canada.

4 Perisoreus canadensis capitalis Ridgway: Similar to *P. c. canadensis*, but differs by larger size, generally paler coloration (though not so pale as *P. c. albescens*), and by having the greater part of the crown white.

This, a very well-marked race, *albescens* and *canadensis*, are the only ones with unspotted back which consistently show definitive racial characters. The other four races are poorly characterized, and hardly worthy of nomenclatorial recognition.

5 Supplementary material examined.—Thirteen specimens from southern British Columbia in the National Museum of Canada.
*Perisoreus canadensis obscurus* Ridgway.¹ OREGON JAY.


Range.—Pacific Coast region of northwestern United States, from Chehalis County, Washington, to Mendocino County, California.

2: Oregon (Tillamook, 2).

*Perisoreus canadensis rathbuni* Oberholser.² RATHBUN’S JAY.


Range.—Northwestern Washington, north to Snohomish County and Strait of Juan de Fuca, west to western Clallam County, south to King and Clallam counties.

1: Washington (Tacoma, 1).

*Perisoreus canadensis griseus* Ridgway.³ GRAY JAY.


¹ *Perisoreus canadensis* obscurus Ridgway: Differs from all other races of *P. canadensis* by having the dorsal feathers marked with distinct whitish shaft-streaks and in paler general coloration, the upper parts being much more brownish, the under parts much more whitish; size smaller than *P. c. canadensis*.

The white shaft-streaks are present in a number of specimens from eastern and central Canada of both *P. c. canadensis* and *P. c. albescens*, though somewhat less distinct, being often partially concealed. The Oregon Jay and its near relatives, *P. c. griseus* and *P. c. rathbuni*, on migration apparently do not invade the range of any other race of this group.

² *Perisoreus canadensis* rathbuni Oberholser: Similar to *P. c. obscurus*, but on average larger; back darker; nuchal area slightly broader and more whitish.

This race needs more material for corroboration.

³ *Perisoreus canadensis* griseus Ridgway: Similar to *P. c. obscurus*, but larger and paler.
Range.—Southwestern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island) south through eastern Washington and Oregon to northern California (Mount Shasta and the Warner Mountains).

4: Oregon (Logan, 4).¹

Family PARIDAE. Titmice
Subfamily PARINAE
Genus PARUS Linnaeus²


Poecila Gray, Genera Bds., 1, p. 91, 1851—type, by orig. desig., Parus bicolor Linnaeus.


Phaeophalus Madarász, Magyar. Mad., p. 139, 1900—type, by orig. desig., Parus palustris Linnaeus.

*Parus atricapillus atricapillus Linnaeus. BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE.

Parus atricapillus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 341, 1766—based on "Parus canadensis atricapillus" Brisson, Orn., 3, p. 553, pl. 29, fig. 1, 1760; Canada (type in Résumur Collection).


¹ Supplementary material examined.—Fourteen specimens from British Columbia and Oregon in the National Museum of Canada.

² Unless a large number of more or less artificial generic groups, having no other than nominal value, be accepted, the only logical course is to unite all the true chickadees in the genus Parus, a procedure that seems to us the lesser evil. In addition to the synonyms given above, several other generic terms have been proposed for Old World species (cf. Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, pp. 4–5, 1911).

³ Though no specific name is quoted by Reichenbach, his drawing (head) clearly shows this species.
*Parus atricapillus septentrionalis* Harris. **LONG-TAILED CHICKADEE.**


*Parus atricapillus septentrionalis* Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 34, 1911 (range).

**Range.**—Canadian and Transition zones from Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, central Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba south to northern New Mexico and eastern Kansas, and from eastern Oregon to western Minnesota and western Texas.

10: New Mexico (Santa Fé, 1); Colorado (Loveland, 3; Colorado Springs, 1); Wyoming (Newcastle, 1); Montana (Dry Creek, 1); Oregon (Portland, 1; Enterprise, 1); British Columbia (Okanagan, 1).

1 Birds indistinguishable (or very nearly so) from *P. a. atricapillus*, but obviously intergrades between *P. a. septentrionalis* and *P. a. occidentalis* occupy an area in southwestern British Columbia, eastern Washington, western Montana, and western Idaho.
*Parus atricapillus occidentalis* Baird. **OREGON CHICKADEE.**


*Parus atricapillus occidentalis* Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 34, 1911 (range).

**Range.**—Transition zone of the northwest coast of North America, from extreme southwestern British Columbia to extreme northwestern California.

4: Oregon (Logan, 2; Tillamook, 2).

*Parus atricapillus turneri* Ridgway. **YUKON CHICKADEE.**


**Range.**—Hudsonian zone of Alaska north and west of Cook Inlet.

*Parus carolinensis*\(^1\) carolinensis Audubon. **CAROLINA CHICKADEE.**

*Parus carolinensis* Audubon, Bds. Amer. (folio), pl. 160, 1833; idem, Orn. Biog., 2, p. 341, 1834—southern states from lower Louisiana through the Floridas to the border of the Roanoke River, separating North Carolina from Virginia (type from near Charleston, South Carolina, in U. S. National Museum); Brewster, Auk, 3, p. 177, 1886—western North Carolina (habits, song, crit.).


*Parus atricapillus carolinensis* Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 34, 1911 (range).

**Range.**—Upper and Lower Austral zones from central Missouri, Indiana, central Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and central New Jersey south to southeastern Louisiana and the Gulf coast.

51: Maryland (Howard County, 1; Wheatland, 1); District of Columbia (Washington, 1); Virginia (Falls Church, 4); West Virginia

---

\(^1\)Examination of a large series of skins, as well as studies in the field, convinced me of the specific distinctness of *P. carolinensis*, which had already been insisted upon by Brewster (l.c.) and more recently by Oberholser (Auk, 35, p. 465, 1918). Not only are its call-notes very different from those of *P. a. atricapillus*, but the ranges of the two species overlap to a considerable extent in the Alleghenies and in Indiana, where no intermediates have ever been found.
(Petroleum, 1); North Carolina (Raleigh, 6); Georgia (McIntosh County, 1); Indiana (Brookville, 1); Illinois (Grand Chain, 9; Olive Branch, 1; Mound City, 7); Arkansas (Winslow, 2); Louisiana (West End, Orleans County, 1; Chef Menteur, 1; New Orleans, 1; Buras, 10); Mississippi (Holly Springs, 3).

*Parus carolinensis impiger* Bangs. **FLORIDA CHICKADEE.**


*Parus atricapillus impiger* Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 34, 1911—Florida.

Range.—Peninsula of Florida.

13: Florida (East Pass, 3; Mary Esther, 5; Town Point, 1; Orange County, 2; Nassau County, 2).

*Parus carolinensis agilis* Sennett. **PLUMBEOUS CHICKADEE.**

*Parus carolinensis agilis* Sennett, Auk, 5, p. 46, 1888—Bee County, Texas (type in Sennett Collection, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).


*Parus atricapillus agilis* Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 34, 1911 (range).

Range.—Lower Austral zone from northern Oklahoma to Texas (Refugio and Kendall counties).

6: Texas (Ingram, 2; Waring, 2; Bowie, 1; Kerrville, 1).

*Parus sclateri sclateri* Kleinschmidt.** SOUTH MEXICAN CHICKADEE.**


1 This species does not seem to be related to the Old World *P. palustris*, as has been suggested by Hartert (Vög. Pal. Fauna, 1, p. 375, note, 1905), although the pileum is slightly more glossy than in the other American black-capped titmice. While I am inclined to believe that it may turn out to be a strongly differentiated derivative of *P. carolinensis*, its exact relationship can only be determined by observations in the field.

2 Either in Vera Cruz or Puebla (Orizaba region).


**Parus (Poecile) sclateri** Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 52, 1903—part, Mexico.


**Range.**—Highlands of southern Mexico, in states of Zacatecas (Sierra Valparaíso), Mexico (valley of Mexico), Puebla (Teziutlan), Vera Cruz (Orizaba, Moyoapam, Las Vegas, Jalapa), and Oaxaca (La Parada).

2: Zacatecas (Sierra Valparaíso, 2).

*Parus sclateri eidos* (Peters).¹ *NORTH MEXICAN CHICKADEE.*


**Parus (Poecile) sclateri** (not of Kleinschmidt) Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 52, 1903—part, southern Arizona.


**Range.**—Extreme southeastern Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains) and extreme southwestern Texas (Davis Mountains), south into northern Mexico, in states of Chihuahua and northwestern Durango.

¹ *Parus sclateri eidos* (Peters) differs from the typical race by having the grayish wash on the sides and flanks paler and less olivaceous, and the whitish area in the middle of breast and abdomen more extensive.

Birds from Chihuahua are identical with those from the type locality and a single example from the Davis Mountains, Texas.
22: Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains, 4; Paradise, 1); Texas (Davis Mountains, 1); Mexico, Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 11; Babicora, 1; Bastillos, 4).

Parus gambeli grinnelli (van Rossem).\(^1\) **GRINNELL’S CHICKADEE.**


**Range.**—Northern British Columbia and extreme western Alberta (Smoky River, Henry House) south to east-central Oregon, eastern Washington, and northern Idaho; casual west of the Cascades.

*Parus gambeli abbreviatus* (Grinnell).\(^2\) **SHORT-TAILED CHICKADEE.**


**Range.**—Higher mountains of central and northern California, southern Oregon, and northwestern Nevada south to Mount Sanhedrin and Mount Whitney.

\(^1\) *Parus gambeli grinnelli* (van Rossem): Similar to *P. g. abbreviatus* in relative proportions of wing and tail, but on average smaller and darker, the upper back being of the identical shade of *P. a. atricapillus*. Wing (males), 64 1/2—69; tail, 56–60 1/2 (van Rossem, l.c.).

"In relative darkness of tone *P. g. grinnelli* bears much the same relation to *gambeli* as *P. g. baileyae* does to *P. g. abbreviatus.*" It is stated by the describer to intergrade with *abbreviatus* in east-central Oregon, though more material is admittedly required to define the limits of the intergradation area.

\(^2\) *Parus gambeli abbreviatus* (Grinnell): In coloration nearest to *P. g. inyoensis*, but back, sides, and flanks not quite so pale (cartridge buff in fresh plumage); tail much shorter; bill on average smaller. Wing (males), 67–72; tail, 68–68; bill (exposed culmen), 7.2–8.7.
6: California (Chaparal, Butte County, 2; Sierra City, 2; Battle Creek, Shasta County, 2).

*Parus gambeli baileyae* (Grinnell).1 MRS. BAILEY’S CHICKADEE.

*Parus gambeli baileyae* Grinnell, Condor, 10, p. 29, 1908—Mount Wilson, San Gabriel Mountains, Los Angeles County, California (type now in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 17, p. 511, 1918—mountains of southern California (crit.).


Range.—Higher mountains of southern California, from the extreme southern Sierra Nevada in Tulare County and the Santa Lucia Mountains in Monterey County to the Cuyamaca Mountains in San Diego County.

4: California (Big Bear Valley, San Bernardino County, 2; San Sevaine Flats, San Bernardino County, 1; Piute Mountains, Kern County, 1).

*Parus gambeli atratus* (Grinnell and Swarth).2 SAN PEDRO CHICKADEE.


Range.—Mountains of northern Lower California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez).

2: Lower California (San Pedro Mártir Mountains, 2).

*Parus gambeli gambeli* Ridgeway. MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE.


1 *Parus gambeli baileyae* (Grinnell): Agreeing in proportion of tail with *P. g. abbreviatus*, but bill larger, longer as well as heavier, and coloration of back, sides, and flanks much grayer (smoke gray to mouse gray). Wing (males), 66–72; tail, 63–67; bill (exposed culmen), 8–9.5.

2 *Parus gambeli atratus* (Grinnell and Swarth): Nearest to *P. g. baileyae*, but tail longer, coloration slightly darker, and white frontal band and superciliaries much restricted. Wing (males), 65–71½; tail, 60–62½; bill (exposed culmen), 9.2–11.
in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia); idem, Journ. Acad. Nat. 
Sci. Phila., (2), 1, p. 35, pl. 8, fig. 1, 1847—New Mexico and Arizona 
(habits).

Parus gambeli Ridway, in A. O. U. Check List, p. 335, 1886—new name for 
Parus montanus Gambel, preoccupied.

part, Rocky Mountains of the United States.

Parus gambeli gambeli Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 32, 1911 
(range in part).

part, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and 
p. 116, 1930—Cloudcroft, New Mexico.

Parus gambeli thayeri Birtwell, Auk, 18, p. 166, 1901—near Albuquerque, 
New Mexico (type now in U. S. National Museum).¹

Range.—Rocky Mountains of the United States, from Wyoming 
and Montana south to Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas 
(Davis Mountains).

6: Montana (Columbia Falls, 2); Colorado (Mill City, 1; Williams Range, Routt County, 2; Hot Sulphur Springs, 1).

Parus gambeli inyoensis (Grinnell).²  INYO CHICKADEE.

Penthestes gambeli inyoensis Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 17, p. 509, 
1918—Panamint Mountains, three miles east of Jackass Spring, Inyo 
County, California (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley).

Range.—Higher mountains of eastern California, from Mono 
Craters and the White Mountains in Mono County to the Panamint 
Mountains in Inyo County.

Parus cinctus alascensis (Prazák).  ALASKA CHICKADEE.

Poecila cincta alascensis Prazák, Orn. Jahrb., 6, p. 92, 1895—“Alaska and 
Ochotsk.”³

—St. Michael, Alaska; Allen, l.c., 5, p. 89, 1880—St. Michael; McNenegan, 
Cruise Corwin, p. 113, 1884—Kowak River, Alaska.

¹ Based on a specimen soiled through contact with charred trees.

² Parus gambeli inyoensis (Grinnell): The palest of all the races, sides, flanks, 
and back being pervaded with pale buff (cartridge buff); tail about as long as 
in typical gambeli; bill somewhat smaller. Wing (males), 69—73; tail, 66—72; 
bill (exposed culmen), 7.4—8.8.

³ No type exists. The author, who was insane, probably never examined a 
 specimen himself, and based his account solely on the figure in Turner’s “Con- 
tributions to the Natural History of Alaska,” the locality “Ochotsk” being in 
all probability fictitious. St. Michael, Norton Sound, Alaska (ex Turner), may 
be accepted as terra typica. The ranges of the five recognized races of the Lapland 
Chickadee are given in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 37, 1911.


Range.—Northern Alaska (St. Michael and valley of the Kowak River) east to northern Mackenzie (Fort Anderson).

**Parus hudsonicus hudsonicus** Forster.¹ HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.


Range.—Hudsonian and Canadian zones from the Kowak Valley, Alaska, and tree limit in central Mackenzie and northern Manitoba south to central Manitoba, Ontario, and northern Michigan; in winter casually to northern Illinois.

1: Illinois (Beach, 1).

**Parus hudsonicus columbianus** Rhoads. COLUMBIAN CHICKADEE.

Parus hudsonicus columbianus Rhoads, Auk, 10, p. 23, 1893—Field, British Columbia (type in coll. of S. N. Rhoads, now in Academy of Natural

¹ This chickadee, in general coloration, is so much like *P. c. alascensis* as to suggest conspecific relationship. Both are, however, stated to breed in the Kowak Valley, Alaska, as may be seen by consulting the various Alaskan references quoted under *P. h. hudsonicus* and *P. c. alascensis*.
1934  

**BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR**  

79


*Range.*—Northern Rocky Mountains, from Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, south to British Columbia, western Alberta, and northern Montana.

1: British Columbia (Cariboo, Willow River, 1).

**Parus hudsonicus littoralis** Bryant. **ACADIAN CHICKADEE.**


8: Labrador (Anatalok Bay, 1); Ontario (Prescott County, 2; Moose Factory, 1); New Brunswick (Campbelltown, 1; Magdalen Islands, 1); Nova Scotia (Weymouth, 1); Maine (Lincoln, 1).

**Parus rufescens rufescens** Townsend. **CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE.**


Range.—Pacific coast in Canadian and Humid Transition zones, from Prince William Sound, Alaska, to Sonoma County, California, east to western Montana (Great Falls).

10: Alaska (Sitka, 1); Oregon (Logan, 6; Netarts, 1); California (Sonoma County, 2).

*Parus rufescens neglectus* Ridgway. NICASIO CHICKADEE.


Range.—Coast of middle California in the Humid Transition zone of Marin County.

9: California (Nicasio, 8; San Geronimo, 1).

*Parus rufescens barlowi* Grinnell. BARLOW’S CHICKADEE.

Parus rufescens barlowi Grinnell, Condor, 2, p. 127, 1900—Stevens’ Creek Canyon, Santa Clara County, California (type in coll. J. Grinnell, now in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley); idem, Auk, 21, pp. 380, 382, 1914 (range, bibliog.); Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 38, 1911—coast of middle California, from San Francisco Bay to past Monterey.


Range.—Coast of middle California in the Transition zone, from San Francisco Bay to a little south of Monterey Bay.

7: California (La Honda, 1; Palo Alto, 1; Monterey, 5).
**Parus bicolor** Linnaeus. **Tufted Titmouse.**


*Parus indicus* Sparrman, Mus. Carls., fasc. 2, pl. 50, 1787—“in India” (errore).


**Range.**—Eastern United States, from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida; casual in southern Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, New York, Maine, and Connecticut.

66: New Jersey (Princeton, 2); Ohio (Columbus, 2); Indiana (Denver, 1; Salamonia, 1); Illinois (Grand Chain, 18; Farina, 1; Henry, 2; Warsaw, 1; Mound City, 1; Olive Branch, 1; Cairo, 1); West Virginia (Petroleum, 2); North Carolina (Raleigh, 3; Monroe County, 1); Arkansas (Winslow, 1); Mississippi (Holly Springs, 2; Vicksburg, 3); Texas (Fort Worth, 5); Florida (Town Point, 15; Mary Esther, 3).

**Parus atricristatus atricristatus** Cassin. **Black-Crested Titmouse.**


*Parus atricristatus atricristatus* Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 29, 1911 (range).

¹ I agree with Ridgway and Bangs that the Florida form cannot be maintained, the average difference being altogether too small for recognition in nomenclature.
Range.—Lower Austral and Arid Tropical zones from the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south through Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas to San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

17: Texas (Medina County, 1; Lomita Ranch, 1; Laredo, 1; Brownsville, 3; Waring, 1; Harlingen, 2; Crystal City, 2; Kerrville, 3; Ingram, 2); Mexico (Sabinas, Coahuila, 1).

Parus atricristatus sennetti (Ridgway). SENNETT'S TITMOUSE.


Range.—Central Texas, from Tom Green and Concho counties east to the Brazos River, and from Young County south to Nueces and Bee counties.¹

Parus inornatus sequestratus (Grinnell and Swarth).² OREGON TITMOUSE.


Range.—Southern Oregon (Jackson County) and extreme northern California (Siskiyou County, between the Coast and Cascade ranges).

*Parus inornatus inornatus_ Gambel. PLAIN TITMOUSE.


¹ Hybrids between this form and _P. bicolor_ have been described by Sennett (Auk, 4, pp. 28, 29, 1887) from Bee County, Texas, under the names of _Parus atricristatus castaneifrons_ and _Parus bicolor texensis_, the types being now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The case has been fully discussed by Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 3, pp. 386–387, 1904) and Allen (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 23, pp. 467–481, 1907).

² _Parus inornatus sequestratus_ (Grinnell and Swarth): Nearest to _P. i. inornatus_, but slightly smaller and grayer, more lead-color throughout, with, however, a trace of brownish on the upper parts; lower surface less purely white, more suffused with gray; similar also to _P. i. ridgwayi_, but smaller, especially with shorter tail, and darker, less ash, coloration; not unlike _P. i. murinus_, but bill much smaller and coloration not quite so deeply leaden, especially as to wings and tail. Wing (males), 66–70; tail, 56–58½; bill, 10.


Range.—Northern and central California from Mendocino and Shasta counties to Kern and San Luis Obispo counties.

16: California (Oakland, 3; Haywards, 1; Berkeley, 1; Nicasio, 2; Menlo Park, 2; Gotati, Sonoma County, 1; Palo Alto, 3; Los Gatos, 1; San José, 1; Santa Rosa, 1).

*Parus inornatus transpositus* (Grinnell).1  
SAN DIEGO TITMOUSE.

Baeolophus inornatus transpositus Grinnell, Condor, 30, p. 154, 1928—Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, California (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley).


Range.—Southwestern California, from Santa Barbara County to San Diego County.

1: California (Santa Isabel, San Diego County, 1).

Parus inornatus murinus (Ridgway).  
SAN PEDRO TITMOUSE.


1 Parus inornatus transpositus (Grinnell): Nearest to *P. i. inornatus*, but slightly grayer and larger with much heavier bill; similar also to *P. i. murinus*, but browner, less leaden gray, bill and feet less blackish, wings and tail brownish rather than plumbeous.


Range.—Upper Austral zone of northwestern Lower California, from the United States boundary south to latitude 30°.

*Parus inornatus cineraceus* (Ridgway). **ASHY TITMOUSE.**


Range.—Upper Austral zone of the Cape region of Lower California.

6: Lower California (Laguna Valley, 4; Sierra de la Laguna, 2).

*Parus inornatus ridgwayi* Richmond. **GRAY TITMOUSE.**


Range.—Upper Austral zone of the mountains of the western United States, from northeastern California, Nevada, southern Idaho, Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and Colorado to southeastern California, southern Arizona, southeastern New Mexico, and western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains).¹

9: California (Battle Creek, 1; Clipper Gap, 5); Arizona (Paradise, 2; Chiricahua Mountains, 1).

*Parus wollweberi wollweberi* (Bonaparte). **Wollweber's Titmouse.**


*Lophophanes galeatus* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 90 (footnote), 1851—Mexico (type in Berlin Museum).

*Parus (Lophophanes) wollweberi* Westermann, Bijdr. Dierk., 1, No. 3, p. 15, pl., fig. 1, 1851—Mexico (from one of the original examples in the Darmstadt Museum); Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 46, 1903—part, Mexico.


*Parus wollweberi* wollweberi Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 18, p. 28, 1911 (range).

Range.—Mountains of eastern and southern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, Jalisco, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca.  

3: Mexico (Sierra Bolaños, Jalisco, 1; Sierra de Calvillo, Aguas Calientes, 1; Omilteme, Oaxaca, 1).

*Parus wollweberi annexus* Cassin. **Bridled Titmouse.**


1 Specimens from Huasamota, Durango, according to Oberholser (l.c., p. 323), are intermediate between *wollweberi* and *annexus.*


**Range.**—Mountains of southwestern New Mexico, southern Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua, and northwestern Durango.

22: Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 10; Santa Rita Mountains, 3; Cave Creek, Cochise County, 1); New Mexico (Grant County, 1); Mexico, Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 3; Bastillos, 3); Sonora (Providentia Mines, 1).

Subfamily REMIZINAE. Verdins

Genus AURIPARUS Baird


**Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps** (Sundevall). CAPE VERDIN.


Range.—Lower California, from the Cape region north to about 30° latitude.  

3: Lower California (San José del Cabo, 2; Santa Anita, 1).

**Auriparus flaviceps fraterculus** van Rossem.² **SONORA VERDIN.**  


Range.—Arid Tropical zone in central and southern Sonora, north to San Estéban and Tiburón Islands on the coast and to San Javier and Tecoripa in the interior.

**Auriparus flaviceps acaciarum** Grinnell.³ **CALIFORNIA VERDIN.**  

Auriparus flaviceps acaciarum Grinnell, Condor, 33, p. 168, 1931—Palm Springs, Riverside County, California (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley).  


Range.—Lower Sonoran deserts of the Colorado River drainage north to Inyo County, California, south to about 31° latitude in Lower California and extreme northwestern Sonora; southern Nevada and southwestern Utah.

---

¹ Dr. Grinnell, through examination of the type, has ascertained that *A. flaviceps* refers to the form long known as *A. f. lamprocephalus*. His careful investigation, furthermore, brought to light that Sundevall's original example was obtained by the Russian collector Vosnoiensky in the vicinity of Loreto, 26° latitude, hence not far from San Ignacio, the type locality of *A. f. ignatius*.

² *Auriparus flaviceps fraterculus* van Rossem: Decidedly smaller and yellow of head, very much brighter (more orange), and more extensively yellow than either *A. f. acaciarum* or *A. f. ornatus*; in both of these respects very similar to *A. f. flaviceps*, although averaging more olivaceous (less grayish) on wings and upper parts and less brilliantly yellow on the head than that form. Juveniles very different from those of *flaviceps*; darker than, but closely resembling, the grayish juveniles of *acaciarum* and *ornatus*, and not at all like the grayish "olive yellow" young of *flaviceps*. Wing (male), 49; tail, 43; bill, 9 (van Rossem, l.c.).

³ *Auriparus flaviceps acaciarum* Grinnell: Similar to *A. f. flaviceps*, but with yellow on foreparts somewhat less intense and extensive; body plumage slightly more brownish; tail and wings on average a little longer; bill smaller. Similar to *A. f. ornatus*, but paler and slightly smaller.
2: California (Mecca, Riverside County, 1; La Puerta Valley, San Diego County, 1).

*Auriparus flaviceps ornatus* (Lawrence).1 *ARIZONA VERDIN.*


*Range.*—Texas (north to Refugio and Bexar counties), south-eastern Arizona, and southern New Mexico, south through northern Mexico, in states of Sonora (except western section), Durango, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas.

26: Arizona (Fort Mohave, 1; Calabasas, 6; Tucson, 1; Phoenix, 3); New Mexico (Members, 1; Deming, 4); Texas (Laredo, 3; Brownsville, 2; Crystal City, 1; Harlingen, 2); Mexico, Coahuila (Jarál, 1); Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, 1).

Subfamily *PSALTRIPARINAE.* Bush-tits

Genus *PSALTRIPARUS* Bonaparte


*Psaltrites* Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 29, p. 333 (in text), 1881—new name for *Psaltriparus* Bonaparte.

*Psaltriparus minimus minimus* (Townsend). *COAST BUSH-TIT.*


1 *Auriparus flaviceps ornatus* (Lawrence) is the largest and darkest of all the races, the coloration of the back varying from deep grayish olive to dark grayish olive, while the yellow of the head averages slightly darker than in *A. f. acaciarum.*

Aegithalos minimus minimus Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 112, 1903—California to Washington (monog.).

Range.—Transition and Upper Austral zones along the Pacific coast from extreme southwestern British Columbia south to the Mexican border in San Diego County, California.

34: Oregon (Corvallis, 1); California (Miller, Mendocino County, 1; Nicasio, 7; Fairfax, Marin County, 1; Oakland, 2; Menlo Park, 1; Haywards, Alameda County, 2; Portola, San Mateo County, 1; Palo Alto, 3; Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, 4; Monterey, 6; Pasadena, 1; Cresenta Cañada, Los Angeles County, 1; Claremont, Los Angeles County, 1; Los Angeles County, 1; Lakeside, San Diego County, 1).

*Psaltriparus minimus californicus* Ridgway. CALIFORNIA BUSH-TIT.


Aegithalos minimus californicus Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 112, 1903—California (diag.).

Range.—Transition and Upper Austral zones of Jackson County, Oregon, and interior California from Modoc and Siskiyou counties to Kern County (as far south as Piute Mountains).

4: California (Clipper Gap, Placer County, 2; Nevada City, 2).

Psaltriparus minimus melanurus Grinnell and Swarth.\(^1\) BLACK-TAILED BUSH-TIT.


\(^1\) Psaltriparus minimus melanurus Grinnell and Swarth: Nearest to *P. m. minimus*, but of darker, more plumbeous general coloration, wings and tail being blackish rather than dark hair brown.
*Psaltriparus minimus californicus* (not of Ridgway) Oberholser, Auk, 20, p. 201, 1903—part, northern Lower California.


**Range.**—Upper Austral zone of northern Lower California, from the United States boundary south to 30° latitude.

*Psaltriparus minimus grinda*e Ridgway. **GRINDA’S BUSH-TIT.**


*Aegithalos minimus grinda*e Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 113, 1903—southern part of Lower California (diag.).

**Range.**—Mountains of the Cape district of Lower California, in the Upper Austral zone.

3: Lower California (Sierra de la Laguna, 3).

*Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus* (Baird). **LEAD-COLORED BUSH-TIT.**


**Range.**—Transition and Upper Austral zones from eastern Oregon and western Wyoming south to Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas, and from eastern California to central Colorado.
12: Arizona (Whipple Barracks, 1; Chiricahua Mountains, 2; Huachuca Mountains, 5; Santa Rita Mountains, 1); Texas (Fort Davis, 1; Davis Mountains, 2).

*Psaltriparus minimus cecaumenorum* Thayer and Bangs.¹

_SONORA BUSH-TIT._


_Range._—Northwestern Mexico, in State of Sonora (Sierra de Antonez).

*Psaltriparus minimus lloydii* Sennett.²

_LLOYD'S BUSH-TIT._


_Aegithalos lloydii_ Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 112, 1903—western Texas.

_Range._—Mountains of the southeastern desert region, mainly in the Upper Austral zone, from southern New Mexico and central-western Texas (mountains between Pecos River and Rio Grande) south into northeastern Sonora and northern Chihuahua.

*Psaltriparus minimus iulus* Jouy. _JOUY'S BUSH-TIT._


_Aegithalos melanotis iulus_ Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 111, 1903—Sierra Madre from Jalisco to Chihuahua (diag.).

¹ *Psaltriparus minimus cecaumenorum* Thayer and Bangs: "Slightly smaller than _P. m. plumbeus_; upper parts blue gray instead of olive gray; whole head and under parts much paler. Wing, (male) 47½—50½, (female) 48—49; tail, 49—52½; bill, 6—7." (Thayer and Bangs, l.c.).

² We are not acquainted with this form. Its relationships to _P. m. cecaumenorum_ and _P. m. plumbeus_ are not clear and need thorough investigation, inasmuch as the ranges of the three races approach each other very closely, if they do not actually overlap.

\textit{Range}.—Western and central Mexico, in states of Jalisco, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Nayarit, Chihuahua, and (?) Durango (Cienega de las Vacas).

18: Chihuahua (Bastillos, 10; thirty miles west of Miñaca, 8).  

*\textit{Psaltriparus minimus melanotis} (Hartlaub). \textbf{Black-eared Bush-tit}.


\textit{Parus melanotis} Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 7, p. 216, 1844—“Mexico, Guatemala” (type from Guatemala in Bremen Museum).


\textit{Psaltria melanotis} Westermann, Bijdr. Dierk., 1, No. 3, p. 16, pl., figs. 2, 3 (male, female), 1851—mountains of Mexico.


\textit{Aegithalos melanotis melanotis} Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 111, 1903—southern Mexico and Guatemala (diag.).

\textit{Range}.—Southern Mexico, in states of Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Michoacan, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, and highlands of Guatemala.

4: Guatemala (Lake Atitlan, 1; near Tecpam, 3).

\footnote{In the absence of topotypical material and being unfamiliar with \textit{P. m. lloydi}, I am not certain that this series really represents \textit{P. m. iulus}, which was originally based upon a specimen from Jalisco. Judging from published descriptions, the Chihuahua birds would seem to be somewhat intermediate between \textit{iulus} and \textit{lloydi}, thus resembling the San Luis Potosi example alluded to by Ridgway.}
Family SITTIDAE. Nuthatches
Subfamily SITTINAE
Genus SITTA Linnaeus

*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis* Latham. **WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.**

*Sitta carolinensis* Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 262, 1790—based chiefly on "Sitta carolinensis" Brisson (Orn., 3, p. 596); South Carolina (ex Catesby) accepted as type locality.


**Range.** Eastern North America, from southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, Ontario, and southern Quebec south to northern Texas and South Carolina.1

65: Maine (Lincoln, 1); Massachusetts (Brookline, 1; Tyngsboro, 1; Grafton, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 12; North Hartford, 4; Shelton, 2; Fairfield, 1); New York (Auburn, 1; Peterboro, 2; Cayuga County, 1); Ohio (Columbus, 2); Indiana (Bluffton, 4); Illinois (Joliet, 1; Waukegan, 1; Grand Chain, 4; Lake Forest, 1; Henry, 1; Glen Ellyn, 1; Addison, 1; Worth, 1; Olive Branch, 1; Mound City, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 9); Iowa (Knoxville, 8); South Carolina (Mount Pleasant, 2).

*Sticca carolinensis atkinsi* Scott. **FLORIDA NUTHATCH.**


1 The discrimination between *S. c. carolinensis* and *S. c. atkinsi* is no easy matter owing to the extensive area of intergradation existing in the southeastern states, but as a whole I am inclined to follow Bangs (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 363) rather than Oberholser in the disposition of Latham's name, this course having also been chosen by the authors of the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check List.
Sitta carolinensis carolinensis Oberholser, Auk, 34, p. 182, 1917—part, Gulf coast and Florida (crit.).

**Range.**—Florida, Georgia, and westward along Gulf coast to Mississippi.¹

6: Florida (Rosewood, 3; Oswego County, 1); Georgia (Broo Neck, 1; McIntosh County, 1).

*Sitta carolinensis nelsoni* Mearns. **ROCKY MOUNTAIN NUTHATCH.**¹


**Range.**—Transition zone from southern Alberta south to Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila, and from the eastern base of the Cascades and northern Sierra Nevada eastward across the Rocky Mountains.

22: Colorado (Platte Canyon, 1; Williams Range, 2; Rocky Ford, 1); Texas (Davis Mountains, 3); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 8; Pinery Canyon, 1); Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 4; Bastillos, 2).

*Sitta carolinensis aculeata* Cassin. **SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.**¹


**Range.**—Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern British Columbia to extreme northern Lower California and from the Pacific coast east to the Cascades and Sierra Nevada.

¹The fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check List gives its range as extending north in the Mississippi Valley to Kentucky, southern Illinois, and southeastern Missouri. Specimens from southern Illinois (Olive Branch, Mound City), however, do not seem to be separable from South Carolina birds, while series from more northern localities are on average slightly paler gray above.
17: California (Redding, 1; Drytown, 1; Battle Creek, 1; Greenwood, 1; Clipper Gap, 3; Calito, 1; Calabasas, 1; Donner, 1; Big Bear Valley, San Bernardino County, 7).

**Sitta carolinensis tenuissima** Grinnell.¹ INYO NUTHATCH.

*Sitta carolinensis tenuissima* Grinnell, Condor, 20, p. 88, 1918—Hanaupah Canyon, Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley).

*Range.*—Panamint and White Mountains, California.

**Sitta carolinensis alexandrae** Grinnell.² SAN PEDRO NUTHATCH.


*Range.*—Pine belt of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California.

*Sitta carolinensis lagunae* Brewster. SAN LUCAS NUTHATCH.


*Range.*—Upper Sonoran zone of the Cape St. Lucas district of Lower California.

6: Lower California (Sierra de la Laguna, 2; El Sauc, 2; Laguna Valley, 2).

¹ *Sitta carolinensis tenuissima* Grinnell: "Similar to *S. c. aculeata*, but bill much longer and slenderer; size larger; back of a darker tone of gray, and flanks paler; similar to *S. c. nelsoni*, but bill much slenderer, and sides as well as lower surface generally whiter. Wing, (male) 87-92, (female) 85-87; tail, 45-52, (female) 43-45; bill, 20-22." (Grinnell, l.c.).

² *Sitta carolinensis alexandrae* Grinnell: Similar in general features to *S. c. aculeata*, but much larger; back slightly darker; white tippings to inner primaries more extensive; rectrices broader with a greater amount of white. Wing, 88-94 ½, (female) 85 ½-91 ½; tail, 48-53; bill, 20 ½-23, (female) 18 ½-21. (Grinnell, l.c.).
Sitta carolinensis mexicana Nelson and Palmer. MEXICAN NUTHATCH.


**Range.**—Highlands of Mexico, from Oaxaca and Guerrero north to Coahuila, Durango, and southern Chihuahua (Colonia Garcia, Sierra Madre).

* Sitta canadensis canadensis Linnaeus.¹ RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.


*Sitta varia* Wilson, Amer. Orn., 1, p. 40, pl. 2, fig. 4, 1808—ex *Sitta varia, ventre rubro*, etc., Bartram, Trav., 1st Amer. ed., p. 289 bis.


**Range.**—North America, from the upper Yukon Valley, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, mountains of New York, and Indiana; in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains south to California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina; also (at least formerly) on Guadalupe Island, Lower California. In winter south to the Gulf coast and northern Florida.

34: Nova Scotia (Weymouth, 1); Maine (Portland, 1); Massachusetts (Assonet, 1; Taunton, 2); Connecticut (Hadlyme, 1); Indiana (Bluffton, 2); Illinois (Lake Forest, 1; Chicago, 1; Lyons, 2;

¹ Represented in China by the closely allied *S. canadensis villosa* J. Verreaux.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

Glen Ellyn, 1; Joliet, 1; Beach, 4; Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 9; Woodruff, 1); Iowa (Burlington, 2); Colorado (Colorado Springs, 1); Oregon (Logan, 1); Lower California (Guadalupe Island, 2).

*Sitta pusilla pusilla* Latham. **BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH.**


*Sitta pusilla pusilla* Bangs, Auk, 15, p. 181, 1898 (crit.); Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 189, 1903—southeastern United States (monog.).

**Range.**—Southeastern United States, from eastern Arkansas, southern Missouri, and southern Delaware south to the Gulf coast and eastern Texas; casual in Ohio and New York.

10: North Carolina (Raleigh, 10).

*Sitta pusilla caniceps* Bangs. **GRAY-HEADED NUTHATCH.**


**Range.**—Peninsula of Florida.

19: Florida (West Jupiter, 9; Mary Esther, 2; Pine Island, 1; Fort Myers, 1; Cutler, 1; Eau Gallie, 2; Nassau County, 3).

*Sitta pusilla insularis* Bond. **GREAT BAHAMA NUTHATCH.**


*Sitta pusilla caniceps* Bangs may be distinguished by slightly smaller size and decidedly paler coloration, particularly lighter brown pileum.

The differences are well shown in our series.

*Sitta pusilla insularis* Bond: Similar to *S. p. caniceps*, but with longer, slenderer bill and with loral and auricular regions decidedly darker. Wing (adult female), 60.5; tail, 32; bill (from anterior edge of nostril), 13.

The two specimens in Field Museum are both juvenile, one beginning just to molt into the first annual plumage, and tend to indicate that this nuthatch, regarded as a casual visitor, breeds on Great Bahama Island. The slenderness of the bill is noticeable even in this early stage.
*Sitta pygmaea pygmaea* Vigors. **PYGMY NUTHATCH.**


van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 175, 1929—coast of California from Monterey Bay to Mendocino County (crit.).

**Range.**—Transition zone of the coast region of California from San Luis Obispo County north to Mendocino County.

8: California (Monterey, 8).

*Sitta pygmaea melanotis* van Rossem.** BLACK-EARED NUTHATCH.**


**Range.**—Rocky Mountain region from southern British Columbia, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington to the Mexican boundary and the Sierra Nevada of California, south to the San Bernardino Mountains; casual in South Dakota and Nebraska.

9: Oregon (Logan, 1); Idaho (Troy, 1); Colorado (Fremont County, 1); Arizona (White Mountains, 1; Mount Graham, 1; Huachuca Mountains, 1); New Mexico (Fort Bayard, 1); California (Big Bear Valley, San Bernardino County, 1; Bluff Lake, San Bernardino County, 1).

*Sitta pygmaea canescens* van Rossem.** NEVADA NUTHATCH.**

1 *Sitta pygmaea melanotis* van Rossem: Similar to *S. p. pygmaea* and about the same size; but pileum decidedly darker, more slaty; streak through the eye more prominent, often nearly blackish; not unlike *S. p. leuconucha*, but smaller and much darker. Wing (adult male), 62–66; tail, 30–35; bill, 15–16⅝.

This is a well-marked race, as pointed out by the describer.

2 *Sitta pygmaea canescens* van Rossem: "Exactly resembling *S. p. leuconucha* in pale ashy gray coloration, but size, particularly of bill, decidedly smaller. Similar in size to *S. p. melanotis*, but coloration paler and more ashy throughout, particularly on the head. Wing (adult male), 64; tail, 34; bill, 15." (van Rossem, l.c.).

Range.—Yellow pine belt of the Charleston and Sheep Mountains in extreme southern Nevada.

Sitta pygmaea leuconucha Anthony. WHITE-NAPED NUTHATCH.


Range.—Northern Lower California (Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir) and extreme southern California (Riverside and San Diego counties).

2: Lower California (San Pedro Mártir Mountains, 2).

*Sitta pygmaea chihuahuae van Rossem.1 CHIHUAHUA NUTHATCH.


1 Sitta pygmaea chihuahuae van Rossem: Exceedingly close to S. p. pygmaea, but upper parts somewhat darker, wing longer, and bill shorter as well as slightly stouter. Wing (adult males), 64–68; tail, 32–36; bill, 14–15.

Seven adults from Chihuahua, in agreement with the original diagnosis, are very much like typical pygmaea, but have somewhat longer wings and shorter bills, while the dorsal surface, particularly the head, is rather darker. The Orizaba specimens being all in fluffy juvenile plumage, I cannot be certain whether or not birds from eastern Mexico are absolutely the same.
Range.—Highlands of Mexico, in states of Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico.

10: Mexico (thirty miles west of Miñaca, Chihuahua, 7; Mount Orizaba, Puebla, 3).

Family CERTHIIDAE. Creepers
Subfamily CERTHIINAE
Genus CERTHIA Linnaeus


*Certhia americana americana Bonaparte.¹ BROWN CREEPER.


Range.—Eastern North America, from southern Manitoba, central Ontario, and southern Quebec south to eastern Nebraska, northern Indiana, New York, and Massachusetts and along the Alleghenies to North Carolina, casually also in southeastern Missouri; in winter south to Texas, Alabama, and Florida.

41: Maine (Lincoln, 1); Massachusetts (Brookline, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 2); New York (Auburn, 1; Sennett, 1; Peterboro, 1); North Carolina (Monroe County, 2); Georgia (Sapelo

¹ The systematic position of the American Creeper, whose conspecific affinity to C. familiaris remained unchallenged for many years, has lately been attacked by Hartert (Vög. Pal. Fauna, 1, p. 325, 1905), who claimed closer relationship to C. brachydactyla, a contention that was strongly opposed by Oberholser. The investigation of the problem requires more time than I can at present bestow upon it. There is no doubt, however, that the American bird, in shape of hind claw, proportion of bill, decidedly tawny-ochraceous rump, and markings of the dorsal surface, closely resembles C. familiaris, whereas the dusky spot near the tips of the under primary coverts and the dusky ground color of pileum and back are suggestive of C. brachydactyla. Pending a thorough study of the subject, I have provisionally accorded it specific rank, although geographical considerations favor the theory of its derivation from C. familiaris, which ranges all over northern Asia to the Okhotsk Sea and Japan, while C. brachydactyla reaches the eastern limits of its distribution in Asia Minor and Poland.
Island, 2); Ohio (Columbus, 1); Indiana (Bluffton, 3; Miller, 1); Illinois (Worth, 1; Chicago, 6; Lake Forest, 1; Joliet, 2); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 11; Woodruff, 1); Iowa (Knoxville, 3).

*Certhia americana montana* Ridgway. **ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEPER.**


**Range.**—Rocky Mountains of North America, from central Alaska (Mount McKinley), British Columbia, and southern Alberta south to northern and central Arizona and New Mexico; in winter to southeastern California.

2: Colorado (Colorado Springs, 1; Fort Lyon, 1).

*Certhia americana zelotes* Osgood. **SIERRA CREEPER.**


**Range.**—Canadian and Transition zones from the Cascade Mountains of Washington and the Sierra Nevada of California north to southern British Columbia and northern Idaho and south to the San Jacinto Mountains, spreading into adjacent valleys in winter.

4: California (Big Bear Valley, San Bernardino Mountains, 3; San Gabriel Mountains, 1).

*Certhia americana occidentalis* Ridgway. **CALIFORNIA CREEPER.**


7: Oregon (Portland, 1); California (Clipper Gap, 3; Nicasio, 2; Riverside, 1).

*Certhia americana leucosticta* van Rossem, NEVADA CREEPER.


*Range.*—Transition and Alpine zones in the Sheep and Charleston Mountains, Clark County, Nevada.

* Certhia americana albescens* Berlepsch, WEST MEXICAN CREEPER.

*Certhia mexicana albescens* Berlepsch, Auk, 5, p. 450, 1888—Durango, Durango, Mexico (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum, examined).


*Certhia americana leucosticta* van Rossem: "Among the North American races this is the palest and grayest. Dorsally, the coloration resembles, in the absence of brown tones, *C. a. albescens*, but is much paler and the streaks are pure white instead of pale gray; ventrally, *leucosticta* is clear pure white, tinged on flanks with pale gray, and on under tail coverts with pale clay color." (van Rossem, l.c.).

According to the describer, this form bears little resemblance to *C. a. zelotes* or *C. a. montana*. In the relative amount of white above there is close agreement between *C. a. leucosticta* and *C. a. montana*, but while in the latter light brown tones prevail, the new form is ashy and practically "colorless" dorsally, except on the rump.
Range.—Northern Mexico, from northern Jalisco (Guadalajara), Nayarit (Santa Teresa), and Tamaulipas through Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, and Sonora north to extreme southeastern Arizona (Chiricahua, Santa Rita, Santa Catalina, and Huachuca Mountains), in lower Canadian and Transition zones.

21: Mexico (Coyotes, Durango, 1; near Oposura, Sonora, 1; thirty miles west of Miñaca, Chihuahua, 9); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 6; Chiricahua Mountains, 4).

**Certithia americana jaliscensis** Miller and Griscom. **JALISCO CREEPER.**


Range.—High mountains of western Mexico in southern Jalisco (Volcan de Colima, La Cienaga, Zapotlan, Las Cañas, Volcan de Fuego, La Pisagua, etc.).

**Certithia americana alticola** G. S. Miller. **EAST MEXICAN CREEPER.**

*Certithia mexicana* (not of Gmelin, 1788) Gloger, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Eur., p. 381 (footnote), 1834—Mexico (type, from some locality in State of Vera Cruz, in Berlin Museum, examined); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 544, 1869—alpine region of Vera Cruz (Moyoapam, Popocatepetl, Mount Orizaba); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 61, 1879—Mexico, Vera Cruz (Ranchos de Suapam, La Parada, Cinco Señores, Jalapa, Orizaba, etc.), and Guatemala (Volcan de Fuego, Totonicapam, and ridge above San Gerónimo to Chilasco).


**Certithia americana jaliscensis** Miller and Griscom: "Resembling *C. a. alticola,* but browner, less black above, the rump tawny rather than chestnut; averaging smaller, especially the wing. Similar also to *C. a. albescens,* differing not only in the respects given above, but under parts more brownish gray, less white." (Miller and Griscom, l.c.)

We are not acquainted with this obviously well-marked race.

2 Miller and Griscom (Amer. Mus. Nov., 183, p. 7, 1925) suggest Las Vigas, Vera Cruz, as type locality.

Range.—Mountains of eastern and southern Mexico, in states of Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Michoacan, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, and in Guatemala.¹

1: Guatemala (Sierra Santa Elena, near Tecpam, 1).

*Certhia americana extima Miller and Griscom.² NICARAGUAN CREEPER.


Certhia mexicana (not of Gloger) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1892, p. 325—Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Range.—Highlands of Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Matagalpa).

4: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 4).

Family CHAMAEIDAE. Wren-tits

Genus CHAMAEA Gambel


*Chamaea fasciata phaea Osgood. COAST WREN-TIT.


Range.—Pacific coast of Oregon from the Columbia River to near the California line.³

2: Oregon (Netarts, 2).

¹ The single Guatemalan bird available for study does not materially differ from a series of Mexican specimens.

² Certhia americana extima Miller and Griscom: Nearest to C. a. alticola, but decidedly smaller with proportionately longer bill; marginal spots on primaries white instead of buff; under parts much paler, though not so whitish as in C. a. albecens; under tail coverts only faintly tinged with buffy. Wing, 58–60; tail, 55–58; bill, 15–16.

³ Specimens from extreme northern California (Humboldt Bay and Crescent City), formerly referred to C. f. phaea, are stated by Grinnell and Swarth (Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 30, p. 174, 1926) to be nearer to C. f. rufula.
*Chamaea fasciata rufula* Ridgway. **Ruddy Wren-tit.**


**Range.**—Humid coast strip of California from Del Norte County south to Santa Cruz County.

13: California (Nicasio, 5; San Geronimo, 1; Marin County, 3; San Francisco, 1; Los Gatos, 3).

*Chamaea fasciata fasciata* (Gambel). **Gambel’s Wren-tit.**


*Chamaea fasciata intermedia* Grinnell, Condor, 2, p. 86, 1900—Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California (type in collection of J. Grinnell, now in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley); Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18, p. 125, 1903—San Francisco Bay.


**Range.**—Upper Austral zone on the eastern and southern shores of San Francisco Bay and adjacent Santa Clara Valley, south along the coast to San Luis Obispo County.

9: California (Oakland, 2; Palo Alto, 4; Monterey, 3).

*Chamaea fasciata henshawi* Ridgway. **Pallid Wren-tit.**


**Range.**—Upper Austral zone of the foothills and valleys of interior and southern California from Shasta County south, and along the coast from Santa Barbara County to the Mexican boundary.

21: California (Placer County, 2; St. Helena, 1; Plymouth, 1; Drytown, 1; Lakeside, 1; Marysville, 1; Mulberry, San Benito County, 2; Corona, 1; Benedict Canyon, 1; Los Angeles County, 2; Monrovia, Los Angeles County, 1; Altadena, 3; Sierra Madre, 1; Upland, San Bernardino County, 1; San Diego, 2).

Chamaea fasciata canicauda Grinnell and Swarth.¹ SAN PEDRO WREN-TIT.


Range.—Upper Austral zone of northwestern Lower California, from the United States boundary south to 30° latitude.

Family CINCLIDAE. Dippers

Genus CINCLUS Borkhausen²

Cinclus Borkhausen, Deutsche Fauna, 1, p. 300, April, 1797—type, by monotypy, Cinclus hydrophilus Borkhausen=Sturnus cinclus Linnaeus.


Aquaticus Montagu, Suppl. Orn. Dict., Cat., [p. 2], 1813—type, by monotypy, Sturnus cinclus Linnaeus.


*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor Bonaparte. AMERICAN DIPPER.

Cinclus unicolor Bonaparte, Zool. Journ., 3, pp. 52, 53 (in text), 1827—“Inhabits near the Rocky Mountains, on the Athapescow Lake, probably [also] northeastern Asia”=near the source of the Athabasca River, Alberta (type probably lost).

Cinclus americanus Swainson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 173, Feb., 1832—near the source of the Athabasca River, on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains (type probably lost).

Cinclus mortoni Townsend, Narrative, p. 339, 1839—“near Fort McLoughlin, on the northwest coast of America, in latitude about 49° N.” (cites Audubon, Bds. Amer., 4, pl. 435).


¹ Chamaea fasciata canicauda Grinnell and Swarth: Nearest to C. f. henshawi, but less brownish throughout; the cinnamon of the under parts extremely pale, the middle of the belly nearly white; the upper parts, head, wings, and flanks slaty; tail deep slate; bill and feet decidedly black instead of horn-color.

² The geographical distribution of the genus has been fully discussed by Stejneger (Smiths. Misc. Coll., 47, pp. 421–430, 1905).
Range.—Mountains of western North America from northern Alaska, northeastern British Columbia, and western Alberta south to southern California and southern New Mexico. Accidental in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and in western Nebraska.¹

12: Washington (Glacier, 1; Clallam County, 1); Oregon (Cornucopia, 1); California (La Honda, 2; Felton, 1; Beswick, 2; American River, 1); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 1); Colorado (Boulder, 2).

*Cinclus mexicanus mexicanus* Swainson.² MEXICAN DIPPER.


Range.—Mountains of Mexico, from Chihuahua and Sonora south to Oaxaca and Vera Cruz.

1: Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 1).

*Cinclus mexicanus anthonyi* Griscom.³ GUATEMALAN DIPPER.


Range.—Mountains of western Guatemala (Barillos, San Mateo, Tecpm).

1: Guatemala (Tecpm, 1).

¹ Erroneously recorded by Ridgway (i.e.) and Nelson (Nat. Acad. Sci., 16, Memoir 1, p. 131, 1921) from Lower California. Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 32, p. 245, 1928) states that there is no authentic record of any specimen from Lower California.

² *Cinclus mexicanus mexicanus* Swainson: Similar to *C. m. unicolor* but darker, with head and neck of a deeper brown.

³ *Cinclus mexicanus anthonyi* Griscom: Similar to *C. m. mexicanus*, but differs by purer gray (less brownish) body coloration and darker brown head and neck, which form a sharp contrast to the gray of the rest of the plumage.
*Cinclus mexicanus ardesiacus* Salvin. 1 COSTA RICAN DIPPER.


*Cinclus mexicanus* (not of Swainson) Cherrie, Auk, 8, p. 395, 1891—mountains of Costa Rica; Ridgway, Auk, 24, p. 105, 1907—Costa Rica (crit.).

**Range.**—Mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

1: Panama (Boquete, 1).

Cinclus leucocephalus rivularis Bangs. 2 SANTA MARTA DIPPER.


**Range.**—Santa Marta Mountains, northern Colombia.

*Cinclus leucocephalus leuconotus* Sclater. WHITE-BACKED DIPPER.


1 *Cinclus mexicanus ardesiacus* Salvin: Similar to *C. m. mexicanus*, but smaller; general tone of coloration lighter; head and neck decidedly paler brown, less contrasting with gray of back.

2 *Cinclus leucocephalus rivularis* Bangs, while somewhat intermediate between the two, is much more nearly related to *C. l. leucocephalus* than to its geographical neighbor, *C. l. leuconotus*. It agrees with the former in the dark-colored (not white) under parts and in having only narrow white shaft-streaks on the concealed basal portion of the dorsal feathers, but differs by decidedly gray (deep mouse gray) instead of dull blackish brown upper and lower surface, and slightly paler, grayish rather than blackish, sides of the head, while the white color underneath is restricted to the throat proper (not extended onto the upper chest) and more or less clouded (or spotted) with gray. There is much individual variation in the coloration of the under parts. Certain specimens are nearly uniform deep mouse gray with only some concealed white spots near the base of the feathers and with the throat heavily spotted with gray; others have the throat extensively white in the middle and are profusely motiled with white on the breast and upper abdomen, suggesting an approach to the white-bellied *C. l. leuconotus*. Wing, 84–89, (female) 81; tail, 49, (female) 46; bill, 14–15.

The three white-capped dippers form a natural group, which is immediately distinguished from *C. mexicanus* by shorter, stouter bill and the white basal band of the remiges.

**Material examined.**—Santa Marta Mountains: Chirua, 1; Taquina, 1; San Miguel, 2.
BIRDS

Bolivia: Salvin, 109

Colombia: Mucujén, and *Cinclus ColombiA 1934

Paz, 1

1: Bolivian Range.


*Cinclus leucocephalus* (not of Tschudi) Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 68, 1847—Pasto, "in Peruvia" (crit.).

Range.—Western Venezuela (Cordillera of Mérida to Lara), Colombia (eastern, central, and western Andes), and Ecuador.1

1: Venezuela (Río Mucujón, Mérida, 1).

*Cinclus leucocephalus leucocephalus* Tschudi. WHITE-CAPPED DIPPER.


Range.—Andes of Peru (north to Molinopampa, Dept. Amazonas) and Bolivia (depts. of La Paz and Cochabamba).2

1: Peru (Molinopampa, Dept. Amazonas, 1).

1 Specimens from Venezuela agree with others from Colombia, and two Ecuadorian ones do not seem to be different either.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Paramba, Prov. Imbabura, 1; "Quito," 1.—Colombia: Sancudo, Caldas, 1; Bogotá, 2.—Venezuela: Páramo de Rosas, Lara, 1; Páramo Frias, Mérida, 2; La Cuchilla, Mérida, 2; Tabay, Mérida, 1; Río Mucujón, Mérida, 2.

2 Bolivian birds seem to be inseparable, though they are perhaps on average slightly blunter.

Material examined.—Peru: Molinopampa, Amazonas, 1; Maraynioc, Pasto, Junín, 1; Cachupata, Dept. Cuzco, 1.—Bolivia: Chicani, Dept. La Paz, 2; Cocapata, 1; Quebrada Onda, Cochabamba, 1.
*Cinclus schulzi* Cabanis.¹ RUFOUS-THROATED DIPPER.


Range.—Andes of northwestern Argentina, in provinces of Tucumán (Cerro Bayo, La Cienaga, Anfama) and Jujuy (Zenta).

1: Argentina (Anfama, Tucumán, 1).

Family TROGLODYTIDAE. Wrens

Genus CINNYCERTHIA Lesson


*Cinnycerthia unirufa unirufa* (Lafresnaye). BAY WREN.


*Cinnycerthia cinnamomea* Lesson, Echo du Monde Sav., 11, 2nd sem., No. 8, col. 182, July 28, 1844—“Colombie” (type in coll. Aebelé, Bordeaux).


¹ *Cinclus schulzi* Cabanis, by its gray coloration, recalls *C. mexicanus*, but has the short, stout bill of the *C. leucocephalus* group. The white wing-band is, however, much more extensive, reaching across the entire width of the web, and the bright cinnamon gular area (passing into grayish on the chin) is another striking feature of this peculiar species.

Material examined.—Tucumán: Anfama, 7.


Range.—Temperate zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia and adjacent districts of western Venezuela (Tachira).

8: Colombia (Bogotá, 2; Cachiri, Santander, 2; Paparo de Tamá, Santander, 3); Venezuela (Paparo de Tamá, Tachira, 1).1

Cinnicerthia unirufa unibrunnea (Lafresnaye).2 BROWN WREN.


1 Ten additional “Bogotá” skins examined. The white-fronted form (C. canifrons) is now known to be inseparable, though the significance of the variation remains to be determined.

2 Cinnicerthia unirufa unibrunnea (Lafresnaye) is clearly conspecific with C. unirufa, which it replaces in Ecuador and the central and western parts of Colombia. It agrees with the east Andean race in structure and color-pattern, viz., obsolete dusky barring of wings and tail and conspicuous sooty black local spot, and differs merely by much darker (rufous brown instead of bright tawny) general coloration, while the inner webs of the remiges are not narrowly fringed with dull pinkish buff instead of largely bordered with bright ochraceous-tawny. The bill is frequently, though not always, shorter. Birds with whitish forehead (canifrons) do not seem to occur in unibrunnea. The juvenile plumage is characterized by dull grayish pileum and sides of head, duller, more brownish under parts, and partly yellow lower mandible. A single (unsexed) adult bird from the western Andes of Colombia is more intensely rufous brown, especially below and on the head, than any of fifteen Ecuadorian skins, and lacks the rufescent margin to the inner webs of the remiges. Chapman, however, found specimens from the central Cordillera of Colombia to be identical with a series from Ecuador.

Material examined.—Colombia: Monte Socorro, alt. 3,800 meters, western Andes, St. Fassl coll., 1 (Tring Museum).—Ecuador: Baños (alt. 6,000–8,000 ft.), 7; Pichinchá, 6; “Govinda,” 1; “Quito,” 2; “Mindo,” 1.
Cinnicerthia peruana peruana (Cabanis).\textsuperscript{1} PERUVIAN BROWN WREN.


Range.—Temperate zone of central Peru, in Dept. Junín (Maraynioc, Pariayacu).

Cinnicerthia peruana olivascens Sharpe.\textsuperscript{2} SALMON'S BROWN WREN.

Cinnicerthia olivascens Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 184, pl. 11, 1881—Santa Elena, central Andes of Colombia (type in British Museum except...
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

1934

Agreeing


Range.—Subtropical and Temperate zones of eastern Ecuador and of the western and central Andes of Colombia.

Cinnycerthia peruana bogotensis (Matschie).¹ BOGOTÁ BROWN WREN.

Presbys bogotensis Matschie, Journ. Orn., 33, p. 466, 1885—Bogotá (type in Berlin Museum examined).


Range.—Temperate zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia.

Cinnycerthia fulva (Sclater).² SUPERCILIATED BROWN WREN.

unbarred upper surface, appear to me identical with typical olivascens, of the central Andes. There is no appreciable difference in dimensions so far as I can see, and the dusky wavy lines across the back, which are grossly exaggerated in Sharpe's plate, I find only in two out of eight central Andean birds, while the tone of general coloration varies too much in individuals from the same locality to be of diagnostic value. An Ecuadorian series agrees well with the general run from Colombia, although two specimens, by a suggestion of a faint grayish tinge in the postocular region, reveal the close affinity of the present form to C. p. peruana.

Material examined.—Colombia, western Andes: Coast Range west of Popayan, 2; Cocal, 3; central Andes, Santa Elena, 5; Jerico, 1; Laguneta, 1; west Quindío Andes above Salento, 1.—Ecuador: Sumaco, 9.

¹ Cinnycerthia peruana bogotensis (Matschie): Agreeing in size and absence of grayish postocular streak with C. p. olivascens, but coloration much darker, even deeper than in C. p. peruana. The upper parts, when compared to olivascens of the central and western Andes, are argus brown rather than Brussels brown, the pileum but little lighter in tone, while the ventral surface is more strongly tinged with ochraceous-fulvous, sometimes approaching antique brown. Wing, 69-73 (female) 65; tail, 67-69; bill, 15-16¼.

Four Bogotá skins and two from Andalucia, Huila, taken as a whole, are so much darker that the recognition of an east Andean form seems appropriate. In the large series of C. p. olivascens I find only two specimens, one from Cocal, western Andes, and one from Sumaco, Ecuador, which nearly approach the lightest individual of C. p. bogotensis in intensity of color.

Material examined.—Eastern Colombia: Bogotá, 4 (including the type); Andalucia, Huila, 2.

² Cinnycerthia fulva (Sclater), while resembling C. peruana in closely barred wings and tail and pattern of under parts, differs at a glance by much smaller size, the presence of a well-defined, large, buffy white superciliary streak, dark gray or sooty lorral spot, and paler upper as well as under parts. It is doubtless


Range.—Temperate zone of southeastern Peru (Huasampilla, Dept. Cuzco) and western Bolivia (Dept. La Paz).

Genus CISTOTHORUS Cabanis


*Cistothorus platensis hornensis (Lesson).² CAPE HORN GRASS WREN.

Troglodytes hornensis Lesson, L'Institut, 2, No. 72, p. 317, Sept., 1834—“pris en mer, le 7 janvier 1831, à vingt lieues dans le sud-est du Cap Horn”;¹ idem, in Bougainville, Journ. Navig. Thétis et Espérance, 2, congeneric with C. peruana, and has no affinities with the genus "Thryophilus." Wing, 55-59; tail, 54-60; bill, 14-15.

The type (from Huasampilla, Peru) is more reddish, less olivaceous, throughout than a Bolivian series. The divergence requires confirmation by additional specimens.

Material examined.—Peru: Huasampilla, Dept. Cuzco, 1 (the type).—Bolivia, Dept. La Paz: Sandillani, 4; Cillutincara, 1; Simaeu, 1.

¹ Cistothorus apolinari is so decidedly intermediate in structural characters between Cistothorus and Telmatodytes that I am forced to unite these two "genera." Its bill is as long as in Telmatodytes, but even thicker and heavier than in Cistothorus. The tail feathers are broad and apically bluntly rounded as in Telmatodytes, the graduation of the tail about the same, but the tarsi and toes are even stronger than in the Long-billed Marsh Wren.

² Cistothorus platensis hornensis (Lesson): Nearest to C. p. platensis, but much more profusely streaked above. The light stripes on the pileum are wider and darker, more cinnamonous, the black and buff dorsal markings much more strongly developed and extended all over the lower back and rump, and the upper tail coverts distinctly barred with blackish. Besides, the lateral parts of the body are much darker, pinkish buff to cinnamon buff. Wing, 47-50 (female) 44-47; tail, 38-46; bill, 11½-13.

Birds from western Chubut (Valle del Lago Blanco) and Chile agree well together, while three skins from the Falkland Islands are minutely larger and slightly darker beneath.

Material examined.—Chile: Santiago, 1; Concepción, 1; Talcahuano, 1; Villa Portalés, Cautín, 1; Valdivia, 1; Chiloé Island, 3; Rio Nirehuau, Llanquihue, 2; unspecified, 3.—Falkland Islands, 3.—Argentina, Chubut: Lago del Valle Blanco, 3.

³ The location of the type is unknown. It was never turned over to the Paris Museum, but may exist in the Museum of the Naval Medical School at Rochefort (France), where part of Lesson's private collection is supposed to be preserved.
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr

1934

BIRDS


Cistothorus platensis eydouxi Wace, El Hornero, 2, p. 204, 1921—Falkland Islands.

Cistothorus eidouxi Bennett, Ibis, 1926, p. 331—Falkland Islands.

Range.—Chile, from the vicinity of Santiago south to Tierra del Fuego; southern and western Patagonia, north to Lake Nahuel Huapi, Neuquen; Falkland Islands.
6: Chile (Villa Portalés, Cautín, 1; Quellon, Chiloé Island, 2; Rio Inio, Chiloé Island, 1; Rio Nirehuau, Llanquihue, 2).

Cistothorus platensis platensis (Latham). *La Plata Marsh Wren.*

*Sylvia platensis* Latham, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 548, 1790—based on "Le Roitelet, de Buenos Ayres" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 730, fig. 2; Buenos Aires.


*Cistothorus fasciolatus* Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 252, 1860—Mendoza (types in Halle Museum examined); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 476, 1861—Mendoza.


*Range.* Eastern Argentina, from the mouth of the Rio Negro north to the La Plata and Entre Ríos, west to Córdoba and Mendoza.1

1 The types of *C. fasciolatus* from Mendoza agree precisely with specimens from the Atlantic coast, showing no approach to the western form (*C. p. hornensis*). A single adult from Entre Ríos forms the passage to *C. p. polyglottus* by having the inner web of the three lateral pairs of rectrices largely blackish.

*Material examined.*—Prov. Buenos Aires: Bahía San Blas, 1; Bahía Blanca, 2; Barracas al Sud, 1; Lavalle, 1.—Mendoza: Mendoza, 2.—Entre Ríos: Santa Elena, 1.
Cistothorus platensis tucumanus Hartert and Venturi.¹ TUCUMAN GRASS WREN.


Range.—Northwestern Argentina, in provinces of Tucumán and Jujuy.

Cistothorus platensis polyglottus (Vieillot).² BRAZILIAN GRASS WREN.


¹ Cistothorus platensis tucumanus Hartert and Venturi: Most nearly related to, and agreeing with, C. p. platensis in markings of pileum and tail, as well as in paleness of under parts, but with a longer bill and the lower back and rump plain fulvous-brown (not variegated with black and white streaks or spots), while the dusky cross-lines on the upper tail coverts are less pronounced. Wing (two females), 47, 47½; tail, 48, 49; bill, 12½, 13.

² By the unmarked rump this little-known Grass Wren approaches C. p. graminicola, but is much less fulvescent throughout with more conspicuously, also differently streaked pileum. From C. p. polyglottus it may be separated by the striped crown of the head and by the rectrices being on both webs regularly barred with rufescent and black.

Material examined.—Prov. Tucumán: "Tucuman," 1 (the type); San Pablo (alt. 1,200 meters), 1.

³ Cistothorus platensis polyglottus (Vieillot): Differs from C. p. platensis by smaller size; shorter, slenderer bill; much narrower, buffy white superciliaries; plain brown rump (not variegated with black and whitish); nearly uniform brown pileum, with mere suggestions of pale shaft-lines; finally, by having the inner web of the rectrices (except the central pair) for the greater part plain blackish or dusky. Wing, 41—44; tail, 38—44; bill, 10—11.

Material examined.—São Paulo: Paciencia, 2; Ypanema, 1; Itatinga, 1; Vendinha, 1.—Paraná: Castro, 1; Curitiba, 1.—Rio Grande do Sul: Pedras Brancas, 1.

³Azara, besides, mentions "Rio La Plata," where another form (C. p. platensis) is found; but the description, especially of the tail, corresponds to the south Brazilian bird, which is likely to range into eastern Paraguay (cf. Nov. Zool., 28, pp. 254—255, 1921).


Range.—Paraguay and southeastern Brazil, from Minas Geraes to Rio Grande do Sul.¹

Cistothorus platensis alticola Salvin and Godman.² RORAIMA GRASS WREN.


² Cistothorus platensis alticola Salvin and Godman: Very close to C. p. polyglottus, but superciliary streak much reduced, often wanting, and grayish rather than buffy whitish; brown color of flanks more extensive and darker, more rufescent. Wing, 42–46 (female) 42–46; tail, 42–48 (female) 41–45; bill, 11–12.

Direct comparison of nine Venezuelan specimens, including a toptype of C. p. caracasensis, with a good series from British Guiana fails to reveal any constant difference, and fifteen skins from the Santa Marta region are not distinguishable either. An adult male from Escorial, alt. 3,000 meters, Mérida (A.M. N.H., No. 146665, Aug. 19, 1912. S. Briceño), is perfectly typical of the present form, and has not the slightest resemblance to C. meridæ. It has perhaps the
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

1934


Range.—Subtropical zone of British Guiana (Roraima and Annai); northern Venezuela (Cotiza, Caracas; Anzoategui, Lara; Escorial, Mérida); and northern Colombia (Santa Marta Mountains).

*Cistothorus platensis tamae* Cory.¹ PÁRAMO DE TAMÁ GRASS WREN.


Interescapular region more profusely streaked, and the rump and flanks deeper rufescent than a series from Anzoategui, but is closely matched by one of the Cotiza birds. It is the only specimen we have seen from the Páramo zone, all the others having been taken at much lower altitudes in the Subtropical zone.

*C. p. alticola* agrees with *C. p. polygloittus* in having the pileum and rump unstreaked; the upper tail coverts regularly, though narrowly, barred with dusky; and the inner webs of the five lateral tail feathers, except a few bars at the tip, plain blackish or dusky. The superciliaries, however, are barely suggested by a few tiny grayish white, dusky-edged streaks above the auriculurs, and the brownish area on the sides of the body is much darker in tone (sayal brown). The under tail coverts vary from nearly uniform to strongly barred with dusky. A few specimens—irrespective of locality—show some dusky transverse spots on the flanks.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Annai, 2 (both males, collected by H. Whitely, Jr., on July 7, 1890); Roraima, alt. 3,500 ft., 12.—Venezuela: Paulo, alt. 4,000 ft., Roraima, 2; Cotiza, Caracas, 2; Anzoategui, Lara, 7; Escorial, alt. 3,000 meters, Mérida, 1.—Colombia, Santa Marta Mountains: Mount Rancho, Sierra Nevada, 3; San Miguel, Sierra Nevada, 11; Cerro de Caracas, alt. 8,000–9,000 ft., Sierra Nevada, 1.

¹ Cistothorus platensis tamae Cory: Closely similar to *C. p. aequatorialis*, but more rufescent throughout. The pileum, lower back, and upper tail coverts are darker rufescent brown (somewhat paler than Brussels brown); the superciliaries darker, deep pinkish buff to cinnamon buff; the sides, flanks, and under tail coverts much darker, buckthorn brown rather than cinnamon buff; this color much more extensive, the whole throat and chest being strongly tinged with cinnamon-buff, and leaving but a narrow pale pinkish buff zone along the abdominal line. Wing, 49–50 (female) 48; tail, 44–46 (female) 40–45; bill, 12–13.

In the regularly barred rectrices without dusky area on the inner web of the lateral pairs, the unstreaked pileum and lower back, as well as in the possession of broad lengthened warm buff superciliaries, *C. p. tamae* resembles the Ecuadorian form, but by its intense coloration diverges even more from its geographical neighbor, *C. p. alticola*, than does *C. p. aequatorialis*.

Birds from the east Colombian Andes (Bogotá region and Santander) are identical with the original series of *C. p. tamae*.

Material examined.—Eastern Andes of Colombia: Chipaque, near Bogotá, 1; Páramo de Choachi, east of Bogotá, 1; Páramo Guerrero, Santander, 6.—Venezuela: Páramo de Tamá, 6.


Range.—Páramo zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia, east to the Venezuelan boundary (Páramo de Tamá, Tachira).

7: Colombia (Páramo de Choachi, eastern Andes, 1); Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, 6).

Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis Lawrence.¹ EQUATORIAL GRASS WREN.


Cistothorus brunneiceps Salvin, Ibis, (4), 5, p. 129, pl. 3, fig. 1, 1881—Sical, Ecuador (type, now in British Museum, examined); Sharpe, Cat. Bds.

¹Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis Lawrence differs from C. p. alticola by longer wings and tarsi; bright buff, instead of grayish white, lores; much more conspicuous and broader, warm buff superciliaries; considerably lighter and more buffy or fulvous upper parts; much brighter, ochraceous-tawny, instead of dull rufescent, tail with regular blackish cross-bars (in alticola the bars are narrower and often broken up into spots) and without the plain dusky area on the inner web of the lateral rectrices; strongly buff (not grayish brown) sides of head, and much brighter (cinnamon-buff) sides and flanks, this color extending in a warm buff tinge across the chest, while in alticola the whole under parts except the rufescent (soidal brown) sides are entirely white. Wing, 46–49; tail, 40–46; bill, 11½–13.

Birds from the central Andes of Colombia are minutely larger (wing, 49–51; tail, 44–47) and slightly less rufescent above, especially on pileum and rump, with the light dorsal stripes somewhat paler buff and the superciliaries not quite so pronounced, while the under parts are also paler, the sides tawny-olive rather than cinnamon-buff. Several individuals, however, are inseparable, and pending the receipt of a larger series the Colombian birds may for the present go with the Ecuadorian form.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Pichincha, 3; Hacienda Garzón, Pichincha, 2; Corazón, 1; mountains above Chambo, Prov. Chimbo, 1; “Gualea,” 1; Chimborazo, 1; upper Río Pita, 1; Cerro Huamani, 2; Sical, 1; Taraguacocha, 1.—Colombia, central Andes: Valle de las Pappas, 2; Santa Isabel, Quindío Andes, 6.
Cistothorus platensis graminicola Taczanowski.¹ PERUVIAN GRASS WREN.


Range.—Puna zone of southern Peru (in depts. of Junín and Cuzco) and northwestern Bolivia (Khapaguaia).

* Cistothorus platensis lucidus Ridgway.² PANAMA MARSH WREN.

¹ Cistothorus platensis graminicola Taczanowski: Very near C. p. aequatorialis and agreeing in general features, but slightly paler, and pileum conspicuously streaked with buff or fulvous. Wing (two males), 50–52; tail, 53; bill, 12–13.

An apparently immature specimen from Bolivia differs from two Peruvian adults by having the upper tail coverts much more distinctly barred with dusky and by more strongly striped crown.

Material examined.—Peru: Ingapirca, Junín, 1; Puncuios, Puna of Idma, Urubamba, Cuzco, 1.—Bolivia: "Khapaguaia," 1.

² Cistothorus platensis lucidus Ridgway resembles C. p. alicola in tail markings, but differs by brighter, more ochraceous-tawny rump and upper tail coverts; more ochraceous tail bands; broader white stripes in the intercapular region, and particularly by having the pileum narrowly streaked with buffy or whitish in the median, and more broadly so with blackish in the lateral portion. It is even closer to C. p. aequatorialis, but has shorter wings, more heavily streaked pileum, nearly pure white dorsal stripes, narrower and less buffy superciliaries, and much less ochraceous under parts.

Material examined.—Panama: Boquete, 3.—Costa Rica: Escazú, 5.


Range.—Subtropical zone of western Panama (Chiriquí) and Costa Rica.

1: Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 1).

*Cistothorus platensis elegans* Sclater and Salvin.1 GUATEMALAN MARSH WREN.

Cistothorus elegans Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, p. 8, 1859—Lake of Dueñas, Guatemala (type now in British Museum); idem, Ibis, 1860, p. 30—Lake of Dueñas; Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 146, 1864—Dueñas, Guatemala, and Orizaba, Mexico (crit.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, pl. 7, fig. 3, 1880—Dueñas (figure of type).


Cistothorus polyglottus elegans Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 3, p. 484, 1904—eastern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz and Chiapas), Guatemala, and British Honduras (monog.).

Range.—Eastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Orizaba, Jalapa) and Chiapas (Palenque, Ocuilapa); highlands of Guatemala (Lake of Dueñas and summit of Volcan de Agua); and British Honduras (western district).

2: British Honduras (southern pine ridge, western district, 2).

1 *Cistothorus platensis elegans* Sclater and Salvin is much darker throughout than *C. p. lucidus*, and in certain features approaches the North American Short-billed Marsh Wren so closely that I have no hesitation whatever in treating *C. stellaris* as the most northerly representative of the *platensis* group.
*Cistothorus platensis stellaris* (Naumann). **SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.**


**Range.**—Eastern North America, from southeastern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Maine south to Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and northern Delaware; in winter from southern Illinois and New Jersey to Texas, Louisiana, and Florida; accidental in Colorado and Wyoming.

25: Saskatchewan (Quill Lake, 1); Minnesota (Kinbrae, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 11); Illinois (Beach, 1; Deerfield, 1); Georgia (Apalco Island, 1); southern Carolina (Yemassee, 1); Florida (Wilson, 5; Rosewood, 1; Nassau County, 1); Texas (Brownsville, 1).

*Cistothorus meridae* Hellmayr.¹ **MÉRIDA GRASS WREN.**


*Cistothorus meridae* Chapman, Amer. Mus. Nov., 2, p. 6, 1921—Sierra Nevada and Conejos, Mérida (crit.).

**Range.**—Páramo zone of western Venezuela, in states of Trujillo (Têta de Niquitao) and Mérida (El Loro, Conejos, Páramo de Frias, and Sierra Nevada).

¹*Cistothorus meridae* Hellmayr, although originally described as a race of *C. platensis*, proves to be a very distinct species. From *C. p. alticola*, which, as has first been pointed out by Chapman (l.c.), also occurs in the Páramo region of Mérida, it may be separated at a glance by the exceedingly broad, pure white superciliary stripe, extending from the nasal plumes to the sides of the neck; slightly spotted instead of practically uniform pileum; much more (both with black and buffy white) variegated back; similarly marked (instead of uniform brown) rump; less rufescent wings and tail; much paler, dingy buff rather than tawny olive to sayal brown, and distinctly, though irregularly, dusky-barred sides; pale buff, dusky-streaked or barred under tail coverts; stronger bill; longer tarsi and wings; and decidedly shorter tail, the rectrices being at the same time much narrower and regularly barred on both webs with black and tawny-olive from base to tip. Wing, 48–50, (female) 46–47; tail, 35–38, once 40; tars., 18–19; bill, 12–13.

**Material examined.**—Trujillo: Têta de Niquitao, alt. 4,000 meters, 2—Mérida: Páramo de Frias, 5; Conejos, alt. 3,000 meters, 2; El Loro, alt. 3,000 meters, 1; Sierra Nevada [de Mérida], alt. 3,000 meters, 1.
*Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman. 1 APOLINAR’S MARSH WREN.

*Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 33, p. 635, 1914—Suba Marshes, four miles from Bogotá, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined); idem, l.c., 36, p. 518, 1917—Suba Marshes.

**Range.**—Temperate zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia (Suba Marshes, near Bogotá).

1: Colombia (Suba Marshes, Bogotá, 1).

*Cistothorus palustris palustris* (Wilson). LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.

*Certhia palustris* Wilson, Amer. Orn., 2, p. 58, pl. 12, fig. 4, 1807—borders of the Schuykill and Delaware [rivers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvanian] (type in Peale's Museum).


*Cistothorus (Telmatodytes) palustris palustris* Bangs, Auk, 19, p. 351, 1902—salt and brackish marshes of Atlantic coast from Connecticut to Maryland and Virginia (crit.).


**Range.**—Atlantic seacoast from Rhode Island to the Potomac Valley and coast of Virginia; 2 winters from New Jersey to South

1* Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman is another strongly marked species, whose occurrence, though at a lower altitude, in the east Colombian Andes, where *C. p. lamae* is also found, shows that in parts of the neotropical region, just as in North America, two species of Marsh Wren are met with. In adult plumage, *C. apolinari* differs from its relative by dull brown (Saccardo's umber to sepia) pileum; less buffy dorsal streaks; duller, less rufescent rump and tail; broader blackish barring of the rectrices; dingy grayish instead of bright buff lores; pale grayish, dusky-streaked sides of the head with a mere suggestion of a pale (buffy) grayish superciliary line behind the eye; grayish white under parts with a hardly perceptible faint buffy tinge; and tawny olive instead of deep cinnamon buff (unbarred) flanks and under tail coverts. The bill is very much longer and heavier, the tarsi and toes much stronger, wings and tail much longer, and the rectrices much broader. In juvenile plumage the top of the head is much deeper, mummy brown; throat and foreneck smoke-gray; sides of head darker gray without trace of a superciliary streak; the flanks deeper rufescent. Wing (three unsexed adults), 52–56; tail, 46–50; tars., 22–24; bill, 14.

In general coloration, *C. apolinari* is not unlike *C. p. alpicola*, but much larger with heavier bill and feet, and the rectrices are much broader with the black bands much broader, wider apart, less numerous, as well as more regular.

**Material examined.**—Colombia: Suba Marshes, 5.

2 Dingle and Sprunt (Auk, 49, p. 454, 1932) recently described *T. palustris waynei* from Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. This race is stated to differ from *C. p. palustris* by smaller size and darker general coloration.
Carolina and sparingly to Florida; casual in New Brunswick; accidental in Greenland.

1: Rhode Island (Providence, 1).

*Cistothorus palustris dissaeptus* Bangs. **Prairie Marsh Wren.**


Range.—Great Plains and Prairie district of the central Mississippi Valley east to Ontario, New York, and New England; winters southward in Mexico to Jalisco, Zacatecas and Vera Cruz, and along the Gulf coast to western Florida; casual in migration in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

46: Massachusetts (Wayland, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 5); New York (Cayuga, 3); North Carolina (Raleigh, 1); South Carolina (Mount Pleasant, 2); Georgia (Egg Island, 1); Florida (Rosewood, 1; Nassau County, 1); Indiana (Davis, 1; English Lake, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 6; Beach, 2; Libertyville, 2; Lake Forest, 1; Englewood, 1); Wisconsin (Fox Lake, 4; Beaver Dam, 13).

*Cistothorus palustris griseus* Brewster.1 **Worthington's Marsh Wren.**


Range.—South Atlantic coast region from South Carolina (Santee River) to northern Florida.

12: Georgia (Sapelo Island, 1); Florida (Nassau County, 9; Amelia Island, 1; New Berlin, 1).

1 *Cistothorus palustris griseus* Brewster: Most closely related to *C. p. marianae*, but much paler and grayer; sides and flanks usually barred with dusky. The most distinct member of this group.
*Cistothorus palustris marianae* Scott.¹ MARIAN’S MARSH WREN.


10: South Carolina (Mount Pleasant, 3); Florida (Tarpon Springs, 4; Nassau County, 1; New Berlin, 1; Banana River, 1).

*Cistothorus palustris thyrophilus* (Oberholser).² LOUISIANA MARSH WREN.


*Range.*—Coast district of Louisiana and Texas.

2: Louisiana (Buras, 2).

*Cistothorus palustris laingi* (Harper).³ ALBERTA MARSH WREN.


*Range.*—Breeds in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, probably east to Manitoba.

1: Alberta (Beaver Hill Lake, 1).

¹ *Cistothorus palustris marianae* Scott: Similar to *C. p. palustris*, but smaller and darker. A well-defined race.

Specimens from Alabama, while not quite the same as breeding birds from the west coast of Florida, are, according to A. H. Howell (in litt.), nearer to *marianae* than to *thyrophilus*.

² *Cistothorus palustris thyrophilus* (Oberholser): Similar to *C. p. palustris* but smaller and darker; similar to *C. p. marianae*, but averaging smaller and coloration paler, except sides and flanks which are slightly darker and more extensively brownish-ochraceous. A clearly distinct race.

³ *Cistothorus palustris laingi* (Harper): Similar to *C. p. palustris*, but very much paler throughout; median area on forecrown much larger and more distinct. Judging from a single example, this seems to be a good race.
*Cistothorus palustris plesius* Oberholser.\(^1\) **Western Marsh Wren.**

*Cistothorus palustris plesius* Oberholser, Auk, 14, p. 188, 1897—Fort Wingate, New Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).


**Range.**—Breeds mainly in Upper Austral zone from central British Columbia to New Mexico and from central Washington and Oregon and northeastern California east to central Colorado; winters from California and central Texas to Cape San Lucas, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas.

2: Arizona (Phoenix, 1); New Mexico (Members, 1).

*Cistothorus palustris paludicola* Baird.\(^2\) **Tule Wren.**


**Range.**—Breeds in Transition and Upper and Lower Austral zones in the coast district of British Columbia to southern California; winters from Washington south to Cape San Lucas, Lower California, and northwestern Sonora.

7: British Columbia (Lulu Island, 1; Sea Island, 1); California (Clipper Gap, 1; Palo Alto, 2; Santa Clara, 1; Pasadena, 1).

*Cistothorus palustris aestuarinus* (Swarth).\(^3\) **Suisun Marsh Wren.**

*Telmatodytes palustris aestuarinus* Swarth, Auk, 34, p. 310, 1917—Grizzly Island, Solano County, California (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 1)

\(^1\) *Cistothorus palustris plesius* Oberholser: Similar to *C. p. palustris*, but slightly paler; upper tail coverts more or less barred with dusky; middle rectrices more distinctly barred; sides and flanks pale broccoli brown (instead of cinnamon); under parts generally darker, less white.

\(^2\) *Cistothorus palustris paludicola* Baird: Similar to *C. p. palustris*, but tail coverts (especially the upper ones) barred; bill smaller; tail longer; sides and flanks deeper brown; differs from *C. p. plesius* by smaller size and darker coloration.

\(^3\) *Cistothorus palustris aestuarinus* (Swarth): Similar to *C. p. paludicola*, but larger and darker.


**Range.**—West-central California, breeding at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, in Napa and Solano counties, and thence south to Tulare County; in winter spreading to Oregon, southern California, Lower California,¹ and Sonora.

2: California (Redwood City, 2).

**Genus HELEODYTES** Cabanis

_Campylorhynchus_ (not _Campylirhynchus_ “Megerle!”) Spix, Av. Bras., I, p. 77, 1824—type, by subs. desig. (Gray, List Gen. Bds., p. 25, 1840), “_C. variegatus_ (Gm.) n._=C. scolopaceus_ Spix—_Ori turdinus_ Wied.”


*Heleodytes griseus* (Swainson). **GUIANAN CACTUS WREN.**


_Campylorhynchus griseus_ Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 4, 1902—Altagracia and Caicara, Orinoco River (nest descr.).


**Range.**—Savannas of Venezuela (Altagracia and Caicara, on the south bank of the Orinoco; Caura River), British Guiana

¹ Grinnell (I.c.) records specimens taken at breeding dates in the Colorado Delta region, with evidences (but no proof) of their breeding at this point. Apparently no breeding records exist from south of Tulare Lake.

(Quonga, Takutu River), and extreme northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco).\textsuperscript{1}

9: Brazil (Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 4; Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, 5).

**Heleodytes minor** \textit{minor} Cabanis.\textsuperscript{2} **Lesser Cactus Wren.**


**Range.**—Eastern Venezuela, from Sucre (Caripé) south to the lower Orinoco (Ciudad Bolivar) and its affluent, the Caura River (Maripa).\textsuperscript{3}

*Heleodytes minor* \textit{albicilius} (Bonaparte).\textsuperscript{4} **White-browed Cactus Wren.**

\textsuperscript{1} Eleven specimens from the middle Orinoco (Altagracia, Caiçara) and the Caura Valley agree with a single adult from Quonga, British Guiana, and a series from the Rio Branco. The locality "Trinidad" quoted by Sclater is erroneous.

**Material examined.**—British Guiana: Quonga, 1 (female adult, Nov. 7, 1887; H. Whiteley, British Museum).—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 3; near Bôa Vista, 9.—Venezuela: Altagracia, 7; Caiçara, 3; Caura River, 1.

\textit{Heleodytes minor} differs from \textit{H. griseus} by having the hindneck and upper back blackish brown like the crown; the posterior upper parts as well as the edges to the wing coverts deep russet instead of buffy brown; and the flanks and under tail coverts strongly washed with buff. Wing (adult male), 92–93; tail, 87–91; bill, 28–29.

This bird seems to be specifically distinct from \textit{H. griseus}, both being found along the Caura River. The type agrees with specimens from Ciudad Bolivar, while a single adult from Caripé, Sucre, merely differs by having the blackish brown color above restricted to pileum and hindneck.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: Ciudad Bolivar, 3; Caripé, Sucre, 1; unspecified, 1 (the type).

\textsuperscript{3} "Trinidad" is erroneously included by authors in its range. No representative of the genus occurs on that island.

\textit{Heleodytes minor} \textit{albicilius} (Bonaparte) differs from the typical form chiefly by the much deeper rufous brown coloration of the lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts. The brownish bars at the base of the tail are either absent or but faintly suggested. Wing (adult males), 89–93, once 96; tail, 85–89; bill, 25–29.

Birds from western Venezuela appear to be inseparable from Santa Marta and other north Colombian specimens, and two skins from the lower Magdalena (Calamar and near Puerto Berrio) are unquestionably also referable to the same
Bicoled Cactus Wren.

**Heleodytes minor bicolor** Pelzeln.² BICOLORED CACTUS WREN.


In worn plumage *H. m. albicilius* is barely distinguishable from typical *minor*.

**Additional material examined.**—Colombia: Turbaco, 1; La Playa, 2; Sinu River, Dept. Bolivar, 1; Santa Marta, 3 (including the type); Mamatoco, 5; Calamar, Magdalena, 1; Carpenteria, near Puerto Berrio, Magdalena, 1.—Venezuela: “southeast of Mérida,” 1.

¹ Bangs (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 311, 1930) lists a specimen in the Lafresnaye Collection (No. 2,597) as “the type.” It will be hard to decide which one has better claims. The British Museum example is stated to have been received from Verreaux in 1854.

²Heleodytes minor bicolor* Pelzeln: Similar to *H. m. albicilius*, but dorsal surface nearly uniform blackish with mere traces, if any, of rufescent edges to wing coverts, secondaries and rectrices; rump and upper tail coverts but slightly variegated with dull rufescent or brownish margins instead of being bright rufous brown. Size apparently somewhat larger. Wing (unsexed adults), 90–100; tail, 85–98; bill, 24–29. The type, sexed as “male,” measures: wing, 100; tail, 98; bill, 28.

There can be no doubt as to *H. bicolor* being an excellent form of the *minor* group, the absence of the bright rufous brown uropygial area and the nearly
Heleodytes griseus (not Furnarius griseus Swainson) Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 96, 1864—Bogotá (crit.).

Range.—Colombia (only known from native Bogotá collections).

Heleodytes albo-brunneus albo-brunneus Lawrence. WHITE-HEADED CACTUS WREN.


Range.—Western Panama (Lion Hill, Frijole, and San Pablo, Panama Railroad; (?) Veraguas).

Heleodytes albo-brunneus harterti Berlepsch.² HARTERT’S WHITE-HEADED CACTUS WREN.

Heleodytes harterti Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 347, 1907—San José, Rio Dagua, Colombia (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum, examined).

Heleodytes albobrunneus harterti Hellmayr, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911, p. 1088—El Tigre, Rio Tamaná, Colombia (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. uniform blackish brown wings being its most distinctive features. The conspicuous rufous margins to the upper wing coverts and secondaries, which in H. m. minor and H. m. albicipitis are well pronounced even in worn plumage, are but rarely suggested by narrow fringes in H. m. bicolor, the latter having, besides, a much blacker tail.

The distribution of this form is altogether uncertain. The twenty-three specimens, including the type which we have examined, are all without exception native-made "Bogotá" skins. Perhaps it replaces H. m. albicipitis in the upper Magdalena Valley, and it may be that the bird from Honda recorded by Chapman as H. m. bicolor actually belongs to the present race. We have no material from Honda, but a specimen from as far south as Carpintería (near Puerto Berrio) is wholly typical of the rufous-rumped H. m. albicipitis.

¹ The five specimens examined are all from the Panama Railroad. Its occurrence in Veraguas remains to be confirmed.

² Heleodytes albo-brunneus harterti Berlepsch: Differs from the typical race in much darker, blackish brown, coloration of the upper parts and tibial feathers, and more coarsely spotted under tail coverts. In worn plumage not distinguishable with certainty. Wing, 88–92, (female) 83; tail, 87–88, (female) 78; bill, 23–24, (female) 20.

Material examined.—Panama: El Real, 1.—Colombia: El Tigre, Rio Tamaná, 2; San José, Rio Dagua, 2 (including the type).
*Heleodytes turdinus turdinus* (Wied). **SPOTTED CACTUS WREN.**


**Picolaptes scolopaceus** Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool., 5, cl. 2, pl. 46, 1835—Bahia.

**Kampilorhynchus scolopaceus** Lesson, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 326, 1843 (ex Spix, pl. 79, fig. 1).


**Range.**—Eastern Brazil, from Maranhão, south to Espirito Santo (Rio Doce).

6: Brazil (Barra do Corda, Maranhão, 2; Santo Antonio, Goyaz, 4).²

¹ *Turdus variegatus* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 317, 1789), exclusively based upon “la seconde [espèce de Grive]” of Fermin (Descr. Surinam, 2, p. 188, 1769), an unidentifiable bird from Dutch Guiana, certainly has no affinity whatever with the Cactus Wren of eastern Brazil.

² *Additional specimens examined.*—Bahia, 6; unspecified, 3.
Heleodytes turdinus hypostictus (Gould).¹ AMERICAN SPOTTED CACTUS WREN.


¹Heleodytes turdinus hypostictus (Gould) differs by more heavily spotted under parts, the spots extending over the greater part of the throat, the latter being plain white in the typical race. Colombian birds (striaticollis) do not appear to be properly separable. They are possibly slightly more ashy above than those from Peru, but Ecuadorian specimens are extremely variable in this respect. The white spots on the hindneck vary individually. Of four birds from the Rio Madeira, one has none at all, in another they are faintly suggested, and the two others show well-developed markings. Similar variation obtains in the Ecuadorian series, whereas two Bogotá skins have no trace of spots. Carriker (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 85, p. 32, March, 1933) has recently described H. t. chanchamayoensis from San Juan de Peréné, Junín, but its status cannot be determined until a satisfactory series of topotypical hypostictus from the Ucayali becomes available.

Material examined.—Colombia: Rio Caquetá, 1; Bogotá, 3.—Ecuador: El Loreto, 4; Napo, 1.—Peru: Tarapoto, 1; Yahuarmayo, Carabayá, 1.—Brazil: Antimary, Rio Acre, 1; Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús, 2; Rio Madeira, Manicoré, 1; Calama, 1; Borba, 2.
Range.—Amazonia, from the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia through eastern Ecuador and Peru south to northern Bolivia, and south of the Amazon throughout Brazil east to the Tocantins River.

*Heleodytes unicolor* (Lafresnaye).\(^1\) **Brown Cactus Wren.**


1*Heleodytes unicolor* (Lafresnaye) is rather an isolated species. It is probably nearest to *H. turdinus*, but has a much smaller, slenderer bill and differs widely in coloration. The lower surface lacks the dusky spotting except on the tail coverts, and its ground-color is strongly buffy instead of white; the superciliaries and sides of the head are much more buffy; the back and wings nearly uniform, without distinct cross-markings, etc.

Birds from Matto Grosso and Bolivia are perfectly alike.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, 2; San José, 5; Chiquitos, 1; Guarayos, 2.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 6; Desalvados, 4; Uruçúm, 7; Agua Blanca de Corumbá, 1; Tapiraopan, 1; Palmiras, 1; Rio São Lourenço, 1.
Range.—Lowlands of eastern Bolivia and Matto Grosso, Brazil.1

Heleodytes fasciatus fasciatus (Swainson). Banded Wren.


Range.—Semi-arid Tropical zone of Peru, from the interior of Piura (Huancabamba) south through Cajamarca, Libertad, and Ancachs to Huánuco and (?) Lima.2

18: Peru (Trujillo, 1; Menocucho, 2; Hacienda Llagueda, northeast of Otuzco, 2; Hacienda Limón, west of Balsas, 1; Macate, Ancachs, 1; Huánuco, 11).

Heleodytes fasciatus pallescens (Lafresnaye).3 Ecuadorian Banded Wren.


1 The locality "Cordoba" can hardly be correct.

2 Birds from Huánuco are larger and darker than the remainder of our series and six specimens from Huancabamba (alt. 6,000 ft.), Dept. Piura, but as they are in much fresher plumage, the significance of this variation remains to be determined by additional material in comparable condition from other parts of Peru.

3 H. f. fasciatus is obviously allied to H. turdinus, though its exact affinities and derivation are rather obscure.

4 Heleodytes fasciatus pallescens (Lafresnaye): Very close to H. f. fasciatus, but with shorter bill; whitish supercillaries much wider and much less variegated, with dusky edges; legs and feet decidedly paler, yellowish rather than horn brown; markings below smaller and lighter, less blackish. Wing, 86–89, (female) 77–85; tail, 88–93, (female) 83–89; bill, 20–22.

While birds from Ecuador are very uniform in their characters, those from Tumbez and Sullana (Piura) vary slightly, some being like those from Ecuador, others—in dark-colored legs as well as in certain markings—showing an undeniable approach to H. f. fasciatus.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Guayaquil, 1; Milagro, 1; Daule, 4; Santa Rosa, 2.—Peru: Tumbez, 2; Sullana, Piura, 4.

4 Referred to as C. pallidus by Lafresnaye, i.c., p. 94.


Heleodytes balleatus Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 456, 1918—Sullana, Piura, Peru.


Range.—Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (western section of the depts. of Tumbez and Piura).

1: Ecuador (Milagro, Prov. Guayas, 1).

*Heleodytes megalopterus1 megalopterus (Lafresnaye). HUITZILAC CACTUS WREN.


1 Heleodytes megalopterus is strikingly similar to H. fasciatus, but may be distinguished by shorter bill and different proportions, the wings being much longer, instead of equal to or shorter than the tail. There are also some details of coloration separating the two species. The under parts are less profusely marked in the Mexican bird, but the markings are at the same time more blackish, forming on the throat roundish spots instead of broad, deep grayish brown shaft-streaks. The feathers of the pileum are largely centered with blackish, in H. fasciatus nearly uniform (this difference disappears, however, in worn plumage, when the dusky centers become visible through wearing off of the light margins); the hind-neck is much more strongly washed with buffy brownish, followed by a broad black and white streaked zone across the nape, which is barely suggested in H. fasciatus; the inner web of the central tail feather is plain light grayish brown instead of mainly blackish. Wing, 93–95, (female) 85–89; tail, 87–91, (female) 84–87; bill, 21–33, (female) 19–21.
Heleodytes alticolus Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 68, 1897—Huitzilac, Morelos (type in U. S. National Museum examined).

Campylorhynchus pallescens (not of Lafresnaye) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1889, p. 235—hills surrounding the valley of Mexico (spec. examined).


Range.—Southwestern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Morelos (Huitzilac), Michoacan (Patamban), and Mexico (near City of Mexico; Ajusco, valley of Mexico; Rio Frio, Iztaccihuatl).

4: Mexico (near the City of Mexico, 1; Ajusco, valley of Mexico, 1; Rio Frio, Iztaccihuatl, 2).

Heleodytes megalopterus nelsoni Ridgway. Gray Cactus Wren.


1 Three specimens received from Messrs. Salvin and Godman in Field Museum.

2 Additional specimens examined.—Morelos: Huitzilac, 5.—Michoacan: Patamban, 2.

3 Heleodytes megalopterus nelsoni Ridgway: Very similar to H. m. megalopterus, but slightly smaller, and markings on under parts much paler, brown or grayish brown instead of blackish. Wing, 90—92, (female) 88—90; tail, 75—83; bill, 19—20.

Except for the dusky spotted pileum, this form is an exact duplicate of H. fasciatus pallescens as far as coloration is concerned. It differs, however, in proportions, the wings being much longer than the tail, and the bill being also somewhat shorter.

Material examined.—Vera Cruz: Jico, 4.—Oaxaca: Mount Zempoaltepec, 2.—Mexico: unspecified, 2.

4 The specimen said to be from the valley of Mexico must be wrongly labeled, since two skins from authentic localities in that region prove to be referable to H. m. megalopterus.
Range.—Southeastern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Vera Cruz (Orizaba, Jico)\textsuperscript{1} and Oaxaca (Llano Verde, La Parada, Mount Zempoaltepec).

*Heleodytes zonatus\textsuperscript{2} zonatus (Lesson). MEXICAN BANDED WREN.


\textsuperscript{1} According to Sumichrast, the locality "Jalapa" ascribed to this wren is inaccurate, its range being confined to higher altitudes.

\textsuperscript{2} The interrelations between \textit{H. zonatus} and \textit{H. megalopterus} require further investigation. The two groups have representatives in the State of Vera Cruz, though evidently at different altitudes.

Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas, and southwards through Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras to Nicaragua.¹

16: Mexico (Playa Vicente, 1; Atoyac, Vera Cruz, 1; Teapa, Tabasco, 1; unspecified, 1); Guatemala (Lake Amatitlán, 2; Lake Atitlán, 4; near Tecpam, 3); Honduras (unspecified, 1); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 1; Concordia Cafetal, Jinotega, 1).

*Heleodytes zonatus costaricensis* (Berlepsch).² Costa Rican Banded Wren.

Campylorhynchus zonatus costaricensis Berlepsch, Auk, 5, p. 449, 1888—Costa Rica (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum).


¹ It appears to me impossible to maintain the races restrictus and impudens, individual variation in dimensions and the amount of the dusky markings underneath being too great to be of taxonomic value, and I am inclined to agree with Griscom in uniting the Banded Wrens found from Vera Cruz down to Nicaragua under Lesson's term zonatus. The supposedly larger size of the Oaxaca form (impudens) loses much of its weight by the occurrence in Nicaragua of equally large individuals. The flanks are generally more heavily barred in impudens, but similar specimens occur also in other parts of Central America. The Guatemalan series differs in no wise from another taken in Vera Cruz; both vary—regardless of locality—in the pattern of the flanks from nearly unspecked to heavily spotted. Two birds from Nicaragua cannot be told from the Guatemalan average and, while one from Teapa, Tabasco (restrictus), has the spotting more extended towards the middle of the abdomen, it is hard to believe that this is more than an individual variety.

In addition to our own material, we have examined twenty-five specimens, including three from Chivelá (type locality of *H. z. impudens*) and one from Guichicovi, Tehuantepec.

²Heleodytes zonatus costaricensis (Berlepsch) differs from the typical race by considerably smaller size, darker, more tawny abdomen and heavier as well as more blackish spotting on throat and breast; from *H. z. brevirostris* and *H. z. curvirostris* by tawny (instead of ochraceous) abdomen, nearly immaculate (instead of strongly barred) flanks, and less spotted under tail coverts.
Range.—Caribbean side of Costa Rica and adjacent section of western Panama (Almirante Bay region).

21: Costa Rica (Guayabo, 9; Coliblanco, 4; Peralta, 2; Turrialba, 2; Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 2; Limón, 2).

Heleodytes zonatus panamensis Griscom.\(^1\) **PANAMA BANDED WREN.**


Range.—Western Panama (Santa Fé, Prov. Veraguas).

*Heleodytes zonatus brevirostris* (Lafresnaye). **SHORT-BILLED BANDED WREN.**


Heleodytes zonatus brevirostris Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 511, 1917—Opon, Puerto Berrio, Malena, and El Consuelo (above Honda), Magdalena Valley, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 563, 1926—Esmeraldas, Coaque, and Chone, Ecuador.

\(^1\) Heleodytes zonatus panamensis Griscom: Exceedingly close to *H. z. costaricensis*, but slightly smaller; abdomen on average darker tawny; hindneck more strongly washed with brownish. Wing (four adult males), 68, 69, 70, 73 (against 72–76 in *costaricensis*); tail, 68, 69, 71, 72 (against 70–75); bill, 19–20.

It is with considerable reluctance that we admit this very unsatisfactory race. The abdomen is slightly deeper ochraceous-tawny than in numerous Costa Rican examples, but about 50 per cent of the latter are not distinguishable on this score. The spotting of the under tail coverts does not afford a reliable character nor can I detect the slightest diversity in the markings of the pileum between the two forms.

Material examined.—Veraguas: Santa Fé, 5.
Range.—Tropical zone of the Magdalena Valley, Colombia, and of northwestern Ecuador, south to the Chone River.¹

2: Colombia ("Bogotá," 2).

*Heleodytes zonatus curvirostris* (Ridgway).² Curve-billed Banded Wren.


Range.—Tropical zone of the Santa Marta region, northern Colombia.

2: Colombia (Fundación, 2).

Heleodytes nuchalis nuchalis (Cabanis). Orinocoan Banded Wren.

*Campylorhynchus nuchalis* Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 206, 1847—Venezuela (type in Berlin Museum examined); Berlepsch, Ibis, 1884, p. 1

¹ In spite of the obviously discontinuous distribution I have been unable to discover any constant character whereby to distinguish Ecuadorian birds from those of Colombia.

Material examined.—Colombia: Puerto Berrio, 2; Malena, 2; "Bogotá," 8.—Ecuador: Esmeraldas, 6; San Javier, 2.

² *Heleodytes zonatus curvirostris* (Ridgway): Very close to *H. z. brevirostris*, but on average smaller; bill slenderer, particularly at base, and frequently, though not constantly, shorter; abdomen and under tail coverts more deeply ochraceous, sometimes nearly cinnamon; hindneck more strongly washed with buffy or sayal brown; barring above more buffy. Wing, 78–81, (female) 73–80; tail, 77–82, (female) 74–80; bill, 19–20½.

Comparison of a series of freshly molted specimens with adequate material of *H. z. brevirostris* shows most of the characters claimed for the Santa Marta form to be seasonal rather than geographic. The best diagnostic feature of *H. z. curvirostris* is the deeper ochraceous belly, though even this does not hold in every particular case, the palest Santa Marta birds being fully matched by certain exceptionally dark-vent ed *brevirostris* (e.g., No. 118836, A.M.N.H., Esmeraldas, Ecuador). I fail to find any constant difference in the shape and disposition of the dusky spots underneath or in the extent of the unsotted abdominal area, and only in three out of twelve specimens from Santa Marta are the lower throat and chest more strongly washed with buff than in *brevirostris*. The barring above appears to be slightly more buffy, especially on the outer webs of the remiges, but the divergency is completely bridged by individual variation.

Material examined.—Colombia: Aracataca, 2; Fundación, 8; Tucurinca, 2.

³ Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. E. Stresemann I have been able to compare directly the type (No. 4681, Berlin Museum) with an ample series from both the north coast districts of Venezuela and the Orinoco-Caura basin. It is an adult bird in good condition and belongs unquestionably to the Orinoco race. The type has the indistinctly spotted pileum, the strong brownish wash on the hind-
CARIBBEAN
Venezuela: 73-77
Bill 75 76
70-75
Tail
from
accepting
and
is
originally
much
of
the
middle
Orinoco, at Altagracia, Caicara, and Quiribana de
Caicara, Venezuela (habits).

Range.—Central Venezuela, on the banks of the Orinoco (Ciudad
Bolivar, Altagracia, Caicara, Quiribana de Caicara) and its tributary,
the Caura River (Maripa).

*Heleodytes nuchalis pardus* (Sclater).1 CARIBBEAN BANDED
WREN.

pub. Jan., 1858—"Santa Marta" (type in coll. G. N. Lawrence, now in
the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Wyatt, Ibis,
1871, p. 321—Catamuco, lower Magdalena, Colombia; Sharpe, Cat.
Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 204, pl. 12, fig. 1, 1881—"New Granada."

Cienaga, lower Magdalena, Colombia.

Phila., 8, p. 264, 1856—Venezuela and "Trinidad"; idem, Cat. Coll.
Amer. Bds., p. 17, 1862—"Trinidad"; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 80—near
neck and forehead, and the sparingly marked under parts of specimens from Ciudad
Bolivar, with which it, furthermore, agrees in the short, slender bill. The indication
on the label, "Cumaná," where the Caribbean race is more likely to occur, may well
be questioned. As in the case of *H. minor*, also described by Cabanis, the type
probably originated from the Orinoco Valley instead.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Altagracia, Orinoco, 2; Ciudad Bolivar,
Orinoco, 4; Caura River, 3; Maripa, Caura, 2; "Cumaná," 1 (the type).

¹ *Heleodytes nuchalis pardus* (Sclater): Similar to *H. n. nuchalis*, but on
average larger; bill markedly heavier and longer; feathers of pileum much more
distinctly centered with blackish; hindneck and upper back less buffy; under parts
much more profusely spotted, the blackish markings extending also over the middle
of the abdomen, which is wholly or nearly immaculate white in the typical race.

Birds from Venezuela (Carabobo and Aragua) being identical with others
from northern Colombia, the Caribbean form must be called *H. n. pardus*, a name
originally based on a specimen from "Santa Marta." The type of *C. brevipennis*
is a juvenile (fere pullus) of the present race.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cienaga, 1; Cerro de San Antonio, Magdalena,
1; Calamar, 2.—Venezuela: San Esteban, 6; Cumbre de Valencia, 2; Maracay,
Aragua, 10.

**Measurements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>70-75</td>
<td>71-77</td>
<td>16-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>73-77</td>
<td>72-78</td>
<td>18-19½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² The name was first introduced by Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci.
ont reçu de la Nouvelle-Grenade une belle espèce élegantement tachetée qu'ils
feront connaitre sous le nom de *Camp. pardus*." This is altogether too indefinite,
and I cannot follow Mr. Bangs (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, p. 314, 1930) in
accepting Bonaparte's term, which seems to me a nomen nudum.


Range.—Tropical zone of northern Colombia (Sinu River; lower Magdalena; Rio Rancheria) and northern Venezuela (San Esteban and Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo; Maracay, Aragua; Barcelona and Guanta, Sucre).\(^1\)

10: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 10).

*Heleodytes rufinucha capistratus* (Lesson). **HOODED CACTUS WREN.**


\(^1\) "Trinidad" is sometimes erroneously assigned to its range.


Range.—Pacific coast of Nicaragua and northwestern portion of Pacific slope and lowlands of Costa Rica, south to the Río Grande.1

2: Costa Rica (Las Cañas, 2).

*Heleodytes rufinucha castaneus (Ridgway).2 CHESTNUT CACTUS WREN.


Heleodytes capistratus Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 132, 1907—part, Lake Amatitlan and El Rancho (Zacapa), Guatemala (crit.).

Campylorhynchus rufinucha (not Picolptes rufinucha Lesson) Salvin, Ibis, 1866, p. 191—valley of Motagua (Chuacus), northern Guatemala.


1 Additional material examined.—Nicaragua: Realejo, 1.—Costa Rica: Bebedéro, 6.

* Heleodytes rufinucha castaneus (Ridgway): Similar to H. r. capistratus, but back much less variegated with black and white, often nearly uniform rufous.

Further subdivision of this form appears to be impracticable, and much to my regret I cannot possibly follow Griscom’s disposition of the case. Birds from northern Guatemala (Zacapa, Progreso) seem to me inseparable from those taken at San Gerónimo, Nicaragua. Some of the Honduras specimens are slightly darker chestnut (and practically unsppotted) above, but even these are closely approached by one from Lake Amatitlan (F.M.N.H., No. 23256). Until more adequate material from Honduras becomes available, the inhabitants of Central America (excepting the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala) may well be united under Ridgway’s term.

Material examined.—Honduras: Chamelicon, San Pedro, 6.—Guatemala: Progreso, 10; El Rancho, Zacapa, 8; Lake Amatitlan, 2.—Nicaragua: Matagalpa, 4; San Gerónimo, 8.


Range.—Central America, from Honduras north through the greater part of Nicaragua (except the Pacific coast) to northern Guatemala.

14: Honduras (Chamelicon, 1); Guatemala (Lake Amatitlan, 2; El Rancho, Zacapa, 3); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 8).

*Heleodytes rufinucha chiapensis* (Salvin and Godman). 1 CHI-APAS CACTUS WREN.


1*Heleodytes rufinucha chiapensis* (Salvin and Godman): Very close to *H. r. castaneus* and upper parts also nearly uniform, but on average slightly deeper in tone, and basal half of median tail feathers less banded with brownish, the bars being reduced to marginal spots.

Two specimens from Chiapas (San Benito) agree with a good series from the Pacific slope of Guatemala. There is nothing in the diagnosis of *C. chiapensis* that contradicts the characters of the present form, the bright chestnut back, upon which the describers lay so much stress, being one of its distinctive features. The measurement of the wing (85 mm.) is slightly in excess of the figures shown by our own material, though some Guatemalan individuals, with wings of 81 and 82 mm., run very close. The barring of the median rectrices, though somewhat variable, is more restricted than in the other members of the group.

Fifteen specimens examined.
Range.—Pacific slope of southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Huehuetan, San Benito, Tonala), Guatemala, and (?) San Salvador. 3: Guatemala (San José, 2; near Patulul, 1).

*Heleodytes rufinucha rufinucha (Lesson). ¹ RUFOUS-NAPED CACTUS WREN.


Picolaptes capistratus (not of Lesson) Des Murs, Icon. Orn., livr. 11, text to pl. 68, 1848—part, descr. spec. ex Vera Cruz.

Heleodytes capistratus Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 409, 1860—part, “Chico” [=Jico], Vera Cruz, Mexico (crit.).


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in State of Vera Cruz (Vera Cruz, Mirador, Jalapa, Jico, Rinconada, Playa Vicente, etc.) and adjacent parts of northern Oaxaca (Juquila).

1: Mexico (Vera Cruz, 1).

*Heleodytes rufinucha humilis (Sclater). SCLATER’S CACTUS WREN.


¹ Heleodytes rufinucha rufinucha (Lesson), a well-marked form, differs from the preceding ones by smaller size and by having the under parts speckled with dusky.

Five specimens, all from Vera Cruz, examined.

¹ Lesson’s original description, which has several years’ priority over Lafresnaye’s, has been completely overlooked by authors. The term rufinucha, being the oldest bestowed upon any member of the group, takes precedence over capistratus as specific title.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in states of Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, and in southern Oaxaca, east to Tehuantepec.

1: Guerrero (Apipiluluca, 1).

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi* (Sharpe). CACTUS WREN.


Range.—Lower Austral deserts from the southern parts of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and central Texas south to northern Lower California and the northern states of Mexico (Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas).

35: Texas (Brownsville, 2; Crystal City, 1; Harlingen, 1; Laredo, 1; Lomita, 1); New Mexico (Deming, 9); Arizona (Huachuca Plains, 3; Tucson, 1; Fort Grant, 1; Calabasas, 1; Phoenix, 3); California (Claremont, 3; San Diego, 1); Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, 2); Coahuila (Sabinas, 5).

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti* Anthony. BRYANT'S CACTUS WREN.

Range.—Pacific slope of northwestern Lower California, from latitude 31° to latitude 29° 30'.

2: Lower California (San Telmo, 2).

Heleodytes brunneicapillus purus van Rossem.¹ San Ignacio Cactus Wren.


Range.—Middle section of Lower California from Mesquital and Punta Prieta south to Dolores Bay.

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus affinis (Xantus).² San Lucas Cactus Wren.


Range.—Cape district of Lower California.

10: Lower California (La Paz, 4; Cape San Lucas, 2; San José del Cabo, 1; Todos Santos, 1; Santa Anita, 2).

Heleodytes brunneicapillus brunneicapillus (Lafresnaye). Guaymas Cactus Wren.

¹ Heleodytes brunneicapillus purus van Rossem: “Differs from all of the known races of H. brunneicapillus in possessing, when in relatively unworn plumage, pure black and white under parts with only very rarely the slightest traces of brown or buffy on the flanks. Differs from H. b. affinis (Xantus) of the Cape region in lacking the strong buffy suffusion on the under parts and in having decidedly grayer (less reddish) upper parts. Differs from H. b. bryanti Anthony, of the San Pedro Mártir district, in less buffy under parts, broader dorsal streaking, and from both affinis and bryanti in slightly smaller general size and in decidedly smaller bill.” (van Rossem, I.e.).

² Heleodytes brunneicapillus affinis (Xantus): Similar to H. b. purus van Rossem, but differs by having the upper parts, particularly the pileum, much more reddish, and the posterior under parts much more buffy; size on average larger. From H. b. bryanti, it differs by being much paler, with under parts less heavily spotted with black, more reddish crown and hindneck, and by having the outer rectrices marked with distinct white bars on both webs.


**Range.**—Coastal district of southern Sonora, Mexico.²

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus guttatus* (Gould). **Mexican Cactus Wren.**


**Range.**—Central portion of Mexican plateau, from Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas (Jaumave) south to Jalisco, Hidalgo, and Mexico.

1: San Luis Potosi (plains of San Luis Potosi, 1).


² Another race has lately been described from Tiburón Island, Sonora, as *H. b. seri* van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 7, p. 138, 1932).

³ *Thryothorus guttatus*, which has universally been applied to the Yucatan Cactus Wren, clearly refers to the form of the central Mexican plateau. Gould calls the pleium "brunneo-ruber" and describes the sides of the abdomen as white marked with small roundish spots ("guttis nigris parvis adspersis")—features in utter disagreement with the grayish brown head and the strongly barred flanks of the Yucatan race, but which fit the form separated by Nelson as *H. b. obscurus*. Yucatan was practically unexplored at the time of Gould's writing, and while no further locality than "Mexico" is indicated, it is rather significant that *Troglodytes leucoostra* described in the same paper is credited to Tamaulipas. It seems, therefore, much more probable that the type of *T. guttatus*, which unfortunately is no longer extant, originated from the same district.
*Heleodytes brunneicapillus yucatanicus* subsp. nov.¹ YUCATAN CACTUS WREN.


Range.—Peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico.

4: Yucatan (Progreso, 1; Rio Lagartos, 2; unspecified, 1).

*Heleodytes jocosus jocosus* (Sclater).² BOUCARD’S CACTUS WREN.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Puebla, Morelos, and Guerrero, south to Oaxaca.

1: Mexico (Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, 1).

¹*Heleodytes brunneicapillus yucatanicus* subsp. nov.

_Type_ from Rio Lagartos, Yucatan, Mexico. No. 13377 Field Museum of Natural History. Adult male. Collected April 15, 1893, by G. F. Gaumer.

Adult.—Not unlike _H. b. guttatus_, but upper part of the head grayish brown or light drab, deepening into wood-brown posteriorly, the feathers centered with dusky (instead of uniform vandyke brown); back more grayish, the black and white streaks much broader; flanks and under tail coverts broadly barred instead of spotted with black. Wing, 73-78; tail, 66-75; bill, 23-26.

Remarks.—In addition to our own specimens I have examined one from Temax and three from Yucatan, all collected by G. F. Gaumer, in the United States National Museum.

²*Heleodytes jocosus jocosus* (Sclater) differs from _H. j. gularis_ by markedly longer bill, much darker and less rufescent, about mummy brown, pileum, and nearly pure white, instead of decidedly buffy, under parts with smaller as well as more numerous blackish spots.

Nine specimens examined.
**Heleodytes jocosus gularis** (Sclater). Spotted Cactus Wren.


*Heleodytes occidentalis* Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 69, 1897—Sierra Nevada de Colima, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).


Range.—Northern and western Mexico, south to Jalisco, Queretaro, and Michoacan, east to western Tamaulipas.²

2: Mexico (Sierra Madre, Nayarit, 1; Bolaños, Jalisco, 1).

**Genus ODONTORCHILUS** Richmond³


*Odontorhynchus cinereus* Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1, p. 67, 1868—Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira, Brazil (type in Vienna Museum examined); Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 403, 1881 (ex Pelzeln); Ihering and Ihering, Cat.

¹ The type specimen appears to be one of Floresi’s skins. Floresi lived at Bolaños, Jalisco, and Nelson (Auk, 15, p. 160, 1898), accordingly, suggested this place as type locality of *C. gularis*.

² On carefully comparing four of the original specimens of *H. narinosus* with six *H. gularis* from Jalisco and Tepic (Nayarit), I am unable to find the slightest ground for their separation. The Tamaulipas birds agree in all essential characters, viz. short, stout bill, dull reddish brown (near Prout’s brown) pileum, buffy under parts with sparse blackish spotting, etc., and seem to be identical with the western series.

³ *Odontorchilus* Richmond, while nearly related to *Heleodytes*, differs nevertheless by shorter, apically more curved bill; the possession of a distinct subterminal “tooth” on the upper mandible; more strongly developed rictal bristles; less obtuse rectrices; much smaller size, etc.
*Odontorchilus branickii* branickii (Taczanowski and Berlepsch). 2

**BRANICKI’S TOOTH-BILLED WREN.**


The type from Salto do Girão is an immature bird, as manifested by the fluffy texture of the body plumage and the light brownish base to the lower mandible, and resembles a female in similar stage from Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém (Carnegie Museum, No. 74980). An adult female (Carnegie Museum, No. 76915. Miritituba, Rio Tapajóz) has the top of the head more decidedly brownish, about dark hair brown, and contrasted with the mouse gray back, while the under parts, especially on throat and breast, are shaded with light buff. The lores and a narrow, dusky-edged superciliary streak are dull buffy, the auriculars dull whitish, streaked with pale brownish, and the bill is nearly entirely black. Wing (adult female) 52 1/2, (two immature females) 52; tail, 47-49; tars., 15-16; bill, 12-13.

**Material examined.**—Brazil: Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira, 1 (the type); Rio Tapajóz (Miritituba and Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém), 2.

*Odontorchilus branickii branickii* (Taczanowski and Berlepsch) differs from *O. cinereus* by rather more depressed, slenderer bill; markedly darker brown (anteriorly rufescent) pileum; darker, more slate gray back with much larger as well as more numerous white uropygial spots; black-streaked auriculars; pure white throat and breast; the absence of the buffy superciliary stripe, which is merely suggested by a few minute white-and-black streaks in the postocular region; and wider black bars on the under surface of the lateral rectrices. It may prove to be only subspecifically distinct from *O. cinereus*, but the latter is too incompletely known to permit final conclusion.

Birds from Colombia (La Palma), Ecuador (Machay), and Peru, apart from some seasonal variation, agree well together. Females are noticeably smaller, the wing measuring 55-56 1/2 against 60-63 in the males.

**Material examined.**—Colombia: La Palma, 1.—Ecuador: Machay, 1.—Peru: Huachipa, Huánuco, 2; Garita del Sol, Junín, 1; Utcuyacu, Junín, 1; San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, Cuzco, 1.
Range.—Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones of southeastern Colombia (La Palma, alt. 5,500 ft., sources of the Magdalena River), eastern Ecuador (Machay and Mapoto), and Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco; Garita del Sol and Utcuraycu, Dept. Junín; San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, Dept. Cuzco).

2: Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco, 2).

Odontorchilus branickii minor (Hartert).\(^1\) LESSER TOOTH-BILLED WREN.


Range.—Tropical zone of northwestern Ecuador (Paramba, Prov. Imbabura).

Genus THRYOTHORUS Vieillot\(^2\)

Thryothorus Vieillot, Analyse Nouv. Orn. Élém., p. 45 (corrected to Thryothorus on p. 70), 1816—type, by monotypy, "Trogloidytes des roseaux, Vieillot, Ois. de l'Amér. sept."


\(^1\) Odontorchilus branickii minor (Hartert): Very similar to O. b. branickii, but the four median rectrices nearly uniform slate gray, the dark bars being reduced to mere traces on the outer web.

A doubtfully distinct form. Two specimens only are known, both from Paramba, in the Tropical zone of northwestern Ecuador. The type, an adult bird marked "male," is considerably smaller than the corresponding sex of O. b. branickii, and measures: wing, 53; tail, 46\(^\frac{1}{2}\). It does not materially differ in dimensions from female examples, however, and as the collector, G. Fleming, is notoriously unreliable as to sexing, it may have been a female instead. The second specimen, likewise indicated as "male," is in the fluffy juvenile plumage, and while not differing in markings presents even smaller measurements (wing, 51; tail, 46).

More adequate material is required to establish the claims of this form to recognition.

\(^2\) Under this heading I am uniting the three "genera" Thryothorus, Pheugopedius, and Thryophilus. As has been pointed out by van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 208), the difference between Thryophilus, with open nostrils, and Pheugopedius, with partly operculate nasal groove, is so completely bridged by intermediate species that no dividing line can be drawn. Moreover, the two types of nostrils, used as criteria for generic distinction, even occur within the same species, the case of Thryophilus modestus being very appropriately cited by van Rossem as a striking example of such variation. If Pheugopedius and Thryophilus be merged, there is no valid ground for the retention of Thryothorus, since a good many species of so-called "Thryophilus" agree with the Carolina Wren in the lesser graduation of the tail.

Pheugopedius Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 79, 1851—type, by monotypy, Thryothorus genibarbis Swainson.


*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus* (Latham). CAROLINA WREN.

Sylvia ludoviciana Latham, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 548, 1790—based on Buffon’s “Troglodyte de la Louisiane” and Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 730, fig. 1; Louisiana.

Certhia caroliniana Wilson, Amer. Orn., 2, p. 61, pl. 12, fig. 5, 1810—along the shores of the Delaware thirty or forty miles below Philadelphia (type in Peale’s Museum).


Range.—Eastern United States, from southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and lower Hudson and Connecticut valleys south to central Texas, Gulf states, and northern Florida. Casual north to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

55: Massachusetts (Brookline, 1); North Carolina (Raleigh, 1); Ohio (Columbus, 1); Indiana (Bluffton, 1); Illinois (Grand Chain, 5; Mound City, 3; Joliet, 1; Olive Branch, 2; Lake Forest, 1); Arkansas (Winslow, 2); Louisiana (Buras, 16; New Orleans, 1; Chef Menteur, 1); Mississippi (Holly Springs, 1; Vicksburg, 13); Texas (Corpus Christi, 1; Bowie County, 1); Florida (Mary Esther, 2; Town Point, 1).

*Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis* Ridgway. FLORIDA WREN.


19: Florida (Pilot Town, 2; Gainesville, 1; Palm Beach, 1; West Jupiter, 10; Wilson, 4; Nassau County, 1).

Thryothorus ludovicianus berlandieri Baird. BERLANDIER’S WREN.


*Range.*—Northern Mexico, in states of Nuevo Leon, western Tamaulipas, and northeastern Coahuila (Sabinas).

*Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis* Sennett. LOMITA WREN.


4: Texas (Brownsville, 2; Cameron County, 1; Crystal City, 1).

*Thryothorus longirostris longirostris* Vieillot. LONG-BILLED WREN.

Campylorhynchus striolatus Spix, Av. Bras., 1, p. 77, pl. 79, fig. 2, 1824—
"in provincia Bahia," errore,—Rio de Janeiro (type in Munich Museum
examined; cf. Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2 Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3,
p. 627, 1906).

southeastern Brazil; Swainson, Orn. Draw., Part 2, pl. 16, 1835; Burmeister,
Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 135, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio; Pelzeln,
Orn. Bras., 1, p. 47, 1868—"Minas," Rio de Janeiro (Rio, Sapitiba),
and São Paulo (Santos); Euler, Journ. Orn., 15, p. 404, 1867—Cantagallo
(nest).

(diag.).

Brazil; Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 43, 1892—
"Porto Real," Rio; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 130, 1899—Iguapé,
São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 152, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo,
Rio de Janeiro; idem, l.c., p. 199, 1900 (nest); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz.,
1, p. 322, 1907—Rio de Janeiro (Ilha Grande) and São Paulo (Ubatuba and
Rio de Janeiro.

51, p. 776, 1901—wooded coast region from Rio de Janeiro to Santos
Brazil; Underdown, Auk, 50, p. 324, 1933—Joinville, Santa Catharina.

Range.—Wooded coast region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio
de Janeiro to Santa Catharina.¹

2: Brazil (Joinville, Santa Catharina, 1; São Sebastião, São
Paulo, 1).

*Thryothorus longirostris bahiae (Hellmayr).² BAHIA LONG-
BILLED WREN.

Thryophilus longirostris bahiae Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 51, p. 535, 1903—
new name for Thryophilus longirostris striolatus (not Campylorhynchus
Bahia (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum); Ihering
and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 322, 1907—Bahia; Reiser, Denks.

¹ Birds from Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina agree well
together. Oudart’s plate of the type in the “Galerie des Oiseaux” is a good repre-
sentation of the dark southern form, to which the original example of C. striolatus
Spix, erroneously stated to be from Bahia, also belongs, as its reexamination in
the Munich Museum clearly shows.

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro, 5; Sapitiba, 1.—São
Paulo: Iguapé, 1; São Sebastião, 1; Santos, 1.—Santa Catharina: Joinville, 1.

² Thryothorus longirostris bahiae (Hellmayr) differs from the typical form by
reason of its much lighter coloration. The back, including wings and tail, is tawny
or ochraceous tawny (instead of varying between argus brown and auburn) with
the pileum less dusky, while the under parts, particularly the flanks and tail
covers, are warm buff or ochraceous buff instead of ochraceous tawny. Besides,
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia, Ceará, and Piauhy.

8: Ceará (Serra de Baturité, 2; Varzea Formosa, 3); Piauhy (Ibiapaba, 1; Arára, 2).

*Thryothorus griseus* (Todd).—GRAY WREN.


the auriculans are either plain white or barely streaked with dusky. Wing, 66–70, (female) 61–67; tail, 53–61; bill, 22–27.

Birds from Ceará and Piauhy are perfectly identical with Bahia skins. The occurrence at Parnaguá of *T. l. bahiae*, whereas farther west at Santa Philomena *T. leucotis rufescens* Sclater is met with, speaks for the specific distinctness of the two groups.

The present form may be discriminated from *T. l. rufescens* by very much slenderer, nearly straight, though not always longer bill; much paler and more cinnamomous coloration of the upper parts; much lighter tail with the blackish bars barely half as wide and becoming irregular towards the tip; much broader, immaculate buffy white superciliaries; plain white (not dusky-streaked) auriculans; and much paler under surface, particularly on the flanks and tail coverts.

Material examined.—Bahia: trade skins, 4.—Ceará: Serra Baturité, 2; Varzea Formosa, 3.—Piauhy: Parnaguá, 1; Ibiapaba, 1; Arára, 2.

1 *Thryothorus griseus* (Todd): Above light Chaetura drab, slightly shaded with olivaceous; wing coverts like the back, the innermost of the greater series with traces of dusky transverse spots; remiges blackish, externally pale brownish olive, the tertials with a suggestion of dusky cross-bars; tail neutral gray, the median rectrices with from five to seven black bars, the lateral ones mostly black on the inner web; lores and narrow superciliary streak buffy whitish; auriculans gray, streaked with whitish; under parts smoke gray or very pale grayish olive, chin nearly white, anal region tinged with buffy; under tail coverts buffy brownish, with a few faint dusky bars; axillaries and under wing coverts grayish; narrow inner margin to the remiges dull whitish. Bill blackish, lower mandible grayish horn color; feet blackish. Wing, 54–56; tail, 35–37; tars., 17–18; bill, 15–16.

This is rather an aberrant species by reason of its very short tail, though in other structural features, particularly the open nostrils, it fits well into the subgenus "Thryophilus." From the other South American members of this group it may immediately be distinguished by its grayish coloration. In certain characters it recalls *Odonotorchilus cinereus* (Pelzeln), but differs by much longer, basally stouter bill, much heavier legs, much shorter tail, decidedly olivaceous upper parts, grayish ventral surface with buffy abdomen, etc. Recent reexamination shows the Javarri bird, referred to as *O. cinereus* in an earlier paper of mine, to pertain to the present species.

Material examined.—Brazil: Hyutanahán, Rio Purús, 4; Rio Javarri, 1.
Odontorhynchus cinereus (not of Pelzeln) Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 264, 1910
—part, Rio Javarri.

Range.—Western Brazil, from the Rio Purús (Hyutanahán) to the Rio Javarri.

*Thryothorus guarayanus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)." GUARAYOS WREN.


1 Thryothorus guarayanus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) bears a striking resemblance to T. leucotis rufiventris, but is much smaller in all proportions, with a much shorter, weaker bill; the upper parts are duller, broccoli brown, only the lower rump and tail coverts washed with rufescent; the black tail bands narrower and less regular, often broken into zigzag lines or spots. Wing, 57–61, (female) 54–57; tail, 41–46; bill, 15–17.

Birds from Matto Grosso (T. minor) appear to be inseparable, although their under parts average perhaps slightly paler.

In an earlier publication I have associated this little wren with the T. albipunctus [=leucotis] group, but the study of more ample material, together with a thorough investigation of its geographical distribution, leads me to accord it, at least provisionally, specific rank. It must be admitted that T. guarayanus and T. leucotis rufiventris have not yet been taken at exactly the same places, although their ranges very nearly overlap. The smaller bird is common around Corumbá, on the upper Paraguay, and again at Villa Bella, near the sources of the Rio Guaporé, while between these two localities, at Descalvados, São Luiz de Caceres, and on the Rio São Lourenço, the larger species, T. l. rufiventris, is met.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Buena Vista, Prov. del Sara, 2; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 2; Chiquitós (La Crecencia and San José), 2.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Villa Bella, 5; Corumbá, 1; Urucum, 13; Agua Blanca de Corumbá, 1.

1 *Thryothorus leucotis rufiventris* Sclater: Nearest to *T. l. albipectus*, but bill longer; under parts (except throat) deep ochraceous, darkening to tawny-ochraceous on flanks and tail coverts. From *T. l. peruanus* distinguished by larger size, conspicuously longer bill, and brighter ochraceous under parts. Wing, 69–76, (female) 63–72; tail, 52–57, (female) 49–56; bill, 18–21, (female) 16–19.

Specimens from Minas Geraes are duller, less rufescent above, but do not differ in any other way. *T. l. piauhyensis* hardly deserves recognition. The supposedly larger dimensions do not hold in the larger series since examined, and the generally longer bill of the northern birds is too insignificant a character to justify the discrimination of an additional form.

**Material examined.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 3; Descalvados, 2; Chapada, 1; Rio São Lourenço, 2.—São Paulo: Barretos, Rio Grande, 1.—Minas Geraes: Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 5.—Goyaz: Goyaz City, 6; Rio Paranahyba, 1; Rio Araguaya, 7; Rio Theauras, 1; Santo Antonio, Bóa Vista, 1.—Piauhy: Santa Philomena, 3; Rio Taquarussú, 1.—Maranhão: Fazenda Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba, 2; São Francisco, 2; Grajahú, 1.

2 The localities Corumbá and Uruçum (ex Salvadori) turned out to refer to *T. guarayanus*. 

---


Range.—Humid forests of eastern Bolivia and western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella, Rio Guaporé, Corumbá, Uruçum); (?) Paraguay. 6: Bolivia (Buena Vista, Dept. Santa Cruz, 1); Brazil, Matto Grosso (Uruçum de Corumbá, 5).

*Thryothorus leucotis rufiventris* Sclater.1 RUFOUS-BELLIED WREN.


1 Thryothorus leucotis peruanus (Hellmayr): Nearest to T. l. albicephalus, but smaller, the tail in particular shorter; under parts decidedly darker, varying from deep pinkish buff to light tawny olive, this color passing into snuff brown or sayal brown on flanks and tail coverts; dorsal surface generally duller, especially on the pileum. From T. l. bogotensis this form may be separated by much duller (less rufous brown) upper, and much less ochraceous under parts. Wing, 63–66, (female) 60–63; tail, 42–46, (female) 41–44; bill, 16½–18.

Birds from the Rio Jurua are identical with a Peruvian series. Two specimens from the Rio Purús are brighter ochreous below, more like certain deep-colored individuals of T. l. albicephalus, but whether this variation has any significance remains to be determined by more ample material. While no representative of this group has yet been recorded from eastern Ecuador, T. l. peruanus almost certainly will be found there, as two skins of the ordinary "Bogotá" preparation are wholly typical of this race. It may be presumed that these specimens originated from some part of southeastern Colombia, since farther north, at Villavicencio, east of Bogotá, another form, T. l. bogotensis, is known to occur.

Material examined.—Peru: Nauta, 2; Rio Tigré, near Nauta, 2; upper Ucayali, 1; Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco, 3; Puerto Bermúdez, Dept. Junín, 1.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 2 (Tring Museum).—Brazil: Rio Jurua, 2; Rio Purús, Bom Lugar, 1; Monte Verde, 1.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 161

*Thryothorus leucotis albipectus* Cabanis.¹ WHITE-BREASTED WREN.


*Thryothorus leucotis* Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1, p. 47, 1868—Salto do Girão and Barra do Rio Madeira, Barra [=Manáos], and Forte do Rio Branco, Brazil (spec. examined).

¹ *Thryothorus leucotis albipectus* Cabanis is an exceedingly unstable form, connecting, as it does, the most intensely colored member of the group, *T. l. bogotensis*, with the palest variety, *T. l. hypoleucus*. Most of the birds from the area here assigned to it, both above and below are much paler than *T. l. bogotensis* and darker than *T. l. hypoleucus*, thus occupying an intermediate position between the two “extremes.” In French and Dutch Guian as well as in the Caura Valley, however, specimens are occasionally found, which, without knowledge of their origin, would unhesitatingly be referred to either of the neighboring races, according to their exceptionally dark or unusually pale coloration. It is on such mutants that Cherrie’s record of *T. l. bogotensis* from Surinam and points on the Caura River was based. While to some extent local in so far as a certain color type in one particular district may be more prevalent than in others, the variation, taken as a whole, is too erratic to justify an attempt at further subdivision. Birds from lower Amazonia (*taenioplera*) are, on average, rather paler underneath, and mutants of the “bogotensis” type do not seem to occur. Still I have not been able to discover sufficiently constant characters for their separation in the limited series available for comparison.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3; Roche-Marie, 5.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo, 5; Kwata, 4.—British Guiana: Annai, 1; Demerara, 1; Quonga, 1.—Venezuela: Caura Valley (Nicar, La Union, La Prisión, Suapure, La Vuelta), 17.—Brazil: Rio Branco (Bôa Vista, Serrâ da Lua, Forte do São Joaquim), 6; São Natal, Marajó, 3; Junegal, Mexicana, 1; Obidos, 1; Manáos, 1; Barra do Rio Madeira, 1; Itacoatiara, 1; Itaituba, Rio Tapajoz, 1; Santa Isabel, Rio Preto, 1; Calama, Rio Madeira, 1; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1; Ourém, Rio Guamá, Pará, 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão, 5.


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley; Las Barrancas, Orinoco Delta, according to Cherrie); northern Brazil, from the coast of Maranhão west to the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira, south to northern Matto Grosso (São João, Rio Roosevelt).
10: Brazil (Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 1; Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 1; Itacoiatirá, 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão, 5); British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River, 1); Venezuela (La Vuelta, Caura, 1).

**Thryothorus leucotis hypoleucus** (Berlepsch and Hartert).\(^1\)

*White-bellied Wren.*


**Range.**—Central Venezuela, on the banks of the middle Orinoco from Ciudad Bolivar to the mouth of the Apure River.

**Thryothorus leucotis venezuelanus** Cabanis.\(^2\) *Venezuelan Wren.*

\(^1\) *Thryothorus leucotis hypoleucus* (Berlepsch and Hartert): Closely allied to *T. l. albiceps*, but under parts much paler, mostly whitish, only flanks and tail coverts washed with buffy brown; dorsal surface more olivaceous, less rufescent; tail paler, less tawny; bill and wings on average shorter. Wing, 66-69, (female) 61-64; tail, 46-51, (female) 44-47; bill, 16\(\frac{1}{4}\)-18.

Birds from Ciudad Bolivar agree perfectly, even in proportion and extent of variation, with those from farther up the river.

**Material examined.**—Ciudad Bolivar, 6; Altagracia, 10; Caicara, 3; Quiribana de Caicara, 1.

\(^2\) *Thryothorus leucotis venezuelanus* Cabanis is, as correctly pointed out by W. E. C. Todd, exceedingly close to *T. l. albiceps*, from which it merely differs by having the upper parts somewhat more deeply rufous brown, thereby approaching *T. l. bogotensis*. The grayish sides of the neck, which I at one time thought to be diagnostic, are of no consequence, since this peculiarity is just as frequently lacking in *venezuelanus* as it is present in *albiceps*. Wing, 63-68, (female) 59-68; tail, 44-48, (female) 40-44; bill, 16-18.

Birds from the northern slope of the Santa Marta Mountains (Dibulla, Don Diego), while possibly slightly more rufescent above, are not separable from those of northern Venezuela, and, according to Todd, the same applies to the wrens found on the eastern side of those mountains. Four out of five specimens from El Guayabal (ten miles north of San José de Cucuta), Santander, agree perfectly with the average of *venezuelanus*, whereas the fifth individual as well as a single adult male from Valera, west of Trujillo City, on the northern slope of the Andes, Trujillo, by darker coloration of upper and lower parts forms the transition to *T. l. sulphurea*, of the heavily forested Maracaibo pocket.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: San Esteban, 5; Las Quiguas, 7; Valera, Trujillo, 1.—Colombia: El Guayabal, Santander, 5; Dibulla, Santa Marta, 1; Don Diego, Santa Marta, 8.
**Thryothorus venezuelanus** Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 78, 1851—Venezuela (type in Heine Collection, Halberstadt, examined).


**Thryophilus albipunctus bogotensis** (not of Hellmayr) Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 66, 1902—Don Diego, Santa Marta, Colombia (descr., crit.).


**Range.**—Tropical zone of northern Venezuela, from Carabobo to Trujillo (and doubtless west to Tachira), and adjacent section of eastern Colombia (near San José de Cucuta, Santander; north and east side of Santa Marta Mountains).

6: Venezuela (Valera, Trujillo, 1); Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander, 5).

*Thryothorus leucotis zuliensis* subsp. nov.¹ **Zulia Wren.**

**Range.**—Heavily forested region south of Lake Maracaibo, in states of Zulia and Tachira, Venezuela.

12: Venezuela (La Uraca, Tachira, 3; Orope, Zulia, 3; El Guayábo, Zulia, 1; Encontrados, Zulia, 3; Catatumbo River, Zulia, 2).

¹ **Thryothorus leucotis zuliensis** subsp. nov.


**Adult.**—Nearest to *T. l. venezuelanus* Cab., but much more intensely colored; upper parts much more rufous, varying from cinnamon brown to chestnut-rufous, with the wing and tail bands darker, deep tawny or argus brown instead of ochraceous-tawny; white of throat more restricted and frequently obscured by grayish streaks; remainder of under parts generally deeper with the flanks and tail coverts of chestnut-rufous rather than between argus brown and Brussels brown; auriculars more heavily streaked with blackish; supercilii more reddish; throat less purely white; breast and abdomen decidedly darker. Wing, 64–69, (female) 60–66; tail, 44–50, (female) 41–45; bill, 16–17½.

**Remarks.**—It is with considerable reluctance that we add another one to the already long list of races of this group, but, although single individuals are not always readily told from the allied forms, the present subspecies cannot well be united to either *venezuelanus* or *bogotensis*. Apart from the usual amount of individual variation, the seven specimens from La Uraca, Orope, and El Guayábo agree well together, being much deeper, more chestnut above and much darker on the posterior lower parts. The birds from Encontrados and the Catatumbo River, however, are less typical, being more or less intermediate to *T. l. venezuelanus*, and some of them closely approach even *T. l. bogotensis*. 
Thryothorus leucotis bogotensis (Hellmayr).¹ VILLAVICENCIO

WREN.


*Thryophilus albibrachium* subsp. Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 6, 1902—Perico and Maipures, upper Orinoco (crit.).

Range.—Central Venezuela, on the banks of the upper Orinoco (Perico, Maipures, Munduapo, Nericagua), and extending west through the plains of Colombia to the eastern base of the eastern Andes (Villavicencio).

*Thryothorus leucotis leucotis* Lafresnaye.² WHITE-EARED WREN.


¹ *Thryothorus leucotis bogotensis* (Hellmayr): Similar to *T. l. venezuelanus*, but above decidedly more rufescent, and under parts (below the white throat) considerably darker, ochraceous-buff to ochraceous-tawny (instead of mainly buffy white or delicate buff, passing laterally into light ochraceous-tawny). Wing (male), 64–69; tail, 46–52; bill, 16½–18.

Two specimens from the upper Orinoco are precisely similar to others from Villavicencio, which, in their turn, agree with the type and other "Bogotá" skins.

Material examined.—Venezuela, upper Orinoco: Perico, 1; Maipures, 1—Colombia: Villavicencio, 4; "Bogotá," 5.

² *Thryothorus leucotis leucotis* Lafresnaye is a very distinct form, differing from its geographical neighbor, *T. l. venezuelanus*, by light broccoli brown (instead of Brussels brown to Amber brown) dorsal surface with a slight clay-color tinge on rump and tail coverts; much paler, tawny olive instead of tawny, wing and tail bands; paler, clay-color rather than ochraceous, sides and under tail coverts. On the other hand, it is closely allied to *T. l. galbraithi*, but may be distinguished by being somewhat paler above with the rump and tail coverts much less rufous (clay-color instead of tawny), while the tail bands and the posterior under parts are likewise much less rufescent. Wing (male), 63–69; tail, 46–52; bill, 16–18.

"Bogotá" skins agree in every particular with a series from the Magdalena Valley. Birds from Santa Marta and Cartagena are identical in coloration, but slightly smaller (wing of males, 63–65½ against 66–69), which seems hardly sufficient to maintain *pallescens* as distinct.

Material examined.—Santa Marta, 3; Bonda, 2; Cartagena, 2; Barranquilla, 1—Magdalena Valley: Algodonal, 1; Puerto Berrio, 2; Honda, 2; Chicoral, 2.—"Bogotá," 7.
Darlington, Thryothorus Giradot). Cartagena 166


Range.—Tropical zone of the Magdalena Valley, Colombia, from Cartagena and Barranquilla up to Honda and Chicoral (west of Giradot).

2: Colombia (Cartagena, Bolivar, 2).

*Thryothorus leucotis galbraithii Lawrence. GALBRAITH’S WREN.


Range.—Eastern Panama, from the Panama Canal zone eastwards, and extreme northwestern Colombia (Rio Salaquí and Turbo).\(^1\)

1: Panama (Colón), 1.

*Thryothorus leucotis conditus* (Bangs).\(^2\) **SAN MIGUEL WREN.**


*Thryophilus galbraithi* (not *Thryothorus galbraithii* Lawrence) Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 30, 1901—San Miguel Island.

Range.—Islands of San Miguel and Viveros, Pearl Archipelago, Gulf of Panama; (?) Coiba Island, Gulf of Alanje.

*Thryothorus superciliaris superciliaris* Lawrence.\(^3\) **SUPERCILIATED WREN.**


\(^1\) A single adult female from Colombia (Rio Salaquí, Chocó) agrees with Panama specimens except in having the middle back, scapulars and upper tail coverts more conspicuously barred with dusky. This variation is likely to be individual.

**Material examined.**—Panama: Panama (City), 3; Colón, 1; Lion Hill, 5.—Colombia: Rio Salaquí, 1.

\(^2\) *Thryothorus leucotis conditus* (Bangs) is described as similar to *T. l. galbraithii*, but slightly larger and darker. We have no material from San Miguel. Two adult males from Coiba Island (Tring Museum), when compared to a Panama series, differ by very slightly longer wings (67–68 against 64–67 mm.), stronger bills, and a trifle more rufescent upper parts. They thus seem to correspond to the characters of *T. l. conditus*, though direct comparison with topotypical specimens is required to establish their identity or otherwise.

\(^3\) Relationship and geographic origin of this wren are obscure. From the *T. leucotis* group it differs by longer, heavier bill; much broader, wholly unstreaked white superciliaries; immaculate white auriculars; white under parts with the flanks and tail coverts only pinkish buff; paler wings and tail, etc.

**Material examined.**—Ecuador: Puna Island, 2; Guayaquil, 2; Balzar, 1.


**Thryophilus supercilii pullus** Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 564, 1926—Manta, Santa Elena, Puna Island, Babahoyo, and Guayaquil, Ecuador.

**Range.**—Arid Tropical zone of the Pacific coast of Ecuador from Puna Island north to Manta.

**Thryothorus supercilii baroni** (Hellmayr). 1 **BARON’S WREN.**


**Range.**—Arid Tropical zone of the Pacific coast of extreme southwestern Ecuador (from Machala southward) and western Peru, south to Chimbote, Dept. Ancachs.

*Thryothorus modestus pullus* (Ridgway). 2 **CHIAPAS WREN.**

1 *Thryothorus supercilii baroni* (Hellmayr); Similar to *T. s. supercilii*, but much more rufescant; back and rump bright tawny (instead of brownish ochraceous-tawny); wings ochraceous-tawny to tawny rather than tawny olive; tail deeper tawny, less ochraceous; flanks and under tail coverts much darker, cinnamon rather than pinkish buff. Size the same.

**Material examined.**—Peru: near Tumbez, Tumbez, 3; Pacasmayo, 3; Tembladera, Lambayeque, 6.

*2 A very unsatisfactory race hardly worthy of recognition. In the material examined none of the characters claimed by Ridgway holds good except a slight average difference in the coloration of the upper parts, which are a little more brownish, less rufescant. The variation in the markings of the middle rectrices seems to be purely individual. In addition to specimens in Field Museum collections, two specimens from Chiapas and two from Retalhuleu, Guatemala, have been examined.

Thryothorus felix (?) (not of Sclater, 1859) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 397—Escuintla, Guatemala.


Range.—Extreme southern Mexico (in State of Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, and (?) extreme northwestern Honduras (San Pedro).

12: Guatemala (San José, 4; Lake Atitlan, 1; Patulul, Solola, 3; Lake Amatitlan, 3; Gualan, Zacapa, 1).

*Thryothorus modestus modestus Cabanis.  CABANIS'S WREN.


1 "Nicaragua" appears to be a pen-slip.
Range.—Costa Rica (on the Pacific side from sea level to the plateau region, and on the upper Caribbean slope from 3,000 to 7,000 feet altitude).

8: Costa Rica (San José, 3; Cartago, 3; Juan Viñas, 1; Boruca, 1).¹

*Thryothorus modestus elutus* (Bangs).² *Panama Wren.*


Range.—Western Panama, from the Canal Zone west to Chiriquí (Bugaba, Boquete, Divala, Frances, Pedregal).

5: Panama (Balboa, 1; Colón, 2; Boquete, 1; Frances, 1).

*Thryothorus modestus zeledoni* (Ridgway).³ *Zeledón’s Wren.*

¹ Additional specimens examined.—San José, 1; Altos de Escazú, San José, 1; Puerto Jiménez, 1; Buenos Aires, 1; Lagarto, Rio Grande, 1; Boruca, 2.

² This form, too, is of very doubtful validity, and I am just able to appreciate slight average differences in size and coloration. *T. m. elutus* lives side by side with *T. leucotis galbraithii* in the Canal Zone, which indicates the specific distinctness of the two groups.

³ Though well characterized by much larger feet and bill, much duller and less brownish upper parts with brownish instead of rufescent wings and tail, and much less fulvous flanks and under tail coverts, *T. m. zeledoni* is clearly conspecific with *T. modestus*, which it replaces in the Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica and the adjacent districts of Nicaragua and Panama. Certain specimens of *T. m. modestus*, in one or several respects, exhibit an unmistakable tendency towards the characters of *T. m. zeledoni*, though intergradation, especially in dimensions, is far from being complete.

Range.—Caribbean lowlands, upwards to about 1,000 feet elevation, of Nicaragua (Greytown, Los Sábalos), Costa Rica (Pacuaré, Cachí, Cuábre, Río Sicsola de Talamanca, Guápiles, Matina, Limón, La Iberia), and northwestern Panama (Almirante Bay).

4: Costa Rica (Matina, 1; Limón, 2; La Iberia Farm, alt. 500 ft., foot of Volcan de Turrialba, 1).

*Thryothorus sinaloa sinaloa* (Baird). SINALOA WREN.


Range.—Western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, and Nayarit.

5: Mexico (Tuxpan, Jalisco, 1; Colima, 2; San Blas, Nayarit, 1; Tepic, 1).

*Thryothorus sinaloa cinereus* (Brewster). ASHY WREN.

Thryophilus sinaloa cinereus Brewster, Auk, 6, p. 96, 1889—Alamos, Sonora (type now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf. 1

1 Thryothorus sinaloa, though allied to *T. rufalbus*, is smaller and presents various striking differences in coloration. It may, however, prove to be conspecific.
Thryothorus sinaloa russeus (Nelson).\textsuperscript{1} **Russet Wren.**


*Range.*—Only known from the type locality, Acahuitzotla, in State of Guerrero, southwestern Mexico.

*Thryothorus rufalbus rufalbus_ Lafresnaye.\textsuperscript{2} **Rufous-and-White Wren.**


_Thryothorus rufalbus_ Scloater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 8—Dueñas, Guatemala.


*Range.*—Highlands of Guatemala.

2: Guatemala (Mazatenango, 2).

*Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus_ (Ridgway).\textsuperscript{3} **Chestnut-Backed Wren.**

1 This race is autoptically unknown to the author.

2 Five Guatemalan birds differ from _T. r. castanonotus_ by deeper chestnut rufous upper parts and almost wholly grayish flanks, with very little, if any, brownish suffusion. Ridgway has shown the type of _T. rufalbus_ to be referable to the Guatemalan form separated by Baird as _T. r. var. poliopleura._

3 _Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus_ (Ridgway): Similar to _T. r. rufalbus_, but somewhat lighter rufous above, blackish tail bands as a rule wider, and flanks decidedly tawny-brownish. The sides of the head are just as heavily streaked with blackish as in the nominate race.

Birds from Nicaragua and Costa Rica agree well together. Two from Chiriqui are also wholly typical of this form, but a third specimen taken by Watson on


Range.—Pacific slope of Nicaragua (Sucúyá; San Emilio) and Costa Rica1 south through western Panama to the Canal Zone.

7: Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, 2); Costa Rica (Las Cañas, 2; Lagarto, 3).

November 12, 1905, at Frances, Chiriquí, as well as one from Paraíso Station, Isthmus of Panama, are markedly lighter rufous above, more like T. r. cumanensis. This seems to indicate that the inhabitants of Panama might form the transition to the Caribbean race of northern South America.

Material examined.—Nicaragua: San Emilio, 2.—Costa Rica: Las Cañas, 2; Miravalles, 3; Lagarto, 4; Pózo Azúl, 1; Bolson, 1.—Panama: Chiriquí, 2; Frances, 1; Paraíso Station, Isthmus of Panama, 1.

1 One record from Caribbean Costa Rica (Angostura, Río Reventazón).
*Thryothorus rufalbus cumanensis* (Cabanis).  


Range.—Caribbean coast region of northern Venezuela, east to the vicinity of Cumaná, State of Sucre, and Colombia, west to Cartagena.  

2: Colombia (Fundación, Santa Marta region, 2).

1 _Thryothorus rufalbus cumanensis_ (Cabanis): Nearest to _T. r. castanunotus_, but with markedly slimmerer bill; upper parts conspicuously lighter rufous; breast very nearly as white as the throat; brownish suffusion on the flanks more restricted; auricllars much more narrowly streaked with dusky than in any of the other races. Dimensions not appreciably different from those of _T. r. castanunotus_.

This is the palest among the forms of _T. rufalbus_, its most striking feature being the reduction of the dusky streaking on the auricllars. Birds from Sucre (Cumanacoa) and Carabobo, Venezuela, are on average smaller and duller, more grayish brown on the flanks than a series from Colombia (Cartagena and Santa Marta), but the variation is insignificant.

On once more investigating the much-disputed nomenclature of this race, I came to the conclusion that we cannot well avoid dating the name _cumanensis_ from Cabanis. While it is true that Cabanis did not intend to use Lichtenstein's MS. term for the Cartagena bird, since a certain passage, "substus totus niveus," in Lafresnaye's description led him to assume its identity with _T. rufalbus_, he nevertheless characterized it in the most exact manner, and tells us at the bottom of the page that it is the _Troglydtes cumanensis_ Lichtenstein MS. Dr. Stresemann having kindly forwarded the specimen in question, an adult bird collected by Haeberlin at Cartagena, I was enabled to ascertain its absolute identity with specimens from the Santa Marta region.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cartagena (the type), 1; Cacagualito, 2; Fundación, 6; Bonda, 4.—Venezuela: San Esteban, 2; Las Quiguanas, 3; Cumbre Chiquita, 4; Cumanacoa, Sucre, 4.

1 "Trinidad" has been erroneously included in the range of this wren.
**Thryothorus rufalbus minlosi** (Berlepsch).  
*Minlos's Wren.*

*Thryophilus minlosi* Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 280, pl. 1, fig. 3, 1884—Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum, examined).


*Range.*—Tropical zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia (Bucaramanga; “Bogotá;” Villavicencio, foot of eastern Andes) and adjacent parts of Venezuela, in states of Tachira (Colón) and Zulia (Orope).

4: Venezuela (Colón, Tachira, 3; Orope, Zulia, 1).

**Thryothorus thoracicus thoracicus** Salvin.  
**Striped-Breasted Wren.**


1 *Thryothorus rufalbus minlosi* (Berlepsch): Similar to *T. r. cumanensis*, but much darker rufous above with the pyleum more or less dusky so as to form an ill-defined darker cap; auriculurs much more heavily streaked with blackish; breast slightly shaded with grayish; flanks decidedly deeper tawny brown.

Birds from Tachira (Colón) and one from southern Zulia (Orope), in the forested region south of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, differ markedly by their much darker coloration from the series of the Venezuelan coast region, but seem to be inseparable from Bogotá skins, which, I have hardly any doubt, are entitled to the name *minlosi*. The type of this supposed species, which, thanks to the authorities of the Senckenbergian Museum at Frankfort, is before me, agrees with normal individuals of *T. rufalbus* in all essential characters, notably the regularly black-and-white barred under tail coverts, the concealed white subapical spots on the uropygial feathers, etc. It differs, however, very strikingly by having the dorsal surface light earthy brown tinged with rufescent posteriorly, and the upper tail coverts distinctly, though narrowly, barred with black. The wing coverts and remiges, while having the same pattern, are reddish earthy-brown instead of chestnut, and the tail, though marked in the same way, is much paler, ochraceous-tawny rather than chestnut. Finally, the flanks are grayish brown, very nearly the same tone as in typical *T. r. rufalbus* from Guatemala, and not at all tawny brown. The auriculurs are just as heavily streaked with blackish as in Bogotá and Colón specimens, hence much more so than in *cumanensis*. A “Bogotá” skin in the Berlepsch Collection is about halfway intermediate between the type and normally colored individuals, the upper tail coverts being distinctly barred with blackish, and tends to show, as has already been suggested by Mr. Todd, that *T. minlosi* was based on an individual mutant of the east Colombian representative of this wren. Two adults from Villavicencio are wholly similar to Bogotá examples.

*Material examined.*—Colombia: Bucaramanga (the type), 1; “Bogotá,” 6; Villavicencio, 2.—Venezuela: Colón, Tachira, 3; Orope, Zulia, 1.
176 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Nicaragua (Greytown, Los Sábals, Rio Escondido), Costa Rica (the whole of the Caribbean side and Pacific slope north of the Gulf of Nicoya), and western Panama (Almirante Bay; Santiago de Veraguas; Cascajal, Coclé).

8: Costa Rica (Siquirres, 2; Tuís, 1; Turrialba, 1; Matina, 2; Guayábo, 2).

Thryothorus thoracicus leucopogon (Salvadori and Festa).¹
Festa’s Wren.


¹Thryothorus thoracicus leucopogon (Salvadori and Festa): Similar to T. t. thoracicus, in markings on sides of head, wings, and tail as well as in form but immediately distinguished by having only the throat-feathers white laterally edged with black and the remainder of the ventral surface deep ochraceous or tawny-brown, brighter and more rufescent on abdomen and under tail coverts, the latter immaculate (instead of regularly barred with black and buffy as in the typical race). Besides, pileum and back are of a duller brown, less shaded with rufescent; wings and tail, on the contrary, more decidedly tawny; the inner margin to the remiges buffy instead of white; the dimensions slightly smaller. Wing, 57–58, (female) 54–55; tail, 37–39, (female) 33; bill, 16½–17½.

This strongly marked form is evidently conspecific with T. thoracicus, whose juvenile plumage bears a striking resemblance to Festa’s Wren. A single adult bird from Colombia (Nóvita) is perfectly identical with an Ecuadorian series.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Río Peripa (the type), 1; San Javier (alt. 60 ft.), Prov. Esmeraldas, 4; Lita (alt. 3,000 ft.), Prov. Imbabura, 1.—Colombia: Nóvita, Río Tamaná, Chocó, 1.
Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific coast from eastern Panama (Tapaliza, Darien) to western Ecuador (San Javier and Lita, Prov. Esmeraldas; Rio Peripa, Prov. Pichincha).¹

*Thryothorus nigricapillus nigricapillus* Sclater. **BLACK-CAPPED WREN.**


Range.—Tropical zone of western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas to the Rio Santa Rosa, near the Peruvian boundary.²

3: Ecuador (Carondelet, Prov. Esmeraldas, 1; Puente de Chimbo, Prov. Guayas, 2).

*Thryothorus nigricapillus connectens* (Chapman).*³ INTERMEDIATE BLACK-CAPPED WREN.

¹ A nearly allied form has recently been described by Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 359, 1932) as *Thryophilus leucopogon griseescens* from Permé, Caribbean coast of extreme eastern Panama. It is stated to be distinguishable by paler and grayer coloration, the upper parts being grayish brown rather than sepia.

² Certain specimens from Esmeraldas with faint suggestions of bars or freckles on the throat diverge in the direction of *T. n. connectens*.

Material examined.—Prov. Esmeraldas: Ventana, 2; Rio Sapayo, 1; Pambilá, 1; San Javier, 4; Carondelet, 1.—Prov. Imbabura: Paramba (alt. 3,500 ft.), 5.—Prov. Pichincha: Mindo, 3.—Prov. Guayas: Chimbo, 4.

³ *Thryothorus nigricapillus connectens* (Chapman): Agreeing in densely barred posterior under parts with *T. n. schollii*, but breast less marked with black and throat immaculate white; similar in coloration of throat to *T. n. nigricapillus*, but rest of under parts more heavily barred.

This race, by combining the heavily barred (posterior) under parts of *T. n. schollii* with the plain white throat of *T. n. nigricapillus*, forms a connecting link between the north Colombian and Ecuadorian birds.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cocal, 2; Barbacoas, 2.
Thryophilus nigricapillus connectens Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 31, p. 157, 1912—Cocal (alt. 5,000 ft.), Andes west of Popayan, Caupa, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 514, 1917—Cocal and Barbacoas, west slope of western Andes, Colombia.

Range.—Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia, in depts. of Caupa (Cocal, west of Popayan) and Nariño (Barbacoas).

*Thryothorus nigricapillus schottii* (Baird).1 SCHOTT'S WREN.


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Panama (Tapaliza, Jesusito, El Tigre, and Cana, Darien)2 and western Colombia south to the Rio San Juan, extending eastward into Antioquia (Remedios).

2: Colombia (Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio, 1; San José, Chocó, 1).

Thryothorus nigricapillus castaneus Lawrence.3 BAY WREN.

1Thryothorus nigricapillus schottii (Baird): Differs from the typical race by having the under parts more closely as well as more regularly barred with black, this divergence being particularly noticeable along the median portion. Besides, the throat is distinctly, though narrowly, barred or at least edged and freckled with blackish.

Material examined.—Darien (Tapaliza, Jesusito), 3.—Colombia: Alto Bonito, 1; Condoto, Rio Condoto, 5; Sipi, Rio Sipi, 1; San José, 1.

2 An additional race, *T. n. reditus*, from the Caribbean slope of extreme eastern Panama (Permé and Obaldia) has lately been separated by Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 358, 1932).

3Thryothorus nigricapillus castaneus Lawrence, in coloration of upper parts, including wings and tail, duplicates the black-capped South American races, but underneath there are mere traces of irregular dusky bars, and the ground color, posterior to the wholly or nearly immaculate white throat, is tawny, this color, in *T. n. schottii*, being confined to the flanks and under tail coverts. As a rule, the pileum is uniform black as in *schottii* and *nigricapillus*; one specimen from Lion Hill, however, has dull chestnut-rufous apical margins, thus marking a step towards the rufous-crowned form *semibadius* of extreme western Panama.

Material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill, 4; Santiago de Veragua, 1.


**Range.**—Western Panama, from the Canal Zone (Panama City, Lion Hill, Gatun, Colón) west to Veragua (Santiago, Rio Calovévora).

*Thryothorus nigricapillus costaricensis* (Sharpe).** COSTA RICAN BAY WREN.**


---

1 *Thryothorus nigricapillus costaricensis* (Sharpe) carries the differentiation suggested in *T. n. castaneus* to the extreme, the under parts being much richer tawny-chestnut, more abruptly contrasted with the white of the throat, and the blackish bars being restricted to flanks and under tail coverts. Coloration and markings of wing and tail are very much the same as in the South American races, which it also resembles in the uniform black pizleum.
180 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Range.—Eastern Nicaragua (Greytown, Rio Escondido, Los Sábalos), eastern Costa Rica, and adjacent section of extreme north-eastern Panama (Almirante Bay and Chiriquí Lagoon region).

6: Costa Rica (El Hogar, 2; Matina, 2; Limón, 2).

*Thryothorus nigricapillus semibadius* Salvin.¹ Salvin's Wren.


Range.—Pacific lowlands of southwestern Costa Rica and extreme western Panama (Bugaba and Bibliá, Chiriquí).

8: Panama (Chiriquí, 1); Costa Rica (Palmár, 1; Cabagre, 1; Buenos Aires, 1; El Pózo, Rio Térraba, 1; “Volcan” de Oso, alt. 500 ft., 3).

*Thryothorus pleurostictus pleurostictus* Sclater. Sclater's Banded Wren.


*Thryophilus pleurostictus* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 86, 1880—part, Mexico (San Juan “del Rio,” Santa Efigenia, Guichicoví, and Tapaná, Oaxaca) and Guatemala; Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6,

¹ Despite several pronounced characters, viz. rufous (not black) pileum, white-barred upper wing coverts, reduction and paleness of the light tail bands, etc., this wren is clearly a geographical representative of the black-capped group.

In addition to specimens in Field Museum I have examined six more from southwestern Costa Rica (Palmár, Buenos Aires) and two from Chiriquí.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 181


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in states of Morelos (Puente de Ixtla), Guerrero (Apipiluluca, Rio Balsas), Oaxaca (San Juan, Santa Efigenia, Chivelá, Tapanatepec, Guichicovi, Tapan, Chimalapa), and Chiapas; and Guatemala (Vera Paz; Gualan, Zacapa).1

3: Guatemala (Gualan, Zacapa, 1); Mexico (Apipiluluca, Guerrero, 1; unspecified, 1).

Thryophilus pleurostictus ravus (Ridgway). 2 NICARAGUAN BANDED WREN.


1 I question the possibility of splitting the Mexican birds into two races. In *T. p. ravus* the amount of barring on the under surface varies individually to such an extent as to cast serious doubts on the taxonomic value of this character. Moreover, it is difficult to see what range could be assigned to the supposed race *T. p. nisorius*. This name might, however, come into use for the Mexican birds as a whole, if they should prove to be different from those of Guatemala. The only available specimen from the latter country, an adult female, is smaller (wing, 58; tail, 45) and has less barring underneath.

2 Rather an unsatisfactory race of unusual variability. In the same locality specimens with only a few dusky bars on the sides and under tail coverts occur along with others in which the whole ventral surface (posterior to the throat) is marked with broad, regular blackish bands. This is particularly well illustrated by a series from Bebedéo, Costa Rica, in the Vienna Museum. I can hardly believe in the distinctness of the Salvador race. The color characters fall well within the individual variation of the present form, and the slightly shorter bill seems too insignificant to justify its retention.


Range.—Pacific lowlands of Central America, from the Gulf of Fonseca (La Union, Salvador, Lake Olomega) through Nicaragua to Costa Rica, south to the Rio Grande de Tárcoles, including the peninsula of Nicoya.

7: Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 4); Costa Rica (Las Cañas, 2; Esparta, 1).

*Thryothorus atrogularis atrogularis* Salvin.\(^1\) BLACK-THROATED WREN.


*Thryothorus atrigularis* Salví and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 91, pl. 6, fig. 4, 1880—Costa Rica (Tucurriquí) and Nicaragua (Greytown); Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 231, 1881—same localities.


\(^1\) This wren, in spite of its peculiar coloration recalling certain Formicariidae of the genera *Myrmeciza* and *Myrmelastes*, seems to be closely related to *T. fasciatoventris melanogaster* Sharpe, whose place it apparently takes on the Caribbean side of Costa Rica.
Range.—Caribbean lowlands (up to 4,000 ft.) of Nicaragua (Greytown; Rio Escondido; San Juan del Norte), Costa Rica, and extreme western Panama (Almirante Bay region).

3: Costa Rica (Matina, 1; Hacienda La Iberia, alt. 600 ft., foot of Volcan de Turrialba, 1; Santa Cruz de Turrialba, alt. 4,000 ft., 1).

**Thryothorus atrogularis spadix** (Bangs). SOUTHERN BLACK-THOATED WREN.


Range.—Lower Subtropical zone of the Pacific slope of Colombia (Gallera, west of Popayan, Cauca; Naranjito, Rio Dagua) north to eastern Panama (Tacarcuna and Cana, Darien).

**Thryothorus fasciato-ventris fasciato-ventris** (Lafresnaye). BAND-BELLIED WREN.

1 *Thryothorus atrogularis spadix* (Bangs) is immediately distinguished from the typical form by having the tail regularly barred with rufescent (cinnamon to Mikado brown); dark mouse gray to sooty pileum; somewhat brighter, rich chestnut, instead of vandyke brown, back and outer margin to the remiges; by the black color below being restricted to the throat, while the foreneck and chest are rich tawny; finally by much paler posterior under parts, which, instead of uniform mummy brown, are grayish buffy brown (with a number of blackish cross bars) deepening on the flanks to rufescent brown (between Raw umber and Prout’s brown). Wing, 63–65, (female) 60–62; tail, 56–59, (female) 55; bill, 17–181/2.

This form, while strongly marked, is obviously a geographical representative of the Black-throated Wren of Costa Rica. In typical *T. a. atrogularis* the black gorget extends over the foreneck down to the middle of the chest; the upper part of the head is rufous brown, somewhat duller than the back; the tail bands are at best suggested by pale brownish marginal spots or bars on the outer webs of the rectrices, etc.

I am unable to maintain *xerampelinus* as distinct. All of the alleged differences break down on comparison of ten Darien examples with an adult female from Gallera, west of Popayan. The latter has the pileum darker, sooty blackish rather than deep mouse gray to dark mouse gray, but the type from Naranjito does not materially differ in this respect from adult Panama specimens. Like so many other species of the Pacific fauna, this strikingly well-defined form seems to range without undergoing any racial variation, from eastern Panama to Colombia, and may yet appear in the adjacent section of Ecuador.

Material examined.—Colombia: Naranjito (alt. 3,900 ft.), Rio Dagua, 1 (the type); Gallera (alt. 5,700 ft.), west of Popayan, Cauca, 1.—Panama (Darien): Cana, 5; Tacarcuna, 5.


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Colombia in the lower Cauca and Magdalena valleys, extending in the east to the western base of the Santa Marta Mountains (Río Frio; Fundación; Tucurinca).¹

3: Colombia ("Bogotá," 1; Puerto Zapote, lower Magdalena, Dept. Bolivar, 1; "Medellín,"² 1).

Thryothorus fasciato-ventris albicularis Sclater. PANAMA BLACK-BELLIED WREN.


¹ As correctly pointed out by Mr. Todd, this form is subject to much individual variation in the amount of barring on the under surface as well as on the rectrices. The Colombian race may, however, be separated from T. f. albicularis by somewhat brighter rufescent upper parts and white lower portion of the auriculas, though single specimens are not always distinguishable.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 7; Malena, 2; Puerto Zapote, 1; Fundación, 2; "Medellin," 1.

² The specimen labeled "Medellin, Costa Rica" is one of T. K. Salmon's Antioquia skins; witness the round, numbered original label. The locality "Medellin" on the Field Museum label is doubtless a mistake, Salmon having obtained this wren only at Remedios and on the Rio Neché. Ridgway was misled by the present example to include "Medellin" among the Costa Rican localities of T. f. melanogaster.
**BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR**


Range.—Eastern Panama, from the Canal Zone (Colón, Lion Hill, Paraiso Station, Panama City) east to Darien (Cana, Jesusito, Rio Lara).¹

*Thryothorus fasciato-ventris melanogaster* Sharpe. **BLACK-BELLIED WREN.**


*Thryothorus fasciatoventris melanogaster* Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 368, 1901—Divala, Chiriquí (crit.).


*Thryothorus fasciatoventris* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 90, 1880—part, San Mateo (Costa Rica), Bugaba and Bibalá (Chiriquí); ¹ Six specimens examined.


Range.—Pacific lowlands of extreme western Panama (Divala, Bugaba, and Bibalá, Chiriquí) and southwestern Costa Rica, north to the Rio Grande de Tárcoles.¹

6: Costa Rica (Palmár, 1; Lagarto, 1; Buenos Aires, 1; El Pózo de Rio Térrara, 3).

*Thryothorus genibarbis genibarbis* Swainson. Moustached Wren.


*Pheugopedus genibarbis* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 79, 1850—Brazil; Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 133, 1856—from Bahia to Pará.

*Thriothorus genibarbis* Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 323, 1907—Bahia and Espirito Santo (Santa Leopoldina).


¹ Costa Rican birds agree with four from Chiriquí.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from Espírito Santo (Santa Leopoldina) north to Pará, and along the south bank of the lower Amazon to the right bank of the Rio Madeira (Borba; Calama; Santa Isabel, Rio Preto).²

8: Brazil, Maranhão (São Luiz, 3; Tury-assú, 1; Codó, Cocos, 1; Tranqueira, 2; Fazenda Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba, 1).

Thryothorus genibarbis juruanus Ihering.³ UPPER AMAZONIAN MOUSTACHED WREN.


¹ The subspecific identity of the type cannot be ascertained owing to its excessively bleached condition. The specimen was obtained by the famous botanist Auguste de Saint-Hilaire, reaching the Paris Museum in 1821. The underparts of the mounted bird are almost wholly whitish, the rufescent tinge having disappeared through fading, while the coloration of the dorsal surface has also undergone considerable post-mortem change.

² Careful comparison of a large number of birds from Bahia and Maranhão with a very satisfactory series from the lower Amazon failed to reveal any constant difference. The few available specimens from the right bank of the Rio Madeira appear to be also alike. While no material has been examined from Ceará, the agreement between the inhabitants of Bahia and Pará renders the possible distinctness of T. g. harterti more than problematical.

Material examined.—Bahia: Bahia City, 6; "Bahia" trade skins, 18. Maranhão: Primeira Cruz, 1; Miritiba, 1; São Luiz, 3; Tury-assú, 1; Codó, Cocos, 1; Tranqueira, 2; Fazenda Inhuma, 2.—Pará: Benevides, 11; Igarapé-Assú, 2; Santo Antonio do Prata, 3; Pará, 1; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajós, 1; Itaituba, Rio Tapajós, 1.—Amazonas: Borba, Rio Madeira, 1; Calama, Rio Machados, 1; Santa Isabel, Rio Preto, 3.

³ Thryothorus genibarbis juruanus Ihering, a very poor race, differs from the typical form by, on average, larger size, stronger bill, and generally somewhat paler, less buffy under parts. All of these divergencies are, however, completely bridged by individual variation, and a good many of the upper Amazonian birds can hardly be told apart.


Material examined.—Rio Purús: Arima, 7; Nova Olinda, 2; Hyutanahán, 3.—Rio Juruá: 1 (the type).—Rio Madeira: Humaytá, 3.
Thryothorus genibarbis intercedens Hellmayr.¹ CENTRAL BRAZILIAN MOUSTACHED WREN.


Thryothorus melanos (not of Vieillot) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1, p. 48, 1868—part, Goyaz (Goyaz, Tenente Borges) and Matto Grosso (Cuyabá, Engenho do Gama, and Villa Bella de Matto Grosso).


Thryothorus genibarbis Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 323, 1907—part, Goyaz and Matto Grosso.

Range.—Tableland of central Brazil, in states of Goyaz and Matto Grosso.

*Thryothorus genibarbis bolivianus* (Todd).² BOLIVIAN MOUSTACHED WREN.

¹ Thryothorus genibarbis intercedens Hellmayr: Similar to *T. g. genibarbis*, but with slenderer bill; pileum less sooty, Dresden brown rather than light mummy brown or raw umber; back decidedly paler, Sudan or antique brown instead of argus or amber brown; foreneck never tinged with grayish; breast and abdomen more strongly shaded with deep buff. Wing, 63–67, (female) 59–63; tail, 57–62, (female) 53–57; bill, 15⅓–17.

Birds from western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella and Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé) have the under parts darker, more ochraceous, thus forming the transition to *T. g. bolivianus*.

Material examined.—Goyaz: Rio Thesouras, 2; Fazenda Esperança, 1; Goyaz City, 3; Fazenda do Tenente Borges, 1.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 1; Chapada, 7; Villa Bella, 1; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, 1.

² Thryothorus genibarbis bolivianus (Todd): Very close to *T. g. intercedens*, but sides of neck darker gray; foreneck tinged with ashy; breast and abdomen much deeper, more uniformly ochraceous (between ochraceous-buff and ochraceous-tawny). Wing (males), 58–64; tail, 55–60; bill, 16–16.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Buena Vista, Dept. Santa Cruz, 3; unspecified, d'Orbigny Coll., 1; Songo, Yungas of La Paz, 2.

Thryothorus genibarbis bolirianus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 268, 1921—Bolivia (Carcuata, Songo, and Prov. del Sara; crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Bolivia.
1: Bolivia (Buena Vista, Dept. Santa Cruz, 1).

*Thryothorus coraya ridgwayi* Berlepsch.1 BRITISH GUIANA WREN.

Thryothorus ridgwayi Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 293, 1889—British Guiana (type from Bartica Grove in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum, examined); Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 51, p. 534, 1903—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, British Guiana (diag.).


1 Thryothorus coraya ridgwayi Berlepsch: Similar to *T. c. coraya*, but under parts posterior to the foreneck deep ochreous to bright antique brown, more brownish on the flanks.

Birds from Bartica Grove (including the type) and Camacusa on the Mazaruni River, as well as a large series from the Roraima region, seem to belong to one and the same form. It may be that the specimens from the mountainous districts are on average brighter and more uniform ochreous below, but there are so many exceptions to this rule that further subdivision would serve no practical purpose. In the estuary of the Essequibo, along the Supernam and Ituribisci rivers, individuals with bright ochreous under parts are comparatively rare. In fact, we have seen only one from Supernam, which matched the inland birds in that respect. The majority are duller, more of an ochreous brown with more or less buffy or grayish suffusion in the middle, and certain examples run very close to typical *coraya*. The lower Essequibo is apparently the zone of intergradation between *coraya* and *ridgwayi*. The name *ituribisiensis* has been bestowed upon such an intermediate, but there is, of course, no justification in retaining it for inhabitants of a small area which do not possess any character of their own.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Paulo, Roraima (alt. 4,000 ft.), 3; Arabupu, Roraima (alt. 4,200 ft.), 1.—British Guiana: Roraima (alt. 3,500 ft.), 6; Caramang River (alt. 1,600 ft.), 4; Camacusa, Mazaruni River, 1; Mazaruni River, 1; Bartica Grove, 3; “Great Falls,” 1; Camacabra Creek, 1; Supernam River, 5; Ituribisci River, 3.
190 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Range.—British Guiana, west of the Essequibo, and adjacent parts of southeastern Venezuela (Roraima).

4: British Guiana (Caramang River, 3; Mazaruni River, 1).

*Thryothorus coraya coraya* (Gmelin). Coraya Wren.


Formicivora griseigula Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 2, p. 382, June, 1883
—British Guiana (=juv.; type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, p. 151, 1889 (crit.).

Range.—French and Dutch Guiana; adjoining parts of British Guiana (east of the Essequibo); and northern Brazil, north of the Amazon, west to Manaós.1

2: Brazil (Itacoatiará, 1; Manáos, 1).

Thryothorus coraya herberti Ridgway.2 Herbert’s Wren.


Thryothorus coraya herberti Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 51, p. 533, 1903—part, Cara-ruacú, Brazil; idem, Nov. Zool., 20, p. 231, 1913—south bank of lower Amazon (monog.).

Thryothorus coraya (not Turdus coraya Gmelin) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1, p. 48, 1868—part, Cara-ruacú, Brazil (spec. examined).

Range.—Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins west to the Ilhas de Tupinambaranas.

1 Contrary to what obtains in T. c. ridgwayi, the present form is subject to very little variation. A series from Manáos and several specimens from the north bank of the lower Amazon (Río Jary, Faro, and Itacoatiará) agree in every way with another from French Guiana. Skins from the Demerara (Wismar) and the right bank of the Essequibo (Rockstone), while slightly tending towards ridgwayi, are so much nearer the Cayenne form that I am now inclined to refer the wrens of eastern British Guiana to typical coraya. The type of Formicivora griseigula is a bird in juvenile plumage, hence not identifiable with absolute certainty. The collector, Alexander, having worked mostly on the Demerara, it seems, however, pretty safe to place the name in the synonymy of T. c. coraya.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Rockstone, Essequibo River, 4; Wismar, Demerara, 1; unspecified, 1 (type of F. griseigula Lawrence).—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo, 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 1; Approuague River, 5; Ipousin, 2; Saint Jean du Maroni, 2.—Brazil: Santo Antonio da Cachoeira, Río Jary, 1, Faro, Río Jamundá, 1; Itacoatiará, 1; Manáos, 8.

2 Thryothorus coraya herberti Ridgway: Nearest to T. c. coraya, but differs by having the sides of the head almost uniform black (relied only by a very narrow, inconspicuous white superciliary streak and a few extremely narrow lines of the same on the auriculares); the upper tail coverts bright rufous brown like the back and devoid of dusky bars; and the light tail bands rufescent instead of dull grayish. Wing, 62–64, (female) 59; tail, 58–60, (female) 56; bill, 16–17.

Material examined.—Brazil: Cametá, Río Tocantins, 1; Tucunaré, Río Jamauchim, 1; Cara-ruacú, Ilhas de Tupinambaranas, 1.
*Thryothorus coraya amazonicus* Sharpe.\(^1\) AMAZONIAN WREN.


Range.—Eastern Peru, south of the Marañón, in depts. of Loreto (Yurimaguas, lower Huallaga; Sarayacu, Ucayali River) and Huánuco (Vista Alegre and Chinchao).

2: Peru (Vista Alegre, 1; Chinchao, 1).

*Thryothorus coraya albiventris* Taczanowski.\(^2\) TACZANOWSKI’S WREN.


1 *Thryothorus coraya amazonicus* Sharpe: Much like *T. c. coraya*, but distinguishable by its lighter, less chestnut upper parts and paler, less rufescent flanks. In the grayish (only basally on the edges buffy-tinged) light tail bands the two forms are practically identical as also in the possession of a distinct white superciliary streak.

Owing to paucity of material, it is hardly possible at present to say much definite about the variation of the Amazonian Wren. An immature male from Sarayacu differs from two adults, one from Sarayacu, the other from Yurimaguas, by less dusky pileum and more buffy under parts. The two Huánuco birds, when compared with the two Sarayacu skins, show about the same variation in the amount of buff on the lower surface. They agree in tail markings and color of back, but have the auriculars somewhat less streaked with white. Wing of adult males: Sarayacu (type), 69; Yurimaguas, 62; Vista Alegre, 67; Chinchao, 68; tail, 56, 60, 61, 62; bill, 17\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\)—19.

Material examined.—Sarayacu, Ucayali, 2; Yurimaguas, Huallaga, 1; Vista Alegre, 1; Chinchao, 1.

2 *Thryothorus coraya albiventris* Taczanowski: Exceedingly close to *T. c. amazonicus*, but with decidedly smaller (slenderer as well as shorter) bill; middle of breast and abdomen nearly white, flanks less brownish. Wing (adult male), 67; tail, 65; bill, 16.

This form is doubtfully separable from, and may prove to be identical with, *T. c. amazonicus*. However, on comparing the adult bird from Moyobamba with the five specimens of the preceding race, I could not fail to notice its markedly smaller bill and less buffy lower surface, which is mainly grayish white, with a hardly perceptible delicate creamy tinge to the tips of the median pectoral feathers. The tail bands are grayish as in *coraya* and *amazonicus*, and the white superciliary streak is well pronounced, while the white streaking of the auriculars is about as slight as in the Huánuco specimens of *amazonicus*. 
3: Peru (Moyobamba, 3).

*Thryothorus coraya cantator* Taczanowski.  

**Jelski’s Wren.**


**Range.**—Northern Peru, south of the Marañón, in Dept. San Martín (Chirimoto, Huayabamba Valley; Moyobamba).

3: Peru (Moyobamba, 3).

**Thryothorus coraya griseipectus** Sharpe. *Gray-breasted Wren.*

1 *Thryothorus coraya cantator* Taczanowski: Closely allied to *T. c. amazonicus*, but differs by bright cinnamon-brown instead of dull ashy or brownish gray tail bands and by lacking the white streaks on sides of head. Similar to *T. c. herberti* in coloration of tail, but much lighter Rufous above and on flanks, and sides of head practically without white markings. Wing (adult male) 65–69, (female) 65; tail, 58–66, (female) 58; bill, 16–18.

**Material examined.**—Peru, Dept. Junín: Chanchamayo, 2; La Merced (alt. 2,600 ft.), 2; San Ramón, 1; Chelpes (alt. 7,300 ft.), 1.

2 *Thryothorus coraya griseipectus* Sharpe: Differs from the other upper Amazonian races by smaller size; slenderer bill; brighter Rufous (argus brown to chestnut-rufous) upper parts; pale fulvous brown (instead of grayish) tail bands; and by having the lower surface, posterior to the throat, pale neutral gray excepting the dark Rufescent brown flanks. Wing, 60–65, (female) 58–60; tail, 51–57, (female) 51–53; bill, 16–18.

In coloration of dorsal surface and unbarred Rufous upper tail coverts, this form resembles *T. c. herberti*, but is darker underneath with the median portion of breast and abdomen distinctly grayish, while the light tail bands are less cinnamonous, being pale hair brown tinged with drab or pale Rufescent toward the edges; besides, the auriculans are more conspicuously streaked with white.

Specimens from eastern Ecuador (*P. sunensis*) are inseparable from typical *grispectus*, as represented by skins from the north bank of the Marañón. The supposed difference in the color of the upper parts is due to the Nauta example used by Dr. Chapman for comparison having turned “foxy” through age. Specimens from the upper Rio Negro have smaller bills and are somewhat deeper chestnut above, but the divergency is rather insignificant.

**Material examined.**—Ecuador: Sarayacu, 3; Archidona, 1; Catapiño, 1; Boca de Curaray, 2; Rio Suno, 3; Boca Lagarto Cocha, 1.—Peru: Nauta, 7; Pebas, 2; Rio Tigré, 2.—Brazil: Marabitanas, 4; Rio Içanna, 1; Rio Negro, between Santa Isabel and Castanheiro, 1.

**Thryothorus coraya griseipectus** Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 20, p. 232, 1913—northeastern Peru (north bank of the Marañón), eastern Ecuador, and upper Rio Negro, Brazil (monog.).


**Range.**—Northeastern Peru, on the north bank of the Rio Marañón (Nauta, Pebas, Loretoyacu, Iquitos), extending north into eastern Ecuador and east to the upper Rio Negro, Brazil.

**Thryothorus coraya caurensis** Berlepsch and Hartert.¹ **CAURA WREN.**


**Range.**—Eastern Venezuela, in the Caura Valley (Nicare, La Union, La Pricion).

*Thryothorus mystacalis mystacalis* Sclater. **SCLATER’S MOUSTACHED WREN.**


¹ **Thryothorus coraya caurensis** Berlepsch and Hartert: Similar to *T. c. griseipectus* but flanks much less extensively as well as paler rufescent brown. Wing, 61–64, (female) 56–59; tail, 50–55, (female) 45–49; bill, 15–18.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: Caura Valley, 12.


Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of western Ecuador and (?) southern Colombia (sources of the Magdalena). 1

1: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 1).

*Thryothorus mystacalis saltuensis* (Bangs). 2 WEST COLOMBIAN MOUSTACHED WREN.


Pheugopedius mystacalis mystacalis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 515, 1917—part, San Antonio and Las Lomitas (western Andes); Popayan, Miraflorres and Salento (western slope of central Andes), Colombia (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of the western and central Andes of Colombia.

2: Colombia (El Eden, east Quindío Andes, 1; Miraflorres, east of Palmira, central Andes, 1).

1 We have seen only specimens from western Ecuador (Chimbo, 2; Cayandeled, 1; Rio Peripa, 1), which agree fairly well together. Birds from the sources of the Magdalena, central Andes of Colombia, are stated by Chapman to differ by smaller bills and somewhat more rufescent abdomen, thus verging towards *T. m. amaurogaster*.

2 Thryothorus mystacalis saltuensis (Bangs): Similar to *T. m. mystacalis*, but gray of crown slightly clearer; foreneck and chest somewhat grayer; abdomen more deeply buff; dusky barring of tail less distinct, often broken. Wing, 71, (female) 63-64; tail, 68; bill, 17-19.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Medellín,” 1; El Eden, 1; Miraflorres, 1.
Thryothorus mystacalis amaurogaster (Chapman).\(^1\) TAWNY-BREASTED WREN.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia.

*Thryothorus mystacalis consobrinus* Madarász.\(^2\) MÉRIDA MOUSTACHED WREN.


*Thryothorus mystacalis consobrinus* Heilmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 42, 1912—Andes of Mérida (crit.).


Range.—Subtropical zone of northwestern Venezuela, in states of Lara and Mérida.

2: Venezuela, Mérida (Hechisera, 1; Duramos, 1).

Thryothorus mystacalis ruficaudatus Berlepsch.\(^3\) RUFOUS-TAILED WREN.

\(^1\) *Thryothorus mystacalis amaurogaster* (Chapman): Much darker than *mystacalis* and *saltuensis*; pileum very dark sooty brown; back and wings deep chestnut rufous; tail darker rufous; auriculars more solidly black; breast and abdomen strongly washed with ochraceous-tawny. Wing (male), 70; tail, 66; bill, 19. *Material examined.*—Colombia: Buena Vista, 2; “Bogotá,” 2.

\(^2\) *Thryothorus mystacalis consobrinus* Madarász: Similar to *T. m.* mystacalis in dull rufescent, regularly and broadly black-barred tail; but bill slenderer; superciliaries and malar streak slightly tinged with buffy; foreneck and chest decidedly buffy instead of grayish; pileum paler, more like *T. m.* saltuensis. Wing, 65–70, (female) 62–65; tail, 62–72, (female) 69–62; bill, 17–18.

The type of *P. m.* annectens seems to be identical with Mérida examples. *Material examined.*—Lara: Anzoategui, 1;—Mérida: Valle, 1; Mérida, 2; Hechisera, 3; Duramos, 1.

\(^3\) *Thryothorus mystacalis ruficaudatus* Berlepsch: Nearest to *T. m.* consobrinus, but immediately recognizable by the nearly uniform tail. Besides, superloral and superciliary streaks, malar stripe, lower throat, and foreneck are much brighter buff, the breast brownish buff, and the edges to the remiges deeper rufous. The tail is either wholly uniform or shows mere traces of wavy cross lines. Wing, 71, (female) 65–68; tail, 73–74, (female) 63–68; bill, 17–18. *Material examined.*—Dept. Federal: Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 1.—Carabobo: Cumbre de Valencia, 6.
1934 BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 197

*Thryothorus euophrys* Berlepsch, Ibis, (5), 1, p. 491, 1883—"Puerto Cabello" (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum).

*Thryothorus mystacalis rubicaudatus* Hellmayr and Selèr, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 41, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo (crit.).

*Pheugopedius mystacalis rubicaudatus* Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 90, A, Heft 2, p. 150, 1924—Galipán, Cerro del Avila (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela, in Dept. Federal (Galipán, Cerro del Avila) and State of Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia).

*Thryothorus macrurus* Allen.¹ LONG-TAILED WREN.


Range.—Colombia (Bogotá collections). Known only from the type.

*Thryothorus euophrys*² euophrys Sclater. FRASER’S WREN.


¹ *Thryothorus macrurus* Allen, based on a single skin of the well-known "Bogotá" preparation, is much like *T. m. saltuensis* in general coloration, but has a very differently colored tail. It isfuscous instead of rufescent; the two outer pairs of rectrices are externally margined and longitudinally striped with brownish on the outer web near the shaft, while the two succeeding pairs are faintly and irregularly barred on the outer web. In size (wing, 72; tail, 73), the type is closely approached by a specimen from Miraflores (wing, 71; tail, 68) and one from Bogotá (wing, 73; tail, 70). After cursory examination I am inclined to believe that it is merely a freak of *T. m. amaurogaster*, and if such turns out to be the case, Allen’s name will take precedence.

² *Thryothorus euophrys* is clearly specifically distinct from *T. m. mystacalis*, the much larger feet and tarsi together with the black spotting on the foreneck in the adult plumage and the unmarked tail constituting its most striking characters.
Cinnicerthia paramoae Reichenow, Journ. Orn., 65, p. 391, 1917—Andes of Ecuador, near the limit of the Páramo zone (type in Berlin Museum examined;"juv.").

Range.—Humid Temperate zone of the western slope of the Andes of Ecuador.

1: Ecuador (above Gualea, 1).

Thryothorus euophrys longipes Allen. ¹ LONG-LEGGED WREN.


Range.—Humid Temperate zone of the eastern slope of the Andes of Ecuador.

Thryothorus atriceps (Chapman). ² BLACK-HEADED WREN.


Range.—Subtropical zone of northern Peru, in eastern section of Dept. Piura (Chaupe, alt. 6,100 ft., northeast of Huancabamba).

Thryothorus albinucha albinucha (Cabot). ⁵ CABOT'S WREN.

¹ The type agrees with a juvenile bird from above Gualea. There is no reason for the assumption that it originated from the eastern slope of the Andes.

² Material examined.—West Ecuador: above Gualea, 5; Pichincha, 1; Cechee, 1; Huantupungo (Naneagal), 2; unspecified, 1.

³ Thryothorus euophrys longipes Allen: Similar in adult plumage to T. e. euophrys, but the white color underneath less extensive and, as a rule, confined to the throat; black markings across chest less numerous; middle of breast and abdomen more grayish. Wing, 72, (female) 70; tail, 72, (female) 69; bill, 22–23.

Material examined.—Eastern Ecuador: Papallacta, 2; "Ambato," 1.

⁴ Thryothorus atriceps (Chapman) is stated to be nearly related to T. euophrys, but to differ by black instead of brownish gray pileum, narrower black malar stripe, more grayish posterior under parts, etc. Wing (adult male), 75; tail, 64; tars., 30.5; bill, 21.5 mm.

This bird, with which we are not acquainted, is probably conspecific with the T. euophrys group.

⁵ Not having seen this species, I follow Miller and Griscom in referring it to Thryothorus. Judging from the figure, I am inclined to believe it might be related to T. felix. Griscom (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 293, 1932) insists on its close relationship to T. ludovicianus, stating that "it is purely arbitrary to say that T. ludovicianus berlandieri and T. albinucha subfulvus are specifically distinct."


Range.—Yucatan (Yalahao, Mérida, Chichen Itza, Puerto Morelos, La Vega), eastern Quintana Roo, and adjacent portion of Guatemala (Sakluk, near Petén).

Thryothorus albinucha subfulvus Miller and Griscom.¹ NICARAGUAN WREN.


Range.—Arid interior of Nicaragua (Calabasas, five miles south of Metapa) and Guatemala (Sacapulas).

*Thryothorus felix felix* Sclater. HAPPY WREN.


¹ Thryothorus albinucha subfulvus Miller and Griscom: Differs strikingly from the typical race in having the entire under parts pale cinnamon in marked contrast with the white chin; the dorsal surface slightly darker; the black-and-white streaking on sides of neck more extensive, practically meeting across the back. Wing (adult male), 60; tail, 44; bill, 17½ (Miller and Griscom, l.c.).


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in states of Oaxaca (Juguilla), Guerrero, Michoacan, and Jalisco.

2: Mexico (Iguala, Guerrero, 1; Tuxpan, Jalisco, 1).

Thryothorus felix grandis Nelson. MORELOS WREN.

Thryothorus felix grandis Nelson, Auk, 17, p. 269, 1900—Yautepec, Morelos (type in U. S. National Museum).


Range.—South-central Mexico, in State of Morelos (Yautepec and Puente de Ixtla).

*Thryothorus felix pallidus Nelson. DURANGO WREN.


Range.—Western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa (Mazatlan, Escuinapa, Juanna Gomez River), Durango (Chacala), Nayarit, and northwestern Michoacan (Los Reyes).

1: Mexico, Nayarit (San Blas, 1).

*Thryothorus felix sonorae (van Rossem). SONORA WREN.

1 We are not acquainted with this race.

2 Doubtfully separable. No attempt at defining the characters and ranges of the three races from western and southern Mexico can at present be made owing to the lack of an adequate series from the type locality of T. felix.

3 Thryothorus felix sonorae (van Rossem): "Nearest to T. f. pallidus, but coloration decidedly paler and more ashy; back between hair brown and drab instead of light olive-brown; lateral under parts grayish cinnamon-buff instead of pale clay color; chin and throat pure white, in abrupt contrast with the buffy pectoral area." (van Rossem, l.c.).
1934 BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 201


Range.—Northwestern Mexico, in extreme southern Sonora (Guirocoba, Chinobampo).

Thryothorus felix lawrencii Ridgway. LAWRENCE'S WREN.


Range.—Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias group, western Mexico.

Thryothorus felix magdalenae Nelson. MAGDALENA ISLAND WREN.


Range.—Maria Magdalena Island, Tres Marias group, western Mexico.

*Thryothorus rutilus¹ microstictus (Griscom).² SMALL-SPOTTED WREN.


¹ The reasons for adopting rutilus as specific name are explained under T. r. paucimaculatus.

² Thryothorus rutilus microstictus (Griscom): Nearest to T. r. maculipectus, but much less rufescent above; median tail feathers generally with narrower blackish bars; black spotting below smaller and less numerous; flanks tawny-olive or buffy brown rather than tawny-brown. Size about the same.
202 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Range.—Eastern Mexico, in southern Tamaulipas (Guáveas, Rio Cruz, Santa Leonor, Alta Mira, Tampico).

2: Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 2).

*Thryothorus rutilus maculipectus* Lafresnaye. Spotted-breasted Wren.

*Thryothorus maculipectus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 337, 1845—'Mexico'


*Pheugopedius maculipectus* Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 135, 1864—part, Mexico; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 545, 1869—hot and temperate regions of Vera Cruz, up to Orizaba.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz and Puebla (Mélatoyuca), and in adjacent parts of Oaxaca (Teotalcingo).

4: Mexico, Vera Cruz (Misantla, 2; Vega del Casadero, 2).


**Thryothorus rutilus umbrinus** Ridgway. **GUATEMALAN SPOTTED-BREASTED WREN.**


*Pheugopedius maculiceps maculiceps* Peters, Auk, 30, p. 377, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo.


Range.—Yucatan Peninsula, in states of Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo, eastern British Honduras.  

1: British Honduras (Orange Walk district, 1).

*Thryothorus rutilus umbrinus* Ridgway. **GUATEMALAN SPOTTED-BREASTED WREN.**


Range.—Extreme southeastern Mexico, in State of Tabasco (Frontera, Teapa), northern and eastern Guatemala, and western British Honduras (Toledo and Cayo districts).

6: Guatemala (Vera Paz, 3; Izabel, 1; Los Amates, 2).

*Thryothorus rutilus varians* (Griscom). **PACIFIC SPOTTED-BREASTED WREN.**

1 Birds from British Honduras (and southern Quintana Roo, according to Griscom) are intermediate between canobrunneus, as represented by Yucatan specimens, and umbrinus, but as a whole seem to be nearer to the former.

2 According to Griscom (l.c.), specimens from Tabasco form the transition to typical maculiceps.

3 *Thryothorus rutilus varians* (Griscom): "Closely resembling *T. r. umbrinus*, but minutely larger; much paler and duller, most obviously on the pileum and wings." (Griscom, l.c.).

The characters are not appreciable in the two specimens before me. If anything, they are more deeply colored above with the crown more intensely rufous.


Range.—Pacific side of Guatemala below 2,500 feet, and adjoining section of Chiapas, southeastern Mexico.

2: Guatemala (San José, Escuintla, 1; Patulul, Solola, 1).

*Tryothorus rutilus petersi (Griscom).¹ HONDURAS SPOTTED-BREASTED WREN.


Range.—Northern Honduras, west to the Chamelecon River.

1: Honduras (Chamelecon River, 1).

*Tryothorus rutilus tobagensis (Hellmayr).² TOBAGO RUFIOUS-BREASTED WREN.


¹Tryothorus rutilus petersi (Griscom) differs from all other races of the maculipectus type by stronger, basally thicker bill and decidedly more russet upper parts, including the tail bands.


Material examined.—Fourteen specimens, adult and young, from Tobago.

Range.—Island of Tobago, British West Indies.

6: Tobago Island.

*Thryothorus rutilus rutilus* Vieillot. **Rufous-breasted Wren.**


Troglydtes rutilus Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 173, 1866—Trinidad.


Thryothorus rutilus rutilus Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 42, 1912—Las Quiguas and Cumbre Chiquita, Carabobo (crit., range).

Pheugopedius rutilus rutilus Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 90, A, Heft 2, p. 151, 1924—Loma Redonda, near Caracas, Venezuela (crit.).

Troglydtes vulgaris (Cuvier Ms.) Lesson, Traité d’Orn., p. 399, end of 1830—"la Trinité" (nomen nudum); Puchéran, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, p. 338, 1855 (types in Paris Museum; crit., descr.).


Range.—Tropical zone of the Island of Trinidad and of the Caribbean provinces of Venezuela, west to Lara (vicinity of Tocuyo).2

1 As suggested by Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 6, 1906.

2 Birds from Venezuela are above on average slightly duller, more of a grayish brown, than those from Trinidad. An adult female from Cumbre Chiquita, Carabobo, with some scattered dusky apical fringes in the rufous pectoral area marks a decided step in the direction of *T. r. laetus*, of Santa Marta. As to the western limit of its range, I can trace this form to the vicinity of Tocuyo, Lara, whence A. Mocqueyrs sent specimens to the Tring Museum. The locality "Ejido, Mérida," attached to one of his examples, is open to doubt.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Aripo (alt. 1,800 ft.), 1; Caparo, 12; Chaguaramas, 1.—Venezuela: mountains inland of Cumaná, Sucre, 6; Caracas, 2; Macuto, Caracas, 5; Loma Redonda, near Caracas, 1; Las Quiguas, Carabobo, 3; Cumbre Chiquita, Carabobo, 3; near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara, 2.
8: Trinidad (Chaguaramas, 1); Venezuela (Caracas, 2; Macuto, Caracas, 5).

*Thryothorus rutilus* hypospodius Salvin and Godman.3 GRAY-BELLIED WREN.


Thryothorus rutilus interior (Todd): "Similar to *T. r. rutilus*, of Trinidad and the coast region of Venezuela, but with the general coloration of the under parts paler, the breast being yellow ochre, and the sides and flanks dull buffy citrine or very pale brownish olive." (Todd, l.c.).

Eleven specimens from the Rio Lebrija, a tributary of the middle Magdalena, are, according to Mr. Todd, uniformly paler below than skins of true *rutilus* from Venezuela taken at the same season. The buffy rufous area of the breast is not only paler, but is also more restricted, resembling thus *T. r. hypospodius*, from which, however, this recently separated form differs in its more buffy, less grayish sides and flanks, and in its whiter, less grayish-tinged abdomen medially. From *T. r. laetus*, which is equally pale, it differs in having the breast unspotted, except for one specimen, which shows so much spotting that it could readily be referred to the Santa Marta race.

Thryothorus rutilus intensus (Todd): "Similar to *T. r. rutilus*, but with the under parts in general more richly colored, and with a strong tendency to spotting." (Todd, l.c.).

Twelve specimens from the Maracaibo basin, upon which this form is based, are stated by the describer to have the breast decidedly brighter, raw sienna rather than antique brown with more or less dusky spotting, and the sides and flanks correspondingly richer brown. The richness of coloration serves to distinguish it as well from *T. r. laetus*, which is a pale form, although in their spotted under parts the two forms resemble each other.

Thryothorus rutilus hypospodius Salvin and Godman: Very close to *T. r. rutilus*, but the tawny color restricted to the chest; the sides and flanks much duller buffy brown, sometimes suffused with grayish brown; middle of breast and abdomen more or less shaded with grayish; upper parts much more rufescent, the back nearly Brussels brown instead of dull hair brown, the pileum deeper rufous.

Two specimens from Tachira, while similar underneath, form the transition to the typical race by the coloration of the upper surface.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 4; Villavicencio, 3.—Venezuela: Colón, Tachira, 2.
Thryothorus rutilus laetus Bangs.¹ SANTA MARTA WREN.


Pheugopedius rutilus laetus Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 90, A, Heft 2, p. 152, 1924—Santa Marta region (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of the Santa Marta region in northern Colombia.

*Thryothorus rutilus hyperythrus Salvin and Godman. TAWNY-BELLIED WREN.


¹ Thryothorus rutilus laetus Bangs: Resembling T. r. rutilus in the possession of an extensive white abdominal area, but differing in paler, more ochraceous-tawny color of breast and sides and in having the chest marked with blackish subapical spots or bars. The tone of the ochraceous area underneath is about the same as in T. r. hyperythrus, from which the Santa Marta form is, however, easily distinguished by the blackish pectoral spots and the white abdominal area. Wing (adult males), 57–62; tail, 50–53; bill, 17–18.

Material examined.—Colombia: Onaca, 1; Minca, 2; Palomina, 1.


Range.—Tropical zone of Panama (from the Canal Zone westwards), Veragua, Chiriquí, and the Pacific side of Costa Rica.¹

10: Costa Rica (Boruca, 3; Buenos Aires, 3; Las Cañas, 4).

*Thryothorus rutilus columbianus* (Chapman).² COLOMBIAN BANDED-BELLIED WREN.


Range.—Southern Colombia (Miraflores, east of Palmira, upper Cauca Valley; also occurring in native “Bogotá” collections).

1: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 1).

Thryothorus rutilus sclateri* Taczanowski.³ SCLATER’S BANDED-BELLIED WREN.

¹ Five specimens from Chiriquí (Boquete) agree with a Costa Rican series. No material seen from the type locality (Panama Canal Zone).

² *Thryothorus rutilus columbianus* (Chapman): Similar to *T. r. sclateri* in having the under parts from the chin down to the anal region regularly barred with black and white, but much duller, less brownish, above. The back, wing coverts, and edges to the remiges are, instead of warm Dresden brown, dull brownish olive passing on the pileum into tawny olive, while the typical form has the crown much brighter, near buckthorn brown. The flanks are light brownish olive, less rufescent than in Peruvian birds. By its shorter bill, *T. r. columbianus* approaches *T. r. paucimaculatus*. Wing (adult male), 62; tail, 54; bill, 16-17.

The range of this form is very imperfectly known. The only exact locality on record is Miraflores, east of Palmira, on the west slope of the central Andes, in the upper Cauca Valley, on the borders of the Tropical and Subtropical zones. The specimens found in native “Bogotá” collections probably originated in the Magdalena Valley.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 5; “Enconosa,” 1; Miraflores, Cauca, 1.

³ *Thryothorus rutilus sclateri* Taczanowski and its two close allies, *T. r. columbianus* and *T. r. paucimaculatus*, agree with *T. rutilus* in proportions and in style of coloration, except that the under parts lack the ochraceous or tawny areas, the

Pheugopedius scelari Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 457, 1918—Bellavista, Rio Marañón, Peru.

Range.—Tropical zone of northern Peru, in the valleys of the Rio Marañón and its tributaries.

Thryothorus rutilus paucimaculatus Sharpe. Sharpe's Spotted Wren.


Range.—Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, north to Prov. Guayas, and extreme northwestern Peru (Palambia, Dept. Piura).

black-and-white barring of the throat being carried down to the anal region. I have, therefore, no hesitation in associating the two "specific" groups in a single natural unit. Wing (four adult males), 62-65, (three females) 59-61; tail, 54-55, (female) 51-54; bill, 18-19.

Material examined.—Peru: Bellavista, Marañón Valley, 2; Santa Rosa, lower Marañón Valley, 1; Jaen, lower Marañón, 2; San Ignacio, 1; Perico, Rio Chinchipe, 2.

1 Thryothorus rutilus paucimaculatus Sharpe: Nearly allied to T. r. scelari, which it resembles in the decidedly rufescent upper parts (though the general tone above is on average slightly more olivaceous); but smaller, with slenderer, shorter bill; middle of the throat immaculate white (not banded with black and white); flanks more fulvescent, tawny-olive to olivaceous clay-color rather than buffy brown; black markings below confined to foreneck and breast and, instead of forming continuous regular bars, broken into short subapical transverse spots. Wing, 58-61, (female) 54-55; tail, 50-54, (female) 47-52; bill, 15½-16.

The extent of the black markings underneath is exceedingly variable, and certain densely spotted individuals, e.g. No. 167777, A.M.N.H., from Punta Santa Ana, approach scelari very closely. The light tail bands are pure gray, whitish towards the edges of the feathers and on the lateral rectrices, exactly as in scelari.

T. r. paucimaculatus bears a strong resemblance to the Central American T. maculipectus, which mainly differs by brownish or rufescent tail bands and deeper, more cinnamon-brown pimplum. In the color of the flanks some specimens of typical maculipectus from Misantia are hardly different from the Ecuadorian form, and the black pectoral markings are sometimes quite similar. All of the divergencies are mere matters of degree, and I have consequently been led to include the races of the maculipectus series in the "formenkreis" T. rutilus, which thus ranges from eastern Mexico south to Ecuador and Peru, and east through northern Venezuela to Trinidad and Tobago.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chongoncito, Guayas, 1; Chongon Hills, 1; Rio Jumbones, Prov. del Oro, 1; Portovelo, Prov. del Oro, 3; Punta Santa Ana, Portovelo-Loja trail, Prov. del Oro, 1; Cebollal, Pacific slope, Prov. de Loja, 1.
Genus THRYOMANES Sclater


*Thryomanes bewickii bewickii* (Audubon). BEWICK'S WREN.


Range.—Breeds chiefly in the Upper Austral zone from southeastern Nebraska, northern Illinois, southern Michigan, and central Pennsylvania south to central Arkansas, northern Mississippi, central Alabama, central Georgia, and the highlands of South Carolina; winters over practically its entire range south to the Gulf coast and Florida; casual in New Jersey, Ontario, and New Hampshire.

7: Illinois (Chicago, 1; Grand Chain, 1); Tennessee (Bellemeade, 1); South Carolina (Aiken, 2); Georgia (Augusta, 1); Florida (Mary Esther, 1).

*Thryomanes bewickii cryptus* Oberholser.2 TEXAS WREN.


Range.—Breeds in the Austral zone from Kansas to Texas (except southwestern part), Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon.

19: Texas (San Angelo, 1; Corpus Christi, 8; Cameron County, 1; San Antonio, 1; Waring, 1; Ingram, 3; Crystal City, 1; Fort Clark, 1; Kendall County, 1); Nuevo Leon (Rio Salado, 1).

*Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus* Oberholser.3 DESERT WREN.


1 Doubtfully separable from *Thryothorus* Vieillot.

2 *Thryomanes bewickii cryptus* Oberholser: Similar to *T. b. bewickii*, but larger; upper parts grayer and lower parts whiter.

3 *Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus* Oberholser: Similar to *T. b. cryptus*, but much grayer above; under parts even more white; slightly larger, especially the bill.
Range.—Upper Austral zone from Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and extreme western Texas to Arizona, New Mexico, and southeastern California, south to Coahuila, Durango, and central Zacatecas.¹

18: Colorado (Fort Lyon, 1; unspecified, 1); New Mexico (Deming, 1); Arizona (Phoenix, 1; Santa Rita Mountains, 1; Huachuca Mountains, 3; Chiricahua Mountains, 1; Paradise, 1; Camp Lowell, 1; Fort Verde, 1; Calabasas, 5); Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 1).

*Thryomanes bewickii calophonus* Oberholser.² SEATTLE WREN.


Range.—Transition zone from southern Vancouver Island and southern British Columbia south to Oregon.

6: Washington (Seattle, 1; Kirkland, 1); Oregon (Logan, 1; Tillamook, 2; Mulino, 1).

*Thryomanes bewickii marinensis* Grinnell.³ NICASIO WREN


Range.—Humid coast belt of southwestern Oregon and northern California south to Marin County.

7: California (Nicasio, 5; San Geronimo, 2).

*Thryomanes bewickii apilurus* (Vigors).⁴ VIGORS’S WREN.


¹ An additional race, *T. b. niceae*, has recently been described by Sutton (Auk, 51, p. 217, 1934) from Kenton, Cimarron County, Oklahoma.

² *Thryomanes bewickii calophonus* Oberholser: Similar to *T. b. bewickii*, but upper parts rich brown (not rufescent); sides and flanks more extensively as well as more strongly tinged with brown; bill longer.

³ *Thryomanes bewickii marinensis* Grinnell: Similar to *T. b. spilurus*, but color of back brighter brown (“vandyke brown”), and flanks strongly tinged with the same color.

⁴ *Thryomanes bewickii spilurus* (Vigors): Similar to *T. b. calophonus*, but smaller, and color of upper parts and flanks less brownish, more grayish.

Range.—Upper Austral and Transition zones of west-central California from San Francisco Bay to northern Monterey County.

14: California (Palo Alto, 5; Los Gatos, 4; Oakland, 1; Monterey, 4).

**Thryomanes bewickii drymoecus** Oberholser.¹ SAN JOAQUIN WREN.


Range.—Sacramento Valley and lower half of San Joaquin Valley, California, including the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, north to central-southern Oregon, and east to the Warner Mountains.

2: California (Clipper Gap, 2).

**Thryomanes bewickii correctus** Grinnell.² SAN DIEGO WREN.


Range.—Coastal belt of California from the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, in San Benito and Monterey counties, southeast through the San Diegan district to near the Mexican boundary.

8: California (Pasadena, 1; San Bernardino, 1; San Fernando, 3; Mulberry, 1; San Sevaine Flats, 1; San Diego, 1).

**Thryomanes bewickii nesophilus** Oberholser.³ SANTA CRUZ ISLAND WREN.

*Thryomanes bewickii nesophilus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 21, p. 442, 1898—Santa Cruz Island, California (type in U. S. National Museum);

¹ *Thryomanes bewickii drymoecus* Oberholser: Similar to *T. b. spinulifer*, but larger and somewhat paler brown.

² *Thryomanes bewickii correctus* Grinnell: Similar to *T. b. drymoecus*, but upper parts decidedly lighter brown; light bars on tail paler; tail longer.

³ *Thryomanes bewickii nesophilus* Oberholser: Similar to *T. b. spinulifer*, but upper parts very much lighter brown; sides and flanks more extensively tinged with paler brown; barring on rectrices much more distinct; bill shorter.

*Thryomanes bewickii charienturus* (not of Oberholser) Howell, Pac. Coast Avifauna, 12, p. 97, 1917, part—Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Islands (crit.).

**Range.**—Islands of Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa, California.

1: California (Santa Rosa Island, 1).

*Thryomanes bewickii catalinae* Grinnell.¹ CATALINA ISLAND WREN.


*Thryomanes bewickii charienturus* (not of Oberholser) Howell, Pac. Coast Avifauna, 12, p. 97, 1917—part, Catalina Island (crit.).

**Range.**—Santa Catalina Island, California.

*Thryomanes bewickii leucophrys* (Anthony).² SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND WREN.


*Thryomanes leucophrys* Howell, Pac. Coast Avifauna, 12, p. 98, 1917—San Clemente Island.


**Range.**—San Clemente Island, California.

8: California (San Clemente Island, 8).

*Thryomanes bewickii charienturus* Oberholser.³ SOOTY WREN.


¹ *Thryomanes bewickii catalinae* Grinnell: “Closely similar in color and general size to *T. b. charienturus* Oberholser, of the adjacent mainland [= *T. b. correctus* Grinnell], but averaging darker dorsally (more sepia and not soumber brown), and with heavier bill and conspicuously and constantly larger feet (longer toes and heavier tarsus); differs from *T. b. leucophrys* (Anthony), of San Clemente Island, in decidedly darker, less ashy coloration, and in much more heavily barred under tail coverts; differs from *T. b. nesophilus* Oberholser, of Santa Cruz Island, in duller, less rufescent, coloration, grayer flanks, longer bill, and generally larger size.” (Grinnell, i.e.).

² *Thryomanes bewickii leucophrys* (Anthony): Similar to *T. b. nesophilus*, but coloration paler (grayer), and size larger.

³ *Thryomanes bewickii charienturus* Oberholser: Similar to *T. b. drymoecus*, but upper parts less brown, tail longer, bill shorter, feet smaller (fide Ridgway).

I have not seen this race.
Thryomanes bewickii cerroensis (Anthony).¹  
CEDROS ISLAND WREN.


Range.—Cedros Island, and locally on middle section of the peninsula of Lower California, latitude 25° to 30°.

*Thryomanes bewickii brevicauda* Ridgway.²  
GUADALUPE WREN.


Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California (now probably extinct).

1: Lower California (Guadalupe Island, 1).

Thryomanes bewickii murinus (Hartlaub).³  
HARTLAUB’S WREN.


Thryothorus bewickii murinus Ridgway, Auk, 4, p. 349, 1887 (crit.).

¹ Thryomanes bewickii cerroensis (Anthony): “Differs from T. leucophrys in much shorter bill, less deeply gray flanks and darker upper surface.” (Anthony, l.c.). I am not acquainted with this race.

² Thryomanes bewickii brevicauda Ridgway: Very similar to T. b. correctus, but much smaller, especially the tail; bill longer; tail less barred.

³ Thryomanes bewickii murinus (Hartlaub): “Similar to T. b. bairdi, but decidedly larger; coloration of upper parts darker and browner, and under tail coverts more heavily barred.” (Ridgway, l.c.).

**Range.**—South-central Mexico, in states of Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Tlaxcala, and San Luis Potosi.

Thryomanes bewickii bairdi (Salvin and Godman).  
**BAIRD’S WREN.**

*Thryothorus bairdi* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 95, 1880—Oaxaca, Mexico (type now in British Museum).

**Range.**—South-central Mexico, in states of Oaxaca, southwestern Vera Cruz, and southern Puebla.

Thryomanes bewickii percnus Oberholser.  
**JALISCO WREN.**


**Range.**—Western Mexico, in states of Jalisco and southern Zacatecas; accidental in Puebla.

Thryomanes insularis (Lawrence).  
**SOCORRO WREN.**


**Range.**—Socorro Island.

1 *Thryomanes bewickii bairdi* (Salvin and Godman): “Similar to *T. b. eremophilus*, but smaller, darker, and browner.” (Ridgway, l.c.).

2 *Thryomanes bewickii percnus* Oberholser: “Similar to *T. b. murinus*, but wing and bill much longer, tail and tarsus slightly shorter, and coloration averaging slightly darker.” (Ridgway, l.c.).

3 *Thryomanes insularis* (Lawrence): “Similar to *T. b. leucophrys*, but wings and tail shorter; brown rectrices barred on both webs, not broadly tipped with white; superciliaries much more restricted; under parts washed with ochraceous; crissum spotted, not barred; distinguishable at first sight.” (Oberholser, l.c.).

Unfortunately, we have not been able to examine this species, whose pertinence to the genus *Thryomanes* does not seem to be established beyond doubt. The remarks by Chapman and Griscom (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 50, p. 284, 1924) on its close similarity, notwithstanding certain slight structural differences, to the *Troglodytes musculus* group should receive careful consideration.
Range.—Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group, northwestern Mexico.

Genus FERMINIA Barbour


Fermina cerverai Barbour.² CUBAN MARSH WREN.


Range.—Island of Cuba, Greater Antilles.

Genus TROGLODYTES Vieillot


Olbiorchilus Oberholser, Auk, 19, p. 177, 1902—type, by orig. desig., Motacilla troglodytes Linnaeus.


¹Fermina Barbour: "Bill medium in length, compressed, almost straight, slightly shorter than head; rictal bristles obvious; the anterior feathers of forehead acuminate, with heavy stiffened rachides and ill-developed webs (somewhat recalling other birds of palustrine association, as some rails, or Phacellodomus); wing very short, weak, rounded; first and second primaries very short, third primary slightly shorter than the others, which are about equal in length; tail long and broad, the rectrices all distinctly broadened, conspicuously longer than wing; tarsus one and one-third times as long as exposed culmen; feet rather weak, toes rather long and slender, claws but little arched." (Barbour, i.c.).

²Fermina cerverai Barbour: "Above between olive-brown and Buffy brown, top of head squamulate, back and rump heavily cross-barred with dusky; wings slightly paler, a little more reddish brown, regularly cross-barred with dusky, inner vanes of feathers unbarred; tail same color as back, but conspicuously and very irregularly cross-barred; sides of head more olivaceous than top of head, with scattered white feathers; throat, chest, and middle of under parts soiled white; sides olivaceous brown with a few cross-bars on the flanks; under tail coverts very long and heavily cross-barred; feet brown. Wing (male) 55–61, (female) 51; tail, 61–67, (female) 57; bill, 19–20, (female) 17½; tars., 21." (Barbour, i.c.).

This remarkable bird seems to be remotely allied to Thryomanes.

³The slight divergencies in shape of bill and relative length of tail of the species classified in Nannus (Olbiorchilus) appear to me too insignificant for generic separation, inasmuch as T. brunneicollis and T. solititialis are exactly intermediate in characters.
*Troglodytes aedon aedon Vieillot. HOUSE WREN.


_Sylvia domestica_ Wilson, Amer. Orn., 1, p. 129, pl. 8, fig. 3, 1808—Pennsylvania (type in Peale's Museum, apparently lost).


Range.—Eastern United States and Canada, from Michigan, southern Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Kentucky and Virginia; wintering in southern United States and (rarely) eastern Mexico.

20: Massachusetts (Cliftondale, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 1; New Haven, 1); New Jersey (Englewood, 1; East Orange, 1); Pennsylvania (Mount Home, 1); Ohio (Columbus, 1); Florida (West Jupiter, 7; Pilot Town, 1; Palm Beach, 1; Rosewood, 1; Miami, 1); Louisiana (Buras, 1; Chef Menteur, 1).

*Troglodytes aedon parkmanii_ Audubon. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.


_Troglodytes aedon var. aztecs_ Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 139, 1864—Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).


Range.—Western Canada and western United States, from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Wisconsin south to Lower California (San Pedro Mártir Mountains), Arizona,
western Texas, Missouri, and northwestern Kentucky; wintering from California and Texas south to southern Mexico (Jalisco, Guerrero, and Oaxaca).

57: California (Claremont, 1; Dulzura, 1; Mount Diabolo, 1; Nicasio, 1; Oakland, 1; Lakeside, 1; Corona, 2; Big Bear Valley, 1); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 5; Fort Mohave, 1); New Mexico (Members, 1); Colorado (Sargents, 1; Fort Lyon, 4; Williams Range, 6); Texas (Gainesville, 1; Harlingen, 1; Laredo, 1); Michigan (Quinnesec, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 12); Illinois (Ravinia, 2; Lake Forest, 2; Chicago, 2; Henry, 2; Galena, 1); Texas, Michigan (Quinnesec, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 12); Illinois (Ravinia, 2; Lake Forest, 2; Chicago, 2; Henry, 2; Galena, 1); Mexico, Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 1); Coahuila (Sabinas, 1); Tamaulipas (Tampico, 1; unspecified, 2).

*Troglodytes tanneri* Townsend.\(^1\) CLARION ISLAND WREN.


Range.—Clarion Island, Revillagigedo group, western Mexico.

1: Clarion Island.

*Troglodytes musculus grenadensis* (Lawrence). GRENADA WREN.


Range.—Island of Grenada, Lesser Antilles.

6: Grenada.

\(^1\) *Troglodytes tanneri* Townsend looks like a gigantic edition of *T. musculus inquietus* with slightly paler under parts, but resembles *T. aedon* in proportion of tail. It may be only a highly specialized insular form of the North American House Wren.
*Troglodytes musculus musicus* (Lawrence). **ST. VINCENT WREN.**


**Range.**—Island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

8: St. Vincent.

*Troglodytes musculus mesoleucus* (Sclater). **SANTA LUCIA WREN.**


**Range.**—Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

6: Santa Lucia.

*Troglodytes musculus martinicensis* (Sclater). ** MARTINIQUE WREN.**


1 The Santa Lucia Wren is closely similar to *T. m. beani*, of Cozumel Island, and at the same time connects the other West Indian wrens so completely with *T. m. tobagensis* that I have no hesitation in combining this whole group under the specific term *musculus.*

Range.—Island of Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

7: Martinique.

*Trogodytes musculus rufescens (Lawrence). DOMINICAN WREN.


Range.—Island of Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

2: Dominica.

*Trogodytes musculus guadeloupensis (Cory). GAUDELOUPE WREN.

Thryothorus guadeloupensis Cory, Auk, 3, p. 381, 1886—Grande Terre, Guadeloupe (type now in Field Museum); idem, Ibis, 1886, p. 474—Guadeloupe; idem, Auk, 5, p. 157, 1888—Grande Terre, Guadeloupe; idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 286, 1889—Grande Terre, Guadeloupe (monog.).


Range.—Islands of Guadeloupe and Grande Terre, Lesser Antilles.

10: Grande Terre, 1; Guadeloupe, 9.

Trogodytes musculus beani Ridgway.¹ COZUMEL WREN.

¹ Trogodytes musculus beani Ridgway, while quite different from T. m. peninsularis, of the Yucatan mainland, can hardly be told apart from T. m. mesoleucus, from Santa Lucia Island, by less rufescent flanks, sides of neck, and posterior upper parts. The similarity of these wrens, restricted to two widely separated islands, presents a remarkable case of parallel development.

Range.—Cozumel Island, off Yucatan.
2: Cozumel Island.

*Troglydtes musculus peninsularis* Nelson.¹ MANGROVE WREN.


Troglydtes musculus peninsularis Chapman and Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 50, p. 285, 1924—coastal zone of Mexico, from southern Tamaulipas (Rio Pilon, Manuel) to Yucatan (crit.).

Range.—Tropical Coastal zone of eastern Mexico from southern Tamaulipas (Rio Pilon, Manuel) to Yucatan (Progreso).
1: Yucatan (unspecified, 1).

*Troglydtes musculus intermedius* Cabanis. COSTA RICA HOUSE WREN.

Troglydtes intermedius Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 407, 1860—San José, Costa Rica (type in Berlin Museum); Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 142,

¹ Troglydtes musculus peninsularis Nelson: Differs from *T. m. beani* by much smaller (both shorter and slenderer) bill; much paler, more grayish (broccoli brown) upper parts; much less rufescent rump; more buffy, less whitish throat and breast; and proportionately shorter tail; from *T. aedon parkmanii* by longer, slenderer bill, paler, less dusky-barred dorsal surface, and much paler under parts, the throat and breast being pale pinkish buffy, the flanks dull ochraceous-buffy with mere traces of dusky barring. Wing (male), 50; tail, 38; bill, 14.

As pointed out by Chapman and Griscom, the Mangrove Wren is so decidedly intermediate between *T. aedon* and *T. musculus* that one is tempted to regard these two wrens as conspecific. The only reason that prevents me from following this course is our ignorance as to the southern limits of the breeding area of the House Wren (*T. a. parkmanii*) in Mexico. It will be recollected that the range of *T. m. peninsularis* has been shown to extend along the coastal plains north to southern Tamaulipas, while Phillips (Auk, 28, p. 81, 1911) records specimens of *T. a. parkmanii* from Realito in the Temperate region of the same state, the dates between May 27 and June 13 indicating their breeding in that vicinity. These wrens may thus prove to be zonal representatives in Tamaulipas, whereby the last obstacle for their specific association would be removed. It is greatly to be hoped that definite information on their breeding ranges in Mexico will soon be supplied.

Compared to *T. m. intermedius*, of southern Mexico and southward, *T. m. peninsularis* is easily distinguished by its longer, slenderer bill, proportionately longer tail, and much paler coloration. This is particularly striking on the under parts, which are nearly white on the throat and the middle of the abdomen shaded with very pale pinkish buff on the foreneck and breast and changing into dull ochraceous-buffy on the flanks, whereas in *T. m. intermedius* the whole ventral surface is nearly uniform deep cinnamon-buff.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Oaxaca, Yucatan (Mérida, La Vega), and Chiapas, through Guatemala, British
Honduras, eastern Nicaragua (Rio Coco, Rio Escondido, Los Sábalos), and Costa Rica (except extreme southwestern section) south to northwestern Panama (Chiriquicito, Almirante Bay).  

22: Guatemala (near Tecpam, 1; Lake Amatitlan, 1); Costa Rica (San José, 2; Cartago, 2; Miravalles, 1; Orosi, 1; Coliblanco, 6; Guayábo, 8).

*Troglodytes musculus oreopolus* Chapman and Griscom.²  
NICHARAGUAN HOUSE WREN.


*Range.*—Mountains of the north-central section of Nicaragua.

3: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 2; San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, 1).

*Troglodytes musculus inquietus* Baird.³  
PANAMA HOUSE WREN.


1 Examination of some fifty specimens, including three from Mexico and five from Guatemala, leads me to concur with Messrs. Chapman's and Griscom's views that *T. hypaedon* is inseparable from *T. m. intermedius*, since I have been unable to discover any constant difference, in either size or color, between northern birds and a large Costa Rican series.

2 *Troglodytes musculus oreopolus* Chapman and Griscom: Exceedingly close to *T. m. intermedius*, but upper parts slightly deeper in tone; breast and flanks somewhat deeper cinnamon-buff.

Our three specimens are so closely matched by a good many Costa Rican birds that I am rather doubtful as to the propriety of separating this form. According to the describers, it is an altitudinal representative of *intermedius* in the mountains, chiefly the pine forests of central Nicaragua, while birds from the lowlands of eastern Nicaragua are stated to be referable to *intermedius*. This distribution is rather singular, since in Costa Rica *T. m. intermedius* is mainly an inhabitant of the highlands between 2,000 and 7,000 feet of elevation. The status of *T. m. oreopolus* would thus appear to require further investigation.

3 *Troglodytes musculus inquietus* Baird: Easily distinguished from *T. m. intermedius* by larger size, more grayish upper, and less buffy under parts; much nearer to *T. m. alopua* of the Santa Marta region, but more grayish above, markedly less ochraceous below, especially on flanks and crissum, and with shorter bill.


Range.—Extreme southwestern Costa Rica (Boruca, Térraba Valley) and Panama, east to Darien.

2: Panama (Colón, 2).

*Troglodytes musculus atopus* Oberholser.¹ SANTA MARTA HOUSE WREN.


¹*Troglodytes musculus atopus* Oberholser is somewhat intermediate between *T. m. striatulus* and *T. m. clarus*, but more deeply ochraceous below than either. It is doubtless more nearly related to *T. m. inquietus* than to any other race, being, however, distinguishable by slightly more brownish dorsal surface, deeper ochraceous under parts, and longer bill.

The single bird from El Guayabal appears to be inseparable from those of Santa Marta.

Material examined.—Colombia: Aracataca, 5; Fundación, 2; Santa Marta, 1; El Guayabal, Santander, 1.
**BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR**

*Troglodytes tessellatus* (not of Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 198—“Maricosa” [=Marocaso], Santa Marta Mountains; idem, Ibis, 1880, p. 117—Santa Marta.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of the Santa Marta region, extending south to the northern base of the eastern Andes in the vicinity of San José de Cucuta, Santander, in northeastern Colombia.

3: Colombia (Fundación, Santa Marta, 2; El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander, 1).

**Troglodytes musculus striatulus** (Lafresnaye).\(^1\) **CAUCA HOUSE WREN.**


flores, Salento, Santa Elena, Río Toché, La Sierra, Andalucía, Chico-

ral, Honda, and Anolaima, Colombia (crit.); idem and Griscom, l.c., 50, p. 291, 1924—Colombia (crit.).


**Range.**—Tropical and Subtropical zones of Colombia from the western slope of the eastern Andes westward, exclusive of Santa Marta region and extreme southwestern Colombia.

---

\(^1\) *Troglodytes musculus striatulus* (Lafresnaye) may be separated from the neighboring races by larger size, decidedly grayish brown dorsal surface, and nearly white to pale buffy under parts.

In addition to twenty native “Bogotá” skins we have examined five from Antioquia (Medellin, Dabeiba), six from Cali, and four from San Antonio, western Andes.

\(^2\) Honda suggested as type locality by Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 519, 1917).
Troglodytes musculus columbae Stone.¹ COLOMBIAN HOUSE WREN.


Troglodytes musculus columbae Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 520, 1917—El Roble, El Piñón, La Holanda, Tocaimito, Páramo de Beltran, Fomeque, Chipaque, and Quetame, eastern Andes, Colombia (crit.); idem and Griscom, l.c., 50, p. 291, 1924—Temperate zone of eastern Andes of Colombia (crit.).

Troglodytes tecellatus (not of Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny) Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 321—Pamplona Road, 9,000 feet, and Ocaña, Santander (nesting).


Range.—Temperate zone of eastern Andes of Colombia and western Venezuela (Andes of Mérida).

5: Venezuela (Páramo de Tambor, 1; Mérida, 2); Colombia (Cachiri, Santander, 2).

Troglodytes musculus albicans Berlepsch and Taczanowski.² WHITE-BELLIED HOUSE WREN.


¹ Troglodytes musculus columbae Stone; Similar to T. m. striatulus, but upper surface slightly darker grayish brown and always finely barred with dusky, and under parts much darker, vinaceous-buff with no white on throat or abdomen.

Two Bucaramanga specimens are typical of this form, agreeing with those from Cachiri and Páramo de Tambor in the saturated coloration of the lower surface. The same race also occurs in native "Bogotá" collections. Birds from Mérida (alt. 5,000 ft.) are intermediate to T. m. albicans.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bucaramanga, 2; Cachiri, Santander, 2; Chipaque, 4; Choachi, 1; "Bogotá," 3.—Venezuela: Páramo de Tambor, 1; "Mérida," 4.

² Troglodytes musculus albicans Berlepsch and Taczanowski: Differs from T. m. striatulus by considerably smaller size; (in fresh plumage) warm brown, slightly rufescent, instead of grayish brown, dorsal surface with much more rufous rump; more reddish flight quills; much deeper, more isabelline coloration of breast, flanks, and under tails coverts. It is much nearer to T. m. clarus, from which it can hardly be separated by shorter tail (33–38 mm.); on average shorter wings; more rufescent upper parts, particularly the rump; and slightly brighter chest and sides. These insignificant divergencies, with the possible exception of the shorter tail, are, however, so nearly bridged over by individual variation that the recognition of T. m. albicans remains problematical. Messrs. Chapman and Griscom have indeed proposed to unite it with T. m. clarus.

Material examined.—Thirty-two specimens from western Ecuador (various localities between Esmeraldas and Guayaquil).


Range.—Southwestern Colombia, in State of Nariño (Tumaco, Barbacoas), and western Ecuador, chiefly in the Tropical zone, but locally up to 8,000 feet.

3: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 2; Milagro, 1).

*Trogodytes musculus clarus* Berlepsch and Hartert. 1 PALE-BELLED HOUSE WREN.


1 Trogodytes musculus clarus Berlepsch and Hartert: Most nearly related to T. m. musculus, but underneath much paler, buff rather than light pinkish cinnamon, with the throat and abdominal line more whitish.

Further subdivision of this form appears to me impracticable. Specimens from French and Dutch Guiana (paramaribensis) sometimes attain a degree of darkness with an amount of dusky barring above that I have yet to see from other parts of the range, but as the majority are not distinguishable in any way from the general run of the House Wren of British Guiana and Venezuela, their separation


*Troglodytes musculus chapmani* Stone, Auk, 35, p. 244, 1918—new name for *T. musculus neglectus* Chapman, preoccupied.

*Thryothorus platensis* (not *Sylvia platensis* Latham) Cabanis, in Schomburgh, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 673, 1848—Georgetown; Peizel, Orn. Bras., does not seem to be justified. Skins from Amazonia, the coast region of Maranhão, and eastern Colombia (*chapmani*) I am likewise unable to differentiate from *T. m. clarus*, which, in its turn, may have to be merged with *T. m. albicans*. Birds from Trinidad, as a whole, agree with the Venezuelan ones, though certain examples by more whitish under parts form the transition to *T. m. tobagensis*.

*Additional material examined.*—Trinidad: Caparo, 11; Iacos, 2; Aripo, 3.—Venezuela: Sucre (Campos Alegre, Santa Ana, Los Palmares, Quebrada Secca, La Tigre, Carapeno, etc.), 21; Loma Redonda, near Caracas, 1; San Esteban, Carabobo, 1; Altagracia, Orinoco, 12; Ciudad Bolivar, 4; Caura Valley (La Pricion, Suapure), 5.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 2; Annaí, 2; Roraima, 2.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo, 7; Albina, 3; Rijweg, 1; Kwata, 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 11.—Brazil: Mexicana, 2; Marajó, 3; Igarapé-Assú, Pará, 2; Urucurituba, Tapajós, 1; Calama, Rio Madeira, 1; Manãos, 1; Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 1; Villa Bella, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso, 1; Teffé, Rio Solimões, 1.—Colombia: Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, 4.—Peru: Chyavetas, 1; Xeberos, 1; lower Ucayali, 1; Huayabamba, 1.

¹ *Troglodytes americana* Lesson (Traité d'Orn., p. 400, 1831) is a nomen nudum.
1, p. 48, 1868—Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, Forte do Rio Branco, and Barra [= Manãos], Brazil.


Range.—Tropical zone of Trinidad; Venezuela; British, Dutch, and French Guiana; Brazil, east to the coast region of Maranhão, south to western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella); eastern and northern Peru; eastern Colombia (Buena Vista, eastern slope of eastern Andes).¹

¹ No record from eastern Ecuador.
*Troglodytes musculus tobagensis* Lawrence.¹ **Tobago House Wren.**


**Range.**—Island of Tobago, British West Indies.

1: Tobago.

*Troglodytes musculus musculus* Naumann. **East Brazilian House Wren.**


¹ *Troglodytes musculus tobagensis* Lawrence: Nearest to _T. m. clarus_, but wings longer; bill heavier; under parts whiter, the buffy tinge on chest and sides of breast being absent or but slightly suggested. Wing, 56–60, (female) 54–57; tail, 37–42, (female) 38–41; bill, 15–16 ½.

**Material examined.**—Tobago: Man o’ War Bay, 8; Waterloo, 2; Castare, 3; unspecified, 1.


Troglodytes guariza (not of Des Murs, 1847) Puchean, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, p. 338, 1855—Brazil (the cotypes, one collected by Delalande, Jr., in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, the other taken by A. de Saint Hilaire somewhere in southeastern Brazil, Rio or Minas, examined in the Paris Museum).


1 Troglodytes guariza Lesson (Traité d'Orn., p. 400, 1831) and Troglodytes guarixa Lesson (Rev. Zool., 3, p. 264, 1844) are nomina nuda.


Range.—The greater part of Brazil, from Piauhy and Ceará south to Matto Grosso, São Paulo, and Paraná; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones).2

9: Brazil (Serra Baturité, Ceará, 1; Arára, Piauhy, 1; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia, 1; Bahia, 1; Therezopolis, Rio de Janeiro, 3; Victoria, São Paulo, 1); Argentina (Caraguatay, Misiones, 1).

1 Troglodytes musculus magellanicus Sztolcman (l.c., p. 182), from the same general district (Rio Claro and Fazenda Ferreira), probably is not different from the present form.

2 Subdivision into two races, T. m. musculus, from Bahia northwards, and T. m. wiedi, from Rio de Janeiro south and west, turns out to be impracticable in the light of more satisfactory material that came to hand after I dealt with these wrens in 1921. The type of T. m. beckeri proved to be a perfectly typical example of musculus as represented by Bahia skins. A single adult from Misiones is slightly darker, less brownish above, thus verging in the direction of T. m. bonariae, but in other respects it agrees with Brazilian specimens.

Material examined.—Ceará: Serra Baturité, 1.—Piauhy: Arára, 1.—Pernambuco: Beberibé, near Recife, 2.—Bahia: Barra, 1; Fazenda da Serra, 1; Macaço Secco, 1; Bahia, 7.—Espírito Santo: Victoria, 2.—Rio de Janeiro: Therezopolis, 3; Rio de Janeiro, 2; Petropolis, 1.—São Paulo: Victoria, 5; Ypanema, 1.—Minas Gerais: Agua Suja, 3; Rio Jordão, Araguay, 2.—Goyaz: Goyaz, 7; Fazenda Esperança, 4.—Matto Grosso: Chapada, 3.—Argentina: Caraguatay, Misiones, 1.—Paraguay: Villa Rica, 1.
**Troglydotes musculus rex** Berlepsch and Leverkühn.\(^1\) BOLIVIAN HOUSE WREN.

*Troglydotes furvus* (Gm.) subsp. *rex* Berlepsch and Leverkühn, Ornis, 6, p. 6, 1890—Samaipata, eastern Bolivia (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort Museum, examined).


\(^1\) *Troglydotes musculus rex* Berlepsch and Leverkühn: Very similar to *T. m. chilensis*, but distinguished by much longer, heavier bill and brighter isabelline under parts. Wing (of adult males), 51–56; tail, 44–50; bill, 13–14½. Birds from Bolivia are fairly uniform and can hardly be confused with *T. m. musculus* by reason of the decidedly isabelline tinge of the under parts, which results in a pinkish rather than an ochraceous appearance. Specimens from northwestern Argentina, however, form a complete transition between the two types of coloration. While a good many cannot satisfactorily be separated from the general run of Bolivian birds, others are strictly intermediate, and others again match certain unusually light-colored individuals of the Brazilian House Wren. The intergradation is so gradual that it is utterly impossible to draw a sharp and fast line between *musculus* and *rex*. This is particularly the case in the northeastern parts of Argentina, in Chaco and Formosa, where the range of *T. m. rex* adjoins that of *T. m. musculus* found on the other side of the Rio Paraguay.

**Material examined.**—Bolivia: Samaipata, 5; San José, Mizque, 1; La Crecencia, Santa Cruz, 1; Parotani, Cochabamba, 6; Villa Montes, Tarija, 2.—Argentina: Calilegua, Jujuy, 2; Tafi Viejo, Tucumán, 4; Concepción, Tucumán, 8; Manantial, Tucumán, 1; San José, Formosa, 3; Lapango, Formosa, 1.
Tarija, and La Crecencia, Santa Cruz, Bolivia (crit.); Deautier, El Hornero, 4, p. 301, 1929 (range in Argentina).


**Range.**—Central and eastern Bolivia, in depts. of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca (Sucre), and Tarija, and northwestern Argentina, south to San Juan, La Rioja, and Catamarca, east to Santiago del Estero, Chaco, and Formosa.

10: Bolivia (Parotani, Cochabamba, 1); Argentina (Calilegua, Jujuy, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 8).

**Troglodytes musculus carabayae** Chapman and Griscom.¹

**CARABAYA HOUSE WREN.**


**Range.**—Tropical and Subtropical zones of central and southeastern Peru, in depts. of Junín, Cuzco, and Puno.

2: Peru (San Ramón, Dept. Junín, 2).

¹ *Troglodytes musculus carabayae* Chapman and Griscom: Similar to *T. m. clarus*, but lower surface more strongly as well as more evenly tinged with buff, without the whitish areas on throat and middle of belly, and upper parts darker, more sooty brown, with distinct, though narrow, dusky bars on the back. Still closer to *T. m. audax*, of the Peruvian coast region, but darker above and with the back distinctly, though narrowly, barred with dusky. Wing, 52-55, (female) 53-54; tail, 43-45, (female) 39-43; bill, 12 1/2-14 1/2.

This form passes gradually into *T. m. puna*, as we ascend to higher altitudes. Birds taken in the Marcapata Valley at an elevation of 3,000 feet agree in every respect with specimens from similar altitudes in the valleys of the San Gaban and Inambari rivers, whereas others secured in the Lower Subtropical zone of Marcapata at elevations of 6,000 and 7,000 feet, though of equally small size, are much more richly colored underneath and closely approach the Temperate zone form (*puna*). Similar conditions obtain in the Santa Ana Valley, Dept. Cuzco, and in northwestern Bolivia, Dept. La Paz. Two skins from the Chanchamayo Valley (San Ramón) are somewhat paler beneath than the series from southeastern Peru, though the variation is rather insignificant.

**Material examined.**—Peru: San Ramón, Dept. Junín, 2; La Aroya, Inambari Valley (alt. 3,000 ft.), 2; Rio San Gaban (alt. 2,000 to 2,500 ft.), Carabaya, 2; Marcapata Valley (alt. 3,000 ft.), 2.
*Troglodytes musculus puna* Berlepsch and Stolzmann. 1 PUNA HOUSE WREN.


1 _Troglodytes musculus puna_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann: In general coloration nearest to _T. m. musculus_, but larger, with longer, heavier feet; under parts deeper cinnamon buff or ochraceous; dorsal surface less rufescent, particularly on the rump, and as a rule barred with dusky on the back; tail lighter rufous.

While easily recognizable among the other Peruvian races by its richly colored under parts, this form presents considerable variation in size. Birds from Ingapirca (alt. 12,000 ft.), Ollachea, Carabaya (alt. 11,500 ft.), Peru, and Chicani and La Paz (alt. 10,000—11,000 ft.), Bolivia, are largest, the wings of adult males measuring from 57 to 61 mm. An adult male from Cajabamba (alt. 9,250 ft.), with a wing of 59 mm., is similar, while specimens from the vicinity of Cuzco (Anta and Lucre, alt. 11,000—12,000 ft.) average somewhat smaller (wing of males 53—56, once 59).

Birds from lower altitudes in the Bolivian Department of La Paz (Songo, alt. 3,300 ft.; San Antonio; Pucyuni) are still smaller (wing, 50—54), paler below, and closely approach _T. m. carabayae_, to which they should perhaps be referred. Bolivian records from Mapiri (_T. musculus_ Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, p. 79, 1889) and Ramosani and Caguarani (_T. furus_ Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 593) pertain to these intergrades.

_Material examined._—Peru: Molinopampa, San Martin, 1; mountains east of Balsas, 1; Cajabamba, 1; Huánuco (as specified above), 9; Ingapirca, Junín, 1; La Quinua, Junín, 2; Puno, 2; Ollachea, near Macusani, Carabaya, 4; Lucre, Cuzco, 5; Anta, Cuzco, 8.—Bolivia: La Paz, 6; Chicani, 2; Chulumani, 1; Sicasica, 1; Chaco, 2; Songo, 1; San Antonio, 1; Pucyuni, 1.
Cajamarca, Cajabamba, and Malca, Peru (spec. examined).

Troglodytes audax (not of Tschudi) Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874,
p. 505—Maraynioc, Huanta, Monterico; idem, Orn. Pér., 1, p. 525, 1884—
part, Tarma, Junín, Maraynioc, Ninarupa, Auquimarca, Huanta, Mon-
terico, etc.

Troglodytes musculus audax Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 66, 1906—
Coracora, Ayacucho, Peru.

Range.—Temperate and Puna zones of Peru, from depts. of
Cajamarca and San Martín southwards, and northwestern Bolivia
(Dept. La Paz).

16: Peru (Molinopampa, east of Chachapoyas, Dept. San Martín,
1; mountains east of Balsas, alt. 10,000 ft., Dept. Cajamarca, 1;
Panao Mountains, Huánuco, 1; Huánuco Viejo, 2; Huánuco Moun-
tains, 6; La Quinua, Junín, 2; Puno, 3).

*Troglodytes musculus audax* Tschudi.¹ WEST PERUVIAN HOUSE
WREN.

Troglodytes audax Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 282, 1844—Peru; idem,
Unters. Faun. Per., Aves, p. 185, 1846—“forest region of northeastern
Peru,” errore, = coast of Peru (type in Neuchâtel Museum examined; cf.

Troglodytes murinus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 7, No. 12, Dec., p. 434, 1844—“le
Pérou”; idem, Oeuvr. Buffon, éd. Lévéque, 20 (Descr. Mamm. et Ois.),
p. 291, 1847—“au Pérou” (location of type unknown).²

Troglodytes musculus enochrus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 27, p. 207,
1904—Lima, Peru (type in U. S. National Museum).

1866, p. 96—Lima (breeding).

Soc. Lond., 1892, p. 373—Lima (eggs descr.; crit.).

N. H., 50, p. 297, 1924—arid west coast of Peru from Trujillo to Pisco
Vitarte, Santa Eulalia, and Matucana, Dept. Lima, Peru (crit.).

¹ Troglodytes musculus audax Tschudi: Similar to *T. m. albicans*, of western
Ecuador, but with considerably longer tail (38–45 mm.) and under parts more
deeply as well as more uniformly ochraceous, lacking any distinct whitish area
on throat or middle of belly. Not unlike *T. m. musculus*, but above much more
grayish brown with less rufescent wings and tail and much less rufous rump.
Easily distinguished from *T. m. puna* by much less richly colored under parts and
generally smaller size.

Additional material examined.—Lima: Lima, 3; Chorillos, 1.

² The description corresponds exceedingly well to the Peruvian coast form.
The type, whose whereabouts is unknown, probably originated in Callao, whence
Lesson described a number of new birds.
Range.—Arid west coast of Peru, from Trujillo south to Pisco.
10: Peru (Hacienda Llagueda, inland of Trujillo, Dept. Libertad, 3; Hacienda Limón, ten miles west of Balsas, Dept. Cajamarca, 1; Vitarte, 2; Santa Eulalia, 2; Matucana, 2).

*Troglodytes musculus tecellatus* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.¹

**BARRED-BACKED HOUSE WREN.**


Range.—River valleys in the coast district of extreme southwestern Peru (depts. of Arequipa and Moquegua) and extreme northern Chile (Tacna; Chacalluta and Asapa, near Arica).

2: Chile (Chacalluta, near Arica, 2).

*Troglodytes musculus atacamensis* Hellmayr.²

**ATACAMA HOUSE WREN.**

¹ *Troglodytes musculus tecellatus* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny: Nearest to *T. m. audax*, but more grayish above with very distinct, broad, blackish bars, becoming evanescent on crown and hindneck, and much less rufescent suffusion on the rump; tail very slightly rufescent with wider black bars; underparts much paler, nearly whitish, and the lower tail coverts broadly barred with black and white instead of uniform deep ochraceous. Wing (males), 53–56; tail, 40–44; bill, 14.

Birds from Moquegua agree with typical Chilean examples, while those from the coast of Arequipa (Cocachacra, Lomas) are even more heavily banded with black. A specimen from Asapa (near Arica) is intermediate to *T. m. atacamensis* by having only the scapulars conspicuously barred, whereas in the median portion of the back these markings are quite obsolete.

Material examined.—Peru: Lomas, near Vitor, Arequipa, 2; Cocachacra, Arequipa, 4; Moquegua, Moquegua, 2.—Chile: Tacna, 2; Chacalluta, 2; Asapa, near Arica, 1.

² *Troglodytes musculus atacamensis* Hellmayr: Differs from *T. m. chilensis*, of the more southern parts of Chile, by decidedly slenderer, also somewhat longer bill, and paler coloration. The upper parts are (unbarred) light grayish brown, much less sooty, rarely with a slight rufescent tinge; the rump and upper tail coverts lighter rufous; the wings and tail less rufescent; the underparts paler isabelline with the throat and middle of the abdomen more whitish, and the flanks and crissum lighter ochraceous. It approaches *T. m. tecellatus* in grayish back and shape of bill, but may be distinguished by brighter rufous rump, more rufescent, less broadly barred tail, less whitish ventral surface, and by lacking all trace of blackish bars on either back or upper tail coverts. Wing (adult males) 51–54, (female) 50; tail, 43–47; bill, 13–14½.

Additional material.—Coquimbo: Tofó, 3.
*Troglodytes musculus chilensis Lesson. CHILEAN HOUSE WREN.

Troglodytes chilensis Lesson, Voyage Coquille, Zool., 1, (2), p. 665, April, 1830—La Concepción, Chile (location of type unknown).¹


Troglodytes guariza Des Murs, in Gay, Hist. ffs. pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 312, 1847—based on Troglodytes chilensis Lesson, from La Concepción, Chile.


¹ The type is not in the Paris Museum, but may be preserved in the collection of the Naval Medical School at Rochefort, France. The description leaves no doubt whatever as to its being referable to the Chilean House Wren. Cf. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 275, footnote 3, 1921.


Trogodytes musculus chilensis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, pp. 275, 276, 1921—
Valparaiso, Chile (range, crit.); Paessler, Journ. Orn., 70, p. 472, 1922—
Coronel, Chile (nesting habits); Chapman and Griscom, Bull. Amer. 
Mus. N. H., 50, p. 299, 1924—part, Argentina north to Mendoza, and Chile 
excl. Coquimbo (crit.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 348, 
1926—Concon (Chile), Mendoza (Potrerillos and Tunuyán), and Victorica, 
Pampa; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p.454, 1926—Lago Fetalafquen, 
Chubut; Pereyra, El Hornero, 4, p. 32, 1927—San Rafael, Mendoza; 
Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 34, 1934, 1932—Chile 
(monog., range).

Nilahue, Curicó; idem, l.c., 25, p. 187, 1921—Cordillera of Aconcagua, 
Chile; Housse, l.c., 28, p. 48, 1924—Isla La Mocha, Arauco; idem, l.c., 
29, p. 146, 1925—San Bernardo, Santiago; Jaffuel and Pirion, l.c., 31, 
p. 108, 1927—Marga-Marga Valley, Valparaiso, Chile.

Range.—Chile north to Aconcagua Province; Tierra del Fuego; 
southern Argentina north to the Rio Colorado, in the west as far 
north as Mendoza; migrating in winter to Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, 
and Entre Rios in Argentina, and to Atacama in Chile.¹

40: Chile (Caldera, Atacama, 1; Olmué, Valparaiso, 2; Baños 
de Cauquenes, Colchagua, 3; Hacienda Gualpencillo, Concepción, 
3; Curacautín, Malloco, 2; Rio Colorado, Malloco, 1; Villa Portales, 
Cautín, 1; Lake Gualletué, Cautín, 1; Mafíl, Valdivia, 8; Puerto 
Montt, Llanquihue, 2; Rio Nirehua, 2; Quellon, Chiloé Island, 
8; Melinka, Ascension, Guaitecas Islands, 4); Argentina (El Inca, 
Bonifacio, Prov. Buenos Aires, 1; Las Rosas, Prov. Santa Fé, 1).

*Trogodytes musculus bonariae Hellmayr.² BUENOS AIRES 
HOUSE WREN.

¹ The reasons for not recognizing T. m. magellanicae are explained at length 
in the author's "Birds of Chile" (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, pp. 35-36, 
1932), to which the reader is referred.

This race of the South American House Wren breeds throughout the greater 
part of central and southern Chile and in southern Argentina, north at least to 
the Rio Negro and its tributaries. In winter it migrates northwards, and is then 
met with in the range of T. m. bonariae. Such specimens of undoubted southern 
origin have been examined by us from Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires (June 20, 1920. 
Kemp), and Las Rosas, Prov. Santa Fé (October 25, 1916. Robin Kemp). Other 
instances are recorded by Messrs. Chapman and Griscom.

Additional material examined.—Chile: Concon, Valparaiso, 2; Valdivia, 3; 
Ancud, Chiloé, 3; False Cape Horn, 4; Londonderry Island, 1.—Argentina: 
Punta Arenas, 7; Neuquen City, 2; Rio Trafal, Neuquen, 1; Laguna del Rio 
Limay, 1; Lago Nahuel Huapi, 3; Rio Negro, 2; Huanuluan, Rio Negro, 6.

² Trogodytes musculus bonariae Hellmayr: Most nearly related to T. m. chilensis, but upper parts darker, more sooty; the back at least with traces of bars; 
rump and tail much less rufescent, cinnamon-brown rather than ochraceous-tawny; under tail coverts regularly barred with black and white.

This is the House Wren breeding in Uruguay and the Argentine provinces of 
Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, where it is reported by local observers to be a resident.

Thriothorus rosaceus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 262, 1840—part, La Plata (probably ex Azara’s “Todo vox”).


A specimen from Corrientes (no date) and two adults from Estancia La Germania, Santa Fé (July, August), agree with the series from that region. From southern Brazil we have seen only winter birds (June). With the exception of a female from Taquara do Mundo Novo, which is somewhat intermediate to T. m. musculus, they are perfectly typical of bonariae, yet it remains to be ascertained whether this race of the House Wren breeds in southern Brazil.

Material examined.—Brazil: Joinville, 2; Blumenau, Santa Catharina, 1; Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul, 2.—Uruguay (as specified above): 12.—Argentina: Corrientes, 1; La Plata, 4; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 4; Rosas, Buenos Aires, 1 (male adult, June 15, 1920. J. B. Daguerre).
242 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Range.—Eastern Argentina, in provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, and Corrientes; Uruguay; extreme southern Brazil (states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina).

14: Brazil, Santa Catharina (Joinville, 2); Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos, 45 km. north of Trente y Tres, 5; Trente y Tres, 1; Maldonado, 2; seven miles north of Garzón, Dept. Rocha, 1; Arazati, Dept. San José, 1; Lalata, Dept. Colonia, 1; Rio Uruguay, southwest of Dolores, Dept. Soriano, 1).

Troglodytes musculus cobbi Chubb.¹ Falkland Wren.

¹ Troglodytes musculus cobbi Chubb: In coloration nearest to T. m. bonariae, but very much larger, with much stronger, longer bill; upper parts much paler; tail bands narrower and more broken; no trace of the buffy postocular streak; ventral surface less isabelline, with the flanks and under tail coverts more fulvous, less rufescent; the latter either plain or with mere suggestions of dusky bars. Wing, (adult males) 56, 57, 60, (females) 56, 58; tail, 43-45; bill, 17-18.

Material examined.—Falkland Islands: Kidney Island, 8; Sea Lion Island, 2.


Range.—Falkland Islands.

**Troglodytes brunneicollis cahooni Brewster. CAHOON'S WREN.**


Range.—Northern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Durango, and Jalisco.

2: Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 1); Jalisco (Sierra Bolaños, 1).

**Troglodytes brunneicollis brunneicollis** Sclater. BROWN-THROATED WREN.


1 According to information received from N. B. Kinneer, the type, along with those of several other species described by Sclater in the same paper, was purchased from Auguste Sallé by the Museum. The specimen from La Parada in the U. S. National Museum (No. 29709), claimed by Baird to be the type, certainly is wrongly labeled as such. It was collected in January, 1861, hence several years after the description was published, and is doubtless the example subsequently secured by A. Boucard, as recorded by Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 18).

Range.—Southern and central parts of Mexican plateau, from San Luis Potosi, Hidalgo, Mexico, and Zacatecas south through Vera Cruz, Puebla, Morelos, Tlaxcala, and Michoacan to Colima, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

3: Colima (Sierra Nevada de Colima, 1); Mexico (unspecified, 2).

Troglodytes brunneicollis nitidus Nelson.1 ZEMPOALTEPEC WREN.


Range.—Forests of Mount Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca.

Troglodytes rufociliatus rufociliatus Sharpe.2 RUFOUS-BROWED WREN.


Troglodytes rufociliatus rufociliatus Dickey and van Rossem, Ibis, 1929, p. 266—Chiapas (San Cristobal), Guatemala (Volcan Santa Maria), and El Salvador (Chalatenango and Los Esesmiles).

Range.—Upper Tropical forests of Chiapas (San Cristobal), Guatemala (Volcan de Fuego and Volcan de Santa Maria), and central northern Salvador (Chalatenango and Los Esesmiles).3

1 A race of doubtful standing known only from a few worn adults and young birds.

2 Troglodytes rufociliatus, which is autoptically unknown to the author, seems to be intermediate between T. brunneicollis and T. solstitialis, combining the barred flanks of the former with the decidedly ochraceous supercillies of the latter, while in proportion of tail it obviously bridges the gap separating the two groups. If my surmise be correct, their relationship would more appropriately be expressed by unifying the three “species” in a single taxonomic entity.

3 According to Dickey and van Rossem, birds from the interior of El Salvador agree absolutely with those from Chiapas and Volcan de Santa Maria, Guatemala, while the type of T. rufociliatus presents some slight differences.
Trogloxytes rufociliatus nannoides Dickey and van Rossem. ¹

Volcan Santa Ana Rufous-Browed Wren.


Range.—Upper Tropical forests of the Volcan Santa Ana, in the volcanic coastal range of El Salvador (alt. 5,000–7,000 feet).

Trogloxytes monticola Bangs. ² Páramo Wren.


¹ Trogloxytes rufociliatus nannoides Dickey and van Rossem: “Similar to T. r. rufociliatus, but dorsal coloration decidedly darker; anterior under parts duller and less ochraceous; the flanks more heavily vermiculated with black.” (Dickey and van Rossem, l.c.).

We are not acquainted with this form.

² Trogloxytes monticola Bangs: Upper part of the head and back deep rufous brown (between Brussels brown and Prout's brown), the latter distinctly and regularly barred with black; upper tail coverts alternately banded with black and grayish brown; wing coverts somewhat duller russetbrown than the back, with conspicuous black bars; remiges dusky, the primaries with numerous pale brownish “notches” on the outer web; tertials densely barred with black and brownish; tail feathers mouse gray with closely set, narrow, zigzag bars of blackish; broad superciliaries deep ochraceous-buff to ochraceous-tawny; sides of head even deeper ochraceous-tawny; distinct postocular streak across upper auriculars deep brown; throat and foreneck dull buckthorn brown or clay-color, rather less rufescent than sides of head, paling into pinkish buff on the abdomen; sides of breast and flanks broadly barred with black; under tail coverts with alternate black and white bars; under wing coverts buffy, freckled with dusky; faint inner margin to remiges dull grayish. Bill blackish, base of lower mandible pale brownish. Wing, 57, (female) 54–55; tail, 44–45, (female) 42–45; bill, 13½–14.

This remarkable bird, which, by reason of its closely barred sides and large dimensions, bears more resemblance to T. brunneicollis than to any other wren, is most likely but a highly specialized derivative of the T. solstitialis group. It agrees in the wide, deep-ochraceous superciliaries and the tawny-ochraceous cheeks and auriculars, as well as in lacking the concealed white spots on the uppoyggial feathers; but differs, of course, by much larger size, black-barred back and sides, grayish tail, more broadly black-barred under tail coverts, etc. From T. brunneicollis it may be distinguished by the absence of white spots on the rump; much broader, wholly uniform deep ochraceous (instead of pinkish buff grayish-edged) superciliaries, which are, moreover, extended to the sides of the neck; plain ochraceous-tawny (instead of pinkish, buff- and dusky-streaked) cheeks and auriculars; grayish, not reddish brown tail; grayish brown, black-barred (instead of decidedly rufescent) upper tail coverts; broader black bars on back and wing coverts, etc.

The occurrence in the Santa Marta region of this peculiar form, which in several respects recalls the Brown-throated Wren of Mexico, suggests conspecific affinity between T. brunneicollis and T. solstitialis.

Material examined.—Colombia: Páramo de Chiruqua, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 4.
*Troglodytes solstitialis ochraceus* Ridgway.¹ **Irazú Wren.**


*Range.*—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica.

6: Costa Rica (Irazú, 2; Turrialba, 1; Santa Cruz, Turrialba, 1; Coliblanco, 2).

*Troglodytes solstitialis ligea* Bangs.² **Chiriquí Wren.**


*Range.*—Subtropical zone of western Panama (Volcan de Chiriquí).

¹ *Troglodytes solstitialis ochraceus* Ridgway: Generally similar to *T. s. solitarius*, but more richly colored; upper parts much brighter, more tawny brown; lores, superciliaries, and sides of head much deeper, ochraceous-tawny instead of buff or ochraceous-buff; anterior and lateral under parts deeper ochraceous. Wing, (males) 45–49, (female) 44–46; tail, 31–33, (female) 28–31.

The coloration of the under parts is extremely variable in different individuals, some being hardly distinguishable from *solitarius* in that respect. However, the more rufescent dorsal surface, together with the ochraceous-tawny sides of the head, serves to separate *ochraceus* from the South American races.

*Material examined.*—Costa Rica: Irazú, 6; Turrialba, 3; Coliblanco, 2.

² *Troglodytes solstitialis ligea* Bangs: Barely distinguishable from *T. s. ochraceus* by slightly stronger bill and rather duller, less tawny upper parts. Wing (males), 46–48; tail, 32.

*Material examined.*—Panama: Volcan de Chiriquí, 2.
Troglydotes solstitialis remotus Griscom.\textsuperscript{1} Cerro Flores Wren.

\textit{Troglydotes ochraceus remotus} Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 141, p. 5, 1924—
Cerro Flores, eastern Chiriquí, Panama (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

\textit{Range}.—Subtropical zone of western Panama (Cerro Flores, Chiriquí).

Troglydotes solstitialis festinus Nelson.\textsuperscript{2} Mount Pirri Wren.

Mount Pirri, near head of Rio Limón, eastern Panama (type in U. S. National Museum).

\textit{Range}.—Subtropical zone of eastern Panama (Mount Pirri, Darien).

\textit{Troglydotes solstitialis solitarius} Todd.\textsuperscript{3} Pale-breasted Wren.

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Troglydotes solstitialis remotus} Griscom: "Differing from \textit{T. s. ochraceus} in having much darker under parts, the breast and abdomen light buffy ochraceous instead of buffy white, the throat less tawny, the flanks, sides, and under tail coverts bright buffy ochraceous rather than brownish buff; wing shorter, but bill longer. Wing (adult female), 42; tail, 25; bill, 17.” (Griscom, l.c.).

It is not clear from the original description in what particular respect this supposed form differs from \textit{T. s. ligea} except in being slightly smaller. The color characters claimed for it prove to be valueless in the light of the individual variation exhibited by a good series from Costa Rica, and the insignificant divergence in size might well be accounted for by the type being a female. While we have not seen any females of \textit{T. s. ligea}, it might reasonably be assumed that, as in \textit{T. s. ochraceus}, they are smaller than the males. One of our females from Costa Rica hardly exceeds Mr. Griscom’s measurements, and we are afraid \textit{T. o. remotus} might have been based upon an unusually richly colored female of \textit{T. s. ligea}, of which the author had only a single male for comparison.

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Troglydotes solstitialis festinus} Nelson: "Most like \textit{T. ochraceus}, but smaller with longer bill; lighter under parts (abdomen white) and shorter superciliary stripe. Compared with \textit{T. s. pallidipuscaus}, it is smaller, with longer bill and brighter, more reddish ochraceous on sides of head and neck and upper parts of head and body, and less strongly marked bars on wings and tail. Wing (adult male), 44; tail, 27.5.” (Nelson, l.c.).

This is clearly a race of \textit{T. solstitialis}, closely related to \textit{T. s. ligea}, than which it is stated to be "much less reddish fulvous." Based as it is on a single example, this form likewise needs corroboration by additional material.

\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Troglydotes solstitialis solitarius} Todd: Similar to \textit{T. s. solstitialis}, but upper parts darker; auricular patch deeper brown; throat and foreneck much paler buff, less ochraceous; flanks less rufescent; tail longer. Wing, 47–50, (female) 45–47; tail, 36–37, (female) 32–35; bill, 12–13.

Several years ago when I was examining the examples from Páramo de Rosas in the Carnegie Museum, no topotypical material of \textit{T. s. pallidipuscaus} was available, but a series from the central Andes of Colombia (Sancudo and La Leonera) was found to be indistinguishable from the Venezuelan birds, and since east Andean specimens do not differ either, there can be little question as to the identity of \textit{pallidipuscaus} and \textit{solitarius}, a conclusion corroborated by Mr. Todd (in litt.).

\textit{Material examined}.—Venezuela: Páramo de Rosas, Lara, 3.—Colombia: eastern Andes, "Bogotá," 5; central Andes, Laguneta, 2; Santa Elena, 1; Sancudo, 7; La Leonera, 5.
*Troglodytes solstitialis solstitialis* Sclater. **EQUATORIAL WREN.**


**Range.**—Temperate and Upper Subtropical zones of western Venezuela (Páramo de Rosas, southeast of Carache, Lara; Cordillera of Mérida) and Colombia (all three Andean ranges excepting the extreme southern section).

*Troglodytes solstitialis solstitialis* Sclater. **EQUATORIAL WREN.**


_Troglodytes ochraceus_ (not of Ridgway) Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 313—west side of Pichincha, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Range.—Upper Subtropical and humid Temperate zones of extreme southern Colombia (sources of Rio Patia and head of Magdalena Valley), Ecuador, and adjacent section of northwestern Peru (Chaupe, near Huancabamba, Dept. Piura).

2: Colombia (Almaguer, 2).

Troglydotes solstitialis macrourus Berlepsch and Stolzmann.2 Long-tailed Equatorial Wren.


Range.—Temperate zone of eastern Peru, from the Urubamba Valley north to Junín.

1 Birds from western and eastern Ecuador agree well together. Compared to T. s. solstitialis, they are much deeper ochraceous-buff on throat, chest, and sides, and have decidedly shorter tails, while the light bars on the under tail coverts are white rather than buffish. Two birds from Almaguer, sources of the Rio Patía, Colombia, have the crissum as in solstitialis and resemble it also in length of tail, but the anterior and lateral under parts are as richly colored as in Ecuadorian specimens.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cayandeled, 2; Baños, 4; above Baeza, 1; west side of Pichincha, 2.—Colombia: Almaguer, 2.

2 Troglydotes solstitialis macrourus Berlepsch and Stolzmann: Similar to T. s. solstitialis in having the under tail coverts white barred with black, but larger, the tail particularly longer; middle of breast and abdomen pure white, more sharply contrasted with the ochraceous-brown of the sides. Not unlike T. s. solstitialis and about the same size, but under tail coverts white instead of ochraceous, abdomen whiter, and anterior under parts much deeper ochraceous-buff. Wing, (male) 51–53; tail, 37–39.

Material examined.—Peru: Maraynioc, 4; Toronto, 1.
Troglodytes solstitialis frater Sharpe.\textsuperscript{1} \textbf{WHITE-BROWED EQUITARIAN WREN.}


\textit{Range.}—Upper Subtropical and humid Temperate zones of Bolivia and extreme southeastern Peru (Oconeque and Chuhuasi, Sierra de Carabaya, Dept. Puno).

\textit{Troglodytes solstitialis auricularis} Cabanis.\textsuperscript{2} \textbf{ARGENTINE EQUITARIAN WREN.}

\textit{Troglodytes} (\textit{Uropsila}) \textit{auricularis} Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 31, p. 105, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1883—Sierra of Tucumán (type in Berlin Museum examined).


\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Troglodytes solstitialis frater} Sharpe: Nearest to \textit{T. s. macrourus}, but tail even longer; superciliaries white to buffy white instead of ochraceous; dorsal surface generally less rufescent; throat buffy white, only the chest tinged with pale ochraceous; sides and flanks less extensively and paler ochraceous brown. Wing, 52–53½, (female) 50–51; tail, 40–43, (female) 37–40.

\textit{Material examined.}—Peru: Chuhuasi (alt. 7,000 ft.), Sierra de Carabaya, 1.—Bolivia, Dept. La Paz: Cocapata, 4; Sandillani, 1; Chaco, 2; San Cristobal, 1.

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Troglodytes solstitialis auricularis} Cabanis: Exceedingly close to \textit{T. s. frater}, but with shorter tail, and upper parts as well as flanks duller, more of an earthy brown, less rufescent. Wing, 51–52, (female) 47–48; tail, 34–37.

Rather an unsatisfactory race, which needs corroboration by a larger series. In white superciliaries and pale under parts it agrees perfectly with \textit{T. s. frater}.

\textit{Material examined.}—Tucumán: San Pablo, 2; Villa Nougués, 1; unspecified, 1.—Jujuy: San Francisco, Cerro de Calilegua, 1.
Range.—Upper Subtropical and humid Temperate zones of northwestern Argentina, in provinces of Tucumán and Jujuy.

_Troglydytes rufulus rufulus_ Cabanis.\(^1\) RORAIMA WREN.  

Range.—Subtropical zone of Mount Roraima, on the confines of Venezuela and British Guiana.

_Troglydytes rufulus duidaee_ Chapman.\(^2\) DUIDA WREN.  

Range.—Subtropical zone of Mount Duida, southern Venezuela.

*Troglydytes troglodytes hiemalis_ Vieillot.\(^3\) EASTERN WINTER WREN.  

Range.—Eastern North America, from southern Alberta, Manitoba, northern Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and through the Alleghenies to northern Georgia. Winters from about its southern breeding limit to Texas and Florida.

\(^1\) _Troglydytes rufulus_ Cabanis is probably an offshoot of _T. solstitialis_, from which it mainly differs by larger size and intensified coloration.  
Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima, 15.

\(^2\) _Troglydytes rufulus duidaee_ Chapman: Similar to _T. r. rufulus_, but under parts whitish, only the flanks, lower abdomen, and tail coverts light argus brown; lores grayish; dusky bars on tail and inner secondaries more pronounced. The juvenile plumage is more rufescent above, Prout's brown rather than mummy brown, and shows more or less distinct blackish bars on the under parts. Wing, (adult males) 55–58, (females) 64–56; tail, 37–40; bill, 17–18.  
Material examined.—Venezuela: Mount Duida, 8.

\(^3\) I fully agree with Dr. Oberholser's contention that the American Winter Wren and its allies are conspecific with _T. troglodytes_ of the Old World.
30: Maine (Dedham, 1); Massachusetts (off Boston, 1); New York (Auburn, 1); North Carolina (Raleigh, 1); Illinois (Deerfield, 1; Grand Crossing, 1; Beach, 2; Chicago, 4; Highland Park, 2; Joliet, 2); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 13; Woodruff, 1).

_Troglodytes troglodytes meligerus_ (Oberholser). _ALEUTIAN WREN._

_Anorthura meliger_ Oberholser, Auk, 17, p. 25, 1900—Attu Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska (type in U. S. National Museum).


Range.—Attu Island, Aleutian chain, Alaska.

_Troglodytes troglodytes kiskensis_ (Oberholser).1 _KISKA WREN._


Range.—Kiska and Little Kiska Islands, Aleutian chain, Alaska.

_Troglodytes troglodytes alascensis_ Baird. _ALASKA WREN._


Range.—Saint George and Saint Paul islands, Pribiloff Islands.

_Troglodytes troglodytes tanagensis_ (Oberholser).2 _TANAGA WREN._

1 *Troglodytes troglodytes kiskensis* (Oberholser): "Similar to _T. t. meligerus_, but wing, tail, and tarsus shorter; upper parts lighter, less rufescent (more grayish) brown, and posteriorly more uniform (less distinctly barred); lower parts more deeply ochraceous, and posteriorly somewhat less heavily barred with blackish." (Oberholser, l.c.).

2 *Troglodytes troglodytes tanagensis* (Oberholser): "Similar to _T. t. kiskensis_, but wing somewhat longer; upper parts more rufescent and rather lighter, especially on the lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts; posterior lower parts on average less heavily barred, and with the bars less blackish; the entire under surface averaging lighter and somewhat more ochraceous." (Oberholser, l.c.).
**Trogodytes troglodytes petrophilus** Oberholser.¹ Unalaska Wren.


Range.—Islands of Unalaska, Amaknak, and Akutan, Aleutian chain, Alaska.

**Trogodytes troglodytes stevensoni** (Oberholser).² Stevenson’s Wren.


Range.—Islands of Amak and Amagat, Alaska, and probably also other neighboring islands and the southwestern end of the Alaska Peninsula.

**Trogodytes troglodytes semidiensis** (Brooks).³ Semidi Wren.


¹*Trogodytes troglodytes petrophilus* Oberholser: “Similar to *T. t. alascensis*, but wing shorter; bill longer; upper parts lighter, much more rufescent; lower parts decidedly paler, and posteriorly with narrower and lighter bars.” (Oberholser, l.c.).

²*Trogodytes troglodytes stevensoni* (Oberholser): “Similar to *T. t. petrophilus*, from Unalaska Island, but upper parts, and to a less extent, also the lower surface, more grayish or sooty (less rufescent) in both adult and juvenile plumages; posterior lower parts in adults on the average less heavily spotted with fuscous; bill and middle toe averaging slightly longer.” (Oberholser, l.c.).

³*Trogodytes troglodytes semidiensis* (Brooks): “Similar to *T. t. petrophilus*, but wing, tail, and bill somewhat longer; upper parts less rufescent (more grayish) and somewhat darker; under surface paler, less deeply ochraceous, and posteriorly rather more heavily barred.” (Oberholser, l.c.).

Range.—Semidi Islands, off the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

Troglodytes troglodytes helleri (Osgood). Kodiak Wren.


Range.—Kodiak Island, Alaska.

*Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus* Baird. Western Winter Wren.


Range.—From Prince William Sound, Alaska, and western Alberta south to central California and northern Arizona. Winters from southern British Columbia to southern California and southern New Mexico. Accidental at Point Barrow, Alaska.

16: British Columbia (Okanagan, 1); Oregon (Logan, 5; Clackamas County, 1; Tillamook, 1); California (Monterey, 2; Santa Cruz, 3; Nicasio, 2); Arizona (Grand Canyon of Colorado River, 1).

Genus THRYORCHILUS Oberholser


Thryorchilus browni browni (Bangs). Brown's Wren.


Range.—Temperate zone of western Panama (Volcan de Chiriquí, alt. 10,000 feet).

*Thryorchilus browni ridgwayi* Bangs.² RIDGWAY’S WREN.


Range.—Temperate zone of Costa Rica (volcanoes of Turrialba and Irazú, alt. 9,000 to 10,000 feet).

1: Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba, 1).

Thryorchilus browni basultoi Ridgway.³ BASULTO’S WREN.


Range.—Temperate zone of Costa Rica (Dota Mountains).

Genus HENICORHINA Sclater and Salvin


*Henicorhina leucosticta leucosticta* (Cabanis). BLACK-CAPPED WOOD WREN.


¹ Material examined.—Panama: Volcan de Chiriquí, 3.

² Thryorchilus browni ridgwayi Bangs: Similar to T. b. browni, but larger and upper parts of a much deeper rufous brown coloration. Wing (males), 51-53 (against 45-49); tail, 32-34 (against 27-31); bill, 14.

³ Material examined.—Costa Rica: Volcan de Irazú, 3; Volcan de Turrialba, 1.

Thryorchilus browni basultoi Ridgway: Differs from the two other races by much shorter, stouter bill; more purely white under parts; and by having the pileum and auricular patch dusky (dark sepia) in decided contrast to the mummy brown back instead of concolor with the latter. Wing (adult female), 52; tail, 32; bill, 12.

This form, known from a single female in breeding plumage, requires confirmation by additional material. A second example has quite recently been recorded by A. P. Smith.
1888)¹ (type from British Guiana in Berlin Museum); idem, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 673, "1848"—coast forests of British Guiana; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1, p. 47, 1868—Cocuy, Rio Negro, and Rio Vaupé, Brazil.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of British Guiana,² eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley), and northwestern Brazil (Cocuy, Rio Negro, and Rio Uaupés).³

1: British Guiana (Caramang River, 1).

*Henicorhina leucosticta hauxwelli* Chubb.⁴ *HAUXWELL'S WOOD WREN.*


¹ Although Mexico (Papantla), where another form, _H. l. prostheleuca_, is found, was also mentioned by Cabanis, _C. leucostictus_ was virtually restricted to Guiana in 1858 by Sclater, who remarks: "... if the birds from these two localities [viz. Guiana and Mexico] are not identical (as I think is likely to be the case), the S[outh] American bird may retain Cabanis' name ... ."

² No published records from either Dutch or French Guiana, where this wren is, however, likely to occur.

³ Three specimens from Cocuy, Rio Negro, do not differ from a Guianan series and three Caura birds. Characteristic of this form are the black pleume, the obsolete barring of the remiges, and the absence of a distinct black submalar streak.

**Material examined.**—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 2; Camacusa, 3; Caramang River, 2.—Venezuela: Caura River, 3.—Brazil: Cocuy, Rio Negro, 3.

⁴ *Henicorhina leucosticta hauxwelli* Chubb: Similar to _H. l. leucosticta_, but back, wings, and tail of a deeper, more rufous chestnut, and flanks somewhat darker rufous brown.

We are unable to perceive any constant differences between specimens from various parts of the range, although those from Colombia appear to be on average slightly lighter above. The upper part of the head is dull black as in the typical race, and the barring of the remiges varies to the same degree. There is never a distinct black submalar streak.

**Material examined.**—Colombia: "Bogotá," 1; Florencia, Caquetá, 3; La Morelia, Rio Bodoquera, 2.—Ecuador: Sarayacu, 2; Rio Napo, 1; San José, 2.—Peru: Elvira, 1 (the type); Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco, 3; mouth of Cayumba River, Dept. Huánuco, 1.


Range.—Tropical zone of upper Amazonia, from the eastern foot of the eastern Andes of Colombia through eastern Ecuador to central-eastern Peru (Dept. Huánuco).

6: Colombia (Florencia, Caquetá, 1); Peru (Huachipa, 4; mouth of Cayumba River, 1).

*Henicorhina leucosticta inornata* Hellmayr.1 LITA WOOD WREN.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Colombia, north to the San Juan River, and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas, Imbabura, and Pichincha).

2: Ecuador (Lita, Prov. Imbabura, 2).

1Henicorhina leucosticta inornata* Hellmayr: Nearest to H. l. *pitieri* and agreeing in heavily black-marked malar region; but upper parts brighter, castaneous instead of dull rufous brown, the pileum more rufous; white superciliiaries narrower; gray on lateral portion of breast more extensive and darker in tone; white of foreneck and chest dingier; flanks deeper rufous brown; bill thicker, with the base of the lower mandible flesh-color. Wing, 55–60, (female) 53–57; tail, 25–30; bill, 15–17.

A single adult from Colombia (Sipi, Rio Sipi, Chocó) merely differs by purer white foreneck and breast. Although well characterized by its extremely dark coloration and strong, basally light-colored bill, *H. l. inornata* is so closely approached in some respects by certain Panama examples of *H. l. pitieri* that I have no hesitation in associating it subspecifically with the *H. leucosticta* group.

Material examined.—Colombia: Sipi, Rio Sipi, Chocó, 1.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Ventana (alt. 90 ft.), 1; Bulún (alt. 160 ft.), 2; Lita (alt. 3,000 ft.), Prov. Imbabura, 19.
Henicorhina leucosticta eucharis Bangs.¹ WEST ANDIAN WOOD WREN.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the southern section of the western Andes of Colombia (Las Lomitas, Pavas, and Primavera, head of the Rio Dagua).

Henicorhina leucosticta albilateralis Chapman.² WHITE-SIDED WOOD WREN.

¹Henicorhina leucosticta eucharis Bangs: Exceedingly similar to H. l. prostheneleuca and H. l. tropaea, but slightly larger; rufous of upper parts on average duller; blackish barring on wings decidedly narrower and less pronounced; no black submalar streak; cheeks and malar region less marked with blackish. Wing, 64, (female) 58–60; tail, 27–30; bill, 15½–17.

In indistinct barring of wings and restricted black markings on sides of head, H. l. eucharis resembles H. l. leucosticta, but is larger in all dimensions and much duller, less chestnut above with the pileum dull umber brown instead of black. From H. l. inornata, its geographical neighbor, it may be distinguished at a glance by much duller, less rufous upper parts, this being particularly noticeable on the pileum; less distinct blackish bars on the remiges; wholly black bill; absence of the black submalar streak; much paler, fulvous rather than rufous brown, flanks, etc. The foreneck and breast are pure white, more like H. l. prostheneleuca and H. l. tropaea, while the sides of the breast, though as a rule lighter, occasionally approach H. l. inornata in deepness of coloring. H. l. eucharis obviously replaces the latter form in the Subtropical zone of the west Colombian Andes.

H. l. inornata ranges from sea level up to about 3,000 feet, at least in Ecuador, whereas H. l. eucharis does not seem to descend much below 5,000 feet. Palmer, it is true, labeled a specimen as being from "near Jiménez, alt. 2,400 ft.," a statement which appears to us highly questionable.

Material examined.—Colombia: Las Lomitas (alt. 5,000 ft.), 3; Primavera (alt. 5,200 ft.), 2; "near Jiménez, alt. 2,400 ft.," 1.

²Henicorhina leucosticta albilateralis Chapman: Nearest to H. l. eucharis and about the same size, but upper parts even duller, cinnamon-brown rather than aurubin; flanks likewise paler fulvous brown; sides of breast with very little, if any, gray; sides of head less streaked with black. Wing (males), 61–65; tail, 32–33; bill, 16½–17½.

Though pretty close to H. l. eucharis, this form may be separated by its duller dorsal surface, paler flanks, less grayish sides, and lesser amount of black streaking on auriculums and malar region. In the last-named character it closely resembles H. l. leucosticta and H. l. hauszwelli, from which it differs, however, by the brownish instead of black pileum and much more distinctly barred wings, aside from certain minor divergencies.

An adult bird from Rio Frio, Cauca Valley, except in being slightly deeper above, agrees very well with the type, whereas two from Peque, at the sources of the Rio Sucio, have the sides of the head more profusely streaked with black, much like H. l. darienensis, to which they are thus somewhat intermediate.

Material examined.—Colombia: El Consuelo, Magdalena Valley, 2; Rio Frio, Cauca Valley, 1; Peque (alt. 5,000 ft.), Antioquia, 2.
**Henicorhina prostheloeuca albilateralis** Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 524, 1917—El Consuelo, west slope of eastern Andes above Honda, Rio Frio near Cartago (Cauca Valley), and Peque, west slope of western Andes, Colombia (type from El Consuelo in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined).

**Range.**—Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones of Colombia in the valleys of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, extending through Antioquia to the west slope of the western Andes at the sources of the Rio Sucio (Peque).

**Henicorhina leucosticta darienensis** Hellmayr.¹ **DARIEN WOOD WREN.**


**Range.**—Tropical zone of eastern Panama (Darien) and the adjacent section of northwestern Colombia (lower Atrato and Rio Sucio).

*Henicorhina leucosticta pittieri* Cherrie.² **PITTIER’S WOOD WREN.**


¹*Henicorhina leucosticta darienensis* Hellmayr: Not unlike *H. l. albilateralis*, but markedly smaller; pileum entirely black; rufous of back brighter; sides of head much more heavily streaked with black, bounded beneath by a distinct black submalar stripe; black barring of wings more pronounced; flanks much deeper rufous brown. Wing (males), 55–58; tail, 24–28; bill, 15–16½.

The black pileum serves to distinguish this race from *H. l. tropaea* and *H. l. pittieri*, to the former of which it bears a strong resemblance in general coloration.

**Material examined.**—Panama: Tacarcuna, 5.—Colombia: Alto Bonito (alt. 1,500 ft.), Rio Sucio, 2.

²*Henicorhina leucosticta pittieri* Cherrie: Similar to *H. l. tropaea*, but upper parts brighter chestnut; median crown-stripe decidedly more rufescent, only slightly duller than back; flanks more rufes. Wing, 59–60, (female) 57; tail, 26–31; bill, 15–16½.

Birds from Panama are smaller (wing of males, 55–57; of females, 54–56) as well as deeper castaneous above, thus verging in the direction of *H. l. inornata*, which one specimen from Bugaba, Chiriquí, also approaches in having the basal half of the lower mandible distinctly light-colored.

**Material examined.**—Costa Rica: Borucá, 3; Térraba, 1; El General, 3.—Panama: Boquete, Chiriquí, 1; Bugaba, Chiriquí, 2; El Banco, Chiriquí, 1; Natá, Coclé, 1; Panama Railroad, 1.
Costa Rica en 1891–92, p. 8, 1893 (reprint); Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 51, p. 529, 1903—Boruca (crit.).¹


Range.—Extreme southwestern Costa Rica, north to the Dota Mountains, and western Panama, east to the Canal Zone.

5: Costa Rica (Volcan de Oso, 2; Boruca, 2; Térraba, 1).

*Henicorhina leucosticta tropaea* Bangs and Peters.² CENTRAL AMERICAN WOOD WREN.


1 Critical notes on a male topotype, collected by George K. Cherrie, at Boruca, on December 16, 1891, in the Tring Museum.

²Henicorhina leucosticta tropaea Bangs and Peters: Very near *H. l. prostheleuca*, but central crown-stripe more reddish brown; back and flanks more rufescent; chest and breast more purely white, less shaded with grayish.

Additional material examined.—Nicaragua: Matagalpa, 1.—Costa Rica: San Carlos, 1; La Vijagua, 4; Tenorio, 3; Miravalles, 5; Turrialba, 2; Tuis, 1; Siquirres, 7; Boca Matina, 2.


Range.—Honduras, Nicaragua, the greater part of Costa Rica (Caribbean side and Pacific slope, south to the Gulf of Nicoya), and extreme northwestern Panama (Almirante Bay region).

14: Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, 3; San Rafael del Norte, 1); Costa Rica (Siquirres, 3; Matina, 1; Tenorio, 1; Maramvalles, 1; Peralta, 1; Guayábo, 1; El Hogar, 2).

*Hoenicorhina leucosticta prostheleuca* (Sclater). Sclater’s Wood Wren.


**Range.**—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roo, south through Guatemala to British Honduras (Cayo district).

8: Guatemala (Vera Paz, 2; Patulul, Solola, 4; Los Amates, Izabal, 2).

*Henicorhina leucophrys leucophrys* (Tschudi). **WHITE-BROWED WOOD WREN.**


1 Guatemalan skins, while somewhat browner on the head and darker on the flanks than typical Mexican birds, seem, as a whole, better referred to *prosthelausta*, although in characters they are decidedly intermediate to *tropaea*. This disposition is also shared by Mr. Peters, who extends the range of *prosthelausta* even to British Honduras, whence we have no material.

**Material examined.**—Mexico: Vera Cruz (Jalapa, etc.), 5; Amatan, Chiapas, 2.—Guatemala: Vera Paz, 8; Los Amates, Izabel, 2; Patulul, Solola, 4.

2 Having no information as to its exact date of publication, I merely follow general custom in according *Troglydtes leucophrys* Tschudi priority over *T. guttatus* Hartlaub. If the "Verzeichnis" should turn out to have appeared prior to Part 3 of the "Archiv für Naturgeschichte," Hartlaub's term would have to be adopted as specific name for the Gray-breasted Wood-Wren.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Peru, Ecuador (except southwestern and extreme northwestern sections), and Colombia (except eastern slope of eastern Andes, Santa Marta region, and extreme southern end of western Andes).

1 M. Berlioiz, who, on my request, reexamined the material in the Rivet Collection, writes that both specimens are referable to H. l. leucophrys, the one from Mindo being immature, while the other, named H. h. hilaris by Ménégaux, is an adult bird.

2 Subdivision of this form, which was at one time advocated by myself, Bangs, and Chapman, seems to be impracticable in the light of the much more comprehensive material now available. Comparison with adequate series from the western and eastern slopes of the east Colombian Andes shows the type of T. guttatus, courteously lent by Dr. H. Schauinsland of the Bremen Museum, to be unquestionably referable to the race of the Gray-breasted Wood Wren occurring
14: Peru (Vista Alegre, Huánuco, 3; Chinchao, Huánuco, 1; Uchco, 2; Molinopampa, 1); Colombia ("Bogotá," 3; Subia, near La Mesa, Cundinamarca, 1; Andalucia, Huila, 1; Cachiri, Santander, 2).

**Henicorhina leucophrys boliviana** Todd.¹ BOLIVIAN WOOD WREN.


in the Magdalena Valley. Although mounted, the type—an adult bird in fresh plumage—is in excellent state of preservation and does not appear to have suffered any fading. In the coloration of the under parts (plain white throat with merely a few faint dusky streaks in the malar region; pale gray foreneck and breast; light buckthorn brown flanks and crissum) it is an exact duplicate of an adult male from Pueblo Nuevo, Santander (Carnegie Museum, No. 55256); above, it resembles a male from La Palmita, Santander (Carnegie Museum, No. 54953) in the dull Prout's brown pileum, whereas the back is somewhat lighter, more as in a female from Las Ventanas, Santander (Carnegie Museum, No. 57885). Its dimensions (wing, 57; tail, 32; bill, 14) correspond to those of males from the Magdalena slope of the eastern Andes, to which the name *guttatus* is thus strictly applicable. I do not see, however, any constant difference between twenty specimens from that part of Colombia and a good series of typical *leucophrys* from Peru, though the crown perhaps averages slightly darker in the latter. Neither the extent and intensity of the rufous on the flanks nor the barring of the tail seems to afford a useful criterion for the recognition of more than one race. From the western Andes of Colombia I have very little material, but the two specimens, both from San Antonio, one sooty-crowned, the other with dull Prout's brown pileum, can be matched by numerous Peruvian and east Colombian individuals, and tend to corroborate Chapman's dictum that they are inseparable from the last-named. They are, however, easily distinguished from *H. l. brunniceps*, the range of which I would restrict to the extreme southern end of the western Andes and the adjacent section of northern Ecuador.

Five adults from Papallacta, eastern Ecuador, agree with the average from Peru and Colombia, and, in spite of the inexplicable distribution, I cannot but concur with Dr. Chapman, that birds from the middle section of western Ecuador (Chimbo, Pedregal, Mindo, Pichincha), which were described as *H. l. berlepschi* by Ridgway, cannot be separated either.

**Material examined.**—Peru: Occobamba, Cuzco, 1; Caradoc, Marcapata Val, 1; Idma, Santa Ana, 3; Carara delSol, Vitoc, Junín, 2; Chinchao, Huánuco, 1; Vista Alegre, Huánuco, 3; Cueva Secca, Rio Tocache, 1; Uchco, 2; Molinopampa, 1.—Ecuador: Chimbo, 3; Pedregal, 1; Mindo, 1; Pichincha, 3; Papallacta, 5.—Colombia: San Antonio, western Andes, 2; La Palmita, Santander, 3; Cachiri, Santander, 4; Pueblo Nuevo, Santander, 1; La Pica, Santander, 2; Las Ventanas, Santander, 2; Ramirez, Santander, 1; Subia, near La Mesa, Cundinamarca, 1; "Bogotá," 7; Andalucía, Huila, 1.

¹*Henicorhina leucophrys boliviana* Todd: Exceedingly close to *H. l. leucophrys*, but with the throat more decidedly streaked, and the brown color of the flanks duller, less rufescent, as well as more restricted. Size about the same. Wing, 51–55; tail, 27–31; bill, 14–15.

This is rather a poorly marked race, of which I should like to see a larger series. The faint grayish cross-bars in the middle of the abdomen alluded to by the describer I find in only two out of five Bolivian birds, whereas they are also present in a number of Peruvian specimens and even in a few individuals of *H. l. brunniceps*.

**Material examined.**—Bolivia, Dept. La Paz: Sandillani, 1; San Antonio, 1; Chaco, near La Paz, 1; Cillutincara, 1; San Jacinto, 1.

Range.—Subtropical zone of Bolivia, in depts. of La Paz and Cochabamba.

Henicorhina leucophrys hilaris Berlepsch and Taczanowski.¹ Henicorhina's Wood Wren.


Range.—Subtropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, north to the Chimo Valley.


Henicorhina leucophrys brunneiceps Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 33, p. 181, 1914—Gallera (alt. 5,700 ft.), western Andes, Colombia (type

¹ Henicorhina leucophrys hilaris Berlepsch and Taczanowski: Similar to H. l. leucophrys, but foreneck and breast much paler, nearly grayish white, and the fulvous color of the flanks much more extensive, leaving but a narrow buffy or pale rufescent zone along the abdominal line. Wing, 54–55, (female) 53; tail, 29, (female) 23; bill, 14–15.

² Henicorhina leucophrys brunneiceps Chapman: Nearest to H. l. leucophrys, but with heavier, though not longer bill; back, wings, and tail decidedly brighter, more ferruginous, this color extending in a broad zone over the median portion of the pileum to the base of the culmen, whereas in the typical race the upper part of the head is of a dull olivaceous or mummy brown, much less rufescent than the back; throat is distinctly streaked with blackish; gray of breast darker; flanks and under tail coverts very much deeper, dark antique brown rather than buckthorn brown. Wing, (male) 55–58, (female) 52–54; tail, 26, (female) 21–23; bill, 15–16.

The brighter rufous upper parts with the pileum of practically the same color as the back, the much deeper rufous flanks, the darker gray breast, and the conspicuously black-streaked throat render this form easily distinguishable from
in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 527, 1917—Gallera, Cocal, and Ricaurte, southwestern Colombia.

**Range.**—Subtropical zone of the western Andes in southwestern Colombia (Gallera and Cocal, Rio Coco, Cauca; Ricaurte, Nariño) and extreme northwestern Ecuador (Paramba and Rio Verde, Prov. Imbabura).

_Henicorhina leucophrys meridana_ Todd.2 Mérida Wood Wren.


_Henicorhina leucophrys guttata_ (not Troglydtes guttatus Hartlaub) Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 51, pp. 530, 531, 1903—part, Mérida, Venezuela; Chapman, H. l. leucophrys. These characters stand out very well in a series from extreme northern Ecuador. Only one specimen has the crown nearly as dull brown as _leucophrys_, while one other agrees with the latter in having merely a few obsolete dusky freckles on the throat. One specimen each from Gallera and Cocal in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History is similar to the Ecuadorian series.

_H. l. brunneiceps_ has a peculiarly restricted range, which seems to be confined to the southern end of the west Colombian Andes from the sources of the Rio Coco southwards and the adjacent section of northern Ecuador. It inhabits the lower part of the Subtropical zone, all the recorded specimens having been obtained at altitudes between 3,200 and 6,000 feet.

**Material examined.**—Colombia, State of Cauca: Gallera (alt. 5,700 ft.), 1; Cocal (alt. 6,000 ft.), 1.—Ecuador, Prov. Imbabura: Rio Verde (alt. 3,200 ft.), 3; Paramba (alt. 3,500 ft.), 6.

1 The specimen from Nóvita Trail, in the Rio San Juan section, recorded under that name by Chapman is probably an abnormally colored individual of the ordinary form found in that region, viz. _H. l. leucophrys._

2_Henicorhina leucophrys meridana_ Todd: Nearest to _H. l. leucophrys_, but throat much more profusely, often regularly streaked with blackish; breast deeper, almost slate gray; flanks and under tail coverts much richer and more rufescent, deep antique brown to argus brown instead of buckthorn brown. Wing, 54–59, (female) 53–54; tail, 30–35, (female) 27–30; bill, 13½–15.

A large series from the Cordillera of Mérida, when compared with birds from the Magdalena slope of the east Colombian Andes, Ecuador, and Peru, is easily told apart by the above characters, although, just as in other forms, there is a certain amount of individual variation. Some specimens, notably an adult male from La Cuchilla (Carnegie Museum, No. 89450), in stripping of throat and deep gray breast, closely approach _H. l. collina_, whereas others with less heavily marked throat and paler gray breast can be nearly matched by certain unusually dark individuals from Peru and the west slope of the east Colombian Andes. Birds from Páramo de Tamá, Santander, and Rio Negro, Boyacá, form the transition to _H. l. leucophrys_, but are nearer to the Mérida form.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela, Cordillera of Mérida: Heights of Tabay, 2; La Cuchilla, 7; Escorial, 1; El Valle, 2; Culata, 1; Nevados, 1; Los Duramos, 1; Mérida, 3.—Colombia: Páramo de Tamá, Santander, 5; Rio Negro, Boyacá, 3, “Bogotá,” 2.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Subtropical zone of western Venezuela (Cordillera of Mérida) and eastern slope of eastern Andes of Colombia (Páramo de Tamá, Santander; Rio Negro, Boyacá; Buena Vista, near Villavicencio).

5: Colombia (Páramo de Tamá, Santander, 5).

Henicorhina leucophrys bangsi Ridgway.¹ BANGS’S WOOD WREN.


Henicorhina hilaris (not of Berlepsch and Taczanowski) Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 51, p. 531, 1903—part, Santa Marta region, Colombia.

Range.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical zones of Santa Marta Mountains (alt. 2,000–7,000 ft.), Colombia.

*Henicorhina leucophrys anachoreta* Bangs.² SANTA MARTA WOOD WREN.

¹ Henicorhina leucophrys bangsi Ridgway: Similar to *H. l. hilaris*, but throat and breast even paler grayish white, this color extending down to the middle of the abdomen, only the flanks and under tail coverts being buckthorn brown; feet stronger. Wing, 54–57, (female) 52–54; tail, 27–31, (female) 25–27; bill, 14–15.

Rather an unsatisfactory race, which I am, however, unwilling to unite with *H. l. hilaris* in view of its isolated range.

Material examined.—Colombia, Santa Marta region: Chirua, 2; San Miguel, 2; La Concepción, 2; Valparaíso, 2; Las Taguas, 1.

² Henicorhina leucophrys anachoreta Bangs: Differs from *H. l. bangsi* in shorter bill, dusky-streaked throat, distinctly gray foreneck and breast, and less rufescent upper parts and flanks. Wing, 56, (female) 53; tail, 28, (female) 27–28; bill, 12–13.

The specimen from San Lorenzo is decidedly intermediate between two topotypes from Páramo de Chiruqua and the series of *H. l. bangsi*, from lower altitudes, which it obviously represents at high elevations.

Material examined.—Colombia: Páramo de Chiruqua (alt. 12,000 ft.), 2; Páramo de Macotama (alt. 11,000 ft.), 1; San Lorenzo (alt. 9,300 ft.), 1.

**Henicorhina hilaris anachoreta** Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 3, p. 609, 1904—high mountains of Santa Marta (alt. 11,000 to 12,000 ft.) (diag.).


**Range.**—Upper Subtropical and Temperate zones of Santa Marta Mountains (alt. 8,000–12,000 ft., rarely below), Colombia.

1: Colombia (San Lorenzo, alt. 9,300 ft., 1).

**Henicorhina leucophrys venezuelensis** Hellmayr.¹ VENEZUELAN WOOD WREN.


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela, from the vicinity of Caracas west to Lara (Mount Bucarito, near Tocuyo).²

*Henicorhina leucophrys collina* Bangs. CHIRIQUI WOOD WREN.


¹**Henicorhina leucophrys venezuelensis** Hellmayr: Similar to **H. l. leucophrys** in unstreaked throat, but breast and belly medially whitish, deepening into gray on sides of chest only; middle of abdomen faintly undulated with grayish; flanks much more brownish, less rufescent, this color also much less extensive. Not unlike **H. l. bangsi**, but sides of breast much darker gray, middle of abdomen undulated with grayish, and flanks much less rufescent. Wing, 55–58, (female) 53–55; tail, 26–30, (female) 24–28; bill, 14–16.

²Material examined.—Venezuela: Caracas, 1; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Dept. Federal, 10; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 13; Mount Bucarito, near Tocuyo, Lara, 3.

¹The locality “Caripé,” in State of Sucre, northeastern Venezuela, whence there are four specimens collected by A. Mocquers in the Tring Museum, is open to question.

_Heterorhina leucophrys_ (not _Troglodytes leucophrys_ Tschudi) Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 118, 1864—San José, Costa Rica (crit.).


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).\(^1\)

4: Costa Rica (La Estrella de Cartago, 2; Irazú, 1; Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 1).

_Henicorhina leucophrys castanea_ Ridgway.\(^2\) CHESTNUT WOOD WREN.


**Range.**—Atlantic slope of Guatemala (Vera Paz).\(^3\)

_Henicorhina leucophrys capitalis_ Nelson.\(^4\) GRAY-CROWNED WOOD WREN.

---

1 *Material examined.*—Panama: Boquete, Chiriquí, 7; Cordillera del Chucú, Veraguas, 1—Costa Rica: Irazú, 3; Azahar de Cartago, 3; Quebradilla de Azajar, 1; La Estrella de Cartago, 3; Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 1.

2 *Henicorhina leucophrys castanea* Ridgway proved to be the representative of this group of wrens on the Atlantic side of Guatemala.

3 Another race from Honduras has lately been described as _H. leucophrys composita_ by Griscom (Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 13, p. 61, 1932).

4 *Henicorhina leucophrys capitalis* Nelson is closely allied to _H. l. collina_, but less chestnut above with the median portion of the pileum broadly grayish sooty, and somewhat less distinctly streaked on the throat.

We have seen but a single example of this form from the Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala. A specimen from Tumalalá, Atlantic slope of Chiapas, referred here by Ridgway, may prove to belong to _H. l. castanea_.


Cyphorhinnus griseicolli (not Merulaxis griseicolor Lafresnaye) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 397—Volcan de Agua, Guatemala.


Range.—Pacific slope of southern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Pinabete), and Guatemala (Volcan de Fuego; Volcan de Agua; Totonicapam; San Lucas).

*Henicorhina leucophrys mexicana Nelson. MEXICAN WOOD WREN.

Henicorhina mexicana Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 73, 1897—Jico, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 10, p. 23, 1898—Jalapa (habits); Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 51, p. 531, 1903—Mexico (crit.).

Henicorhina leucophrys mexicana Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 3, p. 615, 1904—southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and northern Oaxaca (monog.).


Heterorhina protrusula (not Scytalopus protrusula Sclater) Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 545, 1869—part, Moyoapam, Vera Cruz (nest descr.).


Range.—Subtropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla (Huachinango), and northern Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec).¹

2: Mexico, Vera Cruz (Jalapa, 1; Coatepec, 1).

Henicorhina leucophrys festiva Nelson.² GUERRERO WOOD WREN.

¹ Additional material examined.—Vera Cruz: Jalapa, 3.

² We are not acquainted with this race.

Genus NANNORCHILUS Ridgway


Nannorchilus leucogaster pacificus (Nelson). COLIMA WREN.

Hemiura pacifica Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 72, 1897—Manzanillo, Colima (type in U. S. National Museum).


Range.—Southwestern Mexico, in states of Colima and Guerrero.

*Nannorchilus leucogaster grisescens* Griscom.¹ SAN LUIS POTOSI WREN.


Range.—Central-eastern Mexico, in State of San Luis Potosi (Ebano, Valles).

1: Mexico (Valles, San Luis Potosi, 1).

*Nannorchilus leucogaster leucogaster* (Gould). GOULD’S WHITE-BELLIED WREN.


¹Nannorchilus leucogaster grisescens Griscom: Very close to N. l. leucogaster, but upper parts more grayish brown, with but a slight isabella tinge on rump and tail coverts; superciliaries and lower surface less purely white; flanks slightly less buffy. I have strong suspicions that this form rests on seasonal rather than racial characters. Both the type and the specimen in Field Museum taken in the latter half of April are in rather worn condition. When compared to newly molted fall birds from Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz, the distinctions given above are obvious enough, but they may easily be accounted for by the different stages of the plumages.
Alta Mira, Tamaulipas.

Nannorchilus leucogaster leucogaster Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, 
Part 3, p. 618, 1904—southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, 
Oaxaca, and Tamaulipas (monog.); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 82, 1911—Alta 
Mira, Tamaulipas.

Vicente, “Oaxaca” (type now in British Museum); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. 
Bds., p. 20, 1862—Oaxaca.

Heterorhina pusilla Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 119, 1864—Oaxaca (crit.);

Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas (Alta 
Mira), Vera Cruz, Puebla (Metlaltoyuca), and northern Oaxaca.

1: Mexico (Pueblo Viejo, Vera Cruz, 1).

Nannorchilus leucogaster musicus (Nelson).1  PALENQUE WREN.

Teapa, Tabasco (type in U. S. National Museum).

Nannorchilus leucogaster musicus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 3, 
p. 620, 1904—southern Mexico (Tabasco and Chiapas) and Guatemala 
Cow, Cayo district, British Honduras (crit.).

Range.—Extreme southeastern Mexico, in states of Tabasco 
(Teapa) and northern Chiapas (Palenque); (?) Guatemala; (?) 
British Honduras (Cayo district).

*Nannorchilus leucogaster brachyurus (Lawrence). TEMAX 
WREN.

Troglodytes brachyurus Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 4, p. 67, 1887—
Temax, Yucatan (type now in the American Museum of Natural History, 
Yucatan.

Hemiura brachyura Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 8, p. 277, 1896— 
Chichen Itza, Yucatan (nest, song).

1 This form should probably be called N. l. pusillus. Sclater based his supposed 
new species on four specimens obtained by A. Boucard at Playa Vicente, in southern 
Vera Cruz on the confines of Oaxaca, one of which, belonging to the Vienna 
Museum, is before me. This bird differs from the Pueblo Viejo (Vera Cruz) 
example and others taken in southern Tamaulipas (Alta Mira) by very much 
darker, deep russet brown (instead of isabella color or broccoli brown) upper parts 
and much deeper (wood brown) flanks, thus corresponding to the characters of 
N. l. musicus. It is somewhat significant that Griscom (Amer. Mus. Nov., 293, 
p. 5, 1928) speaks of the latter form as being the one found in “extreme south-
eastern Vera Cruz,” unfortunately without specifying the localities. In the absence 
of toptypical material of musicus I am unable to settle this nomenclatorial 
problem. Judging from Austin’s remarks, birds from British Honduras appear 
to be intermediate to the Yucatan race.

Range.—Yucatan Peninsula, in states of Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

1: Yucatan (San Felipe, 1).

Genus SALPINCTES Cabanis


*Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus* (Say). COMMON ROCK WREN.


Troglydtes obsoletus Audubon, Orn. Biog., 4, p. 443, pl. 360, 1838—Colorado (habits).


Salpinctes guadeloupensis proximus Swarth, Condor, 16, p. 215, 1914—San Martín Island, Lower California (type in collection of G. Willett, now in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley); Grinnell, Condor, 30, p. 155, 1928—San Martín Island (crit.).


Range.—Southern British Columbia, western Alberta, and western Saskatchewan south to Sonora, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas, and from the Pacific, including the islands of Farallon, Santa Barbara, and Los Coronados, peninsula of Lower California and adjacent islands, east to western North Dakota, central Nebraska (casually
Minnesota and western Iowa), and central Texas. Winters in southern part of its United States range and in Mexico.¹

34: British Columbia (Okanagan, 1); Colorado (Hot Sulphur Springs, 2; Colorado Springs, 1; Fort Lyon, 5; Troublesome, 1; Denver, 1; Morrison, 2); Nevada (Carson City, 1); Arizona (Calabasas, 4; Huachuca Mountains, 1; Fort Verde, 1); New Mexico (Members, 3); California (Berkeley, 1; San Clemente Island, 6); Texas (Austin, 2); Sonora (Cerro Blanco, 2).

*Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis* Ridgway. **Guadalupe Rock Wren.**


**Range.**—Guadalupe Island, off Lower California.

2: Guadalupe Island.

*Salpinctes obsoletus exsul* Ridgway. **San Benedicto Rock Wren.**


**Range.**—San Benedicto Island, Revillagigedo group, off northwestern Mexico.

*Salpinctes obsoletus notius* Ridgway.² **Mexican Rock Wren.**


¹ According to Grinnell's recent investigations, neither *S. o. pulverius*, of San Nicolas Island, nor *S. g. proximus*, of San Martin Island, are properly separable from the Common Rock Wren.

² Griscom (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 297, 1932) claims that this form is not separable from *S. o. obsoletus*, but admits the desirability of further comparisons.


Range.—Southern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Durango, southern Sonora (Alamos), and Federal district.

Salpinctes obsoletus neglectus Nelson.¹ CHANCOL ROCK WREN.


Range.—Arid Subtropical and Temperate zones of western Guatemala and adjoining parts of Chiapas (Jequipilas).

Salpinctes obsoletus guttatus Salvin and Godman.² SALVADOR ROCK WREN.

¹ Salpinctes obsoletus neglectus Nelson: Similar to S. o. obsoletus, but upper parts darker, more grayish brown, and conspicuously streaked, sometimes heavily blotched with dusky, and speckled with white; under parts always more or less spotted.

According to Griscom, this form, though decidedly intermediate between S. o. obsoletus (including notius) and S. o. guttatus, shows enough average characters to be recognized. S. maculatus proves to have been based on the darkest variation of the race.

² Salpinctes obsoletus guttatus Salvin and Godman: Differs from S. o. neglectus by much more heavily blotched upper, and more strongly spotted or barred under parts.


Range.—Volcanoes of El Salvador (San Miguel; Conchagua; Colinas de Jucuaran).

*Salpinctes obsoletus fasciatus Salvin and Godman.¹ NICARAGUAN ROCK WREN.


Range.—Northwestern Nicaragua (Volcan El Viejo) and Costa Rica (Miravalles and El Pelón, Guanacaste; Orosi).

4: Costa Rica (El Pelón, Guanacaste, alt. 700 ft., 1; Orosi, 3).

Genus CATHERPES Baird²


*Catherpes mexicanus mexicanus (Swainson).³ MEXICAN CANYON WREN.

Thryothorus mexicanus Swainson, Zool. Ill., (2), 1, pl. 11, 1829—Real del Monte, Hidalgo (type in collection of D. Taylor).

¹Salpinctes obsoletus fasciatus Salvin and Godman: Very close to S. a. guttatus, but in immature plumage paler and less variegated.

²Our own material being altogether inadequate, Oberholser's recent review of the races of this genus (Sci. Pub. Cleveland Mus. N. H., 1, pp. 94, 96, 1930) has been largely used in this account.

³Troglodytes murarius Lichenstein (Preis-Verz. Mexik. Th., p. 2, 1830; Journ. Orn., 11, p. 57, 1863), described as: "Obertheil braun geperl, Schwanz hellblau mit schwarzen Binden, Kehle und Brust weiss, Bauch hellbraun und schwarz geperl," seems to have been based on an artifact, composed of the body of Catherpes and the tail (pale blue with black bands) of some other bird.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 277


**Range.**—Central and southern parts of Mexican plateau, from Oaxaca and Colima north to Durango and Jalisco.

4: Jalisco (Tuxpan, 2; Bolaños, 2).

*Catherpes mexicanus albifrons* (Giraud). **GIRAUD'S CANYON WREN.**

*Certhia albifrons* Giraud, Sixteen Spec. Texan Birds, p. [17], pl. [8], 1841—“Texas” (type now in U. S. National Museum).


**Range.**—Northeastern Mexico, from Aguas Calientes north to Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, and southwestern Texas (near mouth of Pecos River).

**Catherpes mexicanus meliphonus** Oberholser.1 **SONORA CANYON WREN.**


1 *Catherpes mexicanus meliphonus* Oberholser, according to its describer, is similar to *C. m. mexicanus*, but somewhat lighter and decidedly smaller, though much darker, more brownish above than *C. m. polioptilus*.

This recently proposed race is regarded by certain authors as an intergrade between *C. m. mexicanus* and *C. m. conspersus*. Its characters are hardly discernible in the admittedly scanty material available for comparison.

Catherpes mexicanus mexicanus (not Thryothorus mexicanus Swainson) van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 273, 1931—Chinobampo, Sonora (crit.).

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus (not of Ridgway) van Rossem, l.c., p. 274, 1931—San Javier, Sonora (crit.).

Range.—Northwestern Mexico, in states of Sonora and Chihuahua.

6: Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 6).

*Catherpes mexicanus polioptilus Oberholser.¹ INTERMEDIATE CANYON WREN.


Range.—Central and western Texas (excepting the region about the mouth of the Pecos River), New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, and the southeastern corner of Arizona (Graham Mountains) (teste Oberholser).

3: Texas (Ingram, 2; Davis Mountains, 1).

*Catherpes mexicanus conspersus Ridgway. NEVADA CANYON WREN.


Range.—From southern British Columbia, Idaho, and northern Colorado south to northeastern Lower California (Las Palmas Canyon) and Arizona.

¹ This race is not admitted in the new edition of the A. O. U. Check List, and, as it consists of variable intergrades, its recognition in nomenclature is open to serious question.
8: Colorado (Boulder, 1); Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains, 2; Santa Catalina Mountains, 1; Huachuca Mountains, 4).

*Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus* Ridgway. **DOTTED CANYON WREN.**


**Range.**—California west of the deserts, Lower California, Oregon, and southeastern Washington.

7: California (Riverside, 1; Northern Falls, near Coldbrook Camp, 1); Lower California (El Sauz, 3; Espiritu Santo Island, 1; Sierra Laguna, 1).

Genus **HYLORCHILUS** Nelson

*Hylorchilus* Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 71, 1897—type, by orig. desig., *Catherpes sumichrasti* Lawrence.

**Hylorchilus sumichrasti** (Lawrence). **SUMICHRAST’S WREN.**


**Range.**—Eastern Mexico, in State of Vera Cruz (Mato Bejuco, Motzorongo, Presidio).

Genus **MICROCERCULUS** Sclater


*Microcerculus bambla bambla* (Boddaert). **WHITE-BANDED WREN.**

*Formicarius bambla* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 44, 1783—based on “Le Bambla” Buffon and “Le Banbla, de Cayenne” Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 703, fig. 2; Cayenne.

Mountains, British VENE-
localities), Jose*
be
by
The
parts,
Microcerculus

Range.

280 FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—ZOOLOGY, VOL. XIII


**Range.**—French, Dutch, and British Guiana.¹

2: British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 2).

_Microcerculus bambla caurensis_ Berlepsch and Hartert.² VENE-
ZUELAN BANDED WREN.


**Range.**—Eastern Venezuela (Nicare, Caura Valley).

_Microcerculus bambla albigularis_ (Sclater). WESTERN BANDED WREN.


**Range.**—Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Rio Suno, San José de Sumaco).⁴

¹ *Material examined.*—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2.—British Guiana (various localities), 28.

² *Microcerculus bambla caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert: Differs from both _M. b. bambla_ and _M. b. albigularis_ by considerably brighter rufous brown upper parts, and by lacking the dusky markings on back, breast, and sides of the body. The color of the throat is intermediate, somewhat more whitish gray than in _bambla_, but not so purely white as in _albigularis_. The other points of distinction claimed by the describers do not hold good. Wing (adult female), 60; bill, 17.

*Material examined.*—Venezuela: Nicare, Caura Valley, 1 (the type).

³ Identification of the specimen is admittedly uncertain. It may prove to be referable to _M. b. caurensis_.

⁴ *Material examined.*—Eastern Ecuador: Rio Napo, 1 (the type); Sarayacu, 3.
**Microcerculus marginatus marginatus** (Sclater). SCALY-BREASTED WREN.


*Heterocnemis bicolor* Des Murs, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., 7, Ois., livr. 18, p. 51, pl. 16, fig. 3, June, 1856—no locality stated (the type examined in Paris Museum is from the upper Amazon;=adult).


Range.—Upper Amazonia, from the eastern foot of the east Colombian Andes south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to northern Bolivia, and east through northern Brazil as far as Pará, east of the Rio Negro only south of the Amazon.¹

2: Peru (Rio Peréné, Dept. Junín, 1; Rioja, 1).

¹ The few available skins from Pará do not appear to differ from an upper Amazonian series. Variation and plumages of this wren are discussed at length by Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, pp. 354–355, 1906.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 13.—Ecuador: Rio Santiago, 1.—Peru: Pebas, 1; Chamicuros, 1; Rioja, 1; Rio Peréné, 1; Marcapata, 1.—Brazil: Cachoeira, Rio Purús, 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro, 4; Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará, 1; Peixe-Boi, Pará, 1; Ourém, Rio Guama, 1.
Microcerculus marginatus occidentalis Hellmayr. 1 Western Scaly-breasted Wren.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Colombia and western Ecuador.

*Microcerculus philomela philomela (Salvin). Nightingale Wren.


Microcerculus luseinia Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 69—Veragua and Panama (type from Santa Fé, Veragua, now in British Museum; =adult); idem, i.e., 1867, p. 134—Santa Fé and Santiago, Veragua; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 77, pl. 5, fig. 4, 1880—Veragua (Santa Fé and Santiago) and Panama (Lion Hill); Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 298, 1881—Veragua and Panama; Zeledón, Anal.

1 Microcerculus marginatus occidentalis Hellmayr: Similar to M. m. marginatus, but with longer, slenderer bill; upper parts much darker and less rufescent; sides of the body much darker, deep chocolate brown; the whole middle of the abdomen crossed by broad blackish submarginal markings. Wing, 57-60; tail, 21-24; bill, 17½-19.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Lita, Prov. Imbabura, 6; Cachyjacu, Prov. Imbabura, 1; Prov. Esmeraldas, Cachaví, 1; Pambilár, 2, Ventana, 1.—"Sarayacu" (errore), 3.

Since this account was written, Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, pp. 360-364, 1932), in a very thorough study of the Nightingale Wrens, came to the conclusion that M. m. marginatus merely represents the fully adult plumage of M. p. taeniatus. The author affords good evidence in support of this theory, and his statements, based on long series of most of the described forms, deserve due consideration. According to his view, the M. philomela group is conspecific with M. marginatus. Sclater's term, consequently, becomes the specific name for the whole series, and M. m. occidentalis must be added to the synonymy of M. m. taeniatus.


Range.—Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones of Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama, east to Darien.¹

1: Costa Rica (Puerto Jiménez, Oso Peninsula, 1).

Microcerculus philomela squamulatus Sclater and Salvin.²

SQUAMULATED WREN.

¹ The five "species" of Nightingale Wren described from Central America appear to have been based on differences due to age and individual variation. As pointed out by Bangs (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, pp. 34—35, 1909), birds from western Panama (Chiriquí) and various parts of Costa Rica cannot be distinguished from each other, and after going over the same material supplemented by some additional specimens, I fully agree with his conclusions as to the identity of M. daulis, M. luscinia, and M. acentetus. A single bird from Vera Paz, Guatemala, being inseparable from several Costa Rican examples, I do not see my way clear of recognizing philomela, originally founded on the immature stage with dusky edges to the dorsal feathers, etc. Salvin's name consequently becomes the proper term for the Central American Nightingale Wren. Of two adults from Darien, eastern Panama, one can be closely matched by others from Costa Rica, while the second individual, by having faint dusky bars underneath, forms the passage to the Santa Marta race, M. p. corrasus.

Material examined.—Guatemala: Vera Paz, 1.—Costa Rica: Puerto Jiménez, 1; El General, 4; Cerro Santa María, 3; Tenorio, 2; La Vijagua, 2.—Panama: Boquete, Volcán de Chiriquí, 5; Mount Sapo, Darien, 2.

² Study of an extensive series reveals an extraordinary amount of individual variation in the markings of the under parts, twenty specimens from Las Quiguis, in the upper San Esteban Valley, being particularly instructive and showing beyond


Microcerculus squamulatus squamulatus Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 44, 1912—Paso Hondo (San Esteban), Las Quigus, and La Cumbre de Valenciá, Carabobo, Venezuela (crit.).

**Range.**—Tropical zone of northwestern Venezuela (La Guaira, Dept. Federal; San Esteban Valley, Las Quigus, and La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo; mountains near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara; San Cristobal, Tachira) and northwestern Colombia (State of Antioquia).  

There is no doubt that only one form exists in western Venezuela. In this series there is every graduation from the *squamulatus* type—with closely barred under parts from the foreneck down to the anal region—to the *pectoralis* variety, in which only a limited pale area on the foreneck and middle of the breast is irregularly and sparingly marked with dusky. Two females are in every detail like the type of *M. pectoralis*, kindly loaned by the authorities of the U. S. National Museum, whereas two adult males in their closely banded ventral surface match the original example of *M. squamulatus*. The rest of the series from Las Quigus is variously intermediate between these two extremes. When compared to the Venezuelan material in the Carnegie Museum, which, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. W. E. C. Todd, I have been permitted to examine, *M. s. antioquensis* would seem to be separable by its more heavily barred under parts, as claimed by Dr. Chapman. Its supposed characters disappear, however, when additional specimens from Venezuela are taken into consideration. As a matter of fact, every one of the three Antioquia birds can be precisely matched, as regards amount of barring, by individuals from Las Quigus in the Munich Museum series. The only divergence of the Colombian form that I am able to discover is the very slightly deeper rufous-brown tone of the upper parts, which seems to be too insignificant to justify its retention, inasmuch as the color of the dorsal surface varies a good deal among Venezuelan birds.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: La Guaira, Dept. Federal, 1 (type of *M. pectoralis*); Las Quigus (upper San Esteban Valley), Carabobo, 18; La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 2; mountains near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara, 2; San Cristobal, Tachira, 1 (type of *M. squamulatus*).—Colombia, Antioquia: Dabeiba, Rio Sucio, 1 (type of *M. s. antioquensis*); Alto Bonito, 1; Jerico, 1.

1 Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 375, 1926) records *M. luscinia squamulatus* from Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador. The single specimen is said to resemble *M. p. taeniatus* in pattern of markings underneath, but to be much darker and more rufescent. It probably belongs to an undescribed race, unless it be an individual variant of *M. m. marginatus*. 
Microcerculus philomela corrasus Bangs.¹ SANTA MARTA
SQUAMULATED WREN.


*Microcerculus squamulatus corrasus* [sic] Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 34, p. 647, 1915—Don Diego, Santa Marta (crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of the Santa Marta region, northern Colombia.

Microcerculus philomela taeniatus Salvin.² ILLINGWORTH’S WREN.


¹ *Microcerculus philomela corrasus* Bangs: Very close to *M. p. squamulatus*, but smaller, with shorter, slenderer bill; ground-color of under parts more purely white; dusky barring on foreneck, breast, and middle of abdomen narrower; rufescent brown suffusion on flanks more restricted. Wing, 56; tail, 20; bill, 16½—17.

Material examined.—Colombia: Don Diego, 2; Onaca, 1.

Specimens of *M. p. squamulatus* present the following measurements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eight adult males from Las Quigus, Carabobo.</td>
<td>59–64</td>
<td>22–24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three adult males from Antioquia, Colombia.</td>
<td>58, 58, 62</td>
<td>20, 21, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult male from San Cristobal, Tachira.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult female from La Guaira, Venezuela.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six adult females from Las Quigus and Cumbre de Valencia, Venezuela.</td>
<td>60–63</td>
<td>20–22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² *Microcerculus philomela taeniatus* Salvin: Similar to *M. p. squamulatus* and about the same size; but upper parts and flanks decidedly deeper rufous brown; no grayish tinge on foreneck or chest; blackish barring underneath wider, as well as more sharply defined. Similar also to *M. p. corrasus*, but larger, with stronger bill; dorsal surface conspicuously darker rufous brown; blackish barring below much wider; flanks more extensively and deeper rufescent brown. Wing (three adult males), 58–60; tail, 21–23; bill, 18–19.

Material examined.—Western Ecuador: Balzar, 1 (the type); Chimbo, 2.
Microcerculus ustulatus ustulatus Salvin and Godman.¹ Roraima Nightingale Wren.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the mountains of British Guiana (Mounts Roraima and Twek-quay).

Microcerculus ustulatus duidae Chapman.² Duida Nightingale Wren.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Mount Duida, southern Venezuela.

Genus LEUCOLEPIS Reichenbach


¹ Microcerculus ustulatus ustulatus Salvin and Godman: Above nearly uniform chestnut with scarcely a few watermark-like dusky apical edges on crown and mantle; wing coverts and remiges dusky, externally margined with the color of the back, and here and there with suggestions of faint dusky cross-bars; tail dusky, washed with rufous brown; lores and sides of the head hardly paler than the back; under parts amber brown, passing into ochraceous-tawny on the throat, with a few obsolete cross-bars of dusky along the abdominal line. In juvenile plumage, the under surface is closely banded with blackish, while pimple, back, and upper wing coverts show similar markings. Bill dark horn brown, lower mandible pale yellow. Wing, (two adult males) 61-63, (two adult females) 60, 62; tail, 31-33, (female) 27-28; bill, 15-16.

This very plain-colored species is probably nearly related to the M. philomela group, but differs immediately by the absence of gray on the under surface.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima (alt. 3,500-5,000 ft.), 10.

² Microcerculus ustulatus duidae Chapman: Closely similar to the typical race, but paler throughout; under parts buckthorn brown rather than amber brown shading into grayish buff on foreneck and throat, and more or less profusely marked with blackish bars or spots in the middle of breast and abdomen; dorsal surface also lighter and less rufous, near Brussels brown, inclining to Argus brown on the rump. Wing, (three adult males) 61-64, (two females) 59-60; tail, 33-34, (female) 23-30; bill, 16-17½.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Mount Duida (alt. 4,200-6,700 ft.), 6.


Leucolepis thoracica thoracica (Tschudi). FERRUGINOUS-BREASTED WREN.


Leucolepis thoracica Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 106, 1906—Huynapata and Rio Cadena, Marcapata, Peru.


Leucolepis thoracica thoracica Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 3, 1920—Chaquimayo and San Gaban, Carabaya, Peru (crit.).

Range.—Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones of Peru, in depts. of Huánaco (Pozuzo), Junín (Uchubamba), Ayacucho (Monterico), Cuzco (Huynapata, Rio Cadena), and northern Puno (Chaquimayo and San Gaban, Carabaya).

Leucolepis thoracica dichroa (Slater and Salvin). CHESTNUT-BREASTED WREN.

1 Though certain characters, such as the compressed mesorhinium, the bristly frontal and loral feathers, etc., are more strongly developed in this species, it is so close in general form and style of coloration to L. arada and allies, that its generic separation appears to me unwarranted. The lesser number of rectrices (ten instead of twelve) is not necessarily of generic value, since similar variation takes place in certain (otherwise nearly related) species of Myrmotherula and other groups.

2 Platyrurus affinis Swainson, cited by Cabanis as a possible earlier name, does not refer to this wren at all, but is undoubtedly the same as Driocetes e. erythropthalmus (Wied), belonging to the Furnariidae.

3 Material examined.—Dept. Huánuco: Pozuzo, 2.—Dept. Puno: Chaquimayo, 1; San Gaban, 1.

4 Leucolepis thoracica dichroa (Slater and Salvin): Similar to L. t. thoracica, but generally darker, especially on the head, wings, and abdomen. A single adult bird from Mapoto, Ecuador, differs in certain points from three Colombian examples. Chapman, however, does not separate his Ecuadorian series from dichroa.

Material examined.—Colombia: La Frijolera, Antioquia, 1; San Antonio, western Andes, 2.—Ecuador: Mapoto, 1; Machay, 1.


Range.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical zones of eastern Ecuador and of the western and central Andes of Colombia.

*Leucolepis arada arada* (Hermann). ORGAN BIRD.


Turdus arada Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 358, 1790—based on "L’Arada" Buffon and Daubenton, Pl. Enl., p. 706, fig. 2, Cayenne.


Cyphorhinus carinatus Canbanis, in Tschudi, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 184, 1846—British Guiana (descr.).


Leucolepis arada griseolateralis (Ridgway).² GRAY-FLANKED MUSICIAN WREN.


Range.—Known only from the right bank of the Rio Tapajoz, Brazil (Diamantina, near Santarém; Rio Jamauchim).

Leucolepis arada interposita Todd.³ TODD’S MUSICIAN WREN.

¹ There is no difference whatever between specimens from French and British Guiana and others from Manãos.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3; Saint Laurent du Maroni, 1,—British Guiana: Camacusa, 1; Merumé Mountains, 3; Ourumee, 1; Caramang River, 3; Essequibo River, 3.—Brazil: Manãos, 4.

² Leucolepis arada griseolateralis (Ridgway): Differs from L. a. arada by lacking the blackish, white-streaked zone on the sides of the neck, these parts being tinged with grayish instead; by having brownish gray, not rufous auriculurs; more brownish gray sides and flanks, etc.

This form, of which we have seen a single female from Santarém, in a way connects the Guianan Organ Bird with its Amazonian representatives. The coloration of the under parts, except for the more grayish lateral parts, is very similar, and the whitish postocular streak is another point of resemblance to L. a. arada. L. a. griseolateralis agrees, on the other hand, with the Amazonian group in lacking the white, black-edged stripes on the sides of the neck, but differs from all its relatives by the brownish gray instead of rufous auriculurs.

³ Leucolepis arada interposita Todd: Not unlike L. a. griseolateralis, but auriculars rufous, indistinctly edged with dusky; rufous of chin, throat, and foreneck deeper, tawny rather than tawny-cinnamon; median portion of breast and abdomen more grayish, less buffy. The postocular streak is rather variable, sometimes nearly as buffy white as in arada and griseolateralis, sometimes rufous as in modulatrix. The lower mandible is yellowish, which, together with the grayish posterior under parts and sides of the neck, serves to distinguish it from L. a. modulatrix.

Material examined.—Brazil: Calama, Rio Madeira, 6; Maroins, Rio Machados, 1; Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso, 1.


Range.—Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the left bank of the Rio Tapajóz (Villa Braga, Apaçy) west to the right bank of the Rio Madeira, extending south to northern Matto Grosso (Río Roosevelt).

*Leucolepis arada modulatrix (d’Orbigny). MUSICIAN WREN.  


Range.—Upper Amazonia south of the Amazon, from eastern Peru south to northern Bolivia, east to the left bank of the Rio Madeira (Humaythá).  

1: Peru (Moyobamba, 1).

Leucolepis arada salvini (Sharpe). SALVIN’S MUSICIAN WREN.


Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia (Florencia, Rio Caquetá, and Cuembi, Rio Putumayo) and eastern Ecuador; (?) northwestern Brazil (lower Rio Negro).

The distinction between modulatrix and rufogularis that I formerly advocated seems hard to maintain. Most of the characters prove to be unstable, though Peruvian birds, as a rule, appear to be somewhat darker beneath, with the rufous gular area slightly more extensive, while their upper parts sometimes incline to a darker brown tone, approaching that of L. m. salvini. Whether rufogularis is merely an intergrade or a recognizable geographical form can only be determined by much larger series than are at present available for examination.

Since this was written, Mr. Todd (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 45, pp. 12–13, 1932) has not only resuscitated L. m. rufogularis, but added two more races from upper Amazonia as follows:

(a) L. modulator rutilans, type from São Paulo de Olivença, south bank of Rio Solimões, Brazil: “Similar to L. m. rufogularis, but averaging slightly smaller, and having the general coloration darker and more rufescent.”

(b) L. modulator transfluvialis, type from Manacapurú, north bank of Rio Solimões, Brazil: “Similar to L. m. rufogularis, but rather smaller and with general coloration lighter and less rufescent; similar to L. m. rutilans, but decidedly paler in general coloration.”

Material examined.—Bolivia: Yuracares, 2; San Mateo, 3.—Perú: Sarayacu, 1; Chayavetas, 1; Tarapoto, 1; Yurimaguas, 1; Chamicuros, 1.—Brazil: Rio Juruá, 2; Humaythá, Rio Madeira, 1; Teffé, Rio Solimões, 3.

2Leucolepis arada saleini (Sharpe): Similar to L. m. modulatrix, but darker above; cheeks and auriculurs uniform dark brown without rufous streaks; rufous of crown more abruptly defined; superciliaries shorter.

Two specimens from southeastern Colombia I cannot satisfactorily separate from an Ecuadorian series.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cuembi, Rio Putumayo, 2.—Ecuador: Rio Napo, 2; Sarayacu, 3.
*Leucolepis phaeocephala*¹ phaeocephala (Sclater). **Dusky-headed Song Wren.**


**Range.**—Tropical zone of western Colombia, north to the Rio Sucio (Alto Bonito), and western Ecuador, south to Prov. El Oro.²

1: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 1).

*Leucolepis phaeocephala propinqua* Todd.³ **Jaraquiel Song Wren.**

¹ *Leucolepis phaeocephala* is probably conspecific with *L. arada.*

² Specimens from Antioquia (*C. brunnescens*), though very slightly paler, appear to be inseparable from *phaeoccephala,* of Ecuador and Chocó, the characters given by Sharpe being those of the immature plumage.

*Material examined.*—Colombia: Remedios, 1; Puerto Valdivia, 1; Juntas de Tamaná, 1.—Ecuador: Esmeraldas, 2; San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, 1; Rio Peripa, 1; Chimbo, 3.

³ *Leucolepis phaeocephala propinqua* Todd: “Decidedly paler than typical *phaeoccephala,* the upper parts Prout’s brown instead of deep chestnut brown, and the under parts correspondingly paler, with the throat in more decided contrast with the rest of the under surface.” (Todd, l.c.).

This race, which is autoptically unknown to us, differs from the two succeeding forms in lacking all trace of the grayish area on the under parts (fide Todd, in litt.). It appears to replace *L. p. assimilis* in the lowlands of northern Colombia. The Carnegie Museum has five specimens from Jaraquiel, a few miles above Monteria, in the valley of the Sinú River, Bolivar, and two from El Tambor, Rio Lebrija, a tributary of the lower Magdalena, Santander. The latter are a trifle darker both above and below.

Range.—Tropical zone of northern Colombia, in states of Bolivar (Jaraquiel, near Monteria, Sinú River) and Santander (El Tambor, Rio Lebrija, Magdalena drainage).

Leucopelis phaeocephala lawrencii (Lawrence).1 LAWRENCE'S SONG WREN.


Range.—Tropical zone of Panama, except the extreme northwestern section, and the adjacent districts of Colombia (Saotata, lower Rio Atrato).

1 Leucopelis phaeocephala lawrencii (Lawrence) differs from the typical Ecuadorian bird principally by having the rufous jugular area abruptly defined against the whitish abdomen, only the flanks being deep brown.

The close similarity of a single Panama Railroad skin, thus topotypical of lawrencii, to six specimens from the Rio Esnápe, Darien, identified by Mr. Bangs as L. l. assimilis, and their decidedly paler coloration in comparison to a series from Costa Rica raised serious doubts as to the proper application of Lawrence's name. Mr. John T. Zimmer, to whom I wrote for further details concerning the types, very kindly reexamined the whole material in the American Museum of Natural History, and informs me that eight topotypes of assimilis from Saotata prove to be inseparable from the Canal Zone form (lawrencii), whereas Costa Rican birds, heretofore referred to the latter, show marked differences. In other words, Mr. Todd, while correctly recognizing the existence of two races, named the wrong form. The results of Mr. Zimmer's comparison have since been published in full.

Material examined.—Panama: Panama Railroad, 1; Rio Esnápe, Darien, 6.
*Leucolepis phaeocephala infuscata* (Zimmer).\(^1\) **COSTA RICAN SONG WREN.**


**Range.**—Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica and adjacent parts of extreme western Panama (Almirante Bay).

4: Costa Rica (La Vijagua, 1; Guáctimo, 1; Siquirres, 1; El Hogar, 1).

**Leucolepis phaeocephala richardsoni** (Salvin).\(^2\) **RICHARDSON’S SONG WREN.**


\(^1\) *Leucolepis phaeocephala infuscata* (Zimmer): Darker than either *L. p. lawrencii* or *L. p. richardsoni*; forehead and crown often distinctly blackish; abdomen less whitish; malar region with reduced amount of blackish, more like *richardsoni*.

Additional material examined.—Costa Rica: La Vijagua, 10.

\(^2\) *Leucolepis phaeocephala richardsoni* (Salvin): Exceedingly similar to *L. p. lawrencii*, but rump slightly brighter and more rufescent, and malar region with a minimum of, sometimes no, blackish at all. The lores appear to be more rufescent than in the more southern races, though certain examples of the latter are not distinguishable on this score, and the middle of the belly is generally darker. The barring of the upper wing coverts alluded to in the original description varies too much individually to be of any use in subspecific discrimination.

The preceding diagnosis is based on information received from Mr. John T. Zimmer about four specimens from Nicaragua (Los Sábalos) and one from Honduras (Segovia River), all in the United States National Museum.
Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Honduras (Segovia River) and eastern Nicaragua (Los Sábalos and Santo Domingo, Chontales).

Family PRUNELLIDAE. Accentors

Genus PRUNELLA Vieillot


Prunella montanella (Pallas). MOUNTAIN ACCENTOR.


Range.—Siberia, from the Ural Mountains to the Bering Sea, south to Transbaicalia, the Tian Shan Mountains, and Mongolia; wintering in northern China and Korea. Accidental on Nunivak Island, Alaska (female, October 3).

Family MIMIDAE. Mockingbirds

Genus TOXOSTOMA Wagler

Toxostoma Wagler, Isis, 24, p. 528, 1831—type, by monotypy, Toxostoma vetula Wagler = Orpheus curvirostris Swainson.


*Toxostoma rufum* (Linnaeus). BROWN THRASHER.


Range.—Breeds mainly in Transition and Austral zones from southern Alberta to northern Maine, south to eastern Louisiana and central Florida, and from base of Rocky Mountains in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado eastward; winters from southeastern
Missouri and North Carolina to central southern Texas, central Florida, and casually farther north; accidental in Arizona and Europe.

53: Maine (New Vineyard, 1); Massachusetts (Natick, 1; Taunton, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 8); New York (Shelter Island, 4); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 5; Woodruff, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 4; Grand Chain, 4; Joliet, 2; Lake Forest, 1; Fox Lake, 2); Indiana (Kouts, 1); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 2; Holly Springs, 2); Louisiana (Chef Menteur, 2); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 4); Texas (Port Lavaca, 1); Florida (Mary Esther, 3; Punta Rassa, 1; Nassau County, 1; Santa Rosa County, 2).

*Toxostoma longirostre longirostre* (Lafresnaye). LONG-BILLED THRASHER.

Orpheus longirostris Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1, p. 55, 1838—"du Mexique et de la Californie"=Mexico (type now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.).


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Queretaro, Mexico, and Puebla.

2: Mexico, Vera Cruz (Pueblo Viejo, 1; Jalapa, 1).

*Toxostoma longirostre sennetti* (Ridgway). SENNETT'S THRASHER.


Range.—Resident in Lower Austral and Upper Tropical zones from lower Rio Grande Valley and Gulf coast of Texas south to central Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosi; occasionally north to Galveston, Texas.

9: Texas (Corpus Christi, 1; Brownsville, 2; Harlingen, 3); Mexico (Tamaulipas, 2; Nuevo Leon, 1).

*Toxostoma guttatum* (Ridgway). COZUMEL THRASHER.


Range.—Cozumel Island, Yucatan.

4: Cozumel Island.

Toxostoma ocellatum (Sclater). OCELLATED THRASHER.


Range.—South-central Mexico, in states of Puebla, Mexico, and Oaxaca.

*Toxostoma cinereum cinereum (Xantus). SAN LUCAS THRASHER.


Range.—Lower Austral and Arid Tropical zones of Lower California from about latitude 28° southward.

6: Lower California (La Paz, 3; Todos Santos, 2; San José del Cabo, 1).

Toxostoma cinereum mearnsi (Anthony).¹ MEARNS’S THRASHER.


Range.—Pacific slope of northern Lower California (Lower Austral zone) from latitude 28° 30' to latitude 31°.

¹Toxostoma cinereum mearnsi (Anthony): Differs from T. c. cinereum by much darker coloration, including the markings on the chest, which are larger than in the typical race.
*Toxostoma bendirei* (Coues). **BENDIRE’S THRASHER.**


*Range.*—Lower Austral deserts of the southwestern United States. Breeds in southeastern California, Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Sonora; winters south to northern Sinaloa; accidental in Colorado and California (Los Angeles).

6: Arizona (Tucson, 3; Phoenix, 1; Fort Lowell, 2).

*Toxostoma curvirostre oberholseri* Law.² **BROWNSVILLE THRASHER.**

_Toxostoma curvirostris oberholseri_ Law, Condor, 30, p. 151, 1928—San Diego, Texas, Duval County, Texas (type in U. S. National Museum).


*Range.*—Southeastern Texas and northeastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila.

12: Texas (Corpus Christi, 2; Brownsville, 1; Harlingen, 3; Laredo, 1; Crystal City, 1); Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, 2); Coahuila (Sabinas, 2).

*Toxostoma curvirostre curvirostre* (Swainson). **CURVE-BILLED THRASHER.**


¹ Variously emended to bendiri or bendirii.

² *Toxostoma curvirostre oberholseri* Law: Nearest to _T. c. curvirostre_, but with shorter wings and tail, and less strongly curved bill; brown color tones slightly more slaty; under parts paler buffy. Wing (male), 98–108; tail, 98–110; bill, 26–30.
Toxostoma vetula Wagler, Isis, 24, p. 528, 1831—Mexico (types in Munich Museum examined).


Range.—Austral and Arid Tropical zones from southeastern Arizona and southern New Mexico south to Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Vera Cruz.

8: Mexico: Guerrero (Iguala, 4); Jalisco (Bolaños, 1; Tuxpan, 3).

Toxostoma curvirostre occidentale (Ridgway). 2 Mazatlan Thrasher.


Range.—Coast region of western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa, Jalisco, and Nayarit.

Toxostoma curvirostre maculatum (Nelson). 3 Spotted Thrasher.


Range.—Northwestern Mexico, in southern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua.

*Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri (Coues). 4 Palmer’s Thrasher.


1 The three typical examples agree with birds from Vera Cruz (Perote) and Oaxaca, having well-defined white tips to the lateral rectrices, and are very different from T. c. palmeri.

2 Toxostoma curvirostre occidentale (Ridgway) is said to differ from T. c. curvirostre by larger size, particularly longer tail; browner upper parts; more buffy under parts, especially posteriorly, etc.

3 Toxostoma curvirostre maculatum (Nelson): “Most closely related to T. c. occidentale, from which it may be distinguished by its darker colors and smaller size.” (Nelson, l.c.).

4 Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri (Coues): Similar to T. c. oberholseri Law, but differs in browner coloration and smaller as well as less distinct spots on under parts; differs from T. c. occidentale by smaller spots on under parts and longer bill.

Range.—Lower Austral zone from central western Arizona south to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua.

16: Arizona (Phoenix, 4; Huachuca Mountains, 2; Tucson, 4; Paradise, 1); Mexico, Chihuahua (Babicora, 5).

Toxostoma curvirostre insularum van Rossem.1 SAN ESTEBAN THRASHER.

Toxostoma curvirostre insularum van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 207, 1930—San Esteban Island, Sonora, Mexico (type in Dickey Collection, Pasadena); idem, l.c., p. 276, 1931—islands of San Esteban and Tiburón.

Range.—Islands of San Esteban and Tiburón, Gulf of California, Sonora, northwestern Mexico.

*Toxostoma redivivum redivivum* (Gambel). CALIFORNIA THRASHER.


Toxostoma redivivum Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 203, 1907—part, excluding references and localities from northern California (monog., bibliog.).


Toxostoma redivivum pasadenense Grinnell, Condor, 23, p. 165, 1921 (crit.).

1 Toxostoma curvirostre insularum van Rossem: "Nearest to T. c. palmeri (Coues) of Arizona and northern Sonora, but coloration paler throughout and ash gray instead of buffy gray in tone; under parts more sharply spotted than in palmeri; similar in this latter respect to T. c. maculatum (Nelson) of southern Sonora, but body color, of course, very different from that race. Measurements of the type are: wing, 108; tail, 124; exposed culmen, 30.5; tars., 33; middle toe minus claw, 25."

(van Rossem, l.c.).
Toxostoma redivivum helvum Oberholser, Auk, 35, p. 60, 1918—Lower California (crit.).

Range.—Austral zones of California west of the high Sierra Nevada and the southeastern deserts, from Monterey and Placer counties through the San Diegan district to latitude 30° in Lower California.¹

10: California (Monterey, 3; Riverside, 1; Santa Barbara, 1; Burbank, 1; Lakeside, 1; La Puerta Valley, 1; Claremont, 1; Long Beach, 1).

Toxostoma redivivum sonomae Grinnell.² SONOMA THRASHER.


Range.—Upper Austral zone of northern California from the head of the Sacramento Valley (Baird, Shasta County) and inner coast ranges to Eldorado County, and in the coast belt through the San Francisco Bay region to Santa Cruz.

6: California (La Honda, 1; Los Gatos, 2; Palo Alto, 2; San Francisco, 1).

*Toxostoma lecontei lecontei Lawrence. LECONTE'S THRASHER.


Range.—Lower Austral deserts of southeastern California, extreme southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, Arizona, and northeastern Lower California south to San Felipe Bay; also the southern San Joaquin Valley of California from Onyx and

¹ Specimens from Lower California (T. r. helvum), according to Grinnell, cannot be properly separated from typical redivivum. We have no material to investigate the question for ourselves.

² Toxostoma redivivum sonomae Grinnell: "Similar to T. r. redivivum, but brown of upper parts more rufescent (less grayish); upper throat and chin more washed with buff; jugular band more buffy (less grayish) and not so dark; buffy ochraceous of posterior lower parts darker." (Oberholser, l.c.).

³ Emended to lecontii.
Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, to near Huron, Fresno County; and northwestern Sonora (Puerto de Lobos).

5: California (Pelican Lake, 1; Palm Lake, 1); Arizona (Maricopa, 1; Sacaton, 2).

**Toxostoma lecontei arenicola** (Anthony). **DESSERT THRASHER.**


**Range.**—Pacific coast-strip of Lower California (Lower Austral zone), from latitude 26° to 29°.

*Toxostoma dorsale dorsale* Henry. **CRISSAL THRASHER.**


**Range.**—Desert of the Austral zones from southern Nevada and southern Utah south to extreme northeastern Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, and from southeastern California to central western Texas.

52: New Mexico (Deming, 34); Arizona (Phoenix, 8; Tombstone, 1; Tucson, 1; Calabasas, 5; Fort Lowell, 1; Chiricahua Mountains, 1; Paradise, 1).

**Toxostoma dorsale trinitatis** Grinnell.¹ **TRINIDAD THRASHER.**


¹ **Toxostoma dorsale trinitatis** Grinnell: "Similar to _T. d. dorsale_, but bill longer and distinctly more curved, and tone of coloration darker, more slaty, wings and tail being betweenfuscous and fuscosus-black rather than near mummy brown." (Grinnell, l.c.)

Range.—Trinidad Valley, northern Lower California.

Genus MELANOTIS Bonaparte


*Melanotis caerulescens caerulescens (Swainson). BLUE MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—Eastern and south-central Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Morelos, and Mexico.

6: Vera Cruz (Jalapa, 3; Orizaba, 1); Mexico (Mexico City, 1); Morelos (Cuernavaca, 1).

*Melanotis caerulescens effuticius Bangs and Penard. CHIHUAHUA BLUE MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—Mexico, in states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero, and Michoacan.

9: Jalisco (Tuxpan, 8); Nayarit (San Blas, 1).

Melanotis caerulescens longirostris Nelson. TRES MARIAS BLUE MOCKINGBIRD.

1 Melanotis caerulescens effuticius Bangs and Penard: Differs from the typical race by paler coloration, particularly of the under parts.

2 The status of birds from Guerrero, Michoacan, and Colima is doubtful, no specimens from these states being available at present.

3 Melanotis caerulescens longirostris Nelson: Similar to M. c. effuticius, but smaller and bill much larger.


Range.—Tres Marias Islands, western Mexico.

*Melanotis caerulescens hypoleucus* Hartlaub.1 WHITE-BREASTED BLUE MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—Highlands of Guatemala and northern Honduras.2

9: Guatemala (Tecpam, 6; Lake Atitlan, 1; Vera Paz, 2).

Genus MELANOPTILA Sclater


*Melanoptila glabrirostris* Sclater. BLACK CATBIRD.


1 Melanotis caerulescens hypoleucus Hartlaub: Very distinct from the other races of the genus by its white under parts. Nevertheless, I consider this bird subspecifically related to *M. caerulescens*, since partly white ventral plumage shows itself in aberrant specimens of *M. c. longirostris* of the Tres Marias (cf. Nelson, North Amer. Fauna, 14, p. 59, 1899).

2 Bolau (Mitt. Naturh. Mus. Hamburg, 15, pp. 45–71, 1898), however, does not list it among the types preserved in that institution.

3 There are two specimens in the Berlepsch Collection in Frankfort from the Volcan de Puca, Honduras.
Range.—Cozumel Island, coast district of Yucatan, south through British Honduras to northern coast of Honduras.
5: Yucatan (Cozumel Island, 4; Peto, 1).

Genus MIMODES Ridgway


Mimodes graysoni (Lawrence). Socorro Thraisher.


Range.—Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group, northwestern Mexico.

Genus DUMETELLA S. D. W.


Spodiselaura Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., 1850, pl. 53—type, by monotypy, Muscicapa carolinensis Linnaeus.

Galeoscoptes Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 82, 1851—type, by monotypy, Muscicapa carolinensis Linnaeus.


*Dumetella carolinensis (Linnaeus). Catbird.


Range.—Breeds mainly in Transition and Austral zones from central British Columbia and southern Alberta to Nova Scotia, south to western Washington, northeastern Oregon, northern Utah, northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Texas, central Alabama, Georgia, and northern Florida; resident in Bermuda; winters from the southern states to the Bahamas and Cuba and through Mexico to Panama; casual in winter north to the central states; accidental on the Farallon Islands and in Europe.

195: Saskatchewan (Prince Albert, 1); Massachusetts (Taunton, 1; Natick, 1; Hyde Park, 1; unspecified, 4); Connecticut (East Hartford, 2); Florida (Wilson, 2; Lantana, 1; Palm Beach, 5; Nassau County, 2; Miami, 1; Lake Worth, 1; Santa Rosa Island, 1); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 1; Holly Springs, 3); Ohio (Columbus, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 5; Deerfield, 1; Wolf Lake, 2; Lake Forest, 3; Grand Chain, 1; Auburn Park, 1); Indiana (Roby, 1); Tennessee (Humboldt, 1); Texas (Fort Worth, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 10); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 4); Bahama Islands (Great Bahama, 89; New Providence, 3; Eleutheria, 8; Andros, 1; Berry, 2; Bimini, 1; Abaco, 5); Cuba, 2; Grand Cayman, 7; Cayman Brac, 2; St. Andrews, 1; Anguilla, 1; Mexico (Vera Cruz, 3; Tabasco, 3; City of Mexico, 1; Cozumel Island, 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, 2); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 1; San Emilio, 1); Costa Rica (Limón, 3).

Genus MIMUS Boie

Mimus Boie, Isis, 1826, p. 972—type, by virtual monotypy, Turdus polyglottos Linnaeus.


Mimetes Gloger, Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1, p. 303, 1841—new name for Mimus Boie.


**Range.**—Eastern United States, from eastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Maryland south to eastern Texas and southern Florida,\(^1\) sparingly to New York and Massachusetts. Accidental in Wisconsin, Ontario, Maine, and Nova Scotia. Introduced in Bermuda.

43: Massachusetts (Great Island, near Hyannis, 1); Illinois (Mound City, 1; Joliet, 1); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 1); Arkansas (Stuttgart, 1); Louisiana (Buras, 7; Chef Menteur, 2); Florida (Starke, 1; Santa Rosa Island, 5; Town Point, Santa Rosa County, 3; Banana River, 2; Mary Esther, 3; Enterprise, 2; Lake Worth, 1; Pilot Town, 1; Palm Beach, 2; Miami, 2; Nassau County, 2; Jupiter, 2; Key West, 2); Texas (Austin, 1).

*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus* (Vigors). Western Mockingbird.


\(^1\) Certain individuals from southern Florida closely approach the Bahaman race.


**Range.**—Southwestern United States, from Texas to the Pacific coast, north to central California, southern Wyoming, northwestern Nebraska, and western Kansas, south to Cape San Lucas, Lower California, and throughout Mexico as far south as Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz, including the Tres Marias and Santa Barbara islands. Accidental on Guadalupe Island.

65: Texas (Corpus Christi, 13; Laredo, 7; Fort Worth, 5; Geddings, 1; Waring, 1; Harlingen, 1; Ingram, 1); Arizona (Calabasas, 16; Phoenix, 1; Fort Grant, 1; Huachuca Plains, 3; Huachuca Mountains, 1); California (Pomona, Los Angeles County, 1; San Clemente Island, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 4); Mexico (Jaral, Coahuila, 2; Tamaulipas, 1; Tampico, Tamaulipas, 4; Tuxpan, Jalisco, 1).

* *Mimus polyglottos elegans* Sharpe. **BAHAMAN MOCKINGBIRD.**


*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 225, 1907—part, Bahaman references and localities; Todd and Worthing-

Range.—Bahama Islands (Great Bahama, Little Abaco, Green Turtle Cay, Elbow Cay, Great Abaco, Berry Islands, Bimini Islands, Andros, New Providence, Conception, Long Island, Maraguana, and Great Inagua). 1

135: Bahamas (Great Bahama, 38; Abaco, 6; Berry Islands, 2; Bimini Islands, 1; Great Inagua, 88).

*Mimus polyglottos orpheus* (Linnaeus). JAMAICAN MOCKINGBIRD.


*Turdus dominicus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 295, 1766—based on "Le Merle de Saint-Domingue" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 284, pl. 27, fig. 1; Santo Domingo. 2

*Turdus merle* P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 139, 1776—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl., p. 558, fig. 1; Santo Domingo.


1 Cory, Ridgway, and Todd restricted the range of *M. p. elegans* to Great Inagua, referring the Mockingbird of the northern Bahamas to *M. p. polyglottos*, whereas Riley attributed the inhabitants of the whole group to a single form which he calls *M. p. orpheus*. The large series in Field Museum plainly shows that the Bahaman birds are easily told from typical *polyglottos* by their much whiter under parts with very little, if any, grayish suffusion on the chest, as has been correctly pointed out by Bangs. I am, however, unable to split them into two races, since the lesser amount of white on the third rectrix, which served as the principal character for the discrimination of *M. p. delimitatus* (from Andros Island), proves to be exceedingly variable. Birds from Inagua (*elegans*), I admit, frequently have the inner web of this tail feather wholly (or very nearly so) white, and specimens with as much white are evidently rare on the northern islands (only four out of thirty-two from Great Bahama). Thirty-five of our skins from Inagua, however, show more or less black, and do not differ in tail markings from northern birds; some have even but a small whitish apical spot, resembling Abaco and Great Bahaman examples with the least amount of white on the third rectrix. The undeniable tendency of the white to increase in specimens ranging from north to south is thus completely bridged by individual variation, and the distinction rests solely upon the different percentages of extremely white-tailed specimens in the population of the various islands. I fail to see any constant difference in the extent of white at the base of the primaries, while the slightly smaller size of the Inagua birds, which holds only in about one-third of the specimens examined, is too insignificant to justify their retention as a separate race.

2 Linnaeus's statement, "habitat in Dominica," is evidently a pen-slip, his diagnosis being exclusively based on Brisson's account.


*Mimus polyglottos portoricensis* (ex Bryant) Cory, Auk, 8, p. 46, 1891—Porto Rico (diag.).


**Range.**—Islands of Cuba (including Isle of Pines), Grand Cayman, Jamaica, Haiti, and Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

1 The names *cubanensis* and *portoricensis*, as proposed by Bryant (Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 11, p. 68, April, 1867) are pure nomina nuda.

2 I cannot help thinking that the December specimen referred by Todd (l.c., p. 251) to *M. p. polyglottos* is merely a variant of the resident form and not a migrant from continental America.

BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

1934

(Culebra, Vieques, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, Salt Island, and Virgin Gorda), Greater Antilles; introduced in Barbados, Lesser Antilles.

281: Cuba (Trinidad, Prov. Santa Clara, 1; unspecified, 1); Grand Cayman, 123; Jamaica (Priestman’s River, 18; Port Antonio, 2); Haiti (St. Marc, 1; Le Coup, 2; near Jacmel, 5; Kensoff, 4); Santo Domingo (aguacate, 3; San Cristobal, 7; Catare, 16; Honduras, 19; Santo Domingo, 31; Maniel, 28); Porto Rico (Mayaguez, 13; unspecified, 7).

*Mimus gundlachii gundlachii* Cabanis. GUNDLACH’S MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—Cays along northern coast of Cuba (opposite Caibarien and San Juan de los Perros) and Bahama Islands, from Stranger

---

1 On the Virgin Islands this mockingbird has become settled only during the last fifteen years. Taken in St. Thomas for the first time in 1916, it has since spread over a number of other islands.

2 As pointed out by Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 61, p. 416), birds from Haiti (*dominicus*) are nowise different from those of Jamaica, Cuba, and Porto Rico.
Cay and Great Sale Cay south to Great Inagua and the Caicos Islands (not recorded from Great Bahamas, Great Abaco, Acklin, and various smaller islands).¹

297: Bahamas (Berry Islands, 1; Nassau, New Providence, 4; Highborn Cay, 4; Andros, 9; Eleuthera, 42; Watlings Island, 10; Bird Rock, Acklin, 1; Mariguana, 27; Great Inagua, 149; Caicos, 50).

*Mimus gundlachii hillii* March. HILL'S MOCKINGBIRD.


**Range.**—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

2: Jamaica (Spanishtown, 1; unspecificied, 1).

*Mimus gilvus antelius* Oberholser.² BLUE-GRAY MOCKINGBIRD.


*Turdus cinereus* (not of Gmelin, 1789) Voigt, Cuvier’s Thierreich, 1, p. 483, 1831—new name for *Turdus lividus* Lichtenstein.


¹ The splendid series in Field Museum shows conclusively that no difference exists between specimens from the extreme northern and others from the southern Bahama Islands, and, as has already been intimated by Todd, there is no justification in recognizing an alleged northern race (*bahamensis*). The coloration of the upper parts, regardless of locality, is exceedingly variable, and dimensions do not offer any tangible criterion for racial distinction either.

² *Mimus gilvus antelius* Oberholser is closely allied to *M. g. gilvus*, but may be distinguished by its much longer tail (123–135 mm.) with shorter white tips, its paler grayish upper parts, and by having the flanks much more heavily streaked with blackish brown.

**Material examined.**—Rio de Janeiro, 2; Bahia, 2; Miritiba, Maranhão, 1; Mangunça Island, Maranhão, 2; Cajutuba, Pará, 2.


**Range.**—Littoral of eastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro (Lagôa Feia; Marambaia Island) north to Pará (Cajutuba).

2: Brazil (Mangunca Island, Maranhão, 2).

**Mimus gilvus gilvus** (Vieillot). Graceful Mockingbird.


**Range.**—French and Dutch Guiana.

1 *Mimus gilvus gilvus* (Vieillot) is characterized by small size, light mouse-gray upper parts, restricted white tips to the rectrices, and small, well-defined white apical spots to the median and greater wing coverts. Wing, 106—108, (female) 100—106; tail, 108—116; bill, 15—19.

**Material examined.**—French Guiana: Cayenne, 4.—Dutch Guiana: Paramaribo, 7.
*Mimus gilvus antillarum* Hellmayr and Seilern.\(^1\) **Antillean Mockingbird.**


**Range.**—Lesser Antilles (Nevis,\(^2\) Martinique, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenadines, Grenada; introduced in Barbados).\(^3\)

18: Martinique, 9; Santa Lucia, 1; St. Vincent, 3; Grenada, 5.

\(^1\) *Mimus gilvus antillarum* Hellmayr and Seilern: Nearest to *M. g. gilvus*, but dorsal surface much darker, mouse-gray instead of light mouse-gray; forehead very little paler than the crown, the latter much less centered with dusky; the white markings to the upper wing coverts wider and less sharply defined, forming apical margins rather than well-circumscribed spots; breast with less, if any, grayish suffusion. Dimensions and small extent of white tips to rectrices as in the typical race. Wing (male), 105–112; tail, 108–117; bill, 18–19 1/2.

It had generally been supposed that this mockingbird might have been introduced into the Lesser Antilles. Comparison of a dozen specimens with an equal number from French and Dutch Guiana, however, revealed several constant differences, and we have accordingly separated the Antillean form. Additional material since examined fully substantiates the distinction. From *M. g. tobagensis* the present race may be distinguished by its much darker upper parts, shorter white tail ends, and smaller bill.

**Material examined.**—Martinique, 9; Santa Lucia, 1; St. Vincent, 10; Bequia, 1; Carriacou, 2; Grenada, 8.

\(^2\) No specimens from Nevis seen.

Mimus gilvus tobagensis Dalmas.\textsuperscript{1} Tobago Mockingbird.


Range.—Islands of Tobago and Trinidad.

19: Tobago.

*Mimus gilvus rostratus* Ridgway.\textsuperscript{2} Curacao Mockingbird.


\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Mimus gilvus tobagensis} Dalmas: Nearest to \textit{M. g. gilvus}, but upper parts decidedly darker, more of a pearl gray; whitish markings to wing covers wider; white tips to lateral rectrices more extensive; bill stouter, though not constantly longer. Wing, 108—114, (female) 99—105; tail, 119—125, (female) 110—122; bill, 18\frac{1}{2}—19.

This well-marked race may be distinguished from \textit{M. g. antillarum} by much lighter (pearl grey instead of mouse grey) dorsal surface, much longer white tips to the rectrices, deeper black wings and tail, more grayish breast, and heavier bill; from \textit{M. g. melanopterus} by decidedly smaller size and much darker upper parts.

The Tobago Mockingbird, of very rare occurrence in Trinidad, is supposed to be a recent immigrant. An adult male taken by A. L. Butler on Mount Hope Estate, near Caroni River, on March 1, 1924 (British Museum), is identical with recently collected specimens from Scarborough, Tobago, as far as coloration is concerned, but has a somewhat longer tail (129 mm.).

Material examined.—Tobago (Man o' War Bay, Scarborough, etc.): 30.—Trinidad: Mount Hope Estate, 1.

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Mimus gilvus rostratus} Ridgway: Similar to \textit{M. g. melanopterus}, but with larger (heavier), though not always longer bill.

Variation in size of bill is considerable regardless of locality, and small-billed individuals from almost every island can be matched by large-billed specimens from Margarita, Testigos, and the mainland (Rio Hacha, La Goajira). Still, the majority of the birds inhabiting the Dutch West Indies being distinguishable from \textit{M. g. melanopterus}, the race \textit{rostratus} may be retained if its range is restricted to the islands from Tortuga and Blanquilla west. Its characters are most pronounced among birds from Aruba and Bonaire, some of which have remarkably stout, massive bills.

Additional material examined.—Curaçao, 5; Aruba, 2; Bonaire, 2.
202 (Aruba), 208 (Curaçao), 213 (Bonaire), 219 (Orchilla), 225 (Blanquilla), 1909—Leeward Islands.


Range.—Islands of Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, Orchilla, Tortuga, and Blanquilla, Caribbean Sea (Dutch West Indies).

54: Aruba, 6; Curaçao, 8; Bonaire, 10; Orchilla, 8; Tortuga, 16; Blanquilla, 6.

*Mimus gilvus melanopterus* Lawrence. 1 BLACK-WINGED MOCKINGBIRD.


*Mimus colombianus* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 82, "Jan.,” 1851—“Columbien, Venezuela” (the two types in the Heine Collection, now in the Halberstadt Museum, are both marked "Venezuela").


1 *Mimus gilvus melanopterus* Lawrence: Differs from *M. g. gilvus* by larger size (except bill); more extensive white tips to the lateral rectrices; much paler gray upper parts with broader, less abruptly defined whitish markings to the wing coverts; and more purely white lower surface without any, or with very little, grayish suffusion on the chest.

This form varies so much *individually* in size of bill as well as in coloration that further subdivision seems impracticable; but whatever the final conclusion on that subject may be, the names proposed by Lawrence and Cabanis both pertain to the Venezuelan bird, as we have ascertained by examination of the respective types. Although Cabanis gives "Columbien" and "Venezuela" as habitat, the two examples in the Heine Collection, which were kindly submitted to my inspection by the late Ferdinand Heine, are both marked "Venezuela" and agree in every detail with skins from the Venezuelan coast and the Orinoco Valley, viz., the same form to which the type of *M. melanopterus* Lawrence also belongs. Birds from British Guiana and Rio Branco I am unable to separate from the Venezuelan ones, though they are clearly distinct from typical *gilvus* of French and Dutch Guiana. Specimens from Margarita and Testigos Islands are often rather long-billed, certain individuals reaching the measurements of *M. g. rostratus*, while the bulk cannot be distinguished from the Venezuelan average. Similarly long-billed birds, moreover, are occasionally found in other localities, two adults from Rio Hacha, Goajira, in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences being particularly noteworthy in that respect. Four birds from Mérida and Tachira have the flanks more heavily streaked with dusky than the general run from Venezuela and British Guiana, a feature which obviously indicates an approach to *M. g. tolimensis*. The mockingbirds from the low country of northern Colombia (*M. g. leucoterus*) are often conspicuous for their small bills, but this is at best an average character, and I fail to see how they can be satisfactorily separated from *melanopterus*. Series from the higher slopes of the Santa Marta Mountains (San Sebastián and El Mamon, alt. 6,800—8,000 ft.), the same that

**Mimus gilvus gilvus** Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 63, p. 109, 1931—Arabupu, Roraima.


were discussed by Mr. Todd, have on average rather longer bills, but apart from this they seem to me much nearer to *melanopterus* than to *tolimensis*. The proper pertinence of the mockingbirds occurring on the Pacific coast of Colombia cannot be determined with the scanty material at present available. While an adult female from Quibdó (alt. 200 ft.) and a female (in first annual plumage) from Alto Bonito, Rio Sucio (alt. 1,500 ft.), are wholly typical of the Caribbean lowland form, an adult male from Dabeiba, Rio Sucio (alt. 2,000 ft.), both in size and blackish auriculín, very nearly matches *tolimensis*. The specimens probably represent the extremes in individual variation, and it may turn out that the mockingbird of the region is an intergrade between *melanopterus* and *tolimensis*.

**Material examined.**—British Guiana: Roraima, 3; Quonga, 1; Annai, 2.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 6; Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 6.—Venezuela: Ciudad Bolivar, 4; Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, 8; Quiribana de Caicara, 1; Caricaó, Paria Peninsula, 2; plains of Cumaná, 7; Campos Alegre, Cumaná, 1; Carúpano, Cumaná, 4; Margarita Island, 28; Testigos Islands, 8; Maracay, Aragua, 2; Maracaibo, 2; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 2; El Valle, Mérida, 1; Colón, Tachira, 3; unspecified, 4 (including the types of *M. columbiaus* and *M. melanopterus*).—Colombia: Santa Marta, 5; San Sebastián, 9; El Mamon, 2; Rio Hacha, La Goajira, 2; La Playa, near Barranquilla, 1; Aguachica, Magdalena, 3; Alto Bonito, Antioquia, 1; Dabeiba, Rio Sucio, 1; Quibdó, Chocó, 1.


Range.—British Guiana; adjacent section of extreme northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco); Venezuela, south to the Orinoco Valley; Margarita Island; Testigos Islands; northern Colombia (Santa Marta region; Caribbean coast; (?) Pacific lowlands south to Quibdó, Chocó). (?) Accidental in Costa Rica (one record from El Zarcéro).¹

53: British Guiana (Roraima, 1); Brazil (Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 6); Venezuela (Testigos Islands, 8; Margarita Island, 28; Maracay, Aragua, 2; Maracaibo, 2; Río Aurare, Zulia, 2; Colón, Tachira, 3); Colombia (Santa Marta, 1).

*Mimus gilvus tolimensis* Ridgway.² TOLIMA MOCKINGBIRD.


¹ Venezuelan trade skins are sometimes marked “Trinidad.” An authentic specimen from this island, however, seems to belong to *M. g. tobagensis*.

² *Mimus gilvus tolimensis* Ridgway: Similar to *M. g. melanopterus*, but larger throughout, wings and tail decidedly longer. In coloration, there is no character that holds in every single case, though most of the specimens have the loral, subocular, and upper auricular regions more blackish, forming a conspicuous dusky streak across the sides of the head, while the flanks are as a rule more strongly streaked with blackish brown.

Material examined.—Colombia: plain of Tolima, 1 (the type); Chicoral River, Tolima, 1; Barro Blanco, Antiquia, 1; near San Agustin, Huila, head of Magdalena Valley, 1; Salento, west Quindío Andes, Cauca, 1; Caldas, Río Dagua, Cauca, 1; Andalucía, eastern Andes, 1; La Holanda, Cundinamarca, 1; “Bogota,” 11.

**Measurements**

Adult Males

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>M. g. melanopterus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six from Altagracia, Orinoco River</td>
<td>111, 113, 115</td>
<td>123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130</td>
<td>17, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Cariaco, Paria Peninsula</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two from Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela</td>
<td>117, 117</td>
<td>132, 133</td>
<td>19, 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1934 BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 319

529, 1917—Dabeiba (Rio Sucio), Caldas (Rio Dagua), Salento and Barro Blanco (west slope of central Andes), Honda and Chicoral (Magdalena Valley), La Herrera and La Holanda (near Bogotá), Andalucia (west slope of eastern Andes), and San Agustin, Colombia.


**Adult Males—continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One from Maracaibo, Zulia...119</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Rio Aurare, Zulia...117</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two from Colón, Tachira...115, 120</td>
<td>120, 133</td>
<td>20, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from near Barranquilla, Colombia...117</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Aguachica, Magdalena...118</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three from Santa Marta...111, 117, 118</td>
<td>115, 125, ...</td>
<td>20, 21, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Rio Hacha, La Goajira...119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*M. melanopterus* ≡ *M. g. tolimensis*

One from Dabeiba, Rio Sucio, Colombia...123 131 20

*M. g. tolimensis*

Type of *M. g. tolimensis*, plain of Tolima...129 142 23

One from Chicoral, Tolima...127 140 21

One from Andalucia, eastern Andes...124 135 21

One from La Holanda, Cundinamarca...121 21

One from Caldas, Rio Dagua...123 133 21

**Adult Females**

*M. g. melanopterus*

Three from Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River...107, 108, 110 123, 125, 128 18, 18½, 18½

Three from Altagracia, Orinoco River...105, 107, 114 122, 130, ... 18, 19, 19

One from Cariaco, Paria Peninsula...107 120 18

Six from Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela...104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 117, 120, 121 20, 20, 21, 21, 22

One from Rio Aurare, Zulia...109 112 19½

One from Colón, Tachira...108 122 19

Two from Aguachica, Magdalena...118, ... 128, ... 17½, 17½

One from Santa Marta...109 116 19

One from Rio Hacha, La Goajira...113 118 20

*M. g. melanopterus* ≡ *M. g. tolimensis*

One from Quibdó, Chocó, Colombia...116 125 20

*M. g. tolimensis*

One from Barro Blanco, Antioquia...117 133 19

Mimus gilvus columbianus (not of Cabanis) Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 279, 1884—Bucaramanga; idem, l.c., 40, p. 75, 1892—Bucaramanga (crit.).

Range.—Arid Tropical and Temperate zones of Colombia, excepting the Santa Marta region and the Caribbean coast district.

2: Colombia (La Holanda, 42 km. northeast of Bogotá, Cundinamarca, 1; Caldas, Rio Dagua, Cauca, 1).

*Mimus gilvus gracilis Cabanis. GUATEMALAN MOCKINGBIRD.


1 Recent reexamination of the type in the Berlin Museum reveals the fact that M. gracilis of Cabanis refers to the form known under the name of M. g. guatemalensis. The type, an adult in fresh plumage, agrees with specimens from western Guatemala in dark brownish gray (a little paler than "mouse gray") upper parts, being very different from the Yucatan race with clear pearl gray dorsal coloration. As pointed out by Griscom, M. g. lawrencei, from Oaxaca, is evidently inseparable from the present form.
Mimus gracilis lawrencei Nelson, Auk, 15, p. 159, 1898—Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Range.—Highlands of Honduras (Comayagua), western Guatemala, and southern Mexico, in states of Oaxaca (Tehuantepec City, San Mateo del Mar, Chivelá), Chiapas, Tabasco (Frontera), and southern Vera Cruz (Coatzacoalcos).

1: Guatemala (Lake Atitlan, 1).

*Mimus gilvus leucophaeus* Ridgway. **YUCATAN MOCKINGBIRD.**


[ *Mimus gilvus* ]


Range.—British Honduras (Belize; Manatee; Lighthouse and Glover's reefs); Yucatan, including Meco, Holbox, Mugeres, and Cozumel islands; Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel); Campeche (Campeche), and northeastern Tabasco (Montecristo).

10: Yucatan (San Felipe, 1; Mérida, 1; unspecified, 6; Cozumel Island, 2).

*Mimus magnirostris* Cory. **LARGE-BILLED MOCKINGBIRD.**

1 Birds from Yucatan have shorter white tips to the lateral rectrices than the two Cozumel specimens, but agree in the clear gray coloration of the upper parts.

2 *Mimus magnirostris* Cory, which may be merely an offshoot of *M. gilvus*, differs from the Central American representatives by its gigantic size, enormous bill, and exceedingly long tail with restricted white apical spots too strikingly to be treated as a race of that group.

Range.—St. Andrews Island, Caribbean Sea.

6: St. Andrews Island.

*Mimus patagonicus* (Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny). 1 Patagonian Mockingbird.


1 *Mimus patagonicus* (Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny), a very distinct species, appears to be most nearly allied to *M. gilvus lividus*, but has a much shorter tail and differs widely in coloration by lacking the whitish frontal band and by having the upper parts light hair brown (instead of ashy gray) washed with tawny olive on the rump, and the flanks extensively cinnamon-buff with very little, if any, dusky streaking.

I am unable to recognize *M. p. tricosus*. Three newly molted adults from Mendoza, when compared with Patagonian birds in similar plumage, show exactly the same light hair brown shade of the upper parts, being by no means more grayish, and do not seem to differ in any other respect either, so far as I can see. Size varies a good deal in this species, but this is obviously individual. The breeding area of the Patagonian Mockingbird has yet to be determined; it is probably restricted to the southern part of the bird’s range.

Material examined.—Jujuy: Maimará (June), 1.—Tucumán: Río Salí (June), 3; Monteagudo (December), 1.—Catamarca: Fuerte de Andalgala (September), 1; Guaiñfn (September), 1.—Mendoza: Mendoza (May), 3.—Neuquen: Neuquen (November), 1; Confluencia (October), 1; Bajada Colorado (December), 1; Arroyotos (October), 1; Piedra del Águila (November), 1.—Entre Ríos: Santa Elena (May), 1.—Buenos Aires: near Bonifacio (May—June), 3; La Plata, 1.—Río Negro: Río Negro, 3 (including the type).—Chubut: Rivadavia (July), 1.

2 Often spelled “patachonicus.”

*Mimus thenca* (not *Turdus thenca* Molina) Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 252, 1860—Mendoza; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 475, 1861—Mendoza and western provinces (eggs descr.).


*Range.*—Western and southern Argentina, in provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, La Rioja, Cordoba, and Mendoza, south through Patagonia to the Rio Chico; accidental in Entre Ríos (one definite record from Santa Elena, May 3).

9: Tucumán (Rio Salí, 1; Monteagudo, 1); Catamarca (Gualfin, 2); Mendoza (Mendoza, 1); Buenos Aires (Bonifacio, 1; El Inca, Bonifacio, 1; Papin, near Bonifacio, 1); Chubut (near Rivadavia, 1).

*Mimus thenca* (Molina). **CHILEAN MOCKINGBIRD.**


*Mimus thenca* Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 61, 1839—part, northern and central Chile south to Concepción; Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 11,

Mimus thenka Pezeln, Reise Novara, Zool. Theil, 1, (2), p. 73, 1865—Chile.


Range.—Chile, from southern Atacama (Domeyko) to Cautín.1

1 Birds from Aconcagua and northwards are somewhat paler, less brownish above with hardly any cinnamonomous suffusion on the rump, and much less buffy underneath, the chest being strongly washed with grayish. This apparent divergence may be seasonal, however, as most of the northern specimens examined are in more worn plumage than those from the south.

I have not been able to make out Mimus nebouzi Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 57, 1854; Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 39, 1854) from Port Famine, Straits of Magellan, the type of which is credited to the Paris Museum. The description, "tres proche de M. triururs, mais en diffère par l'absence du châtain sur le dos," is hardly sufficient to identify the species. The Paris Museum has only one skin from "Port Famine" brought back by the expedition of the "Astrolabe," but it does not bear Bonaparte's name on the label. This bird does not differ in any respect from Chilean examples, and if it is the type of M. nebouzi,
12: Chile (Domeyko, Atacama, 1; Romero, Coquimbo, 1; Pai-
guano, Coquimbo, 1; Los Andes, Aconcagua, 3; Baños de Cauquenes,
Colchagua, 1; Quirihue, Maule, 1; Concepción, 1; Hacienda de
Gualpencillo, Concepción, 3).

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Mimus longicaudatus longicaudatus Tschudi.1 LONG-TAILED
MOCKINGBIRD.

Mimus longicaudatus Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), Heft 3, p. 280, May,
1844—Peru (type in Neuchâtel Museum); idem, Untersuch. Faun. Peru.,
Aves, p. 190, pl. 15, fig. 2, 1846—"hot forest-region of Peru," errore,
we suggest Lima as type locality; Schlater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27,
p. 345, 1859—Peru (ex Tschudi); idem, l.c., 1866, p. 96—Lima, Rio Rimac
(breeding); Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 504—Lima; idem, l.c., 1877, p.
749—Tumbes (eggs desc.); idem, l.c., 1880, p. 190—Chepen, Dept.
Libertad; Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 342, 1881—part, western
Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pérs., 1, p. 498, 1884—Tumbes, Lima, Culebras
(Ancachs), Guadalupa and Chepen (Libertad); Berlepsch and Stolzmann,

Mimus peruvianus Peale, U. S. Expl. Exp., 8, p. 87, 1848—Callao, near Lima
(type in U. S. National Museum).

Akad. Wiss. Wien, 31, p. 323, 1858—"Chili," errore (type in Vienna
Museum examined).

"Mexico," errore (type in the American Museum of Natural History,
New York, examined).

Mimus thenca (not Turdus thenca Molina) Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 61,
1839—part, near Lima, coast of Peru.

Ser., 17, p. 409, 1930—Chosica (Lima) and Menocucho (Libertad).

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

this name becomes a synonym of M. thenca. We strongly doubt the correctness
of the locality, this mockingbird never having been met with again in the Straits
of Magellan.

Additional material examined.—Valparaiso: Valparaiso, 5.—Cautín: Pelal, near
Temuco, 4; Cholchol, near Temuco, 1; Maquehue, near Temuco, 3.

1 Mimus l. longicaudatus Tschudi probably is subspecifically related to M.
thenca, from which it differs by much more lengthened tail, longer bill, nearly
wholly white primary coverts, more spotted upper parts, etc.

Birds from Ica (two), Lima (two), and Libertad (Menocucho) seem to be
alike. The only two specimens which we have seen from the Marañón Valley
(Viña, Huamachuco) are in badly worn plumage, but judging from their proportions
they are obviously referable to longicaudatus rather than albopterus. According
to Chapman (Amer. Mus. Nov., 143, p. 16, 1924), this form passes so gradually
into punensis that it is well-nigh impossible to draw a line between the two races,
many specimens from northwestern Peru and the adjoining parts of Ecuador
being variously intermediate. Marañón birds have since been separated as M. l.

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of Peru, from the Ecuadorian boundary to Ica, and in the upper Marañón Valley (Viña, Huamachuco, Huancabamba).

5: Peru (Chosica, Lima, 1; Menocucho, Libertad, 4).

Mimus longicaudatus albogriseus Lesson.¹ ECUADORIAN LONG-TAILED MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—Arid Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, north to Caraques Bay.

Mimus longicaudatus platensis Chapman.² LA PLATA ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—La Plata Island, off the Province of Manaví, western Ecuador.

¹ Mimus longicaudatus albogriseus Lesson: Similar to M. l. longicaudatus, but markedly smaller; bill shorter and slenderer without the brownish base to the lower mandible; lores and upper auriculars deeper blackish; upper parts edged with grayish rather than brown; breast grayish instead of brownish; white tips to rectrices more extended. Wing, 110–117; tail, 130–143; bill, 21–22.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Guayaquil, 3; Puna Island, 3.

² Mimus longicaudatus platensis Chapman: Resembling M. l. albogriseus in coloration, but larger, the bill especially so. Wing (male), 122–127; tail, 143–158; bill, 24–25.

Two specimens from the type locality examined.
**Mimus saturninus saturninus** (Lichtenstein). **LOWER AMAZONIAN MOCKINGBIRD.**


**Range.**—Northern Brazil, in State of Pará (Monte Alegre; Santarém and Diamantina, Rio Tapajóz).

*Mimus saturninus frater* Hellmayr. **BRAZILIAN MOCKINGBIRD.**


---

1 *Material examined.*—Brazil: Monte Alegre, 2; Santarém, Rio Tapajóz, 1.

2 *Mimus saturninus frater* Hellmayr is closely similar to *M. s. saturninus* in proportion of bill, but appears to differ in more brownish upper parts, more buffy suffusion on the rump (in fresh plumage), and less grayish breast. While large series of the present form were available for study, material of typical *saturninus* is altogether inadequate, and it is quite possible that the two races may ultimately turn out to be inseparable. Birds from Matto Grosso and Bolivia average smaller, but the divergence is insignificant.

*Additional material examined.*—Bahia: Barro Vermelho, Rio Preto, 1.—Piauhy; Santo Antonio de Gilboez, 1.—Minas Geraes: Agua Suja, near Bagagém, 2; Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguaury, 2.—Goyaz: Catalão, 2; Goyaz, 3; Fazenda Esperança, 1.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 1; Chapada, 5; Miranda, 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 1.—São Paulo: Victoria, 13.
Mimus calandra (not Orpheus calandra) Lefresnaye and d’Orbigny Selater, 

Mus., 6, p. 347, 1881—part, Bolivia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 3, 
p. 342, 1891—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Mimus saturninus modulator Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 327, 
1907—part, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

Mimus saturninus arenaceus (not of Chapman) Reiser, Denks. Math.-Natur-
Preto, Bahia, and Santo Antonio de Gilboez, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Range.—Tableland of eastern Bolivia and Brazil, from Maranhão, 
Piauhy, and northwestern Bahia (Rio Preto) through Goyaz and 
Minas Geraes south to Rio de Janeiro (Parahyba Valley), São 
Paulo, and Matto Grosso.

18: Brazil (São Francisco, Rio Parnahyba, Maranhão, 1; Grajahú, 
Maranhão, 1; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 4; Carolina, Rio Tocantins, 
Maranhão, 3; Rio São Miguel, Goyaz, 4; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 
2; Baurú, São Paulo, 1; Victoria, São Paulo, 1); Bolivia (Trinidad, 
Rio Mamoré, El Beni, 1).

*Mimus saturninus arenaceus* Chapman.1 CHAPMAN’S 
MIMIC BIRD.

Mimus arenaceus Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 135, 1890—Bahia (type in the American 
Museum of Natural History, New York).

Turdus orpheus (not of Linnaeus) Spix, Av. Bras., 1, p. 71, pl. 71, fig. 1 (=juv.), 
1824—part, Joaazeiro, Rio São Francisco, Bahia (spec. in Munich Museum 

Soc. Lond., 27, p. 344, 1859—part, coast region of Brazil; Sharpe, Cat. 
Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 348, 1881—Brazil (desc.).

22, No. 3, p. 619, 1906—Bahia (crit.); Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. 
Braz., 1, p. 327, 1907—Bahia; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 9, p. 485, 1914— 
Joaazeiro, Bahia (nest and eggs descr.); Reiser, Denks. Math.-Naturwiss. 
Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 78, 1910—part, São João (near Bahia City), 
Ser., 12, p. 251, 1929—Bahia (crit.; meas.).

Range.—Eastern Brazil, in State of Bahia east of the São Francisco River (São João and Santo Amaro, near Bahia City; Rio do

1 *Mimus saturninus arenaceus* Chapman: In coloration similar to *M. s. frater*, 
but with much larger bill (21½—24, against 18½—20 mm.).

Material examined.—Bahia: Bahia, 3; São João, 1; Santo Amaro, 2; Rio do 
Peixe, near Queimadas, 5; Joaazeiro, 2; Palmeira, Rio São Francisco, 1.
Peixe near Queimadas; Joazeiro; Palmeira, near Sambaiba, Rio São Francisco).

7: Brazil (Santo Amaro, near Bahia City, 2; Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, Bahia, 5).

*Mimus saturninus modulator* (Gould). \(^1\) **ARGENTINE MOCKINGBIRD.**


\(^1\) *Mimus saturninus modulator* (Gould) differs from *M. s. frater* by more blackish brown spotting of the pileum and upper back, on average more rufescent rump, and less conspicuous, frequently even absent, streaking of the flanks. Besides, the under parts lack the grayish suffusion of the chest, and the Buffy tinge on the flanks is decidedly paler.

In the light of the more comprehensive material at present available I cannot see my way clear of maintaining the distinction between *modulator* and *calandra*, which I at one time advocated. While birds from Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires often have stouter, larger bills, exceptions to this rule are too numerous to warrant the recognition of more than one race.

**Additional material examined.**—Argentina, Province of Buenos Aires: Buenos Aires, 2; San Martino Monte, 1; La Soledad, Entre Ríos, 1; Corrientes, 1; Tapia, Tucumán, 6; Corral, Santiago del Estero, 1; Salta, 1.—Paraguay: Bernalcué, near Asunción, 2; Paraguari, 1.—Uruguay: Nueva Helvetia, 1.—Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara do Mundo Novo, 2; São Lourenço, 2.—Bolivia: San Francisco, 1; Caiza, 1.


*Mimus modulator calendria* Dinelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 58, 1918—Tucumán (breeding habits).


Range.—Extreme southern Brazil, in State of Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina south to Cape San Antonio, Prov. Buenos Aires; and extreme southeastern Bolivia (Tarija and southern Chuquisaca).

10: Uruguay (Arazati, Dept. San José, 1; near Garzon, 1; fifteen miles north of San Vicente de Castillos, 1; southwest of Dolores, Dept. Soriano, 1); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 2; Leales Alto, Tucumán, 1; Noetinger, near Marco Paz, Cordoba, 3).

*Mimus dorsalis (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny). BOLIVIAN MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—Puna zone of Bolivia (La Paz; Cochabamba; Potosí; San Luis, Tarija) and extreme northwestern Argentina (Tilcara and Maimará, Prov. Jujuy).

1: Argentina (Tilcara, Jujuy, 1).

*Mimus triurus (Vieillot). WHITE-BANDED MOCKINGBIRD.


1 Mimus dorsalis (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) is well distinguished from M. triurus, with which it agrees in the entirely white (six or eight) lateral rectrices, by larger size, much longer as well as more strongly arched bill, rufescent upper parts, white primary coverts, and the different disposition of the white wing area.

Material examined.—Bolivia: La Paz, 2; Cochabamba, 2 (the types); Potosí, 1.—Argentina, Jujuy: Tilcara, 1; Maimará, 2.


Mimus tricaudatus Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 11, p. 120, 1843—Mendoza.


1 Mimus albicaudus “Philippi,” quoted by Albert, appears to be an unpublished manuscript name.

Range.—Eastern Bolivia and adjoining strip of the Brazilian State of Matto Grosso (Caité, near the Jaurú River; Urucum de Corumbá); Paraguay; Uruguay; the whole of Argentina south to the Río Negro. Accidental in Chile (Santiago and Valdivia).

11: Bolivia (Buena Vista, Dept. Santa Cruz, 3; Brazil (Urucum de Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 1); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 4; Noetinguer, near Marco Paz, Cordoba, 3).

Genus NESOMIMUS Ridgway


Nesomimus trifasciatus (Gould). THREE-BANDED MOCKINGBIRD.


Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Chiquitos, 1.—Brazil: Caité, Matto Grosso, 1.—Paraguay: Bernalcué, near Asunción, 2.—Argentina: Arroytos, Neuquen, 1; La Banda, Santiago del Estero, 2.

The treatment of this genus follows Mr. H. S. Swarth's excellent account as the most recent and most authoritative essay on the mockingbirds of the Galapagos Islands. Still it may be found to be more logical to regard even the strongly marked representatives of the group, viz., N. trifasciatus, N. macdonaldii, and N. melanotis, as conspecific with N. parrulius, since they all replace each other geographically on different islands.
*Nesomimus melanotis* (Gould). **CHATHAM ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.**


¹ Its former occurrence on Charles Island is not established beyond doubt. All the (five) specimens examined are from Gardner Island.

² Nine specimens examined.

² Gould's original description and subsequent plate clearly refer to the Chatham Island bird, as has been pointed out by Swarth. *N. adamsi* thus becomes a synonym of *N. melanotis*, while the form of James, Jervis, and Bindloe, generally designated under the latter name, must be called *N. parvulus bindloei*.

Twelve specimens examined.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (Chatham Island).

1: Galapagos (Chatham Island, 1).

*Nesomimus parvulus parvulus* (Gould). ALBEMARLE ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.


Nesomimus parvulus parvulus Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 6, p. 146. 1899—Albemarle (crit.); Swarth, Occas. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 18, p. 120, 1908—Albemarle, Narborough, and Indefatigable, also the Seymour Islands, Daphne, and perhaps Duncan Island (crit.).


Nesomimus parvulus affinis Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 6, p. 146, 1899—Narborough (crit.).


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (Albemarle, Narborough, and Indefatigable, the Seymour Islands, Daphne Island, accidental on Duncan Island).\(^1\)

13: Galapagos Islands (Albemarle, Tagus Cove, 4; Mangrove Point, 1; Narborough, 1; Indefatigable, 7).

Nesomimus parvulus barringtoni Rothschild. BARRINGTON ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.


Nesomimus melanotis carringtoni Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 6, p. 145, 1899—Barrington Island (crit.).


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (Barrington Island).

Nesomimus parvulus bindloei Ridgway. BINDLOE ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.


\(^1\) Swarth's arguments for the rejection of \(N. \ p. \ affinis\) from Narborough, and \(N. \ m. \ dierythrus\) from Indefatigable, are fully sustained by the limited material that we have been able to consult.

Altogether, thirty-seven specimens from the three principal islands have been examined.


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (James, Jervis, and Bindloe).

“Nesomimus parvulus personatus” Ridgway. ABINGDON ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (Abingdon Island).

“Nesomimus parvulus wenmani” Swarth.2 WENMAN ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.

1 After examining a series of specimens I am bound to agree with Mr. Swarth in referring birds from James, Jervis, and Bindloe to one form, which, though the name melanotis had long been misapplied to it, is clearly entitled to Ridgway’s term.

2 “Nesomimus parvulus wenmani” Swarth: A very slightly differentiated form, distinguishable from N. p. bindloei and N. p. personatus by somewhat paler upper parts and wider wing bars, from N. p. hulli by less pronounced dusky submalar streaks.

Eight specimens examined.


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (Wenman Island).

Nesomimus parvulus hulli Rothschild. CULPEPPER ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.


Nesomimus melanotis huli Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 6, p. 145, 1899—Culpepper (crit.).


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (Culpepper Island).\(^1\)

*Nesomimus parvulus bauri Ridgway. TOWER ISLAND MOCKINGBIRD.


Nesomimus melanotis bauri Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 6, p. 145, 1899—Tower (crit.).


Range.—Galapagos Archipelago (Tower Island).\(^2\)

1: Galapagos (Tower Island, 1).

\(^1\) Five specimens examined.

\(^2\) Nine specimens examined.
Genus OREOSCOPTES Baird


*Oreoscoptes montanus (Townsend). SAGE THRASHER.


Range.—Arid sagebrush plains and foothills of western United States. Breeds in Transition and Upper Austral zones from southern British Columbia, central Montana, and western Nebraska south to southern California and northern New Mexico; winters from southern California and mountains of central Texas to northern Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas), Cape San Lucas, and casually to Guadalupe Island.

33: Colorado (Yampa, 1; Egeria Park, 1; Crembling, 2); Utah (Ogden, 1; Fairfield City, 1); Nevada (Carson City, 2; Virginia City, 1); Arizona (Phoenix, 3; Tucson, 1); New Mexico (Deming, 12); Texas (Kerrville, 1; Laredo, 1; Ingram, 1; Falfurrias, 1; Corpus Christi, 4).

Genus ALLENIA Cory


*Allenia fusca (P. L. S. Müller). SCALY-BREASTED THRASHER.


1 The name is spelt Oreoscoptes on pp. 346, 347, where full descriptions of the generic and specific characters are given. The latest (fourth) edition of the A. O. U. Check List adopted, however, the spelling Oreoscoptes as having page priority.
340 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Margarops montanus rufus Cory, Auk, 5, p. 47, 1888—Dominica (type now in Field Museum).


Range.—Lesser Antilles (islands of St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Antigua, Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Desirade, Marie Galante, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, Union, Carriacou, Grenada and Barbados).2

51: Lesser Antilles (St. Eustatius, 3; St. Christopher, 3; Antigua, 7; Guadeloupe, 7; Desirade, 1; Dominica, 5; Martinique, 6; Santa Lucia, 9; Grenada, 10).

Genus MARGAROPS Selater


1 Extinct on this island, according to Clark (Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, p. 300, 1905).

2 While admitting that birds from Grenada (and apparently Barbados) are the darkest in the whole series, I agree with Noble that the variation from north to south is too gradual to warrant the subdivision of the species into two races.
*Margarops fuscatus fuscatus* (Vieillot). **PEARLY-EYED THRASHER.**


**Range.**—Southern Bahamas (Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Island, Mariguana, North Caicos, Grand Caicos, East Caicos, Bird Rock, Great Inagua); Mona; Desecheo; Porto Rico; Virgin Islands (Vieques, Culebra, Culebrita, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda); Lesser Antilles (Sombrero,² St. Martin, St. Eustatius, Anguilla, St. Christopher, Barbuda, and Antigua).³

285: Bahamas (Watlings Island, 87; Caicos, 12; Inagua, 29); Mona Island, 31; Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 29; St. Thomas, 5;

¹ Santo Domingo is probably a mistake, since the Pearly-eyed Thrasher has never been found again on the island of Haiti.

² One record, probably a straggler.

³ Not found on either Jamaica or Haiti, sometimes included in the range. The series from Antigua is unquestionably referable to typical _fuscatus._
St. John, 2; Tortola, 7; Virgin Gorda, 13); Lesser Antilles (Anguilla, 7; St. Eustatius, 18; St. Christopher, 2; Antigua, 43).

*Margarops fuscatus densirostris* (Vieillot).1 **DARKER PEARLY-EYED THRASHER.**


*Cichlherminia fuscata densirostris* Cory, Auk, 8, p. 43, 1891—part, Montserrat to Santa Lucia and Barbados; Verrill, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., 8, p. 346, 1892—Dominica (habits, nest, and eggs).


**Range.**—Lesser Antilles (islands of Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Desirade, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucia, and Barbados).2

31: Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe, 2; Desirade, 12; Dominica, 7; Martinique, 4; Santa Lucia, 6).

**Genus RAMPHOCINCLUS Lafresnaye**


1 *M. f. densirostris* is a very poor form, but when restricted to the southern Lesser Antilles it may be separated by darker brown upper parts and heavier, darker brown streaking below. These characters are, however, hardly apparent in the series from Desirade. We have not seen any specimens from Montserrat, which Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 765) refers to the present form. On Barbados this thrasher appears to be merely an occasional straggler.

2 A race of doubtful standing occurs on the Leeward Islands (Orquilla, Los Hermanos; Bonaire, Dutch West Indies). Hartert (Ibis, 1893, p. 327; Nov. Zool., 9, p. 297, 1902) insists that they belong to *fuscatus* rather than *densirostris*, but on reexamination the Bonaire specimens, upon which his remarks were based, prove to be in far too worn plumage to be of any use in deciding their subspecific affinity. Lowe (Ibis, 1909, p. 327) subsequently recorded *Margarops fuscatus* from Orquilla, Los Hermanos, which doubtless pertains to the same undetermined race.

3 This genus has no representative on Guadeloupe. Earlier records of a species of *Ramphocinclus* from that island are erroneous.


*Rhamphocinclus brachyurus brachyurus* (Vieillot). WHITE-BREASTED TREMBLER.


Range.—Island of Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

7: Martinique.

*Ramphocinclus brachyurus sanctae-luciae* Cory.¹ SANTA LUCIA WHITE-BREASTED TREMBLER.


Range.—Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

8: Santa Lucia.

¹ This is merely a somewhat larger race with darker upper parts, especially on the forepart of the pileum.
Genus CINCLOCERTHIA Gray¹


*Cinclocertithia ruficauda pavida* Ridgway.  ST. CHRISTOPHER TREMBLER.


Range.—Islands of St. Christopher, St. Eustatius, Saba, Montserrat, Nevis, and Barbuda, Lesser Antilles.²

6: St. Christopher.

*Cinclocertithia ruficauda tremula* (Lafresnaye).  GUADELOUPE TREMBLER.


¹ The genus *Cinclocertithia* is equivalent to what Kleinschmidt calls a "Formenkreis." The various "species," which differ merely in proportions of bill and intensity of coloration, are strictly geographical representatives. Although specification has proceeded much farther in the southern islands, they should all be treated trinomially, according to my conception of natural specific groups.

² Specimens seen from St. Christopher only.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

60, p. 392, 1916—Guadeloupe (habita); Bangs, l.c., 70, p. 325, 1930—Guadeloupe (note on type).

Range.—Islands of Guadeloupe and Grande Terre, Lesser Antilles.

6: Lesser Antilles (Grande Terre, 2; Guadeloupe, 4).

**Cinclocerthia ruficauda sola** Bangs.¹ **BANGS’S TREMBLER.**


Range.—Lesser Antilles (some small island near Guadeloupe, possibly Desirade).

*Cinclocerthia ruficauda ruficauda* (Gould). **DOMINICAN TREMBLER.**


Range.—Island of Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

2: Dominica.

**Cinclocerthia ruficauda tenebrosa** Ridgway.³ **ST. VINCENT TREMBLER.**


¹*Cinclocerthia ruficauda sola* Bangs: Not unlike *C. r. pavida* in coloration, but with a much longer bill; differing from *C. r. tremula* by paler, more russet brown upper, and much paler, wood brown to isabella-color under parts. Wing, 108; tail, 84; tars., 30; bill to base of forehead, 44; exposed culmen, 37 mm. (Bangs, l.c.).

Known from a single specimen, erroneously labeled “Guadeloupe,” in the Lafresnaye Collection.

² The type being lost, the name *ruficauda* has somewhat arbitrarily been restricted by authors to the Dominican form. The passage, “subtus brunescent-cinereus, in rufo-brunneum ad latera vergens,” in Gould’s description, does not too well agree with the present race.

³ The close similarity of this race to *C. r. ruficauda*, of Dominica, is remarkable in view of their ranges being separated by the islands of Martinique and Santa Lucia, inhabited by gray-backed and white-bellied forms.


Range.—Island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.1

5: St. Vincent.

*Cinclocerthia ruficauda gutturalis (Lafresnaye). GRAY-BREASTED TREMBLER.

Ramphocinclus gutturalis Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 67, 1843—“des Antilles” (type now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.).


Range.—Island of Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

8: Martinique.

*Cinclocerthia ruficauda macrorhyncha Sclater. SANTA LUCIA TREMBLER.


Range.—Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

8: Santa Lucia.

1 About the possible occurrence of a member of this genus on Barbados, see Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, p. 298, 1905.
**Donacobius atricapillus atricapillus** (Linnaeus). **Black-capped Mocking-thrush.**


*Gracula longirostra* Pallas, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 5, pl. 2, fig. 2, 1769—Surinam.


*Donacobius vociferans* Swainson, Zool. Ill., (2), 2, pl. 72, 1831—Pernambuco, Brazil; Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 484, 1848—Hubaba, British Guiana (habits).


348 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Range.—Northeastern Argentina, in provinces of Corrientes and Misiones; Paraguay; practically the whole of Brazil;¹ French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (excluding the extreme western section in State of Zulia); eastern Colombia; eastern Peru.²

11: Brazil (Descalvados, Matto Grosso, 1; Aracatuba, São Paulo, 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão, 1; Ponto, Canella, Maranhão, 2; Philadelphia, Goyaz, 1; Itacoatiarã, Amazon, 1; Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 1); British Guiana (Georgetown, 2); Venezuela (Puerto Cabello, 1).

*Donacobius atricapillus brachypterus* Madarász.³ SHORT-WINGED MOCKING-THRUSH.

*Donacobius brachypterus* Madarász, Ornith. Monatsber., 21, p. 22, 1913—"Aracatucu" [=Aracataca], Santa Marta region, Colombia (type in Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, examined).


¹ No records from the extreme southern section (states of Paraná to Rio Grande do Sul).

² I have not been able to make out any geographic variation within the area above circumscribed. Three specimens from Peru are perhaps slightly more blackish above than the average from Brazil and Guiana, but they are in exceedingly fresh plumage. Birds from Puerto Cabello are provisionally referred here rather than to *D. a. brachypterus*, though this disposition might have to be modified with the receipt of a more adequate series.

Additional material examined.—Argentina: Argentine Chaco, 1.—Paraguay: Villa Concepción, 1.—Brazil: Matto Grosso (Cuyabá, Villa Bella, Cuyabá), 6; Araguaí, Goyaz, 1; Rio Paraná, São Paulo, 1; Bahía, 7; Borba, Rio Madeira, 2; Pará, 1; Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 2.—Surinam: near Paramaribo, 26.—Peru: Samiria, 1; Parinari Canyon, Loreto, 2.—Venezuela: Puerto Cabello, Cara-bobo, 2.

³ Donacobius atricapillus brachypterus* Madarász: Closely similar to *D. a. atricapillus*, but slightly smaller; rump paler, fulvous than cinnamonous; back and under parts on average lighter.

This is a rather unsatisfactory race, all of the characters rather being bridged over by individual variation. A series from Encontrados, Zulia, while somewhat more deeply colored than Colombian specimens, seems better assigned to the present form than to typical *atricapillus*. 
Range.—Eastern Panama; northern Colombia (Atrato River; Magdalena River up to Honda); northwestern Venezuela (Catatumbo River and Encontrados, south of Lake Maracaibo, Zulia).

12: Colombia (Atrato River, 2; Fundación, Santa Marta, 2); Venezuela (Catatumbo River, Zulia, 1; Encontrados, Zulia, 7).

Donacobius atricapillus albo-vittatus Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny.¹

WHITE-BROWED MOCKING-THRUSH.


Donacobius albo-lineatus d’Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., pl. 12, fig. 1; Bonaparte, Conspl. Gen. Av., 1, p. 277, 1850—Bolivia (ex d’Orbigny); idem, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, 38, p. 58, 1854 (crit.).

Range.—Bolivia, in depts. of Cochabamba (Todos Santos) and Santa Cruz (Guayaras; Curiche de San Ramon; San José, Chiquitos).

Family TURIDIDAE

Thrushes, Bluebirds, Stonechats, and Solitaires

Genus TURDUS Linnaeus²


¹ Donacobius atricapillus albo-vittatus Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny: Very similar to D. a. atricapillus, but slightly larger and with the white superciliaries persisting in the adult plumage.

With only immature birds from Bolivia before us we concluded that D. albo-vittatus was inseparable from the typical form. Since that time we have examined three adults (and have seen others in the Carnegie Museum), which clearly show that the Bolivian birds constitute a well-marked race.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Todos Santos, Dept. Cochabamba, 2; Guayaras, 1; San José, Chiquitos, 1 (the type); Curiche de San Ramon, Santa Cruz, 1.

² After carefully comparing the structural characters of all the American and a good many Old World species, I fail to see how Planesticus and Semimerula can be properly separated from Turdus, unless the distinctions be based on color pattern and certain unstable morphological features.

³ It has been claimed by Oberholser (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 105, 1921) that Selby (ILLust. Brit. Orn., 1, p. XXIX, 1825) selected the (English) Blackbird [=Turdus merula Linnaeus] as type of the genus Turdus. To this contention I


Turdus merula merula Linnaeus. EUROPEAN BLACKBIRD.


Range.—The British Isles, Scandinavia, and the greater part of western and central Europe. Accidental in Greenland (Sydprøven).

Turdus musicus coburni Sharpe.¹ IcelANDIC REDWING.


cannot possibly agree. The chapter with the heading "types of the genera" (p. XXVII) is merely an explanation of the plates, upon which characteristic parts (bills, skulls, feet) of the various British birds are figured. In some cases (e.g., Falco, Fringilla) the illustrations refer to several species, and it is quite clear that the author did not use the term "type" in a taxonomic sense.

¹ Turdus musicus coburni Sharpe: Similar to T. m. musicus Linnaeus, of Scandinavia, but decidedly larger (wing, 120–130, against 113–123); upper parts slightly darker; breast and flanks more strongly washed with olive.

Although we have not seen any material from Greenland, there can be scarcely any doubt that the redwings recorded from that island are of the Icelandic race. There seem to be only a few instances of its occurrence in Greenland, one mentioned by Paulsen, another from Frederikshaab, October 28, 1845 (date corrected by Winge), and two from Julianehaab (January 9 and February 29, 1916).


Range.—Breeding in Iceland and occasionally on the Faroe Islands; migrating through Great Britain (Ross-shire, Oct. 25, 1924) and France (Riviera); winter quarters unknown. Accidental in Greenland (Frederikshaab, Oct. 28, 1845; Julianehaab, Jan. 9 and Feb. 29, 1916).

*Turdus migratorius migratorius* Linnaeus. ROBIN.


(?) *Turdus canadensis* P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 140, 1776—based on ["Le Merle de Canada" of Buffon, ex] Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 245, 1760—Canada.1


Range.—Breeds in Boreal, Transition and Upper Austral zones from limit of trees in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Cook Inlet, Alaska, central Alberta, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; winters from central Kansas, Ohio Valley, and New Jersey (irregular farther north) to the Gulf coast and Florida, and to Nuevo Leon, Mexico; accidental in Bermuda and Cuba.

41: Alaska (Nome, 1); Alberta (Edmonton, 1); Labrador (Anatalok Bay, 2); Maine (Lincoln, 1); Massachusetts (Cambridge, 1; Taunton, 1; Dedham, 1; Brookline, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 7; Rochester, 1); Ohio (Columbus, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 1; Highland Park, 1; Joliet, 2; Glen Ellyn, 1; Brainard, 1; Olive Branch, 1; Fort Sheridan, 1; Grand Chain, 2); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 10; Woodruff, 1); Tennessee (Pomona Road, 1); Texas (Ingram Dam, Kerr County, 1).

*Turdus migratorius achrusterus* (Batchelder). SOUTHERN ROBIN.


1 It seems hardly possible to recognize the Robin in Brisson’s description.
Planesticus migratorius achrusterus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 100, 1907 (monog., full bibliog.).

Range.—Breeds in southern portion of Upper Austral zone from southern Illinois and Maryland to northern Mississippi, central Alabama, northern Georgia, and South Carolina.

7: Georgia (Montezuma, 1); Florida (Nassau County, 2; Santa Rosa Island, 2; Wilson, 2).

*Turdus migratorius caurinus* (Grinnell).¹ NORTHWESTERN ROBIN.


Range.—Breeds from Glacier Bay, Alaska, south through the Pacific coast region of British Columbia and Washington.

4: Washington (Clallam Bay, 1); California (Nicasio, 1; Sevaine Flats, 2).

*Turdus migratorius propinquus* Ridgway. WESTERN ROBIN.


Range.—Breeds mainly in Canadian and Transition zones from southeastern British Columbia and Montana south to southern California, Jalisco, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz, and from the Pacific coast east to the border of the Great Plains; winters from southern British Columbia and Wyoming south to middle Lower California and to the highlands of Guatemala.

38: British Columbia (Okanagan, 2); Saskatchewan (Prince Albert, 1); Montana (Columbia Falls, 1); Oregon (Logan, 2); California (Big Bear Valley, 3; Sevaine Flats, 1; Lassen County, 1; ¹Turdus migratorius caurinus (Grinnell): Similar in color and markings to *T. m. migratorius* Linnaeus, but lacks the extended white patch on inner web of outer tail feathers; resembles *T. m. propinquus* Ridgway in extremely narrow white patch of outer tail feathers, but coloration darker, and of smaller size; coloration much deeper than in either race.
San Geronimo, 1; Placer County, 2; Nicasio, 1; Los Angeles County, 1; St. Helena, 2; Haywards, 1; Monterey, 3); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 4); New Mexico (Rincon, 2; Deming, 1; Fort Union, 2; Members, 3); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 3); Mexico (Chihuahua, 5; Jalisco, 1).

**Turdus migratorius phillipsi** Bangs.\(^1\) **VERA CRUZ ROBIN.**


**Range.**—Southern Tamaulipas and mountains of Vera Cruz, Mexico.\(^2\)

**Turdus migratorius confinis** Baird.\(^3\) **SAN LUCAS ROBIN.**


**Range.**—Breeds in Upper Austral zone of mountains in the Cape district of Lower California.

8: Lower California ("mountains of Lower California," 3; El Sauz, 4; Sierra de la Laguna, 1).

**Turdus rufitorques** Hartlaub.\(^4\) **RUFOUS-COLLARED THRUSH.**


\(^1\) *Turdus migratorius phillipsi* Bangs: "Similar in color and markings to *T. m. propinquus* Ridgway, but decidedly smaller, with relatively larger bill. Type, adult female: wing, 126; tail, 86; tars., 33; exposed culmen, 19." (Bangs, l.c.).

\(^2\) Another race, resembling *T. m. phillipsi* in size, but characterized by very dark coloration, has recently been described from Chilpancingo, Guerrero, in Mexico, as *T. m. permixtus* Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, p. 396, 1934).

\(^3\) *Turdus migratorius confinis* Baird obviously is merely an excessively pale race of the Robin.

\(^4\) This is a near relative and possibly merely a strongly marked race of the American Robin (*T. migratorius*), which it is said to resemble in manners and song.


Range.—Highlands of southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Volcan de Tacana; Niquirl; San Cristobal; Comitan; Pinabete), Guatemala, and El Salvador.¹

17: Guatemala (near Tecpam, 9; Volcan de Fuego, 2; Sierra Santa Elena, 6).

*Turdus rufo-palliatus rufo-palliatus* Lafresnaye. **Mazatlan Robin.**


¹ Fide A. van Rossem (in litt.).
(excl. Tres Marias Islands); Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 419—Acapulco, Guerrero; Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 299, pl. 67, 1899—Sierra de Alamos (Sonora), Mazatlan and Presidio (Sinaloa), Zapotlan (Jalisco), San Blas and Sierra de Nayarit (Nayarit), Colima, Acapulco and Dos Arroyos (Guerrero), Tehuantepec (Oaxaca), and Chietla, (Puebla).


*Range.*—Western and southwestern Mexico, in states of Sonora (Sierra de Alamos, Chinobampo, Guirocaba), Sinaloa (Mazatlan, Presidio, Labrados, Escuinapa, etc.), Durango (Chacala), Nayarit (San Blas, Sierra de Nayarit), Jalisco (Zapatlan, Tuxpan), Colima (Manzanillo, Colima), Michoacan (Ahuacana), Mexico (Temascaltepec), Guerrero (Acapulco, Ejido Nuevo, Iguala), Puebla (Chietla, Chiantla, Piaxtla), and Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, San Juan del Rio).

10: Mexico, Sinaloa (Escuinapa, 2); Colima (Colima, 1); Jalisco (Tuxpan, 3); Guerrero (Iguala, 4).

*Turdus rufo-palliatus graysoni* (Ridgway). 1 TRES MARIAS ROBIN.


*Range.*—Tres Marias Islands, western Mexico.

1 This is merely a pale, large-billed race of the mainland bird. Certain individuals of the latter in worn breeding plumage closely approach it in coloration, and it is no doubt on such a specimen that Nelson's record of *T. r. graysoni* from Santiago, Nayarit, was based.

Five specimens examined.
*Turdus falcklandii falcklandii* Quoy and Gaimard.¹  
**FALKLAND ISLAND ROBIN.**


*Planesticus magellanicus falcklandicus* Wace, El Hornero, 2, p. 204, 1921—Falkland Islands.


**Range.**—Falkland Islands.

2: Falkland Islands (Port Stephens, 2).

*Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King.  
**CHILEAN ROBIN.**


¹'Turdus f. falcklandii' differs from the continental form (magellanicus) by much larger bill and much more rufescent coloration, the back, wing coverts, etc., being between rawumber and Prout's brown (instead of grayish olive brown) and the abdomen ochraceous tawny (instead of ochraceous buff) with the chest of a deeper brownish tone.

Seven specimens examined.


*Turdus rufiventris* (not of Vieillot) Meyen, Nov. Act. Acad. Leop.-Carol., 16, Suppl., p. 74, 1834—Copiapó, Chile (spec. in Berlin Museum examined; = juv.).


*Planesticus falcollandii magellanicus* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 238, 1921—Rio Negro, Neuquen, and Valdivia, Chile (crit.).


Range.—Chile, from Atacama to the Straits of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego, including Mas A Tierra and Mas Afuera, and southern Patagonia, north to the Rio Colorado.1

24: Chile (Tambilos, Coquimbo, 1; Los Maitenes, Limache, Valparaiso, 1; Pilen Alto, Maule, 1; Rio Colorado, Malloco, 1;

1 The extensive series examined in the present connection clearly shows birds from Argentina (*pembertonii*) to be inseparable. The adults, including the type, from Cerro Anecon Grande, western Rio Negro, are in exceedingly worn breeding condition, which accounts for their palid coloration. Specimens in corresponding plumage from Punta Arenas (January), Valparaiso (October), Malloco (February), Chiloé (January), and Ascension Island (February) are precisely similar, having the chest, sides, and flanks pale grayish drab and the middle of the lower parts pinkish buff, while, on the upper parts, the brownish or olivaceous color has given way to a dull grayish brown tone. On the other hand, three females, in exceedingly fresh dress, from Puesto Burro, western Chubut (April), which doubtless should belong to the pale Argentine race, are just as deeply colored as birds in comparable plumage from Pilen Alto, Maule (May), and Tambillos, Coquimbo (July), and a series of breeding birds from Neuquen is not distinguishable from Magellanic examples either.

The juvenile plumage is also extremely variable, specimens with grayish upper parts and nearly whitish markings and ventral surface as well as others with brownish back, buffy spots, and deep ochraceous under side being found alike in Chile and Argentina.

*Material examined* (other than listed above).—Chile: Copiapó, Atacama, 1; Valdivia, 6; Fundo Esmeralda, Osorno, Llanquihue, 1; Punta Arenas, 5.—Argentina: Cerro Anecon Grande, Rio Negro, 5; Lake Nahuel Huapi, Neuquen, 7; Rio Traful, Neuquen, 2; Casa Lata, Neuquen, 1.
Curacautín, Malleco, 1; Lake Guallatéué, Cautín, 1; Mafíl, Valdivia, 3; Riiñihue, Valdivia, 2; Quellon, Chiloé Island, 7; Melinka, Ascension Island, Guaitecas Islands, 2; Rio Nirehuan, Llanquihue, 1; Argentina (Puesto Burro, Chubut, 3).

*Turdus assimilis assimilis* Cabanis.¹ JALAPA THRUSH.


*Planesticus tristis assimilis* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 109, 1907—eastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosí, and Oaxaca (monog.).

*Turdus assimilis assimilis* Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 184, p. 10, 1925—eastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Oaxaca (crit.).

¹ In the absence of adequate material for independent investigation, we are following the arrangement proposed by Miller and Griscom in their review of *T. assimilis* and allies, although we feel that the last word on this subject has not yet been said. We refrain from giving an extensive synonymy as it is practically impossible to properly allocate many of the references without reexamination of the material upon which they are based.


BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 361

Range.—Eastern and southern Mexico, in states of San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Puebla, Morelos, and Oaxaca.¹

2: Mexico (Mexico City, 1; Juchatengo, Oaxaca, 1).

*Turdus assimilis renominatus Miller and Griscom.² WEST MEXICAN THRUSH.


Range.—Western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, and western Oaxaca.

3: Mexico (Tepic, 3).

*Turdus assimilis rubicundus (Dearborn).³ RUDDY THRUSH.


¹ Nelson (Auk, 15, p. 161, 1898) refers specimens from Santo Domingo, in northeastern Oaxaca, to Merula leucauchen. The very same individuals—breeding birds—subsequently identified by Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, pp. 110, 111, 1907) as Planesticus tristis cnephosa, formed the basis for extending the range of that race all over the Pacific slope of Central America, a conclusion that can hardly be maintained in the light of our actual knowledge. Cf. Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 184, pp. 14, 15, 1925.

² Turdus assimilis renominatus Miller and Griscom: Very close to T. a. assimilis, but chest, sides, and flanks markedly paler, buffy grayish brown to light isabella rather than buffy broccoli brown to light hair brown; upper parts on average slightly paler.

The characters of this rather poor race are appreciable only in fresh fall plumage and early winter. Birds in worn breeding condition can hardly be told apart.

Nineteen specimens from Sinaloa, Tepic, Jalisco, and Guerrero examined.

³ Turdus assimilis rubicundus (Dearborn): Nearest to T. a. assimilis, but much more richly colored throughout. Upper parts decidedly more rufescent than Dresden brown; chest, sides, and flanks bright broccoli brown; wings and tail
Turdus tristis (not Merula tristis Swainson) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 15, 1879—part, Dueñas, western Guatemala (crit.).


Turdus assimilis rubicundus Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 184, p. 11, 1925—western Guatemala (crit.).

Range.—Pacific slope of Guatemala (Patulul; Dueñas) and El Salvador (Volcan de San Miguel, Volcan de San Salvador, Volcan Santa Ana).

1: Guatemala (Patulul, Solola, 1).

*Turdus assimilis leucauchen* Sclater. ¹ Sclater’s Whitenecked Thrush.


Turdus assimilis leucauchen Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 184, p. 11, 1925—northern, central, and eastern Guatemala (crit.).

Turdus tristis (not Merula tristis Swainson) Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (n.s.), 25, p. 38, 1878—Coban, Guatemala; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 15, 1879—part, central Guatemala (Coban, Choctum, etc.).


Range.—Northern, central, and eastern Guatemala, and southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Union Juarez, Jilotol, and Santa Rita).

3: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 2; Vera Paz, 1).

much blacker, more like *T. a. leucauchen*, excepting, of course, the wing coverts and outer webs of secondaries, which are rufescent brown like the back instead of slaty olive.

Six specimens from El Salvador (Volcan de San Salvador), while variable inter se, are much closer to this than any other form. One or two are almost duplicates of the type, while the remaining ones are not so extremely dark, one being very nearly as pale as *assimilis*. According to A. van Rossem (in litt.), birds from the Volcan Santa Ana belong likewise to *T. a. rubicundus*, whose range, in El Salvador, is restricted to the volcanic coastal range.

¹ Turdus assimilis leucauchen Sclater: Easily distinguished from the preceding forms by dark grayish olive to dark slaty olive upper parts with a hardly perceptible tinge of brownish; deeper blackish streaking of the throat; more strongly contrasted white jugular patch; and much darker, hair brown or olive gray breast, sides, and flanks.
*Turdus assimilis parcolor* Austin.¹ *AUSTIN'S THRUSH.*


Range.—Highlands of British Honduras (Cayo and Toledo districts) and (?) adjoining parts of Honduras (San Pedro).

3: British Honduras (near Cayo, 3).

*Turdus assimilis atrotinctus* Miller and Griscom.² *NICARAGUAN THRUSH.*


Range.—Caribbean slope of the highlands of Nicaragua.

¹ *Turdus assimilis parcolor* Austin can hardly be defined with the scanty material at present available. It is described as being similar to *T. a. oblitus*, but slightly smaller and lighter gray above with a trace of olive, while the throat is said to have more black. The three specimens before me are very near to *T. a. leucauchen* in coloration except for their paler chest and sides, but conspicuously smaller (wing, 117–113).

There is not much difference between the sexes, the female being slightly more olivaceous above and less blackish on the head.

A good series of fresh skins from Honduras is required to establish the status of this form.

² *Turdus assimilis atrotinctus* Miller and Griscom: Nearest to *T. a. leucauchen*, but upper parts slaty black, somewhat duller on wings, tail, and pileum, without any olive tinge; chest, sides, and flanks deep mouse gray instead of hair brown; females less blackish above, deep slaty olive; the gray of the lower parts also tinged with olive.

This is a well-marked race, differing from the Gray-backed Thrush of eastern Guatemala by much darker coloration.

Eight specimens from various Nicaraguan localities examined.
*Turdus assimilis oblitus* Miller and Griscom.¹ 

**COSTA RICAN THRUSH.**


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica except the extreme southwestern section.

3: Costa Rica (Peralta, 3).

*Turdus assimilis cnephosus* (Bangs).² **SALVIN'S THRUSH.**


¹ *Turdus assimilis oblitus* Miller and Griscom: Very close to *T. a. leucauchen*, but much more olivaceous or brownish above; chest, sides, and flanks likewise more brownish or buffy, less grayish. The sexual difference claimed by the describers we have not been able to corroborate, and are rather inclined to the belief that the unusually great variation is purely individual. Certain specimens run very close to *leucauchen*, others are not with certainty distinguishable from *cnephosus*.

Thirty specimens from Costa Rica examined.

² *Turdus assimilis cnephosus* (Bangs), while pretty close to the preceding form, is still browner both above and below.

Six specimens from Chiriquí and twenty from Costa Rica (Boruca) examined.
Cerro Flores, eastern Chiriquí, Panama (type in the American Museum of
Natural History, New York).

Santa Fé and Cordillera de Tolé, Veragua (crit.); Sharpe, in Seeborn, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 228, 1898—part, Panama.

Merula leucauchen Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 368, 1901—Divala, Chiriquí.

1870, p. 180—Calóvégora, Calobre, and Boquete de Chítrá, Veragua, and
Volcan de Chiriquí, Panama (crit.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-
Amer., Aves, I, p. 15, 1879—part, Panama localities and references.

1893—Boruca, Costa Rica.

Merula leucauchen dagueae (not Turdus dagueae Berlepsch) Bangs, Proc. New

110, 1907—part, Panama (Boquete, Divala); Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 304,
1907—Boruca, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 742,
1910—part, El General de Térraba and Boruca, Costa Rica.

Turdus assimilis cephosa Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 184, p. 13,
1925—western Panama and extreme southwestern Costa Rica (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of western Panama (Veraguas to Chiri-
quí) and extreme southwestern Costa Rica (Térraba Valley).

*Turdus assimilis dagueae Berlepsch.1 DAGUA THRUSH.

Turdus dagueae Berlepsch, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 176, 1897—San José,
Rio Dagua, Colombia (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfort
Museum, examined); Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 478, 1898—Cachaví,
Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (spec. examined); Sharpe, in Seeborn, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 225, 1898—San José, Colombia, and Cachaví, Ecuador
(crit.); Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 184, p. 16, 1925 (crit.).

Joaquin (Bahia del Chocó), Sipi, and Nóvita, Colombia (crit.); Bangs
and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 221, 1922—Mount Sapo,
Darién; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 580, 1926—north-
western Ecuador.

1 Turdus assimilis dagueae Berlepsch: Differs from T. a. cephosa in smaller
size, shorter bill, much darker (bister brown) upper parts, and very much darker,
then sepia brown color of the chest, sides, and flanks. Wing, (male) 103–110,
(female) 104–107; tail, 78–87, (female) 76–84; bill, 17–18.

In coloration, this race comes nearest to T. a. rubicundus, but is still much more
more intensely colored. Although its much smaller dimensions and its shorter,
entirely dusky bill serve to distinguish it without difficulty, yet the close similarity
to the west Guatemalan form seems to afford sufficient evidence for its association
with the assimilis group, which, as suggested by Miller and Griscom, may ulti-
mately prove to be conspecific with albicollis.

Material examined.—Colombia: Nóvita, Rio Tamaná, 2; Sipi, 2; Rio Sipi,
Rio San Juan, 1; San José, 4; San Joaquin, Bahia del Chocó, 1.—Ecuador, Prov.
Esmeraldas: Cachavi, 1; Bulún, 4; Rio Cayapas, 1; Concepción, 1.

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Panama (Mount Sapo, Darien), western Colombia (Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, Sipi, San José, San Joaquin), and northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas).

1: Ecuador (Bulún, 1).

*Turdus albicollis paraguayensis (Chubb).1 Paraguayan Rusty-Flanked Thrush.

Merula albicollis paraguayensis Chubb, Ibis, (9), 4, p. 608, 1910—Sapucay, Paraguay (type in British Museum).


Planesticus paraguayensis Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 352, 1914—Santa Ana and Iguassú, Misiones.


Range.—Southwestern Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso (Chapada); Paraguay (Sapucay; Villa Rica; Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná); northeastern Argentina, Misiones (Alto Paraná; Iguassú; Santa Ana; Puerto Segundo; Eldorado; Rio Parana).

5: Paraguay (Villa Rica, 1); Argentina, Misiones (Rio Parana, 1; Puerto Segundo, 1; Eldorado, 2).

*Turdus albicollis albicollis Vieillot. Rusty-Flanked Thrush.


1 Turdus albicollis paraguayensis (Chubb): Similar to T. a. albicollis, but upper parts, including wing coverts and outer aspect of remiges, much more olivaceous, light brownish olive instead of raw ember or Dresden brown, and chest more grayish, less tinged with buffy.

A single adult male from Chapada, Matto Grosso, agrees with Paraguayan birds, being very different from T. a. crotopatus and T. a. contemptus by reason of its orange brown flanks and deep ochraceous buff axillars and under wing coverts.

**Turdus albirenter** (errore) Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, pl. 69, fig. 1, 1824.


3: Brazil (São Sebastião, São Paulo, 2; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 1).

1Birds from Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina, while somewhat variable in the tone of the upper parts, do not show any local differences, all agreeing in the decidedly rufescent brown (Dresden brown to raw umber, sometimes inclining to Brussels brown) coloration. In Rio Grande do Sul there is more variation, and, while the brownest individuals fully match Rio specimens, others run very close to *T. a. paraguayensis*.

The range of typical *albicolitis* seems to be restricted to the coast provinces from Rio de Janeiro to northern Rio Grande do Sul. Burmeister's record from Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, has been questioned by Reinhardt, and the failure of other collectors to find it in that region tends to substantiate his doubts.

**Material examined.**—Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro, 4 (including the type); Registre do Sai, 1.—São Paulo: Ypanema, 1; São Sebastião, 3.—Paraná, 1.—Santa Catharina: Blumenau, 1; Joinville, 1.—Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara do Mundo Novo, 5.
Turdus albicollis crotopozeus Lichtenstein.\(^1\) **Bahian White-necked Thrush.**


*Turdus crotopozeus crotopozeus* Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, p. 60, 1902—Bahia (crit.).


**Range.**—Eastern Brazil, in State of Bahia.\(^2\)

Turdus albicollis contemptus Hellmayr.\(^3\) **Bolivian White-necked Thrush.**


\(^1\) *Turdus albicollis crotopozeus* Lichtenstein, doubtless the northern representative of *T. albicollis*, forms the passage to the *T. phaeopygus* group by the reduction, both in extent and intensity, of the flank coloration as well as by the color of the axillaries and under wing coverts. It shares the yellow mandible and the conspicuously rufescent brown dorsal plumage with *T. albicollis*, but differs by tawny olive (instead of deep ochraceous) flanks, pale dingy buff (instead of deep ochraceous buff) axillaries and under wing coverts, and slightly lighter, more grayish chest. In the last-named character it approaches *T. phaeopygus*, and the close relationship to that form is even more strongly emphasized by the restriction of the dusky markings on the crissum and the deep mouse gray color of all the upper tail coverts.

Wing of five adults, 108—113; tail, 87-93; bill, 19-20.

**Material examined.**—Bahia, 5.

\(^2\) Only known from Bahia trade skins. According to Reinhardt (Vidensk. Medd. Naturhistor. Foren., 1870, p. 452), *T. crotopozeus* was reported by Lund to breed on limestone cliffs near Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, but as no specimens were preserved, the identification is open to doubt.

\(^3\) *Turdus albicollis contemptus* Hellmayr: Most nearly related to *T. a. crotopozeus*, but larger, with longer spurious (first) primary; upper parts brighter, more olivaceous; flanks slightly more fulvous; axillaries and under wing coverts deeper buff. Wing (five adults), 117—120; tail, 95—100; bill, 19—20.

By the brighter coloration of the flanks and under wing coverts this form shows a slight approach to *T. a. paraguayensis*, a tendency which is also enhanced by certain specimens having only the longer upper tail coverts mouse gray.

**Material examined.**—Bolivia: Omeja, 2; Songo, 1; Bueyes, Santa Cruz, 2; Rio Surutú, 1; Rio Yapacani, 1.

\(^4\) Of the Peruvian localities quoted in the range, Amable Maria is referable to *T. a. spodiolaemus*, while the others pertain to *T. a. berlepschi*. 

Range.—Yungas of Bolivia, in departments of La Paz (Tiltolito; Rio Toro; Songo; Omeja), Santa Cruz (Bueyes; Rio Surutú; Rio Yapacani), and Tarija (Caiza).

Turdus albicollis spodiolaemus Berlepsch and Stolzmann.¹ CHANCHAMAYO WHITE-NECKED THRUSH.


Turdus spodiolaemus Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 217, 1898—La Gloria (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of central Peru, in Dept. Junín (La Gloria, Chanchamayo, Amable Maria).

*Turdus albicollis berlepschi Todd.² UPPER AMAZONIAN WHITE-NECKED THRUSH.

¹ Turdus albicollis spodiolaemus Berlepsch and Stolzmann is too little known to admit of final judgment on its validity. The three specimens—two adult males and a female in first annual plumage—which have been available for examination, are closely similar to T. a. berlepschi, but less rufescent above (more like T. a. phaeopygus); the blackish throat-streaking is decidedly broader, thus reducing the white margins, and the lower mandible is wholly or partly yellow. Besides, the mouse gray of the rump is more restricted, and the axillaries are slightly tinged with buffy. Wings and tail are a little longer, the bill heavier. Some of these characters indicate a variation toward the Bolivian T. a. contemptus, and it is quite possible that more material will show T. a. spodiolaemus to be a valid race. Wing (two adult males), 112, 115; tail, 89, 98; bill, 19.

Material examined.—Peru: La Gloria (the type), 1; Chanchamayo, 1; Amable Maria, 1.

² Turdus albicollis berlepschi Todd merely differs from T. a. phaeopygus by somewhat darker, more rufescent coloration of the upper parts. The divergence is noticeable in a series, though single individuals are not always distinguishable.

Two adult males from the upper Rio Negro agree with specimens from Peru, and one from Bolivia (Falls of the Madeira, coll. H. H. Rusby) is likewise an extreme example of the present form with very rufous dorsal surface.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cuembi, Rio Putumayo, 3; “Bogotá,” 8.—Ecuador: Sarayacu, 2; Macas, 1; Rio Santiago, 1; Zamora, 1.—Brazil, Rio Negro: Castanheiro, 1; Marabitanas, 1.—Peru: Iquitos, 1; Rioja, 1; Huambo, 1; Guaya-bamba, 1.—Bolivia: Falls of the Madeira, 1.
370 Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


**Turdus saturatus** (Berlepsch MS.) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 508, 1886—based on **Turdus phoeopygioides** Taczanowski (not of Seebohm), Orn. Pér., 1, p. 490, 1884; Chyavetas and Chamicuros, eastern Peru (type from Chamicuros in the British Museum).


**Range.**—Upper Amazonia, from the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia (La Morelia and Florencia, Río Caquetá; Cuémbí, Río Putumayo) south through eastern Ecuador and northern and eastern Peru (Río Chinchipe, Dept. Cajamarca; Chyavetas, Chamicuros, and Iquitos, Dept. Loreto; Ríoja and Río Huambo, Dept. San Martín) to northern Bolivia (Falls of the Madeira, Dept. Beni)

1 **Turdus saturatus** Taczanowski is rendered untenable by *Pelioicichla saturata* Cabanis (Journ. Orn., 30, p. 320, 1882—Cameroons and Chinchoxo), an African thrush now referred to the genus **Turdus**.
and east to western Brazil (upper Rio Negro; Rio Purús, and Rio Solimões).

1: Peru (Rioja, Dept. San Martín, 1).

*Turdus albicollis phaeopygus* Cabanis. **Gray-Rumped Thrush.**


**Range.**—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); northeastern Brazil, from the wooded coast district of Maranhão (Tury-assú) west to the Rio Madeira.2

1 *Turdus poiteaut* Lesson (Traité d’Orn., p. 409, 1831) is a nomen nudum.

2 Since the above was written, Mr. Todd (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 44, pp. 50–51, 1931) has subdivided the present form by describing _T. p. cayennensis_,
4: British Guiana (Demerara, 3); Brazil (Serra Grande, Rio Branco, 1).

**Turdus albicollis phaeopygoides** Seebohm.$^1$ **TOBAGO GRAY-RUMPED THRUSH.**


*Turdus phoeopus* Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 197, 1866—Trinidad.

*Merula phaeopygus* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 6, p. 22, 1894—Trinidad (ex Léotaud); idem, l.c., 7, p. 322, 1895—Caparo and Caura, Trinidad.

*Planesticus phaeopygus* Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 100, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco Delta, Venezuela.

whose range is given as extending from French Guiana south to the north bank of the Amazon (Obidos and Manacapuru), and *T. p. coloratus* from Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém, east side of the Río Tapajós, Brazil. Three adults from French Guiana are indeed deeper, less reddish in tone, on the upper parts than any other example seen by us. If separable, this form must, however, be called *T. a. poiteaui*, since Bonaparte used this name in connection with the description of a bird from Cayenne which we have examined in the Paris Museum (see p. 371, footnote 1). Of the race named *T. p. coloratus* by Mr. Todd we have no topotypical material, but ten specimens from the Pará region, on renewed comparison, prove to be indistinguishable from a good series of British Guianan skins, while two from Borba do not appear to be different either. These facts seem to indicate that the problem of the geographic variation of this thrush is by no means yet satisfactorily established.

**Material examined.** French Guiana: Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, 1; Ipousin, Approuague River, 2.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 3; Quonga, 1; Roraima, 2; Demerara, 4.—Venezuela: La Pricion and Suapure, Caura Valley, 9.—Brazil: Santo Antonio do Prata, 4; Ipitanga, Río Acrá, 2; Peixe-Boi, 1; Pará, 3; Serra Grande, Río Branco, 1; Río Madeira, Borba, 2; Calama, 2; Humaytá, 1.

$^1$ *Turdus albicollis phaeopygoides* Seebohm: Similar to *T. a. poiteaui*, but slightly larger and upper parts decidedly more olivaceous, less brownish. Wing of adult males: 106–113 (Tobago); 108–112 (Trinidad); 107–108 (Santa Ana); 108–112 (Cariquito).

This form presents the usual amount of variation. Although single individuals are not always easily told apart, the points of distinction are appreciable in a series of smooth skins. Birds from northeastern Venezuela are identical with those from the islands.

**Material examined.**—Tobago: Man o’ War Bay, 9; Castare, 1; Mariah, 1; unspecified, 2 (including the type).—Trinidad: Valencia, 4; Caparo, 6; Aripo, 10.—Venezuela: Cariquito, Paria Peninsula, Sucre, 2; Santa Ana Valley, Sucre, 3; Guanoco, Delta Amacuro, 1.
Turdus phaeopygus phaeopygoides Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, pp. 65, 69, 1902—Trinidad and Tobago (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 4, 1906—Trinidad (Valencia, Caparo, Aripo), Tobago (Mariah, Castare), and northeastern Venezuela (Santa Ana, inland of Cumaná, and Guanoco, Orinoco Delta) (crit.).


Range.—Islands of Trinidad and Tobago, and extreme northeastern Venezuela (Cariaquito and Santa Ana, Sucre; Guanoco, Delta Amacuro).

*Turdus albicollis minusculus (Bangs). LESSER GRAY-RUMPED THRUSH.


Turdus phaeopygus minusculus Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, pp. 65, 69, 1902—Santa Marta (crit.).


1 Turdus albicollis minusculus (Bangs): Similar in coloration (olivaceous upper parts) to T. a. phaeopygoides, but decidedly smaller. Wing (males), 100–104, rarely 107; tail, 84–88.

Direct comparison with adequate topotypical material shows that Hellmayr and Seilern erred in assigning birds from Carabobo, Venezuela, to phaeopygus. The Venezuelan specimens, apart from being very slightly larger, a difference likely to disappear in a larger series, agree, as a matter of fact, in general coloration as well as in range of variation with those from Santa Marta. While not a strongly marked race, T. a. minusculus cannot well be united to either phaeopygus or phaeopygoides, combining, as it does, the lesser dimensions of the former with the olivaceous upper parts of the latter. Two birds from La Colorada, Boyacá, may provisionally be referred here. One is as olive-backed as the general run of minusculus, but the other is much more rufescent above than any Santa Martan or Venezuelan example, and closely approaches T. a. berlepschi.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Carabobo: Las Quiguas, 3; Cumbre de Valencia, 7.—Colombia, Santa Marta region: Palomina, 1; Valparaíso, 5; Minca, 1; La Concepción, 1; Chirua, 1; Pueblo Viejo, 3; Bonda, 2; Las Vegas, 3.—Colombia: La Colorada, Boyacá, 2.
Range.—Northern Venezuela, in State of Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia; Las Quiguas, upper San Esteban Valley), and northeastern Colombia (Santa Marta region; also at La Colorada, Boyacá, eastern Andes).

1: Colombia (Chirua, Santa Marta, 1).

*Turdus jamaicensis* Gmelin. WHITE-EYED THRUSH.


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

3: Jamaica (St. Georges, Portland, 1; unspecified, 2).

*Turdus grayi umbrinus* Griscom.¹ WEST GUATEMALAN THRUSH.


*Turdus grayi* (not of Bonaparte) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 18, 1879—part, west Guatemalan references and localities; Seebohm, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 5, p. 219, 1881—Guatemala (part);

¹*Turdus grayi umbrinus* Griscom: Nearest to *T. g. grayi*, but more richly colored throughout, the under parts being bright isabella brown instead of clay color or brownish buff, and the dorsal surface decidedly more brownish, less olive.

This is a well-marked race, and when specimens in corresponding plumage are compared, there is no difficulty in separating it from *T. g. grayi*, which, in its coloration, is about halfway between the darkest (*umbrinus*) and the palest (*tamaulipensis*) forms of this thrush.

*Planesticus grayi* Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 136, 1907—San José (Escuintla), Mazatenango, Amatitlán, and Lake Atitlan, Guatemala (crit.).

Range.—Pacific lowlands of Guatemala.

7: Guatemala (San José, Escuintla, 1; Mazatenango, 2; Lake Amatitlán, 1; Lake Atitlan, 3).

*Turdus grayi* Bonaparte. **GRAY’S THRUSH.**


1 Sometimes spelt "grayii."


Range.—Southern Mexico (except arid coastal plain from Tamaulipas to Yucatan) in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas and in Territory of Quintana Roo, 1 southwards through eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, Salvador, 2 and Honduras to Nicaragua. 3

18: Mexico (valley of Mexico, 1); Guatemala (Vera Paz, 1; Los Amates, Izabal, 3; El Rancho, Zacapa, 4); British Honduras (Cayo district, 1); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 1; San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, 1; San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 6).

1 Grayson (Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 14, p. 276, 1872) recorded the breeding of T. grayi at Jauja, Tepic, and on the Tres Marias Islands, and the species was included by Lawrence (Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 266, 1874) in his final report on Grayson’s collections. This statement has already been refuted by Nelson (N. Amer. Fauna, 14, p. 62, 1899), who points out that the Tres Marias record was based on faded specimens of T. auropallidatus graysoni, while the birds collected at Tepic are referable to “Merula tristis” [=Turdus assimilis renominatus]. It will be noted that both Sharpe (in Seebohm’s “Monograph of the Turdidae”) and Ridgway accepted the Tepic locality without questioning its correctness.

2 According to A. van Rossem (in litt.), the whole of El Salvador is occupied by “T. g. megas,” though occasional specimens verge towards T. g. umbrinus.

3 I do not see how Nicaraguan birds (T. g. megas) can be properly separated from T. g. grayi, if we follow Griscom in regarding east Guatemalan specimens as typical of the latter. While admitting that some individuals, by slightly paler under parts, show a tendency in the direction of T. g. casius, the majority cannot be told, so far as I can see, either in size or color from the general run of Mexican or east Guatemalan birds.

In addition to our own material, I have examined in this connection the splendid series of more than fifty specimens in the collection of the British Museum.
*Turdus grayi tamaulipensis* (Nelson).¹ TAMAULIPAS THRUSH.

*Mura el tamaulipensis* Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 75, 1897—Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, eastern Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).


*Turdus grayi tamaulipensis* Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, pp. 50, 52, 1902—Victoria (Tamaulipas), Temax and Peto, Yucatan (crit.).


10: Tamaulipas (Tampico, 5; unspecified, 1); Vera Cruz (Pueblo Viejo, 2); Yucatan (Peto, 1; unspecified, 1).

*Turdus grayi casius* (Bonaparte). BONAPARTE’S THRUSH.


¹ *Turdus grayi tamaulipensis* (Nelson) is the palest of all the races, the very light under parts being its most noticeable feature.

Material examined.—Tamaulipas: Tampico, 6; Ciudad Victoria, 1.—Vera Cruz: Pueblo Viejo, 2.—Yucatan: Temax, 2; Peto, 3; unspecified, 3.


Range.—Costa Rica and Panama.

16: Costa Rica (Limón, 2; Guayábo, 4; Peralta, 1; Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 1; Matina, 1; La Honduras, 1; Nicoya, 2); Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 1; Colón, 3).

*Turdus grayi incomptus* (Bangs). Bangs’s Thrush.


1 *Turdus grayi incomptus* (Bangs): Nearest to *T. g. casius*, but slightly smaller (wing, 105–112, rarely 115) and underneath much paler, light buffy brownish tinged with olive; under wing coverts paler ochraceous.

Material examined.—Colombia: Santa Marta, 5; Aracataca, 1; Tucurinca, 1.


Turdus grayi luridus Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, pp. 50, 53, 1902—Santa Marta region (crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of Santa Marta region, northern Colombia.

1: Colombia (Tucurinca, 1).

*Turdus nudigenis nudigenis* Lafresnaye.1 BARE-EYED THRUSH.


1 Probably conspecific with *T. grayi*.


Turdus gymnogenys (lapsus) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1879, p. 357 (in text)—Venezuela and Trinidad.


Merula caribbaea Cory, Ibis, 1886, p. 472—St. Vincent (crit.).

1 Locality perhaps inaccurate. The bird so labeled probably came from a place on the north bank of the Amazon opposite Cussary, or else belongs to T. n. extimus.

2 Variousy spelt carriboeus, carribaeus, and caribbaeus.


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela, from the north coast south to the Orinoco basin, west to the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia (Villavicencio);¹ northeastern Brazil, north of the Amazon and east of the Rio Negro; Trinidad; Tobago; southern Lesser Antilles (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Vincent, introduced in Barbados).

22: Venezuela (Margarita Island, 1; Caracas, 2; Maracay, Aragua, 1); Island of Tobago, 9; Lesser Antilles (Grenada, 6; St. Vincent, 3).²

Turdus nudigenis extimus Todd.³ SOUTHERN BARE-EYED THRUSH.


Range.—Northern Brazil, on the south bank of the lower Amazon (Santarém).

¹ No authentic record exists for Ecuador, which was included in the range by Brabourne and Chubb (Bds. S. Amer., 1, p. 345, 1912).

² None of the characters claimed by Dalmas for the Lesser Antillean birds (carriboeus) seems to hold. They are perhaps on average more oliveaceous above and slightly more brownish on the chest, but the variation is by no means constant. The dusky basal portion of the bill is too variable a feature to be used for taxonomic purpose. I am also reluctant to subdivide the continental form of the Bare-eyed Thrush, as was recently proposed by Mr. Todd (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 44, pp. 53-54, 1931). While admitting that birds from the Venezuelan coast, Trinidad, and Tobago in fresh plumage are generally more grayish olive above and paler below, the divergence is not only completely bridged by individual variation, but also entirely obliterated through wear so that only a small percentage of specimens from any locality could definitely be assigned to either of the two alleged races (nudigenis and gymnophtalmus).

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 1.—Dutch Guiana: “Surinam,” 1.—British Guiana: Quonga, 2.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 2.—Venezuela: San Antonio, Sucre, 1; Margarita Island, 1; San Esteban, 2; Las Quiquas, upper San Esteban Valley, 4; Caracas, 2; Maracay, Aragua, 1; Caicara, Orinoco River, 3; Caura Valley, 1.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 5.—Trinidad: Caparo, 14.—Tobago: Man o’ War Bay, 5; Lecito, 1; unspecified, 11.—Lesser Antilles: Grenada, 8; St. Vincent, 3.

³ Turdus nudigenis extimus Todd: This recently discovered form, which is autoptically unknown to us, is described as being similar to Guiana and Orinocan specimens of T. n. nudigenis, but decidedly darker and more brownish. The upper parts are dark buffy olive, the under surface is darker (Saccardo’s umber to tawny olive), and the white abdominal area reduced in extent. In the coloration of the under parts it is said to be almost the same as T. fumigatus obsoletus; but above it is not nearly so brown as that form.
*Turdus nudigenis maculirostris* Berlepsch and Taczanowski.  

**Ecuadorian Bare-eyed Thrush.**


*Planesticus albiventer* Heine and Reichenow, Nomencl. Mus. Hein., p. 4, 1890—part, var. from Babahoyo (spec. examined).

Range.—Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones of western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (Milagros, Dept. Tumbez).

2: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 2).

*Turdus haplochrous* Todd.  

**Bolivian Bare-eyed Thrush.**


Range.—Eastern Bolivia (Rio San Julián, Chiquitos).

1 *Turdus nudigenis maculirostris* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, according to coloration, proportions, and color of bill (basal half dark olive green or dusky olive contrasting with yellow apical portion), is an exact duplicate of *T. n. nudigenis* and differs merely by the lesser extent of the bare skin round the eye.

As we have shown elsewhere, Sharpe strangely confused it with the dusky-billed *T. ignobilis debilis* and *T. amaurochalinus*. It has no relation whatever to either of these.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo (including the type), 6; El Placer, 1; Babahoyo, 1; Pallatanga, 2; Balzar, 2; Guayaquil, 1; Vinces, 1; Santa Rita, 1.

2 *Turdus haplochrous* Todd: Upper parts, including sides of head, dark buffy olive or warm light brownish olive; tertials and outer webs of secondaries darker brownish olive; throat whitish, posteriorly more buffy, streaked with dusky brown; remainder of under surface uniform brownish isabella color, darkening into light brownish olive on flanks and tail coverts; axillaries and under wing coverts brownish

---

**Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII**
*Turdus fumigatus nigroirostris* Lawrence. 1 **BLACK-BILLED THRUSH.**


**Range.**—Island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

5: St. Vincent.

**Turdus fumigatus personus** (Barbour). 2 **GRENA NA BLACK-BILLED THRUSH.**


*Turdus nigroirostris* (not of Lawrence, June, 1878) Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 267, 1878—Grenada; idem, l.c., 1, p. 486, 1879—part, Grenada; Wells, l.c., 9, "1886," p. 609, 1887—Grenada (habits, nest, and eggs);

isabella color, the latter apically edged with ochraceous; bill greenish yellow, brownish dusky at base; feet dark brown. Wing (adult female), 115; tail, 100; bill, 20.

Although known from a single specimen (in fresh plumage), this thrush appears to be quite distinct. It is most nearly related to *T. n. maculirostris* which it resembles in the limited extent of the bare skin around the eye, but differs by decidedly brownish (instead of plain olive) upper parts and uniform brownish isabella color under surface without any white on tail coverts or middle of abdo- men. Another feature is the absence of the buffy white inner margin to the remiges. Proportions are about the same as in *T. nudigenis*, but the second primary (from without) is somewhat longer, equal to the sixth, instead of being equal to the seventh or between the sixth and seventh in length.

1 *Turdus fumigatus nigroirostris* Lawrence: Exceedingly similar to *T. f. aquilonalis* in coloration, but less rufescent throughout, the dorsal surface being duller brown (between bister and raw umber), while the chest and sides are decidedly less ochraceous, more of an isabella brown. The insular form may, however, easily be told by its larger bill, as well as much longer tarsi and toes.

Six specimens examined.

2 *Turdus fumigatus personus* (Barbour) is stated to differ from *T. f. nigroirostris* by darker olivaceous (less reddish) upper parts, more grayish breast and sides, and rather paler ochraceous-buff under wing coverts.

We are not acquainted with this form.


**Range.**—Island of Grenada, Lesser Antilles.

*Turdus fumigatus* aquilonalis (Cherrie). 2 **TRINIDAD THRUH.**


---

1 I see no reason for generic separation of *T. fumigatus* and allies. The cohesion of the anterior toes certainly is not greater than in some other species, such as *T. leucomelas*, which doubtless is closely related to *T. amaurochalinus*.

2 *Turdus fumigatus aquilonalis* (Cherrie): Similar to *T. f. fumigatus*, but paler throughout. The upper parts are light ochreous brown with a more or less distinct olivaceous hue, particularly on the pileum; the lower ones are clay color or pale ochreous, rarely shaded with darker rufescent on the sides and flanks.

While generally recognizable by its paler coloration, the Trinidad form is sometimes approached (and even matched) by exceptionally light-colored examples of typical *fumigatus*. Such individuals have been examined from Mexicana and Obidos, lower Amazonia.

**Material examined.**—Trinidad: Caparo, 20; Aripo, 1; Valencia, 1; Savannah Grande, 1.—Venezuela: Macuto, Maracay, 1; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 1; Duaca, near Tocuyo, Lara, 1.
**Turdus fumigatus** (not *Planesticus casius* Bonaparte) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 204, 1866—Trinidad.

*Range.*—Island of Trinidad and north coast of Venezuela, from Sucre west to Zulia (Guachi).\(^1\)

1: Venezuela (Macuto, Caracas, 1).

*Turdus fumigatus fumigatus* (Lichtenstein).\(^2\) **SABIAN THRUSH.**


\(^1\) The few examples which we have seen from northern Venezuela appear to be intermediate between *aquilonalis* and *fumigatus*, though nearer the former.

Mr. Todd writes that a considerable series in the Carnegie Museum from localities in the coast region (Las Quiguas; San Esteban; Sierra de Carabobo; Puerto La Cruz; El Limon; Santa Lucía; Guachi, Zulia) cannot be satisfactorily separated from Trinidad birds, and Mr. Zimmer (in litt.) also hesitatingly refers a single bird from El Pilar, near Caripé, Sucre, to *aquilonalis*.

\(^2\) I cannot help thinking that *Planesticus bianchi* Chrostowski (Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 28, 1921), described as being similar to *T. fumigatus*, but with uniform white throat and a narrow white nuchal crescent, was based on a partial albino of the present species. The type, which is in the Leningrad Museum, was obtained by E. Menétriès in "Brazil."


**Range.**—Southern Venezuela (the Orinoco Valley and its tributaries); British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern and eastern Brazil, in the Amazon Valley west to the lower Rio Madeira (Borba) and along the east coast as far south as the Rio Parahyba, State of Rio de Janeiro, extending west to Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama and São Vicente, Rio Guaporé) and eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos). 1

1 Individual variation is unusually great in this form, extremely dark and very pale specimens, together with every possible intermediate, being found alike in lower Amazonia and Guiana. This is particularly well illustrated by a series from the Pará region and another from British Guiana in the collections at Munich and London, respectively. The two sets of birds vary within the same limits, no two in each series being exactly alike. The type of *P. frederickii* is matched, in intensity of coloration, by the darkest specimen from Pará, while the palest examples correspond to the type of *P. f. abariensis*, these extremes being connected by various intergrades. Every one of the three Bahia skins can also be duplicated by individuals from more northern localities. Birds from the Orinoco-Caura basin agree in every respect with those from Amazonia. Birds from western Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama and São Vicente) and Bolivia (Chiquitos) form the transition to *T. f. hauwelli* by the white middle of the abdo-
Birds of the Americas—Helmmayr

5: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão, 2); British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 2; Kartabo, 1).

**Turdus fumigatus hauxwelli** Lawrence. 

_Hauxwell's Thrush._


Men and under tail coverts, as well as by the reduction of the ochraceous inner margins to the remiges.

Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia, 3; Tury-assú, Maranhão, 2; Pará region (Pará; Ipitinga, Rio Acará; Santo Antonio do Prata), 7; Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana Island, 5; Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Obidos, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira, 2; Engenho do Cap Gama, Matto Grosso, 2; São Vicente, Matto Grosso, 1.—Bolivia: Palmarito, Rio San Julián, Chiquitos, 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3; Roche-Marie, 1; Ipurin, Aparouague River, 1.—British Guiana: Abary River, 1; Essequibo River, 1; Bartica Grove, 4; Camacusa, 3; Mazaruni River, 2; Kartabo, 1; Supenaam, 2; Ituribisci, 2.—Venezuela: Caura River, 3; Rio Orinoco, Nericagua, 1; Munduapo, 1; Maipures, 1.

1 _Turdus fumigatus_ hauxwelli Lawrence: Differs from _T. f. fumigatus_ by the much duller, darker coloration of the upper parts, which exhibit various shades between Dresden brown and Prout's brown; the absence or mere suggestion of the ochraceous margin along the inner web of the remiges; wood brown or tawny olive foreneck, breast, and sides; a distinct white abdominal area; nearly wholly white under tail coverts; duller ochraceous-buff under wing coverts, etc.

Like _T. f. fumigatus_, this form is exceedingly variable in coloration, but I have not been able to correlate the divergencies with separate geographic areas. The bill also varies in shape and color. Several specimens (from Orosa, Teffé, and the Rio Madeira) have the bill apically greenish yellow, while in others from the same localities it is wholly dusky brown as in _T. f. fumigatus_.

Material examined.—Peru: Pebas, 3 (including the type); Iquitos, 1; Chamicuros, 1; Santa Cruz, 1; Orosa, south bank of Rio Marañón, 5; Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali, 3; Lagarto Alto, Rio Ucayali, 2.—Brazil: Rio Purús, 9; Rio Juruá, 1; Teffé, Rio Solimões, 1; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, 1; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1; Calama, Rio Madeira, 2; Santa Isabel, Rio Preto, Rio Madeira, 1.—Bolivia: Reyes, 1.
Range.—Upper Amazonia, from the banks of the Marañon and Solimões through the tropical lowlands of eastern Peru and western Brazil east to the Rio Madeira, south to northern Bolivia (Reyes, Rio Beni).

**Turdus fumigatus colombianus** Hartert and Hellmayr.


Range.—Western Colombia (Cali, upper Cauca Valley; San Antonio, western Andes).

**Turdus fumigatus parambanus** Hartert.


1 *Turdus fumigatus colombianus* Hartert and Hellmayr: Most nearly related to *T. f. hauxwelli*, but much lighter, more fulvous brown above; under parts more olivaceous with hardly any white in the middle of the abdomen; distinct, though narrow, ochraceous margins along the inner web of the remiges; bill larger. Wing (adult male), 110; tail, 90; bill, 20.

A female in first annual plumage from San Antonio (alt. 6,600 ft.), above Cali, differs from the type by more fulvous, almost buckthorn brown, chest and sides; much deeper, ochraceous-tawny axillars and under wing coverts, and much darker brown upper parts, which are hardly different in shade from certain Panama examples of *T. f. obsletus*. This bird, while widely diverging from *T. f. parambanus*, clearly suggests intergradation to *T. f. obsoletus*, of which *T. f. colombianus* appears to be the representative in the upper Cauca Valley.

2 *Turdus fumigatus parambanus* Hartert: Similar to *T. f. obsletus* and agreeing with it in stout, blackish bill; upper parts decidedly darker, bister rather than between snuff brown and sepia, with the tail duller and less rufescent; foreneck, breast, and sides more brownish, nearer Saccardo's umber instead of tawny-olive. As in *obsletus*, there is no trace of an ochraceous inner margin to the remiges; the under wing coverts are of the same bright ochraceous-buff; the middle of the abdomen is extensively white. From *T. f. hauxwelli* it may be distinguished by much darker, duller bister upper surface; much duller brownish, less tawny, foreneck, breast, and sides; less brown on under tail coverts; larger, blacker bill. Wing, (two males) 115-120, (four females) 110-116; tail, 85-90; bill, 21-22.

A single male from Jiménez, on the Pacific slope of the western Cordillera above Los Cisneros [=Junta, Rio Dagua], Colombia, must undoubtedly be referred to the present form.

Material examined.—Colombia: Jiménez, 1.— Ecuador: Paramba, 3; Mindo, 3.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Ecuador and southern Pacific Colombia (Chocó; Jiménez).

*Turdus fumigatus obsoletus Lawrence.1 McLEANNAN’S THRUSH.


Range.—Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Panama, east to Darien.

1: Costa Rica (unspecified, 1).

*Turdus lawrencii Coues.2 LAWRENCE’S THRUSH.

1 Turdus fumigatus obsoletus Lawrence, while not with certainty distinguishable, so far as the coloration of the under parts is concerned, from pale-bellied specimens of T. f. hauwelli, may easily be differentiated by its decidedly larger (always blackish) bill and much duller as well as darker (between snuff brown and sepia) upper parts.

The few Costa Rican birds examined are brighter, warmer brown above, and more brownish on breast and sides, but the divergency is rather insignificant.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Orósí, 1; Juan Víñas, 1; unspecified, 1.—Panama: Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriquí, 1; Lion Hill, 1; Tacarcuna, 7.

2 Turdus lawrencii Coues: Upper parts brownish olive to olive brown, more brownish on pileum and slightly more olivaceous on rump and tail coverts; wings and tail dusky; upper wing coverts, inner remiges, and basal portion of outer web of rectrices edged with the color of the back; sides of head and neck like the pileum,
Turdus brunneus (not of Boddaert, 1783) Lawrence, Ibis, (4), 2, p. 57, pl. 1, 1878—"Upper Amazons" (type, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined).


Range.—Upper Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu; El Loreto; Orillas del Mirahuali) and northern Peru (Pebas; Chami-
lores slightly more sooty; anterior and lateral under parts buffy brown of various shades, sometimes approaching wood brown, in others dull grayish buffy brown, this color fading to pale buffy brownish, light buff, or whitish on throat, relieved by strongly marked blackish shaft-streaks, and passing into dingy grayish or whitish, overlaid with brownish, in the middle of the abdomen; under tail coverts dark brown, with the apical third white or buffy white; axillars and under wing coverts bright ochraceous-buff to ochraceous-tawny; bill bright yellow in adult males, blackish in females and immature birds. Wing, (adult male) 113–120, (female) 109–113; tail, 89–97, (female) 83–90; bill, 181–9½.

T. lawrencii is a very distinct species with no near relative. From T. fumigatus hauxwelli, which inhabits the same section of upper Amazonia, it is immediately distinguished by the longer second primary (which falls between the fifth and seventh instead of between the seventh and eighth); much heavier and blacker streaking of the throat; dark brownish olive (instead of rufous brown) upper parts, sides of the head, and wing edgings; dusky (instead of brown) tail; much duller (less tawny) anterior and lateral under parts; and the bright yellow bill of the adult males.

The type, a Hauxwellian skin, while somewhat faded through age, is so closely approached by certain specimens from the Río Solimões that I have no doubt as to the identity of T. altiloquus and T. lawrencii, inasmuch as a couple of adults from eastern Ecuador (Tring Museum) cannot be distinguished from Brazilian examples. The plate depicting the type is misleading, the coloration being altogether too light and too greenish. T. lawrencii is the bird mistaken for the female of P. leurops by both Seebohm and Sharpe, and while the description given by the latter author in the "Monograph of the Turdidae" fits the male very well, the figure on pl. 88 is again faulty owing to its reddish brown tints. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. N. B. Kinnear I have been enabled to examine the Chamicuros bird, an adult male with yellow bill, and found it to be identical with others from the Río Solimões. A single female (first annual) from Roraima (alt. 3,500 ft.), collected by H. Whitely on October 31, 1883 (Brit. Mus. Reg. 85.3.2.321) seems likewise referable to the present species.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Orillas del Mirahuali, 1 (adult male); El Loreto, 1 (adult female); Sarayacu, 1 (adult female).—Peru: Pebas, 1 (the type); Chamicuros, 1 (adult male).—Brazil: Arimã, Río Purús, 4; São Paulo de Oliverena, Río Solimões, 2; Tonantins, 1; Caviana, Río Solimões, 1; Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso, 1.—British Guiana: Roraima (alt. 3,500 ft.), 1 (female in first annual plumage).
*Turdus ignobilis differens* (Nelson).  
1. **CHIAPAS THRUSH.**


*Turdus plebeius* Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 247, 1898—part, Guatemala (Sierra de las Minas), Nicaragua (Jali, San Rafael del Norte, and Matagalpa), and Chiapas (Volcan de Tacana and “Pinapek” [= Pinabete]).


**Range.**—Highlands of southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Volcan de Tacana, Pinabete), south through Guatemala (Sierra de las Minas, Santa Elena) and El Salvador to Nicaragua.

4: Guatemala (Santa Elena, Tecpam, 1); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 3).

*Turdus ignobilis plebejus* Cabanis.  
2. **CABANIS'S THRUSH.**


1. *Turdus ignobilis differens* (Nelson): Similar to *T. i. plebejus*, but much browner throughout, the upper parts inclining to raw umber instead of being grayish olive brown, while the ventral surface is olivaceous broccoli brown rather than light hair brown (grayish brown), with the dusky streaks on the throat less distinct, sometimes nearly evanescent. Wing (males), 130–138; tail, 100–109.

I do not see my way clear to recognize more than one form in northern Central America. The supposed color differences between Chiapas and Guatemalan specimens on one side and those from Nicaragua on the other do not hold in the series examined, but it may be that the latter average slightly smaller.

**Material examined.**—Chiapas: Pinabete, 1; Volcan de Tacana, 4.—Guatemala: Sierra de las Minas, 3; Santa Elena, Tecpam, 1.—Nicaragua: San Rafael del Norte, 7; Matagalpa, 2.

2. This is merely a well-marked race of the South American group typified by *T. ignobilis*, at once distinguished by its larger size, dark head, uniform light grayish brown under parts without any white in the middle, grayish rather than buffy white throat, and differently colored under tail coverts.


**Range.**—Highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí).  

26: Costa Rica (Coliblanco, 20; Volcan de Turrialba, 2; Volcan de Irazú, 4).

**Turdus ignobilis ignobilis** Scouler. **BLACK-BILLED THRUSH.**


**Turdus ignobilis ignobilis** Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, p. 59, 1902—Bogotá and Bucaramanga (crit.).

**Planesticus ignobilis ignobilis** Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 534, 1917—La Frijolera and Barro Blanco, lower Caupa; Río Toché, Honda, and El Consuelo, Magdalena Valley; Fusugasugá; west slope below Andalucia; near San Agustín and La Palma, Colombia.


1 Specimens from Chiriquí (Boquete) average slightly smaller than those from Costa Rica.
Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Colombia in the valley of the Magdalena River up to San Agustin, extending across Antioquia to the lower Cauca on the western slope of the central Andes (La Frijolera).¹

*Turdus ignobilis goodfellowi* Hartert and Hellmayr.² Goodfellow's Black-billed Thrush.


*Turdus ignobilis* (not of Sclater) Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 310—part, Popayán, Colombia.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Colombia, in the upper Cauca Valley and the Caldas basin (upper Dagua River), on the Pacific side of the western Cordillera.

1: Colombia (San Antonio, western Andes, 1).

*Turdus ignobilis debilis* Hellmayr.³ Amazonian Black-billed Thrush.


¹ Birds from the Magdalena Valley agree well with “Bogotá” skins, and one from Medellin is similar. Specimens from La Frijolera (on the west side of the central Andes, lower Cauca), by, on average, darker upper parts and deeper brownish chest, manifest a slight tendency toward the characters of *T. i. goodfellowi*.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 16 (including the type); Bucaramanga, 2; El Consuelo (above Honda), 1; Fusugasugá, 2; Agudita, 1; San Agustín, Huila, 1; Medellin, 1; La Frijolera, Antioquia, 3.

² *Turdus ignobilis goodfellowi* Hartert and Hellmayr: Agreeing with *T. i. ignobilis* in large bill, coloration of throat, and absence of white jugular spot, but distinguished by darker, sepia instead of brownish olive or olive brown, upper parts, and deeper brown, less buffy, foreneck, chest, and flanks. Wing, (ten adult males) 112–118, (eight adult females) 110–115; tail, 86–92; bill, 19–21.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cauca Valley, Castilla, 1; Cali, 10; Popayán, 2; San Antonio, western Andes, 3; Caldas (upper Río Dagua), Valle, 3.

³ *Turdus ignobilis debilis* Hellmayr: Readily distinguishable from the two preceding races by lesser dimensions; smaller, weaker bill; conspicuously white throat with more sharply defined dusky streaks; immaculate white jugular spot; paler and more grayish chest and sides. Wing, (males) 108–115, (females) 104–110; tail, 83–92; bill, 17–19.

Birds from different parts of Amazonia agree very well together, though there is a certain amount of variation according to season. I am unable to satisfactorily separate the Venezuelan specimens. Two from Orope can be matched


_Turdus poiteauii_ (not of Pucheran) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 94, 1868—Salto Theotonio, Rio Madeira, Brazil.


_Turdus maculirostris_ (not of Berlepsch and Taczanowski) Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, pp. 239, 240, 1898—part, spec. a, d, e, h, k-o, Napo,

by others from Peru, while the two remaining ones, by darker brown dorsal surface and less whitish throat, show a slight approach to _T._ f. _ignobilis_. In size, they are possibly slightly smaller (wing of males, 106–108), but the available series is not large enough to make sure of this insignificant divergence.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: Orope, Zulia, 3; La Uraca, Tachira, 1.—Colombia: La Morella, Caquetá, 1; "Bogotá," 3.—Ecuador: Archidona, 2; Río Napo, 2; "Sarayacu," 4; Zamora, 1; Gualaquiza, 2.—Peru: Iquitos, 1; Xeberos, 1; lower Ucayali, 1; Guayabamba, 5; Huambo, 3; Chirimoto, 3; Tarapoto, 1; La Laguna, 1; Yurimaguas, 1; Moyobamba, 4; Tarapoto, 1; Lopuna, 1; Vista Alegre, Huánuco, 2; La Merced, Chanchamayo, Junín, 3.—Brazil: Tefé, Rio Solimões, 1; Santa Isabel, Rio Preto, Rio Madeira, 1; Salto Theotonio, Rio Madeira, 3.

1 Locality doubtless erroneous, probably Cussary, on the south bank of the Amazon.
Sarayacu, Zamora (Ecuador), Ucayali, Xeberos, Iquitos, Chirimoto, and Guayabamba (Peru).


Range.—Upper Amazonia, from the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to northern Bolivia, and through northwestern Brazil as far east as the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira (Santa Isabel, Rio Preto; Salto Theotonio); apparently also in the tropical zone of western Venezuela south of Lake Maracaibo (Orope, Zulia; La Uraca, Tachira).

13: Venezuela (Orope, Zulia, 3; La Uraca, Tachira, 1); Colombia (La Morelia, Caquetá, 1); Peru (La Laguna, lower Huallaga, 1; Yurimaguas, 1; Moyobamba, 4; Vista Alegre, Huánuco, 2).

Turdus ignobilis murinus Salvin.2 Roraima Black-billed Thrush.


Range.—Subtropical zone of British Guiana (Roraima and Merumé Mountains, at elevations of from 3,000 to 5,000 ft.), and Venezuela (Mount Duida).

1 The recently described T. i. sandiae Carriker (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 85, p. 34, 1933—Huacamayo, Prov. Sándia, Dept. Puno) can hardly belong to this group, judging from the color of the bill and the rich cinnamon ochraceous under wing coverts.

2 Turdus ignobilis murinus Salvin: Nearest to T. i. ignobilis, with an equally strong bill and without an immaculate white spot in the middle of the foreneck; but larger, chest and sides paler brown, throat whiter, conspicuously streaked with dusky, more like T. i. debilis. Wing, (six males) 118-123, (three females) 116-119; tail, 90-96, (female) 85-93; bill, 19-21.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima, 11.
Turdus ignobilis arthuri (Chubb). Arthur’s Black-billed Thrush.


_Turdus ignobilis arthuri_ Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 63, p. 110 (in text), 1931—Tropical zone of Mount Duida, Venezuela (crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of British Guiana (Abary and Makauria rivers), (? ) French Guiana (Oyapock River), and Venezuela (base of Mount Duida).

*Turdus amaurochalinus* Cabanis. Dusky Thrush.


1 _Turdus ignobilis arthuri_ (Chubb): Much smaller than _T. i. murinus_; upper parts as well as the edges to wing and tail feathers mouse gray; sides of the head sooty gray instead of dark brown; forehead, chest, sides, and flanks light mouse gray with a hardly perceptible brownish tinge anteriorly. Wing (unsexed adult, the type), 105; tail, 80; bill, 18½. While agreeing in size and color of throat with _T. i. debilis_, the present form lacks the white spot in the middle of the forehead and is much paler and grayier throughout. _T. i. arthuri_ appears to be a lowland representative of _T. i. murinus_. Chapman lately recorded it from the base and lower slopes of Mount Duida, where it intergrades with _T. i. murinus_, found higher up on the same mountain in the Subtropical zone.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Abary River, 1 (the type).

2 The status of the Oyapock bird is doubtful. Mr. N. B. Kinnear (in litt.), who courteously reexamined it on my behalf, thinks it separable from _T. i. arthuri_ by its less grayish coloration. In size, it very nearly agrees with the type (wing, 109), being much smaller and less brownish throughout than _T. i. murinus_. More material should be studied.


**Turdus albicollos** (not of Spix) Spix, Av. Bras., 1, pl. 70, 1824; Euler, Journ. Orn., 15, pp. 189, 192, 1867—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro.


Range.—The whole of Brazil, from Pará and Maranhão south to Rio Grande do Sul, west to the Rio Madeira (Santa Isabel, Rio Preto); northern and central Argentina south to the Rio Negro;
Uruguay; Paraguay; Bolivia; and extreme southeastern Peru (Marcapata).

40: Brazil (São Luiz, Maranhão, 1; Varzea Formosa, Ceará, 1; Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará, 2; Serra de Baturité, Ceará, 2; Santo Amaro, Bahia, 1; Rio das Velhas, near Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, 1; Baurú, São Paulo, 2; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 5; Urucum de Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 3); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 4; Parotani, Cochabamba, 2); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 5; El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba, 1; Las Palmas, Chaco, 1; Isla Ella, delta of the Paraná, Buenos Aires, 1; Puerto Secondo, Misiones, 2; Caraguatay, Misiones, 1); Uruguay (Arazati, San José, 2; Rio Cebollati, Minas, 2; Quebrada de los Cuervos, Trenete y Tres, 1).

*Turdus leucomelas leucomelas Vieillot. AZARA’S THRUSH.


1 Bolivian birds incline to greater measurements, particularly larger bill, but the variation is insignificant. There is much seasonal change in coloration, and the bill, in adult birds, is bright yellow in the tropical summer (October to February), dusky or blackish brown in winter (April to June).

Specific characters of this thrush are the blackish brown lores, forming a conspicuous dark spot in front of the eyes; the absence of pale streaks on the auriculurs; the plain white jugular patch; and the white under tail coverts, only laterally bordered with dark brown.

In addition to our own series the following specimens have been examined.—Brazil, Piauhy: Lagôa do Parnaguiá, 2; Bahia, 5; Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro, 2; São Paulo, São Paulo, 2; Ypanema, 5; Mattodentro, 1; São Sebastião, 1; Curytiba, Paraná, 1; Ararangua, Santa Catharina, 2; Camaquã and Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul, 5.—Paraguay: Bernaleué, 4; Sapucay, 1.—Bolivia: Yungas (types of T. olivaceus), 2; Omeja, 2; Chicaní, 2; Songo, 1; Mapiri, 1; Baganti, 1; San Mateo, 3; Santa Cruz, 1; Samaipata, 1.—Argentina: Corrientes, 1.


*Merula albiventer* Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 609—Sapucay and Ybitimi, Paraguay.


*Planesticus leucomelas leucomelas* Naumbourg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 331, 1930—Paraguay (Trinidad) and Matto Grosso (Uruçum, Belvedere de Uruçum, Juruena, and Tapirapoan).

Range.—Southern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso; Paraguay; eastern Peru (Moyobamba).1

9: Brazil (Veadeiros, Goyaz, 1; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 2; Baurú, São Paulo, 2; Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paraçanema, São Paulo, 1); Peru (Moyobamba, 3).

*Turdus leucomelas albiventer* Spix. SPIX'S THRUSH.


1 Paraguayan and south Brazilian specimens differ from typical albiventer by much deeper, buffy brown breast and sides, more brownish pileum, and brighter, nearly Dresden brown back, but the differences are discernible only in fresh plumage.

Three skins from Moyobamba, while agreeing in coloration of upper parts, are less extensively brownish below. Pending the receipt of a larger series, they seem better referred here than to any other race.

In addition to those listed above, we have examined the following specimens. —Paraguay: Bernalcúé. 4.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 1; Chapada, 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 1; São Paulo, Cimenterio do Lambari, 1; Ytararé, 1; Ypanema, 1; Rio Paraná, 1; Minas Geraes, Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 3.

2 The figure bears the erroneous caption "T. albiventer fem."


*Turdus leucomelas* (not of Vieillot) Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 318, 1907—part, Pará and Bahia.


*Range.* Northeastern Brazil, from Pará (including the islands of Marajó and Mexiana) south to Bahia, west to the Tapajoz River.  

7: Brazil, Maranhão (São Luiz, Anil, 2; Grajahú, 1; Codó, Cocos, 1; Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba, 1; Ceará (Serra de Baturité, 1); Pará (Santarém, 1).

*Turdus leucomelas ephippialis* Sclater.  


1 Additional material examined.—Pará: Rio Muriá, 1; Pará, 2.—Maranhão: Miritiba, 5.—Piuahy: Pedrinha, 1; Piranha, 1; Lake Parnaguá, 1; below Queimadas, Rio Parnahyba, 1.—Bahia: 7.

2 *Turdus leucomelas ephippialis* Sclater: Very close to *T. l. albiventris*, but breast and sides grayish with very little, if any, brownish tone, and pileum purer mouse gray, not tinged with brownish anteriorly. These differences, while noticeable in series of freshly molted birds, are hardly apparent, when worn examples of *T. l. albiventris* are compared. I am unable to discern any constant variation between specimens from the Rio Branco, the Orinoco Valley, and the Guianan lowlands on one side and those from Columbia and the Venezuelan coast on the other. Birds from Roraima incline to larger size, but do not seem to differ in coloration. Todd (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 44, p. 52, 1931), basing his conclusions on large series, rejects *ephippialis* as inseparable from *albiventris*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 9; Bucaramanga, 1; La Concepción, Santa Marta, 2; San Miguel, Santa Marta, 1.—Venezuela: Caracas region (Caracas, Macuto, Río Maméra), 4; Maracay, Aragua, 7; hinterland of Cumaná (San Antonio, etc.), 10; Carúpano, Paria Peninsula, 1; Orinoco Valley (Ciudad Bolívar, Altagracia, Caicara), 12.—British Guiana: Roraima, 5; Quonga, 1; Annai, 1; Rio Rupununi, 1; Georgetown, 2.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 5.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 6; Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 2.


\textit{Merula albiventris} Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 363, 1897—San Antonio, Sucre, Venezuela.


¹ Bonaparte, who duly recognized that the two specimens in the Paris Museum marked "\textit{T. poiteaui} Lesson"—a pure nomen nudum in the "Traité d'Orn.," p. 409—belonged to two different species, virtually restricted that name by describing one of the examples, whereas the second is merely stated to be "\textit{T. amaurochalinus}.") \textit{T. poiteaui} Bonaparte thus becomes a synonym of \textit{T. phaseopygus}, and Pucheran's subsequent attempt (in 1858) to transfer the name to the other species is inadmissible. We have examined the two individuals in the Paris Museum. The one described by Bonaparte (Cayenne, M. Poiteau, 1822) is indeed \textit{T. phaseopygus}, but the other specimen believed by Bonaparte and Pucheran to be \textit{T. amaurochalinus} turned out to be referable to \textit{T. a. ephippialis}. 


Turdus leucomelas ephippialis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 63, p. 111, 1931—Arabupu, Roraima (crit.).

Range.—Eastern Colombia (Magdalena Valley; eastern Andes; Santa Marta region); Venezuela; British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon.

14: Venezuela (Caracas, 1; Macuto, Caracas, 2; Maracay, Aragua, 7); British Guiana (Georgetown, 2); Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista, Rio Branco, 2).

*Turdus rufiventris rufiventris* Vieillot. Rufous-Bellied Thrush.


1 Rio de Janeiro has been suggested as type locality by Brabourne and Chubb (Bds. S. Amer., 1, p. 344, 1912).


Range.—Southern half of Brazil, from southern Bahia, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso south to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina, south to Cordoba and Buenos Aires provinces; eastern Bolivia.¹

39: Brazil (Maccaco Secco, near Andarayh, Bahia, 4; Rio das Velhas, near Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, 1; Therezopolis, Rio de Janeiro, 3; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso, 2; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 3); Uruguay (Maldonado, 1; Estancia El Corte, near San Carlos, 1; Rio Uruguay, southwest of Dolores, Soriano, 1; Arazati, Dept. San José, 2; Rio Cebollati, Minas, 1; north of San Vicente de Castillos, Rocha, 2); Argentina (Caraguatay, Misiones, 4; Eldorado, Misiones, 1; Puerto Segundo, Misiones, 3; Concepción, Tucumán, 10).

*Turdus rufiventris juensis* (Cory).² CEARÁ RUFOS-BELLIED THRUSH.

¹Subdivision of typical *rufiventris* seems impracticable, the insignificant local divergencies being completely bridged over by individual and seasonal variation. Birds from eastern Bolivia are obviously inseparable from those of southern Brazil and Paraguay, while certain examples from southern Bahia, by slightly paler coloration, manifest a trend in the direction of *T. r. juensis*.

Additional material examined.—Paraguay: Villa Concepción, 2.—Brazil: Victoria, Espírito Santo, 4; Rio de Janeiro, 1; Registo do Sai, Rio, 1; Sapitiba, Rio, 1; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraes, 3; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 1; Bahia (trade-skins), 2; Ypanema, São Paulo, 6; Castro, Paraná, 1; Ararangua, Santa Catharina, 1; Blumenau, Santa Catharina, 1; Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul, 3; São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, 1.—Argentina: Corrientes, 1; Buenos Aires, 2.—Bolivia: Samaipata, 1; Valle Grande, 1; Holguín, 1; Chiquitos, 1.

²*Turdus rufiventris juensis* (Cory): Differs from the typical race by somewhat paler, more grayish upper parts; more buffy, less grayish or brownish chest; and considerably lighter, ochraceous-tawny instead of deep tawny abdomen.

Additional material examined.—Bahia: Alagoinhas, near Bahia City, 2; Santa Rita, Rio Preto, 1; Barra Vermelho, Rio Preto, 1.
Planesticus rufiventris juensis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 344, 1916—Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará (type in Field Museum); Hellmayr, l.c., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 248, 1929—Maranhão (Codó, Cocos), Piauhy (Ibiapaba) and Ceará (Varzea Formosa, Quixada, and Juá, near Iguatú).


Turdus rufiventris (not of Vieillot) Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 327—Pernambuco.


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, in states of Pernambuco, Ceará, Piauhy, Maranhão, and in the northern and western parts of Bahia. 13: Brazil (São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia, 1; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 1; Varzea Formosa, Ceará, 1; Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará, 8; Quixada, Ceará, 1).

Turdus fulviventris Sclater. 1 CHESTNUT-BELLIED OUEZEL.


1 A very distinct species with no near relative. The large and well-developed first primary, which is about half as long as the second, it shares with the Black Ouezel (T. serranus group) and the Giant Ouezel (T. fuscater group), but differs widely in coloration by its black head, dark olive grey breast, and rufous belly.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Cordillera of Mérida: Páramo de Rosas, Trujillo, 1; El Valle, Mérida, 3; Culisata, Mérida, 2; Sierra Nevada, Mérida, 1.—Colombia: Bogotá, 5; near Pamplona, 1.—Ecuador: Machay, 1.

2 Sclater and Salvin adopt Merula euryzona from “Du Bus, Esq. Orn., pl. 34,” which does not appear to have actually been issued, though a few sample copies without text may exist. Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, p. 375, 1859; l.c., 1864, p. 607) refers to plate 24 (Granatellus venustus) as being unpublished at the time, and in another place (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, p. 357, 1858) says that plate 128 (Priornithynchus carinatus) in the Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 25, 1857, was reduced from a plate "originally intended for publication" in the Esq. Orn. [as pl. 31] and sent him by Du Bus. Of Du Bus's work four parts only were evidently issued, each consisting of five plates with accompanying text, as follows: livr. 1, pls. 1-5, 1845; livr. 2, pls. 6-10, 1846; livr. 3, pls. 11-15, 1847; livr. 4, pls. 16-20, 1848.

Range.—Subtropical zone of western Venezuela (Cordillera of Mérida), Colombia (eastern Andes), eastern Ecuador, and extreme northern Peru (Chaupe, near Huancabamba, Dept. Piura).

*Turdus maranonicus* (Taczanowski).\(^1\) **MARÁNÓN THRUSH.**


Range.—Northern Peru (valleys of the upper Maránon River and tributaries).

6: Peru (Balsas, 2; Hacienda Limón, ten miles west of Balsas, 4).

*Turdus olivater roraimae* Salvin and Godman.\(^3\) **RORAIMA OUZEL.**

*Turdus roraimae* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 443, 1884—Roraima, British Guiana (type in British Museum); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 198—Roraima; idem, Ibis, 1886, p. 500—Mount Twek-quay.

*Merula roraimae* Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 2, p. 107, pl. 112, 1900—Roraima (monog.).


Range.—Mountains of British Guiana (Roraima and Twek-quay).

---

\(^1\) A very distinct species with no near relative, the spotted breast being unique among neotropical thrushes, while the proportionately very large, strong bill forms another striking character. The first primary is much longer, also decidedly broader than in the *T. albicollis-phaeopygus* group, and approaches *T. fulviniventris*. In the adult plumage, the upper parts are uniform dark brown without any trace of spots to the wing coverts. In addition to our own series, I have examined several specimens from Viña, Huamachuco, collected by O. T. Baron.


\(^3\) *Turdus olivater roraimae* Salvin and Godman: Nearest to *T. o. olivater*, but somewhat larger, with heavier bill; adult male with black color below restricted to the throat, passing gradually through the deep olive of the foreneck into the brighter isabella color of the posterior under parts. Wing (adult males), 118–125; tail, 98–108; bill, 24–25. We are not acquainted with the female.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima, 8.
Turdus olivater duidae Chapman.\(^1\) **DUIDA OUZEL.**


Range.—Mount Duida, southern Venezuela.

*Turdus olivater olivater* (Lafresnaye). **OLIVE-BACKED OUZEL.**


*Planesticus olivater olivater* Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 90, A, Heft 2, p. 142, 1924—Galipán, Cerro del Avila, and Rio Maméra, near Caracas, Venezuela (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of the north coast mountains of Venezuela, in Federal District (Caracas; Rio Maméra; Galipán, Cerro del Avila) and in states of Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia) and Aragua (Maracay).\(^2\)

2: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 2).

*Turdus olivater sanctae-martae* (Todd).\(^3\) **SANTA MARTA OUZEL.**


\(^1\) *Turdus olivater duidae* Chapman: Apparently distinguishable from *T. o. roraimae* by slightly larger size. Wing (males), 125–133; tail, 102–110; bill, 25–26 (Chapman, l.c.).

\(^2\) Material examined.—Federal District: Rio Maméra, near Caracas, 1; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 14.—Aragua: Maracay, 2.—Carabobo: Cumbre de Valencia, 7.

\(^3\) *Turdus olivater sanctae martae* (Todd): Very close to *T. o. olivater*, but on average larger, with decidedly larger bill; black gorget in adult males less sharply defined, the feathers along its lower (pectoral) margin being laterally edged with olive brownish. The other supposed characters are completely bridged by individual variation. Wing (six adult males) 119, 119, 120, 120, 121, 121; (eight adult females) 112, 113, 116, 116, 117, 120, 120, 122; tail, 100–104, (female) 90–101; bill, 23–25. Typical *T. o. olivater* affords the following measurements: wing, (eleven adult males) 113–118, once each 119, 120; (five females) 110–115; tail, 90–98, once 104; (females) 85–91; bill, 21–23.

Material examined.—Santa Marta: Cincinnati, 8; Valparaiso, 3; La Cumbre, 1; Chirua, 3; Las Vegas, 3; San Miguel, 1.


**Range**.—Santa Marta region in northern Colombia (alt. 4,000–7,000 ft.).

1: Colombia (La Cumbre, Santa Marta, 1).

**Turdus olivater caucae** (Chapman).¹ CAUCA OUEZEL.

**Planesticus caucae** Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 33, p. 182, 1914—La Sierra, central Andes, Cauca, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 539, 1917—La Sierra.

**Range**.—Only known from La Sierra (alt. 6,300 ft.), south of Popayán, in the central Andes of southern Colombia.

¹ **Turdus reevei** Lawrence.² REEVE'S THRUSH.


**Cossyphopsis reevei** Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 478, 1883 (crit.).


¹ **Turdus olivater caucae** (Chapman): Agreeing in size and large bill with **T. o. sanctae martae**, but throat of adult male dingy grayish streaked with black, and foreneck plain light grayish olive like the chest; female similar to that of **T. o. sanctae martae**, but bill bright yellow instead of dusky brown. Wing, (adult male) 123, (female) 119; tail, 99, 96; bill, 25, 24.

**Material examined.**—Colombia: La Sierra, 2.

² **Turdus reevei** Lawrence is a rather isolated species, perhaps more nearly related to **T. nigriceps** than any other thrush. In structural characters, notably in shape and length of the spurious primary, it closely resembles **T. nudigenis** and allies, and I do not see any divergency in the form of the tail that would justify the retention of the genus **Cossyphopsis**. The similarity of the sexes is unlike **T. nigriceps**, and its coloration (upper parts including wings and tail slate gray, passing into mouse gray on forehead and sides of the head; chin and jugular spot plain white, throat streaked with dusky; chest smoke gray, middle of abdomen white, sides and flanks olive-buffy) is unique among neotropical thrushes.
Range.—Arid Tropical zone of western Ecuador, south of the Chone River, and northwestern Peru, in depts. of Tumbez (Lechugal) and Piura (Milagros, Palettillas, Palambla, Huancabamba).

2: Ecuador (San Bartolo, Alamor Range, Prov. Loja, 1; Alamor, Loja, 1).

*Turdus nigriceps* Cabanis. **BLACK-HEADED THRUSH.**


Range.—Subtropical zone of southeastern Ecuador (Monjí), eastern Peru (Chirimoto, Huayabamba Valley, Dept. San Martín; Soriano, La Gloria, and Garita del Sol, Dept. Junín), eastern Bolivia (Bueyes, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra), and western Argentina (San Francisco, Prov. Jujuy; San Pablo, Tafí Viejo, La Hoyada, Lagunita, and Concepción, Prov. Tucumán; Sierra de Cordoba).1

8: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 8).

1 No material seen from Cordoba. Birds from northwestern Argentina and Bolivia agree well together, and the only Peruvian bird examined—a male in first annual plumage—does not seem to differ.

Material examined.—Peru: Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Dept. Junín, 1.—Bolivia: Bueyes, Dept. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 12.—Argentina: San Francisco, Cerro de Calilegua, Jujuy, 2; Tucumán, 1; La Hoyada, Tucumán, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 8.
Turdus subalaris (Seebohm). ¹ BEHN'S THRUSH.


**Range.**—Southern Brazil, in states of Goyaz (Jatubá), Matto Grosso (Serra da Chapada), and Paraná (Marechal Mallet, Invernadinha, Cará Pintada, Vermelho), and adjoining districts of Argentina (Santa Ana and Rio Iguassú, Misiones) and Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná).

¹ *Turdus subalaris* (Seebohm): Adult male nearest to _T. nigriceps_, but upper parts much paler, light neutral gray instead of deep neutral gray, often with an olivaceous wash; top and sides of the head gray like the back instead of black, only the front and anterior part of the crown as far back as the eyes with blackish centers to the feathers; wings and tail dusky rather than black with lighter gray edges; black streaking of throat much narrower; a distinct immaculate white spot on the foreneck; chest and sides much paler gray; white abdominal area much more extensive; axillaries and under wing coverts white instead of neutral gray. Wing (three adult males), 108, 112, 113; tail, 83, 87, 90; bill, 17, 17, 18.

This is the bird first described as _T. metallophonus_ and later consecutively identified as _Merula crotepeza_ and _Turdus phaeopygus_ by Bertoni. A marked specimen (Museu Paulista, No. 7064. Puerto Bertoni, Sept. 15, 1906), received from Bertoni and forwarded to my inspection by the late H. von Ihering, proved to be identical with the type of _M. subalaris_.

**Material examined.**—Brazil: Jatubá, Goyaz, male adult, Sept. 7, 1847. Professor Behn (type of the species); Serra da Chapada, Matto Grosso, male adult, July 13, 1902. A. Robert (British Museum).—Paraguay: Puerto Bertoni, 1.
Turdus serranus serranus Tschudi.\(^1\) TSCHUDI'S BLACK OUZEL.


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of Peru and Bolivia (depts. of La Paz and Cochabamba).

**Turdus serranus fuscobrunneus** (Chapman).\(^2\) CHAPMAN'S BLACK OUZEL.

*Planesticus fuscobrunneus* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 31, p. 158, 1912—Cerro Munchique, west of Popayán, western Andes, Cauca, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem,

\(^1\) *Turdus serranus serranus* Tschudi is characterized among its affines by large size with proportionately small, slender bill, and the strongly rufescent coloration of the female, particularly underneath. The axillaries and under wing coverts are much darker, rufescent brown edged with orange. Wing, (adult males) 125, 129, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 135, (adult females) 124, 124, 128; tail, (males) 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124, 125, 128, (females) 113, 114, 118; bill, 21–23, twice 24.

Measurements have been taken from Bolivian specimens, with which two from Peru—a male from Cumpang, a female from Idma—appear to agree. While this form is generally larger than any of the allied races, the smallest individuals cannot be distinguished in size from the largest examples of *fuscobrunneus* and *atro-sericeus*.

**Material examined.**—Peru: Cumpang, 1; Idma, Urubamba, 1.—Bolivia: San Cristobal, 1; Pucyuni, 1; San Antonio, 1; Cocapata, 1; Tanampaya, 2; Cillutincara, 1; Sandillani, 4; Samaipata, 1.

\(^2\) *Turdus serranus fuscobrunneus* (Chapman): Agreeing in small, slender bill with *T. s. serranus*, but wings and tail shorter; female less rufescent, more of an olivaceous clove-brown, slightly duller below. Wing of adult males: 120, 125 (western Andes of Colombia), 120, 123, 125 (Bogotá), 125 (western Ecuador); of adult females: 122, 122 (Cauca), 117 (Cayandeled, Ecuador); tail, 104–118; bill, 20–23, once 24.

This race is exactly intermediate between *serranus* and *atro-sericeus*, combining, as it does, the small bill of the former with the other proportions of the latter. The female comes pretty close to *serranus*, but appears to be less rufescent and more olivaceous throughout, although one from Ecuador (the only one we have seen from that country) is hardly distinguishable. In the absence of adequate series
**BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR**

l.c., 36, p. 533, 1917—San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, La Florida, western Andes, and Santa Elena, eastern Andes, Colombia.


*Planesticus serranus* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 532, 1917—Chingassa, Subia, and Andalucia, eastern Andes, Colombia (crit.).


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of Colombia (excluding Santa Marta region) and Ecuador.

**Turdus serranus atro-sericeus** (Lafresnaye).¹ *Venezuelan Black Ouzel.*

We are unable to ascertain if any constant difference exists between birds from western and eastern Colombia. Chapman, who at one time had referred them to two separate races, now unites them, together with the Ecuadorian ones, under the name of *fuscobrunneus*. Three adult males from “Bogotá” seem to be inseparable from Caúca specimens, but we have no females from the eastern Andes.

**Material examined.**—Colombia: San Antonio, 2; Los Jambos, 1; Rio Lima, Caúca, 1; Jorne, Caúca, 1; Bogotá, 4.—Ecuador: below Quito, 1; Cayandeled, 1.

¹ *Turdus serranus atro-sericeus* (Lafresnaye): Size about the same as in *T. s. fuscobrunneus*, but bill decidedly larger. Adult female very different in coloration, being dull olive brown above with very little, if any, rufescent tinge on the forehead, and with dark olive brown or blackish brown (not rufescent) tail, and brownish gray underneath, slightly washed with olivaceous or dull brownish on forehead, chest, and flanks. In first annual plumage, however, the female is strongly rufescent brown above, brightest on forehead and wings, and the entire lower surface, except for the grayish median portion, is likewise rufescent, though lighter than the upper parts, the whole coloration being much paler and more rufescent than in the female of *fuscobrunneus*. Wing, (adult males) 119—127, (females) 114—121; tail, 100—110, rarely 112—115, (females) 97—108; bill, 24—27½.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: Silla de Caracas, 7; Galipán, Cerro del Ávila, near Caracas, 88; La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 3; Guarico, Lara, 1; Guamito, Trujillo, 1; Culata, Mérida, 5; El Valle, Mérida, 2; Tabay, Mérida, 1.


Range.—Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela, from Caracas to Mérida.

2: Venezuela (Guamito, Trujillo, 1; Tabay, Mérida, 1).

Turdus serranus cumanensis (Hellmayr).2 Sucre Black Ouzel.


Range.—Subtropical zone of northeastern Venezuela (State of Sucre).

Turdus infuscatus (Lafresnaye).3 Guatemalan Black Ouzel.


1 The localities “extreme north of Colombia” and Trinidad are erroneous. The reference Turdus xanthoseceles Léotaud pertains to Platycichla flavipes melanopleura (Sharpe).

2 Turdus serranus cumanensis (Hellmayr): Adult male similar to that of T. s. atrro-sericeus; male in first annual plumage very much darker, nearly chocolate brown both above and below, with deeper rufous brown wings, more blackish brown tail, and darker, nearly blackish brown axillaries and under wing coverts; adult female also darker, the upper parts less olivaceous, the lower surface deep sooty gray, the under wing coverts barely fringed with orange-ochraceous, and the bill wholly yellow. Wing, (adult male) 117–123, (adult female) 116, 117; tail, 108–111, (female) 104–107; bill, 23–24.

Material examined.—Venezuela: mountains inland of Cumaná, 8.

3 We are not acquainted with this species, which appears to be closely related to, and possibly a representative of, the T. serranus group.
Patio, Orizaba, Totontepec) and Guatemala (Coban and Sierra de las Minas).


*Semimerula infuscata* Heine and Reichenow, Nomencl. Mus. Hein., p. 4, 1890—Totontepec, Oaxaca.


Range.—Highlands of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Jalapa, El Patio, Cofre de Perote, Orizaba), Oaxaca (Totontepec), and Chiapas (Pinabete, Tumbalá); Guatemala (Coban, Vera Paz; above San Gerónimo; Quezaltenango; Sierra de las Minas), and El Salvador.¹

*Turdus fuscater fuscater* Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny.² BOLIVIAN GREAT OUEZL.

*Turdus fuscater* Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 16, 1837—“in Andibus (Bolivia)” (the types examined in the Paris Museum are from La Paz); d’Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 200, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1838—part, La Paz, Enquisivi [Sicasica], and Cochabamba; Hellmayr, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, p. 92, 1906—La Paz, Bolivia (crit.).


¹ Fide A. van Rossem (in litt.).
² *Turdus fuscater fuscater* Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny differs from the more northern representatives of this “Formenkreis” by smaller size, weaker legs and feet, blackish head, and more conspicuous whitish chin-spot. The female is much more brownish above including top and sides of the head, and has the throat pale brown striped with dusky, and the breast and abdomen pale brownish olive, while the axillaries and under wing coverts are dusky brown, edged with dull orange instead of plain sooty gray. Wing, (male) 149-154, (female) 140-145; tail, 139-145, (female) 132-138; bill, 25-27.

Material examined.—Bolivia: La Paz (including the types), 4; Cocapata, 2; Chaco, Yungas, 1; Sandillani, 1; Cillutincara, 2; Sorata, 1.


Range.—Temperate zone of western Bolivia (depts. of La Paz and Cochabamba).

Turdus fuscafer ockendeni Hellmayr.1 OCKENDEN’S GREAT OUZEL.


Range.—Temperate zone of southeastern Peru, in Dept. of Cuzco (Cuzco, Ccachupata, Occobamba, Limbani, Marcapata).

*Turdus fuscafer gigantodes Cabanis.2 PERUVIAN GREAT OUZEL.


1 Turdus fuscafer ockendeni Hellmayr: Much the darkest of all the races, the adult male being chocolate or blackish brown, only a few feathers on the breast and upper back showing narrow brownish edges; axillaries, under wing coverts, remiges, and tail blackish instead of sooty gray; no trace of a white chin spot; female strongly washed with olive brown underneath. Wing, (male) 149-150, (female) 146; tail, 139-144; bill, 28-29.

Material examined.—Peru: Limbani, Carabaya, 2; Marcapata Valley (alt. 9,000 ft.), 4; Ccachupata, 1; Andes of Cuzco, 1.

2 Turdus fuscafer gigantodes Cabanis: Nearest to T. f. gigas and about the same size, but decidedly darker and more sooty throughout, the upper parts being deep mouse gray rather than chaetura drab, and the under parts mouse gray instead


Planesticus fuscaters gigantodes Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 233, 1921—part, Ecuador (Matos, Titiacun, Cuenca, Chillanes, Pallatanga, Riobamba) and Peru (crit.).


Range.—Temperate zone of Peru (excepting southeastern section) and southern Ecuador (from the plateau of Riobamba southward).

27: Peru (Huánuco Mountains, Huánuco, 5; Cullcu, Marañón River, Huánuco, 1; Macate, Ancachs, 1; Hacienda Llaguada, north-east of Otuco, Libertad, 1; Hacienda Limón, ten miles west of Balsas, Cajamarca, 5; mountains east of Balsas, Amazonas, 1; Chachapoyas, Amazonas, 4; Molinopampa, Amazonas, 1); Ecuador (Hoyaucshí, south of Huigra, 3; Chical, Dept. Cañar, 4; Cochaseca, south of Huigra, Dept. Chimborazo, 1).

of light brownish gray; axillaries and under wing coverts like the lower surface, very rarely fringed with buffy.

Specimens from the Huigra district in Ecuador agree in every respect with Peruvian birds, and vary within the same limits. In opposition to Chapman, I am, therefore, inclined to restrict the Ecuadorian range of T. f. quindio to the northern section, and unhesitatingly refer the thrushes from the plateau of Riobamba and southward to T. f. gigantodes.

Additional specimens examined.—Peru: Cutervo, 2; Ninabamba, 1; Maraynioc (the type), 1; Palaquemado, 1.
*Turdus fuscater quindio* Chapman.1 QUINDIO GREAT OUZEL.


Range.—Temperate zone of the western and central Andes of Colombia and northern Ecuador, south to the latitude of Baños.

2: Colombia (Santa Isabel, Quindio Andes, 1; Paramillo, western Andes, Antioquia, 1).

1 *Turdus fuscater quindio* Chapman: Very close to *T. f. gigantodes*, but even more deeply colored, dark mouse gray above and deep mouse gray below.

Specimens from northern Ecuador (Cayambé, Quito) and Baños are identical with a Colombian series.

Material examined.—Colombia: central Andes, Santa Isabel, 3; Laguneta, 5; Santa Elena, 1; western Andes, Paramillo, 5; San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres, 1.—Ecuador: Cayambé, 1; near Quito, 4; Baños, 1.
**Turdus fuscater gigas** Fraser. **COLOMBIAN GREAT OUZEL.**


*Planesticus fuscater gigas* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 234, 1921—eastern Andes of Colombia (crit.).

*Planesticus fuscater pallidiventris* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 234, 1921—Andes of Mérida, Venezuela (crit.).

**Range.**—Eastern Andes of Colombia, and Cordilleras of western Venezuela (Tachira and Mérida).

5: Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, Tachira, 4; Rio Mucujón, Mérida, 1).1

**Turdus fuscater cacozelus** (Bangs).2 **SANTA MARTAN GREAT OUZEL.**

1 More adequate material tends to show that Venezuelan birds (pallidiventris) are inseparable from typical gigas, although they possibly have the under wing coverts on average more distinctly margined with ochraceous and the middle of the abdomen very slightly paler. These insignificant divergencies need corroboration by larger series.

2 Material examined.—Colombia: La Pica, Santander, 2; Bogotá, 10; Guasca, 1; Calera, 1; Bucaramanga, 1.—Venezuela: Páramo de Tamá, Tachira, 4; El Valle, Mérida, 5; Rio Mucujón, Mérida, 1.

Turdus gigas (not of Fraser) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 198—San Sebastian.

Merula cacozela Sharpe, in Seeborn, Monog. Turd., 2, p. 61, pl. 94, 1900—San Sebastian and Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Planesticus fusca ter cacozelus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 234, 1921—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (crit.).


Range.—Subtropical and Temperate zones of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.

*Turdus nigrescens* Cabanis. SOOTY Ouzel.


Range.—Mountain ranges of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí).

21: Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba, 19; Volcan de Irazú, 2).

wing coverts broadly margined with deep ochraceous-buff. Wing, (males) 145—160, (females) 140—153; tail, 133—146; bill, 28—30½.

Material Examined.—Colombia: San Miguel, 4; Páramo de Chiriquí, 2; Páramo de Macotama, 4.
*Turdus chiquanco* chiquanco Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny. d’Orbigny’s Ouzel.


*Merula chiquanco* Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 1, p. 494, 1884—Maraynioc and Huanta, Peru.


*Planesticus chiquanco chiquanco* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 28, p. 235, 1921—Tacna, Peru, and Bolivia (crit.).


Range.—Southern Ecuador (from Chimborazo southward), Peru, northwestern Bolivia (Dept. La Paz), and northern Chile (provinces of Tacna and Tarapacá).  

31: Peru (Chachapoyas, Amazonas, 2; Rio Utcubamba, Amazonas, 2; Cajamarca, 5; Hacienda Llaguada, northeast of Otuzco, Libertad, 2; Macate, Ancachs, 9; Maturana, Lima, 4; La Quinua, Junín, 1; Huánuco, 2; Huánuco Mountains, 1; Huánuco Viejo, 1; Culcui, Marañón River, Huánuco, 1; Chinchao, Huánuco, 1); Chile (Putre, Tacna, 1).

*Turdus chiguano anthracinus Burmeister.  


1 Subdivision of T. c. chiguano seems to be impracticable. Most of the color characters supposed (Nov. Zool., 28, pp. 235–236, 1921) to be distinctive of the coastal form fail to hold in the additional material since examined, while size, which Dr. Chapman (1926, p. 583) uses as the principal basis for discriminating two races, is subject to considerable individual variation, as we have shown in our memoir on the birds of Chile. Ecuadorian specimens (conradi), in the light of an adequate series, prove to be inseparable from the larger Peruvian birds, with which four from the Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia, also agree. Certain individuals, notably one from Putre, Tacna, by their more slaty coloration, form the transition to T. c. anthracinus. Four adults from Chicani, on the northern slope of the Cordillerana of La Paz, Bolivia, differ from all others examined in this connection by larger feet, proportionately longer tail, more brownish upper parts, and less ochraceous suffusion under the wings, and may prove to be separable sub especifically.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Sig-sig (type of T. conradi), 1; Cuenca, 1; Loja, 1; Chimborazo, 3.—Peru: Dept. Arequipa, Catarindos Valley, 1; Islay, 2; Arequipa, 1; Cocachacrca, 2; Moquegua, 2; Dept. Cuzco, Huiro, Urubamba, 1; Lauramarca, 6; Lucre, 5; Anta, 2; Marcapata (alt. 6,000 ft.), 1; Ollachea, near Macusani, Dept. Funo, 1.—Bolivia, Dept. La Paz: Cousiñani, 1; Tanampaya, 1; Chaco (Yungas), 2; Chicani, 4.—Chile: Tacna (types of T. chiguano), 3; Sibaya, Tarapacá, 1.

2 Turdus chiguano anthracinus Burmeister resembles the typical race in general form, but is much darker (fuscous in adult males) and lacks the strong ochraceous or orange color on the axillaries and under wing coverts. Females and immature birds are not always easily told apart, and specimens from eastern La Paz (sandillani) are intermediate between chiguano and anthracinus. Birds from Mendoza have very long, those from central Bolivia (Valle Grande) much shorter bills, and, when compared alone, appear to be well separated. However, the passage between these two extremes in the intervening parts of Argentina is so gradual that, by splitting anthracinus, it would be impossible to assign a large percentage of the birds from the northwestern provinces to either of the two races. The bills of adult males measure as follows: Mendoza, 30, 30, 32; Sierra de Cordoba, 27, 28, 28, 29; Tucumán, 25, 26, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29; Salta, 25; Valle Grande, western Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 24, 24, 25, 26, 27; Sandillani, eastern La Paz, Bolivia, 25.

Material examined.—Mendoza: Melocotón, 2; San Rafael, 1; Mendoza, 6.—Cordoba: El Carrizal, 5; Cosquin, 2.—Catamarca: Fuerte de Andalgalá, 2.—Tucumán: Santa Ana, 1; Lagunita, 1; Las Pávas, 1; Monteagudo, 1; Santa Barbara, 1; Concepción, 1; Tucumán, 3.—Salta: Salta, 1.—Bolivia: Valle Grande, 13; Sandillani, 2.


Planesticus fusca ter amoenus Sanzin, El Hornero, 1, p. 151, 1918—Blanco Encalada, Mendoza; Reed, l.c., 1, p. 271, 1919—Mendoza (nest and eggs); Dinelli, l.c., 2, p. 312, 1922—Tucumán (nest and eggs).


Range.—Mountainous districts of southern Bolivia (eastern La Paz; Cochabamba; western Santa Cruz; Chuquisaca; Tarija) and western Argentina, south to Mendoza, San Luis, and Cordoba; accidental in Chile (Santiago).

10: Argentina (Salta, 1; Tucumán, Santa Barbara, 1; Monteagudo, 1; Concepción, 1; Las Pavas, 1; El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba, Cordoba, 5).

Genus IXOREUS Bonaparte


*IXOREUS NAEVIUS NAEVIOs* (Gmelin). VARIED THRUSH.


Hesperocichla naevia naevia Grinnell, Auk, 18, p. 142, 1901—northwest coast region (crit.).

Range.—Pacific coast of North America; breeds in Canadian and Upper Transition zones from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, south to Humboldt County, California; winters from extreme southern Alaska south to southern California.

20: Washington (Clallam Bay, 2); Oregon (Beaverton, 2; Fort Klamath, 1; Star, 1; Logan, 1; Tillamook, 2; Union, 1); California (Nicasio, 5; San Dimas Canyon, 1; Placer County, 2; Los Gatos, 2).

**IXOREUS NAEVIUS MERULOIDES** (Swainson).1 NORTHERN VARIED THRUSH.


1 *Ixoreus naevius meruloides* (Swainson): Adult female stated to be paler and grayer in coloration with a greater extension of white markings, and a longer and more pointed wing. Ridgway denies the geographical nature of these variations. At all events, more information about the characters and range of this form is urgently needed.
*Platycichla naevia* meruloides Grinnell, Auk, 18, p. 143, 1901—Kowak, etc., Alaska (crit.).


**Range.**—Breeds in Hudsonian and Upper Canadian zones from the Yukon Delta, Kowak Valley, and Mackenzie Delta south to Prince William Sound, Alaska, the southern part of Mackenzie Valley, and south in mountains through eastern British Columbia to northwestern Montana and northeastern Oregon; winters mainly in the interior of California south to Los Angeles County and rarely to northern Lower California; casual on Guadalupe Island; accidental in Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Quebec.

5: Montana (Columbia Falls, 3); Alaska (Putnam River, 1); California (Palo Alto, 1).

**Genus PLATYCICHLA** Baird


**Platycichla flavipes flavipes** (Vieillot). **BRAZILIAN GRAY OUEZEL.**


Turdus poecilopterus (not of Vigors, 1831) Pucheran (ex Cuvier MS.),² Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, p. 34, 1855—no locality stated (the type examined in the Paris Museum was collected by Auguste de Saint-Hilaire in Brazil; = female in juvenile molt).


Range.—Winged region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul, and adjacent districts of Misiones and Paraguay.1

8: Brazil (Joinville, Santa Catharina, 8).

*Platycichla flavipes venezuelensis* (Sharpe).2 VENEZUELAN GRAY OUZEL.

*Merula venezuelensis* Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 2, p. 83, 1900—“Venezuela” (the type—an adult male—examined in the British Museum was obtained by Señor Rojas, all of whose collecting was done in the vicinity of Caracas).2


1 A very satisfactory series from throughout its Brazilian range clearly proves that there is no difference between birds from Rio de Janeiro and Bahia (*flavipes*) on one side and those from the southern provinces (*major*) on the other. Size, as shown by the subjoined figures, varies a good deal within the same locality, and the supposed divergency in the coloration of the gray parts of the plumage is seen to be non-existent, when adequate series are compared.

**Measurements of Adult Males**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two from Bahia .......... 112, 119</td>
<td>93, 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six from Rio de Janeiro .... 110, 111, 112, 112, 114, 117</td>
<td>89, 90, 90, 90, 93, 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Espírito Santo .... 113</td>
<td>92 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Paraná (Curytába) 117</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three from Santa Catharina ... 116, 117, 117</td>
<td>90, 93, 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten from Rio Grande do Sul... 118, 110, 110, 112, 112, 112</td>
<td>87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 92, 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>113, 114, 116, 119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2 *Platycichla flavipes venezuelensis* (Sharpe) is exceedingly close to *P. f. flavipes*, so close indeed that one would not think of maintaining it were it not for its widely separated range. Males do not appear to be distinguishable for certain, although the gray of the back and abdomen, as a rule, is somewhat duller, less bluish; but the females are paler throughout, with the upper parts more olivaceous (less brownish) and the lower belly more decidedly grayish.

Birds from Mérida and Táchira agree in every respect with a series from north-central Venezuela (Caracas and Aragua). Five skins from the Santa Marta region obviously belong here, too.

Material examined.—Dept. Federal: Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 2.—Aragua: Maracay, 14.—Mérida: Tabay, 2; El Valle, 4; Mérida, 20; Echisera, 1.—Táchira: Colón, 1; San Cristóbal, 1.—Colombia: Santa Marta region (Chirua, Pueblo Viejo, La Concepción), 5.—“Venezuela” (unspecified): one adult male (the type).


Range.—Mountainous region of northern and western Venezuela, from Caracas west to Tachira, and northern Colombia (Santa Marta district).

18: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua; Tabay, Mérida; Echisera, Mérida, 1; Colón, Tachira, 1).

*Platycichla flavipes polionota* (Sharpe).1 Roraima Ouzel.

Merula polionota Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 2, p. 85, pl. 103, fig. 1, 1900—Roraima, British Guiana (type in British Museum examined).

Turdus flavipes (not of Vieillot) Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 198—Roraima.

1 Platycichla flavipes polionota (Sharpe) is apparently dimorphic in the male sex. The “normal” type (polionota) resembles *P. f. venezuelensis* in having the black underneath restricted to the throat and upper breast, and the remainder of the belly, as well as the back, gray. The other “phase” is wholly black, either with distinct metallic glossy, though slightly more purplish edges to the feathers as in *P. f. leucops*, or with a faint silky sheen, more like *P. f. xanthoscelus*. These black individuals have been referred by Salvin and Sharpe to *P. leucops* and *P. xanthoscelus* respectively but their structural identity with the gray-backed, gray-bellied form (polionota), as well as the analogous variability of the allied *P. f. melanopleura*, render the supposition of their belonging to another species altogether unlikely. Females from the Roraima region are just as variable as those of the allied races, and I have failed to discover any character by which they could be distinguished from venezuelensis. In size, *P. f. polionota* is on average slightly larger.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima, 21 (including one black male); Caramang River, 1 (black male); Merumé Mountains, 1 (black male in first annual plumage).

Measurements of Adult Males

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One from Galipán, Cerro del Avila</td>
<td>.110</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two from Tachira</td>
<td>.112, 112</td>
<td>88, 98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P. f. venezuelensis

Ten from Roraima | .115, 116, 117, 118, 118, 92, 94, 94, 95, 95, 95, 119, 120, 121, 123 | 95, 96, 98, 99 |
| One (black) from Roraima | .114 | 85 |
| One (black) from Caramang River | .113 | 89 |
1934 BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

*Platycichla flavipes melanopleura* (Sharpe).\(^1\) TRINIDAD GRAY OUZEL.

Merula melanopleura Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 2, p. 87, pl. 103, fig. 2, 1900—"Trinidad" (type in British Museum examined).


Platycichla flavipes polionota Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 90, A, Heft 2, p. 148, 1924—Roraima (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of British Guiana (Roraima, Merumé Mountains, Caramang River).

1: British Guiana (Roraima, 1).

---

\(^1\) Platycichla flavipes melanopleura (Sharpe): Nearest to *P. f. venezuelensis*, but male with much more black in the body plumage, this color often extending over the entire ventral surface and leaving only the inner flanks and the tips of the under tail coverts gray, while the upper back is also frequently suffused or edged with black. Female not distinguishable with certainty.

As we have pointed out elsewhere (Arch. Naturg., 90, Heft 2, p. 148), it is undeniable that, in spite of considerable individual variation, the majority of the male Gray Ouzels from northeastern Venezuela and Trinidad are much blacker than those from the more western parts of Venezuela, although certain individuals are inseparable from specimens of *P. f. venezuelensis* with the maximum amount of black. This conclusion is corroborated by eight males from Margarita Island in Field Museum. Four or five correspond to the darkest variety of *melanopleura*, as represented by the type and one or two examples from Aripo, in having the under parts nearly wholly black and the upper back strongly suffused with the same color; two others resemble the average from Trinidad, while one, Field Museum No. 38776, with the black restricted to throat and breast and without any black beyond the hindneck, hardly differs from the darkest extreme in our series from Maracay, Aragua. The blackest Margarita birds cannot be told apart from certain gray-rumped individuals from Tobago (*xanthosceles*). The occasional occurrence of entirely black males has given rise to the record of *xanthosceles* from Trinidad. Such a specimen (with some albinistic feathers around the base of the bill) was shot by S. M. Klaggs on August 30, 1912, at Aripo (alt. 2,000 ft.), in company with normally colored males of *melanopleura*. The bird is just finishing its annual molt, and, although indistinguishable from the black Tobago variety, is unquestionably a native of Trinidad and not an immigrant from the neighboring island.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Aripo (alt. 2,000-2,400 ft.), 23; summit of hills between San Juan and Port of Spain, 1; unspecified, 3 (the type; male adult, Léotaud, 1863, Paris Museum; male, first annual plumage, E. C. Taylor, 1863, British Museum).—Venezuela: Sucre (Santa Ana, Los Palmales, San Antonio, Los dos Rios), 13; La Asunción, Margarita Island, 11.


Turdus xanthoscelus (not of Jardine) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 201, 1866—Trinidad (one adult male); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 57, 1906—part, Trinidad (ex Léotaud).


Range.—Trinidad and northeastern Venezuela (states of Monagas and Sucre, including Margarita Island).

11: Venezuela (La Asunción, Margarita Island, 11).

*Platycichla flavipes xanthoscelus* (Jardine).\(^1\) TOBAGO BLACK OUEL.


\(^1\) *Platycichla flavipes xanthoscelus* (Jardine): Very similar in the male sex to *P. f. melanopleura*, but generally wholly black. Specimens with a varying amount of gray on the rump and flanks are, however, not unfrequent, and certain unusually gray-rumped examples are completely matched by the darkest variety of *melanopleura*. Female exactly like that of *melanopleura*, varying to the same degree.

Material examined.—Tobago, 45.

Range.—Island of Tobago.

5: Tobago.

Platycichla flavipes leucops (Taczanowski). 1 WHITE-EYED OUZEL.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region), Ecuador, and Peru south to Marcapata.

Genus CICLOPSIS Cabanis.

Cichlopus Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 54, "1850" [=October, 1851]—type, by orig. desig., Cichlopus leucogenys Cabanis.

1 Platycichla flavipes leucops (Taczanowski), whose generic affinities were for the first time recognized by Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 7 [note a], 1907) is closely related to P. f. zanthocephalus, but differs in the male sex by having conspicuous metallic greenish blue edges to the upper and under parts as well as to the wing feathers, whereas the Tobago bird is of a uniform silky black. The female is only distinguishable by much darker, bister brown upper surface with the suggestion of glossy edges to the dorsal feathers. Birds from Ecuador appear to agree with those from Peru, while three males from Bogotá have a more bluish metallic gloss. Size is subject to considerable individual variation.

Material examined.—Peru: Cushi Libertad, Dept. Huánuco, 1; Chachapoyas, 1.—Ecuador: Mindo, 1; Paramba, 1; Zamora, 1.—Colombia: Bogotá, 3; La Candela, Huila, 1.


Cichlopsis leucogenys leucogenys Cabanis. RUFOUS-BROWN SOLITAIRE.


Myiadesastes leucotis (not Ptilogonyx leucotis Tschudi) Bonaparte, Cons. Gen. Av., 1, p. 336, 1850—“Amer. mer. occ.”


Range.—Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Espirito Santo (Braço do Sul, Victoria) and Bahia (Ilhéos to Belmonte).

Cichlopsis leucogenys gularis Salvin and Godman. ORANGE-THROATED SOLITAIRE.

Cichlopsis gularis Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (4), 6, p. 76, Jan., 1882—Merumé Mountains, British Guiana (type, now in British Museum, examined);

1 Material examined.—Espirito Santo: Braço do Sul, Victoria, 2.—“Brazil” (unspecified), 3.

2 Cichlopsis leucogenys gularis Salvin and Godman: Very similar to C. l. leucogenys, but with slenderer, more strongly ridged bill and somewhat shorter tail; upper parts generally darker, raw umber rather than Brussels brown; under tail coverts much deeper, ochraceous instead of buff; rufescent inner margin to remiges broader and more deeply cinnamonous. Wing, (male) 101–109, (female) 104–110; tail, 91–99, twice 101; bill, 15–16.

Two specimens of C. l. leucogenys, from Espirito Santo, measure: wing, (male) 108, (female) 105; tail, 104–106; bill, 15 mm.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Merumé Mountains (including the type), 2; Roraima, 6; Caramang River, 4.


Range.—British Guiana (Roraima, Merumé Mountains, Caramang River).

Cichlopsis leucogenys peruvianus Hellmayr.² PERUVIAN SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Tropical zone of central Peru (Rio Perené, Dept. Junín).

Cichlopsis leucogenys chubbi Chapman.³ CHUBB’S SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Ecuador (Mindo, Huila).

¹ Though dated "1881" on the title page, this volume obviously was issued early in 1882, the author’s preface being signed "Dec. 26, 1881." Sharpe, in describing C. gularis, quoted "Ibis, 1882, January," but the omission of the page reference clearly indicates that the number of "The Ibis" was not published at the time of his writing. I have no means of ascertaining whether his or Salvin’s and Godman’s description has priority.

² Cichlopsis leucogenys peruvianus Hellmayr: Differs from C. l. leucogenys and C. l. gularis by the greater extent of the ochraceous-tawny gular area, which embraces the whole of the throat, while in the allied forms it is restricted to the middle portion, leaving the lateral parts dark brown like the malar region. The forehead and chest are decidedly ochraceous brown (somewhat duller than antique brown), passing into Dresden brown on the sides, and paling into dull buff in a narrow zone along the abdominal line, whereas in leucogenys and gularis there is but a restricted zone of Brussels brown across the upper chest, the remainder being pale grayish, tinged with dull brownish laterally; the under tail coverts are much darker than in either, bright ochraceous-tawny. The markings on the sides of the head and the upper parts are about the same as in C. l. leucogenys. Wing, (male) 108; tail, 100; bill, 13 3/4.

³ Cichlopsis leucogenys chubbi Chapman: Nearest to C. l. peruvianus, but supraloral streak, orbital ring, throat, and forehead much darker, chestnut hazel rather than ochraceous-tawny; auriculums darker rufous brown; breast much darker brownish; abdomen ochraceous-tawny instead of pale buff; upper parts duller, less ochraceous. Wing, 103-108; tail, 88-91; bill, 13 3/4.

Material examined.—Western Ecuador: Mindo, 2; Huila, 1.
Genus **MYADESTES** Swainson


**Myadestes townsendi** (Audubon). **TOWNSEND’S SOLITAIRE.**

*Ptilogonys townsendi* Audubon, Birds Amer., folio ed., 4, pl. 419, fig. 2, 1838; idem, Orn. Biog., 5, p. 206, 1839—"near the Columbia River" (the precise locality is Fort George, near Astoria, Oregon; see Townsend, Narrative, p. 338, 1839) (type now in U. S. National Museum).

*M. townsendi* Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 429, 1866—mountainous regions of middle and western United States (monog.).


**Range.**—Western North America from central-eastern Alaska, southwestern Mackenzie, and western Alberta south to northern Mexico; straggler in Lower California, Texas, Kansas, Illinois, and even New York.

20: California (San Antonio Canyon, 1; Big Bear Valley, San Bernardino Mountains, 1; Mount Shasta, 1); Utah (Ogden City, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 4; Boulder County, 1; Horsetooth Mountain, 1; Hot Sulphur Springs, 1); Arizona (Cochise County, 1); New Mexico (Santa Fé, 2); Texas (Ingram, Kerr County, 1); Mexico (thirty miles west of Miñaca, Chihuahua, 4; Sierra Bolaños, Jalisco, 1).

**Myadestes obscurus obscurus** Lafresnaye.2 **BROWN-BACKED SOLITAIRE.**


1 Variously "emended" to *Myidestes, Myiastes, Myiistes, Myiadectes,* and *Myiastes*.


**Range.**—Highlands of eastern Mexico (in states of Nuevo Leon, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Morelos, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas) and Guatemala.

4: Mexico (Jalapa, 1; unspecified, 1); Guatemala (Santa Maria, near Quezaltenango, 2).

*Myiobius obscurus oberholseri* Dickey and van Rossem.¹

**OBERHOLSER’S SOLITAIRE.**


**Range.**—Highlands of El Salvador.

*Myiobius obscurus occidentalis* Stejneger. **JALISCAN SOLITAIRE.**


**Range.**—Western Mexico, in states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Morelos, and western Oaxaca.

1: Mexico (Sierra Nevada de Colima, 1).

¹*Myiobius obscurus oberholseri* Dickey and van Rossem is described as being similar in coloration to *M. o. obscurus*, but smaller (wing of male, 97–99; tail, 92–93; bill, 15.3–16.5). This form, with which we are not acquainted, is only known from two males in the Dickey Collection. The authors suggest that its range may extend north through western Guatemala into Chiapas. However, two adult males from near Quezaltenango (August) are decidedly larger (wing, 103, 104; tail, 101) and seem to be inseparable from typical *obscurus*. 
Myadestes obscursus insularis Stejneger.\(^1\) TRES MARIAS SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Tres Marias Islands, off Mexico.

*Myadestes elisabeth elisabeth* (Lembeye). CUBAN SOLITAIRE.

*Musicapa elisabeth* Lembeye, Av. Isl. Cuba, p. 39, pl. 5, fig. 3, 1850—Cuba.


*Myadestes elizabethae* Scletter and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 55, pl. 28, 1867—Cuba.


*Myadestes elizabeth* Cory, Auk, 3, p. 13, 1886—Cuba (monog.); idem, Bds. West Ind., p. 27, 1889—Cuba (monog.).

*Myadestes elizabeth elizabeth* Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 102, 1923—Cuba (crit.).

Range.—Island of Cuba, Greater Antilles.

2: Cuba (San Cristóbal, 1; unspecified, 1).

Myadestes elisabeth retrusus Bangs and Zappey.\(^2\) ISLE OF PINES SOLITAIRE.

*Myadestes elizabeth retrusus* Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Nat., 39, p. 208, 1905—Pasadita, Isle of Pines, near Cuba (type in Museum of Comparative Zool-

\(^1\) *Myadestes o. insularis*, while closely similar to *M. o. occidentalis*, nevertheless seems to be separable by slightly smaller size and paler under parts.

\(^2\) Known from a single specimen, this race has been questioned as to its validity. We have no material from the Isle of Pines.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Isle of Pines, near Cuba.

*Myiades* genibarbis solitarius Baird. JAMAICAN SOLITAIRE.


Ptilogonyx armillatus Gray and Mitchell, Genera of Birds, 1, pl. 69, 1846.


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

5: Jamaica (St. Georges, Portland, 2; St. Andrew, 1; Priestman’s River, 1; unspecific, 1).

*Myiades* genibarbis montanus Cory. HAITIAN SOLITAIRE.

*Myiades* montanus Cory, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 130, 1881—Haiti (type in Field Museum); idem, l.c., p. 151, 1881—type locality stated to be Fort Jacques; idem, Auk, 3, p. 12, 1886—Haiti (monog.); idem, Bds. Haiti

1 *Musiscapa armillata* Vieillot (Ois. Amér. Sept., 1, p. 69, pl. 42, 1807—"Antilles"; Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 448, 1818—Martinique) is an unidentified species. In general, the figure looks very much like the Martinique Solitaire, but differs by having the thighs yellow and the upper as well as the lower eyelid white. No *Myiades* answering this description has ever been found since, and it is probable that *M. armillata* was based upon an artifact. The type, which was in Vieillot’s private collection, appears to be lost. Cf. Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 25, 1882.

2 I have no doubt whatever that there is only one form of Solitaire on the island of Haiti, although the type of *M. montanus*, from Port Jacques, had been referred to the Jamaican *M. g. solitarius*. Cory’s type specimen agrees with those from the eastern part of the island in dimensions (wing, 87; tail, 87), in the pale gray tone of the under parts, in the ochraceous-tawny of the crissum extending


Range.—Island of Haiti, Greater Antilles.

11: Haiti (Fort Jacques, Haiti, 1; Catara, Santo Domingo, 3; Aguacate, Santo Domingo, 7).

*M. g. dominicanus* Stejneger. DOMINICAN SOLITAIRE.


up to the middle of the abdomen, and in the white-streaked auriculara. The only divergencies that I can see are the ochraceous instead of white chin and malar spot. An adult male from Aguacate, however, closely approaches the type in this respect, and similar variation is observable in the allied *M. g. genibarbis* from Martinique. Unless other differences be found to exist between birds from Haiti and Santo Domingo, a question that cannot be settled without an adequate series from the western republic, *montanus* will have to be accepted as the earliest term for the Haitian Solitaire. Since this was written, Wetmore and Swales also came to the conclusion that there is only one form on the island of Haiti.

Range.—Island of Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

9: Dominica.

*Myiadestes genibarbis genibarbis Swainson. MARTINIQUE SOLITAIRE.


Myiadestes genibarbis Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 352, 1879—Martinique; idem, l.c., 1, p. 486, 1879—part, Martinique; Cory, Auk, 3, p. 10, 1886—Martinique (monog.); idem, l.c., 4, p. 95, 1887—Martinique; idem, Bds. West Ind., p. 24, 1889—Martinique (monog.).


Myiades genibarbis genibarbis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 175, 1907—Martinique (monog.).


Range.—Island of Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

12: Martinique.

*Myiades genibarbis sanctae-luciae Stejneger. SANTA LUCIA SOLITAIRE.


1 Although Sclater claims the Santa Lucia specimens to be identical with two examples (presumably the types) of M. genibarbis in the Swainson Collection, it is much more likely, as pointed out by Stejneger (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 20, 1882) that Swainson's types originated from Martinique. If still extant, they should be carefully reexamined.

Range.—Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

8: Santa Lucia.

*Myiastes genibarbis sibilans* Lawrence. SAINT VINCENT SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

4: St. Vincent.

*Myiastes ralloides ralloides* (d’Orbigny). ANDEAN SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Peru and western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz).¹

1: Peru (Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco, 1).

Myiastes ralloides plumbeiceps Hellmayr.² GRAY-CROWNED SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of western Ecuador and western and central Andes of Colombia.

1: Colombia (San Antonio, western Andes, 1).

¹ The few Peruvian birds we have seen appear to be inseparable from Bolivian skins.

Material examined.—Bolivia, Yungas of La Paz: Chaco, 1; Songo, 1.—Peru: Santo Domingo, Marcapata, 1; Chinchau, Huánuco, 1; Cumpang, east of Taya-bamba, Dept. Libertad, 1.

² Myiastes ralloides plumbeiceps Hellmayr: Differs from M. r. ralloides by much brighter and richer, tawny instead of olivaceous, upper parts, partly or entirely gray pileum, and basally dark yellow (instead of wholly dusky) lower mandible.

Birds from Ecuador generally have the sides of the head darker gray and the hind crown more tinged with brownish, but the divergency is insignificant, though indicating an approach to M. r. ralloides.

Material examined.—Colombia: Siató, near Pueblo Rico, 2; San Antonio, 2; Antioquia, 2.—Ecuador: Milligalli, 1; Gualea, 3; Intac, 1.
*Myadestes ralloides venezuelensis* Sclater.¹ **VENEZUELAN SOLITAIRE.**


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela, from Caracas to Mérida, eastern Andes of Colombia, and eastern Ecuador.

1: Colombia (Bogotá, 1).

*Myadestes ralloides coloratus* Nelson.² **VARIED SOLITAIRE.**


¹ *Myadestes ralloides venezuelensis* Sclater: Nearest to *M. r. plumbeiceps* and agreeing in rich tawny coloration of the upper parts, but pileum (except for some grayish admixture on forehead) warm Dresden brown; sides of the head darker gray; lower mandible wholly yellow.

Bogotá specimens are identical with those from Venezuela.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Dept. Federal, 1; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 10; hills near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara, 2; Andes of Mérida, 3.—Colombia: Bogotá, 6.

² *Myadestes ralloides coloratus* Nelson is exactly intermediate between *M. ralloides* and *M. melanops*, and clearly proves their conspecific relationship. It combines the black facial mask, the wholly yellow bill, and the black tail (with the light apical portion of the outermost rectrix grayish and ill-defined) of *M. melanops* with the rufous brown back and the paler gray under parts with brownish-suffused flanks of *M. ralloides venezuelensis*. The coloration of the wings is between the two forms, the six or seven outer primaries, alula, and primary coverts being black as in *melanops*, while the tertials and the outer margins to the remaining remiges are rufescent brown as in *venezuelensis*. The neutral gray pileum, while lighter and more uniform in tone, indicates an approach to the west Colombian *M. r. plumbeiceps*. Wing, 88—91, (female) 85—88; tail, 78—83; bill, 12—12½.

**Material examined.**—Panama: (Mount Pirri, 6.
Range.—Subtropical zone of eastern Panama (Mount Pirri and Cana).

*Myadestes ralloides melanops* Salvin. BLACK-FACED SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veragua).

11: Costa Rica (Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 3; Irazú, 2; Coliblanco, 4; unspecified, 1); Panama (Veragua, 1).

*Myadestes unicolor unicolor* Sclater. SLATE-COLORED SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz and Chiapas (Tumbalá).
*Myadestes unicolor veraepacis* Griscom.¹ GUATEMALAN SOLITAIRE.

Myadestes unicolor veraepacis Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 6, 1930—
Finca Sepacuite, fifty miles east of Coban, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala (type in Dwight Collection in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Myadestes unicolor (not of Sclater) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 397—


part, highlands of Guatemala and northern Honduras (Santa Ana).

Range.—Highlands of Guatemala (Coban, Chocotum, Petén, Finca Sepacuite) and northern Honduras (Santa Ana, San Pedro).

1: Honduras (mountains west of San Pedro, 1).

*Myadestes unicolor pallens* Miller and Griscom.² NICARAGUAN SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Highlands of Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Rio Coco, Ocotal, Jalapa).

5: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 5).

Genus ENTOMODESTES Stejneger³

type, by monotypy, Ptilogonys leucotis Tschudi.

¹ Myadestes unicolor veraepacis Griscom: Agreeing in size with *M. u. unicolor*, but abdomen paler gray, decidedly lighter than the chest; upper parts clearer gray; edges to remiges buffy grayish brown instead of slate gray. Wing, 99–103; tail, 92–98.

The single adult bird from Honduras, while not exactly comparable as to plumage condition, appears to be the same as the Guatemalan race of which three Coban specimens have been examined. It is very different from *M. u. pallens*, being larger and much darker underneath, particularly on the abdomen.

² Myadestes unicolor pallens Miller and Griscom: Nearest to *M. u. veraepacis*, but noticeably smaller; throat and chest paler gray, becoming light gray or even grayish white in the center of the belly; upper parts slightly paler. Wing, 90–96; tail, 82–90.

³ This genus seems to be well differentiated from *Myadestes* by longer bill and scutellate inner side of the acrotoarsium, and may even prove to belong to the Ptilogonatidae.
Entomodestes leucotis (Tschudi). WHITE-EARED SOLITAIRE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Peru, in depts. of Libertad (Nuevo Loreto, Prov. Pataz), Junín (Paltaypampa, Garita del Sol), and Cuzco (Marcapata, Santo Domingo).1

Entomodestes coracinus (Berlepsch).2 BLACK SOLITAIRE.

*Myiadeastes coracinus* Berlepsch, Orn. Monatsber., 5, p. 175, 1897—San Pablo, Prov. Tuquerus, southwestern Colombia (type in coll. of Berlepsch, now in Frankfort Museum, examined); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 311, pl. 8—"below Baeza, eastern Ecuador" (spec. in Tring Museum examined).


Range.—Subtropical zone of western Colombia (Antioquia; San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres) and western Ecuador (Gualea; Rio Blanco, below Mindo).

Genus MIMOCICHLA Sclater


1 Material examined.—Peru: Nuevo Loreto, Prov. Pataz, 2; Garita del Sol, Junín, 1; Santo Domingo, Carabaya, 1.

2 *Entomodestes coracinus* (Berlepsch): Agreeing in form and general pattern with *E. leucotis*, with which it shares the white sides of the head, but readily distinguishable by the total absence of rufous brown in its plumage, the entire upper and under parts (excepting the white tuft of feathers on the sides of the chest) being uniform black. Wing (six adults), 107—111; tail, 108—110; bill, 16—17.

Birds from Ecuador agree well with the type. Two of the Rio Blanco specimens (Tring Museum) were collected by G. Hammond on Sept. 22, 1914, the third (British Museum) was secured in June, 1914, by Walter Goodfellow.

I feel perfectly certain that a mistake has been made in labeling the specimen figured in "The Ibis" for 1901, and that this species does not occur in eastern Ecuador. Errors in localities are frequent throughout Goodfellow's paper, and all unusual records need corroboration by more reliable evidence.

Material examined.—Colombia: Antioquia (unspecified), 2; San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres, 1 (type of species).—Ecuador: Rio Blanco, below Mindo (alt. 3,000—4,000 ft.), 3; "between Baeza and Archidona," 1.

Mimocitta Newton, Ibis, (n.s.), 2, p. 121, 1866—emendation of Mimokitta Bryant.

*Mimocichla ardosiaacea ardosiaacea* (Vieillot). **Haitian Thrush.**


**Range.**—Island of Haiti, Greater Antilles.

72: Haiti (Le Coup, 9); Santo Domingo (Santo Domingo City, 2; Samaná, 3; Maniel, 2; Honduras, 4; Fuerte Resoli, 3; Aguaçate, 9; Catare, 14; La Vega, 5; Puerto Plata, 21).

*Mimocichla ardosiaacea portoricensis* (Bryant).1 **Porto Rican Thrush.**


1 This is an exceedingly poor race, differing from _M. a. ardosiaacea_ by slightly darker, more slaty upper parts and by being a trifle larger, especially as to feet and bill. Many specimens are, however, indistinguishable.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Range.—Island of Porto Rico, Greater Antilles.
21: Porto Rico (Mayagüez, 5; unspecified, 16).

Mimocichla ardosiacea albiventris Scelater. VERRILL’S THRUSH.


Mimocichla verrillorum Allen, Auk, 8, p. 217, 1891—Lasswa, Dominica (location of type not stated); Verrill, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., 8, p. 347, pl. 27, fig. 3, 1892—Dominica (crit.).


Range.—Island of Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

*Mimocichla plumbea plumbea* (Linnaeus). BAHAMAN THRUSH.


Range.—Bahama Islands (Great Bahama, Abaco, Little Abaco, Eleuthera, New Providence, Andros, and San Salvador, or Cat, islands).

26: Bahama Islands (Great Bahama, 3; Abaco, 8; Eleuthera, 8; Nassau, New Providence, 7).

*Mimocichla plumbea schistacea* Baird.1 SLATE-COLORED THRUSH.

1 *Mimocichla schistacea* is so clearly intermediate to the Bahaman Thrush as to indicate conspecific relationship, and I have no hesitation in associating *M. rubripes* and allies with *M. plumbea*, the various forms constituting a natural group and replacing each other geographically.


Range.—Island of Cuba (eastern section), Greater Antilles.

2: Cuba (Santiago, 1; eastern Cuba, 1).

*Mimocichla plumbea rubripes* (Temminck). **RED-LEGGED THRUSH.**

Turdus rubripes Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 69, pl. 409, 1826—Cuba (type in Leiden Museum); d’Orbigny, in La Sagra, Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 46, pl. 4, 1839—Cuba (monog.).


Range.—Island of Cuba (western section) and Isle of Pines, Greater Antilles.

11: Cuba (San Diego de los Baños, 3; near Palacios, 3; unspecific, 2); Isle of Pines (La Vega, 3).

*Mimocichla plumbea coryi* Sharpe. **CAYMAN BRAC THRUSH.**


Mimocichla rubripes (not Turdus rubripes Temminck) Cory, Auk, 6, p. 31, 1889—Cayman Brac.

Range.—Island of Cayman Brac (south of Cuba), Greater Antilles.

9: Cayman Brac.

*Mimocichla plumbea eremita* Ridgway.\(^2\) **Swan Island Thrush.**


Range.—Swan Island, Caribbean Sea.

*Genus HAPLOGICHLA* Ridgway


*Haplocichla aurantia* (Gmelin). **White-chinned Thrush.**


*Turdus leucogenus* Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 341, 1790—new name for *Turdus aurantius* Gmelin.

---

1 No representative of the genus appears to occur on Little Cayman Island.

2 We are not acquainted with this form, which is only known from ten specimens collected by Townsend in February, 1887. P. R. Lowe, who despite an extensive search failed to find it on the island, questions its distinctness, and thinks it might be merely a migratory visitor from Cuba.

3 This species differs from the other members of the genus by the reduction of the white markings on the lateral rectrices and by having the throat slate-gray like the rest of the under parts; besides, the upper wing coverts and tertials are uniform gray instead of black edged with gray.

Semimerula aurantia Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 34, 1864—Trelawney, Spanishtown, and Goshen, Jamaica (crit.).


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

5: Jamaica (Spanishtown, 1; Priestman’s River, 1; Maryland, St. Andrew, 1; unspecified, 2).

Haplocichla swalesi Wetmore.² SWALES’S THRUSH.


Range.—Mountain forests of the island of Haiti (Massif de la Selle), Greater Antilles.

Genus CICHLHERMINIA Bonaparte³


*Cichlherminia l’herminieri l’herminieri (Lafresnaye). GUADELOUPE FOREST THRUSH.


¹ Gossè quotes as synonym Merula saltator Hill from “Comp. Jam. Almanack,” for 1842, a publication that we have not been able to consult.

² Haplocichla swalesi Wetmore: Similar to H. aurantia, but wing more rounded; entire upper parts, including sides of head, deep black; throat (excepting the white chin) and upper foreneck black, slightly streaked with white; upper breast blackish slate with faint brownish edgings; lower breast and sides bright hazel; no white on wing. Wing, 127-130, (female) 124; tail, 102-104, (female) 98; bill, 22½-24.

³ A monotypic genus, the species being divisible into four races replacing each other on different islands. The Dominican form represents the darkest, the Santa Lucian form the lightest extreme.


Cichlerminia herminieri herminieri Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 74, 1907—Guadeloupe (monog.).


Turdus herminieri Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 115, pl. 37, 1898—Guadeloupe (monog.).

Range.—Island of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

6: Guadeloupe (Goyave, 2; unspecified, 4).

*Cichlerminia l'herminieri lawrencii Cory. Montserrat Forest Thrush.

Cichlerminia lawrencii Cory, Auk, 8, p. 44, 1891—Montserrat (type now in Field Museum).


Range.—Island of Montserrat, Lesser Antilles.

1: Montserrat (the type).

*Cichlerminia l'herminieri dominicensis (Lawrence). Dominica Forest Thrush.


1 This alleged species proves to have been based upon the worn adult plumage of C. l'herminieri l'herminieri. The types of both were collected on Guadeloupe by l'Herminier.

Turdus dominicensis Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 121, pl. 38, 1898—Dominica (monog.).

Range.—Island of Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

2: Dominica.

*Cichlerminzia l’herminieri sanctae-luciae (Sclater).¹ SANTA LUCIA FOREST THRUSH.

Margarops sanctae-luciae Sclater, Ibis, (4), 4, p. 73, 1880—Santa Lucia (type in coll. of P. L. Sclater, now in British Museum); Allen, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 5, p. 165, 1880—Santa Lucia (crit.).


Turdus sanctae-luciae Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 119, 1898—Santa Lucia (monog.).

Range.—Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

5: Santa Lucia.

Genus HYLOCICHLA Baird


*Hylocichla mustelina (Gmelin). WOOD THRUSH.


¹ Forest thrushes have been observed by Fred Ober on both Martinique and St. Vincent (see Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, pp. 187, 351: Margarops herminieri) in the late seventies, but are believed to be now extinct. Clark (Auk, 22, p. 266, 1905; Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 32, p. 296, 1905), in spite of intensive researches, found no trace of any Cichlerminzia on St. Vincent. As no specimen from either island exists in collections, there is no means of telling whether the inhabitants of Martinique and St. Vincent belonged to any of the known races or not.

*Turdus melodius* Wilson, Amer. Orn., 1, p. 29, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1808—eastern United States (monog.).


Range.—Breeds in Transition and Austral zones from southern South Dakota, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southeastern Ontario, southern New Hampshire, and southern Maine, south to eastern Texas, Louisiana, southern Alabama, and northern Florida; winters from Puebla, Mexico, to western Panama; casual in migration in the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica; accidental in Colorado and Bermuda.

32: Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 3); Illinois (Chicago, 2; Fox Lake, 1; Desplaines River, 2; Grand Chain, 2; Deerfield, 2; Henry, 1; Joliet, 4; Englewood, 1); Ohio (Columbus, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 1); Tennessee (Waverley, 1); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 4); Florida (Key West, 1); North Carolina (Raleigh, 1); Yucatan (Cozumel Island, 1); "Guatemala," 4.

*Hylocichla guttata guttata* (Pallas). **ALASKA HERMIT THRUSH.**


Range.—Breeds mainly in Hudsonian zone from south-central Alaska south to Kodiak Island, Cross Sound, and northern British

Columbia; winters south to Cape San Lucas, Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas; in migration east to eastern Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and New Mexico.

11: Alaska (Cook Inlet, 1); California (Nicasio, 3; Monterey, 3; Pacific Grove, 1; Palo Alto, 1; San Diego, 1; San Dimas Canyon, 1).

*Hylocichla guttata nana* (Audubon). **DWARF HERMIT THRUSH.**


_Turdus minor_ (not of Gmelin) Audubon, Birds Amer., 4, pl. 419, fig. 1c, 1838.  

_Hylocichla aonalaschkae verekunda_ Osgood, Auk, 18, p. 183, 1901—Cumshewa Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia (type in U. S. National Museum).


**Range.**—Breeds in the Canadian and Transition zones from Cross Sound, Alaska, south to the coast region of southern British Columbia; winters south to California, Lower California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

25: California (Nicasio, 7; Haywards, 2; Alameda, 3; Palo Alto, 4; San Dimas Canyon, 1; San Sevaine Flats, 1; Los Gatos, 1; La Honda, 1; San Mateo County, 2; Los Angeles County, 1; Clipper Gap, 1); Arizona (Tucson, 1).

*Hylocichla guttata slevini* Grinnell. **MONTEREY HERMIT THRUSH.**

_Hylocichla aonalaschkae slevini_ Grinnell, Auk, 18, p. 258, 1901—vicinity of Point Sur, Monterey County, California (type destroyed, formerly in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco).

_Hylocichla guttata slevini_ Swarth, Pac. Coast Avifauna, 4, p. 64, 1904—Huachuca Mountains, Arizona (crit.).


**Range.**—Breeds in Transition zone of the coast belt of California from northern Trinity County to southern Monterey County; south in migration to Lower California, Arizona, and Sonora.

1: California (San Diego, 1).
*Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis* (Belding).  

1. **Sierra Hermit Thrush.**


*Turdus auduboni* (not of Baird) Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 197, 1898—part (monog.).


**Range.**—Breeds in Boreal zone from southern British Columbia to southern California; south in migration and in winter to Texas and northern Mexico.

3: Texas (Ingram, 2; Waring, 1).

*Hylocichla guttata polionota* Grinnell.  

3. **White Mountain Hermit Thrush.**

*Hylocichla guttata polionota* Grinnell, Condor, 20, p. 89, 1918—Wyman Creek (alt. 8,000 ft.), White Mountains, Inyo County, California (type in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley).

**Range.**—Breeds in the Canadian and Hudsonian zones of the White Mountains, Mono and Inyo counties, California.

*Hylocichla guttata auduboni* (Baird).  

4. **Audubon’s Hermit Thrush.**


1 Birds from southern California to northern California have lately been separated as *H. g. oromela* Oberholser (Sci. Pub. Cleveland Mus. N. H., 4, p. 8, 1932—type from Crook Peak, Warner Mountains, Oregon).

2 The specimens from Illinois recently recorded as *sequoiensis* by Brodkorb (Auk, 47, p. 97, 1930) prove, on reexamination, to be worn spring birds of the Eastern Hermit Thrush (*H. g. faxonii*).

3 *Hylocichla guttata polionota* Grinnell: "Size large, between that of *H. g. sequoiensis* of the Sierra Nevada, and of *H. g. auduboni* of the Rocky Mountains, nearest the former. Color of top of head and dorsum different from that in either of these races and, in fact, from that of any previously known race of Hermit Thrush. The tone of this coloration is the "olive-brown" of Ridgway (Color Standard and Color Nomenclature, 1912, pl. 40), and is close to that of the corresponding areas in the Olive-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*); it is, if anything, even more slaty." (Grinnell, l.c.).

4 Birds from northern Idaho have been separated as *H. g. dwighti* Bishop (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 46, p. 201, 1933—type from Priest Lake, Idaho).
Range.—Breeds in Canadian and Upper Transition zones from southeastern British Columbia and Montana south to Nevada (Toyabe Mountains), and mountains of Arizona and New Mexico, also in the Sierra de la Laguna, Cape district of Lower California; winters in western and central Texas, and south over the Mexican tableland to Guatemala.

11: Colorado (Fort Lyon, 2; Mill City, 1); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 1); Texas (Davis Mountains, 1); Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca, 1); Coahuila (Sabinas, 1); Jalisco (Sierra Bolaños, 1); Hidalgo (Real del Monte, 2); Guatemala (Sierra Santa Elena, 1).

*Hylocichla guttata faxoni Bangs and Penard. EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH.

Hylocichla guttata faxoni Bangs and Penard, Auk, 38, p. 432, 1921—Shelburne, New Hampshire (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.).

Turdus pallasii (not of Cabanis) Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 185, pl. 46, fig. 2, 1898 (monog.).


Range.—Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and southern Quebec south to central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Minnesota, northern Michigan, Ontario, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Long Island (locally), and mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; winters from Massachusetts (locally) and the lower Delaware and Ohio valleys to Texas and Florida; occasional in Bermuda; accidental in Greenland and Europe.

69: Maine (Brewer, 1); Massachusetts (Duxbury, 1; Taunton, 1; Sudbury, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 16); New York (Peterboro, 2; Shelter Island, 1; Suffolk County, 1); South Carolina (Hunting Island, 1); Florida (Wilson, 1; Starke, 1; Punta Rasa, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 4; Highland Park, 2; Lake Forest, 2; Worth, 1; Palos, 1; Roby, 1; Beach, 8; Deerfield, 2; Champaign, 2; Evanston, 1; Glencoe, 1; Joliet, 6); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 4; Woodruff, 4); Michigan (Grand Rapids, 1); Texas (Giddings, 1).

*Hylocichla ustulata ustulata (Nuttall). RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH.

Turdus ustulatus Nuttall, Man. Orn. U. S. and Canada, Land Birds, 2nd ed., pp. VI, 400, 830, 1840—"forests of the Oregon"=Fort Vancouver, Wash-
BIRDS of the AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

457

ington (type in U. S. National Museum); Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 175, pl. 45, fig. 2, 1898 (monog.).


Range.—Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from Juneau, Alaska, to San Diego County, California; winters in Mexico and Guatemala; accidental in Iowa, Missouri, New Mexico, and South Carolina.

30: Oregon (Logan, 1); California (Corona, 1; San Diego, 1; Eureka, 1; Alhambra, 1; Haywards, 1; Alameda, 1; Oakland, 1; Los Gatos, 3; Nicasio, 7); Arizona (Calabasas, 1); Guatemala (Mazatenango, 4; Los Amates, 1; Patulul, 6).

*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi). OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.

_Merula wilsonii_ Swainson (not _Turdus wilsonii_ Bonaparte), in Swainson and Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 182, 1832—Carlton House, latitude 53°, on the banks of the Saskatchewan (type no doubt lost).


1 Records of the Russet-backed Thrush from South America are obviously due to confusion with _H. u. swainsoni_. Salvin (Ibis, 1885, p. 197) claims that a single specimen obtained by H. Whitely on Dec. 6, 1881, at Roraima, British Guiana, is referable to _H. u. ustulata_. Although the identification has been corroborated by Sharpe (Monog. Turd., 1, p. 176) and Chubb (Bds. Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 389, 1921), the example needs careful reexamination before this extraordinary record can be accepted. As a matter of fact, there does not seem to exist any authentic record for the occurrence of this thrush south of Guatemala.

2 The A. O. U. Check List (3rd ed.) erroneously gave “New Jersey” as type locality. Where the name first appears (p. 28), it is, however, merely a substitute for _Merula wilsonii_ of Swainson, who described a specimen taken in May, 1827, at Carlton House, Saskatchewan, which automatically becomes the type locality of _T. swainsonii_. The bird collected by Cabanis in New Jersey is but incidentally characterized on p. 188.
Hylocichla ustulata almac Oberholser,¹ Auk, 15, p. 304, 1898—East Humboldt Mountains, opposite Franklin Lake, Nevada (type in U. S. National Museum).


Range.—Breeds in the Lower Hudsonian and Canadian zones from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, eastern Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, northern Michigan, New York, and in mountains from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania and West Virginia; winters from southern Mexico to Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina; casual in Lower California, Cuba, and Bermuda.

79: Maine (Upton, 2; Lincoln, 1); Massachusetts (Taunton, 1; Brookline, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 2; Rochester, 1); Illinois (Deerfield, 4; Chicago, 12; Joliet, 3; Henry, 1; Englewood, 2; Hegewisch, 1; Beach, 2; Lake Forest, 10; Fox Lake, 3); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 8); Arkansas (Winslow, 2); Tennessee (Waverly, 1); Mississippi (Holly Springs, 1); Texas (Fort Worth, 1); Iowa (Cedar Rapids, 2); North Dakota (Cape Buttes, Cannonball River, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 7); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 1); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, 1); Costa Rica (Orosi, 2); Colombia (“Bogotá,” 2; Páramo de Tamá, 1); Peru (Chinchao, 2); Bolivia (Buena Vista, 1).

*Hylocichla minima aliciae* (Baird). GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.


¹ Van Rossem (Condor, 27, p. 37, 1925) finds that it may be possible to distinguish birds from the Rocky Mountains under this name. More material than at present is available is needed to clarify this subject.
Range.—Breeds in the Hudsonian zone in a narrow belt just south of tree limit from northeastern Siberia through northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba to central Quebec, and in Newfoundland; migrates through eastern North America and along the east coast of Central America and winters in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and British Guiana; west in migration to Montana, Kansas, and Texas; accidental in Cuba, Greenland, and Heligoland.

59: Massachusetts (Brookline, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 1; Suffolk County, 1); New Jersey (Englewood, 3); Florida (Gainesville, 1); Indiana (Roby, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 8; Deerfield, 4; Lake Forest, 11; Evanston, 1; Henry, 4; Lyons, 1; Beach, 4; Warsaw, 2; Joliet, 5; Palos, 1); Iowa (Davenport, 1); South Dakota (South Dakota City, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 6); Mississippi (Holly Springs, 1); Louisiana (City Park, Orleans County, 1).

*Hylocichla minima minima* (Lafresnaye). 1 BICKNELL’S THRUSH.


Range.—Breeds in the Hudsonian and Upper Canadian zones in Nova Scotia, mountains of northern New England, the Catskills and Adirondacks of New York, and probably in the mountains of western Massachusetts; migrates through southeastern United States and the Bahamas and winters in Haiti and northern South America (Colombia).

9: Connecticut (East Hartford, 2); New Jersey (Princeton, 1); Florida (Key West, 1; Nassau County, 1); Santo Domingo (Aguate, 2; Puerto Plata, 2).

*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens* (Stephens). VEERY.


1 Cf. Bangs and Penard (l.c.), who show that Lafresnaye’s type of *Turdus minimus* is an example of Bicknell’s Thrush. Bogotá is the southernmost record for this form.
fig. 3, 1812, Pennsylvania (type in Peale's Museum); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 92, 1868—São Vicente, Matto Grosso; Sharpe, in Sebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 163, pl. 44, 1898 (monog.).


_Merula philomeloides_ Blyth, Analyst, 4, p. 222, 1836—new name for _Turdus mustelinus_ Wilson.


*Range.*—Breeds in the Lower Canadian and Transition zones from Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Anticosti Island south to northern Indiana, northern Ohio, and New Jersey, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina and northern Georgia; migrates through Yucatan and Central America; winters in Colombia, British Guiana, Venezuela,¹ and Brazil.

36: Massachusetts (Natick, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 19); New York (Sennett, 1; Peterboro, 1; Moravia, 1; Shelter Island, 1); New Jersey (Englewood, 1; Fort Lee, 1); District of Columbia (Washington, 1); Louisiana (Orleans County, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 4; Joliet, 1); Florida (Key West, 3).

*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola* Ridgway. **WILLOW THRUSH.**


*Range.*—Breeds in the Lower Canadian and Transition zones from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan—

¹I have seen one specimen, male, Culata, March 10, 1888, S. Briceno, in the Berlepsch Collection.
ewan, southern Manitoba, and Wisconsin, also Newfoundland, south to central Oregon, Nevada, Utah, northern New Mexico, and central Iowa; winters in South America to Brazil; casual in migration to Indiana, Mississippi, and the eastern United States.

22: Saskatchewan (Prince Albert, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 1); Illinois (Joliet, 10; Deerfield, 3; Beach, 2; Chicago, 3; Lake Forest, 2).

Genus CATHARUS Bonaparte


*Catharus dryas dryas (Gould). GOULD'S NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Guatemala and Honduras (Volcan de Puca), and western Ecuador.¹

1: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 1).

¹It is with considerable misgivings that I refer west Ecuadorian birds to C. d. dryas. They differ from a single Vera Paz skin and an adult male from Honduras by smaller size, less oliveaceous back, and more pronounced, blackish rather than grayish, spotting below. I feel almost certain that the receipt of an
Catharus dryas maculatus (Sclater).\textsuperscript{1} SCLATER’S NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Catharus dryas Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 1, p. 484, 1884—Huambo, Peru (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 21, 1907—part, Colombia (Bogotá), eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo), Peru (Huambo), and Bolivia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 538, 1917—La Candela and Andalucia (upper Magdalena Valley), and Buenavista, eastern Andes, Colombia.


Catharus dryas maculatus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 585, 1926—Archidona, below Oyacachi, lower Sumaco, below San José, Ecuador; Chaupe and Huarandosa, Peru (crit.).

Range.—Subtropical zone of eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

Catharus mexicanus mexicanus (Bonaparte). BLACK-HEADED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Adequate Guatemalan series will lead to the separation of the Ecuadorian form, as has been advocated by Domaniewski. This author errs, however, in his nomenclature, and while he is probably right in admitting three races of this Nightingale Thrush, it is the one from western Ecuador, not the Peruvian, that requires a name.

Material examined.—Guatemala: Vera Paz, 1.—Honduras: Volcan de Puca, 1.—Western Ecuador: Chimbo, 5; Pedregal, 1; Placer, 1.

\textsuperscript{1} Catharus dryas maculatus (Sclater): Differs from C. d. dryas, of Guatemala and Honduras, by smaller size, less olivaceous back, and more numerous and blacker spots underneath, this being particularly noticeable on chin and upper throat, which are nearly plain buffy in the typical form.

Birds from northern Peru (sztolcmani) are identical with topotypes from eastern Ecuador, and a single example from Bolivia (Yungas) is also similar. Bogotá skins, aside from the bleached under parts, are on average less spotted below. Fresh specimens from Colombia should be examined, but Chapman (l.c., p. 555) considers them inseparable from maculatus.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 4.—Ecuador: Archidona, 1; below Oyacachi, 2.—Peru: Chaupe, 3.—Bolivia: Yungas of La Paz, 1.

\textsuperscript{2} The whereabouts of the type is unknown. The Paris Museum has a Guatemalan specimen from the Bonaparte Collection, but it is not marked “type” and can hardly be the original example, which, in the description, is stated to have been obtained by M. “Sallée” [=Auguste Sallé] at Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.


Range.—Eastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, and Mexico.¹

Catharus mexicanus cantator Griscom.² GUATEMALAN BLACK-HEADED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Malacocichla mexicana (not of Bonaparte) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 7—Coban, Guatemala.


Range.—Eastern Guatemala (Telemán; Coban; Finca Sepacuite; Barillos) and Honduras (San Pedro Mountains).

¹ Mr. O. Bangs (in litt.) writes that an ample series from both Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz shows C. m. smithi to be inseparable from typical mexicanus, a conclusion that has since been corroborated by Griscom (Amer. Mus. Nov., 438, p. 4, 1930).

² Catharus mexicanus cantator Griscom is described as being similar to C. m. mexicanus, but smaller (wing of males, 84.5–92) and generally darker in color, the upper parts having a bister brown tinge, while the chest, sides, and flanks are darker olive.

These divergencies are barely apparent in an (unsexed) adult from Guatemala (Vera Paz) and a couple from the San Pedro Mountains, Honduras, when compared with five specimens from Jalapa, Vera Cruz. The material is, however, altogether insufficient to pass a definite judgment on the validity of the form.
*Cattharus mexicanus fumosus* Ridgway. **Costa Rican Black-headed Nightingale Thrush.**


**Range.**—Nicaragua, Costa Rica (Caribbean slope and northwestern portion of Pacific side), and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

3: Costa Rica (Peralta, 1; La Iberia, Volcan de Turrialba, 1; Volcan de Miravalles, 1).

*Cattharus fuscater hellmayri* Berlepsch.1 **Hellmayr’s Nightingale Thrush.**


1 *Catharus fuscater hellmayri* Berlepsch: Easily distinguished from *C. f. fuscater* by much darker under parts, the throat and foreneck being mouse gray like the chest (instead of whitish or pale buffish smoke gray), and somewhat darker, more blackish slate back, particularly in the male sex. Besides, the tail is noticeably shorter. Wing (males) 86–90; tail, 70–75.

Costa Rican birds appear to be similar to a topotypical series. No specimens from Veraguas seen.

**Material examined.**—Costa Rica: Carrillo, 3; Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, 4.—Panama: Boquete, Chiriquí, 12.

Range.—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

2: Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 2).

*Catharus fuscat€r sanctae-martae* Ridgway.1 SANTA MARTA NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Santa Marta region, northern Colombia.

2: Colombia (La Cumbre, Santa Marta, 2).

Catharus fuscat€r fuscat€r (Lafresnaye). COLOMBIAN NIGHT-INGALE THRUSH.


1* Catharus fuscat€r sanctae-martae* Ridgway: Very similar to *C. f. hellmayri* and agreeing in mouse gray to deep mouse gray coloration of throat, foreneck, and chest; but white on under parts more restricted, usually confined to a small area in the middle of the abdomen; gray of dorsal surface lighter, less blackish slate; size larger, especially tail longer. Wing (adult. male) 90–93; tail, 77–86.

This form combines the size and lighter upper parts of *C. f. fuscat€r* with the deeply colored under side of *C. f. hellmayri*, whose principal character is carried to the extreme by the reduction of the white abdominal zone.

Material Examined.—Colombia, Santa Marta region: Chirua, 1; San Miguel, 2; Las Taguas, 1; Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 1; San Lorenzo, 1: Pueblo Viejo, 1; El Libano, 1; La Cumbre, 2.


Range.—Subtropical zone of eastern and western Ecuador, the eastern Andes of Colombia, western Venezuela (Cordillera of Mérida), and apparently eastern Panama (Mounts Pirri and Tacarcuna).1

Calothrus fuscater caniceps Chapman.2 CHAPMAN’S NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


1 Three adults from Mérida (Culata) agree in every respect with a series from Santander and “Bogotá” skins. Birds from Ecuador are nowise different, the characters indicated by Lawrence being those that separate them from Central American specimens (hellmayri), which the describer erroneously assumed to be typical fuscater. Nelson, when discriminating C. f. mirabilis, likewise compared his supposed new form with hellmayri, from which it is indeed easily distinguishable. On studying eight topotypes, I fail, however, to see how it can be told apart from C. f. fuscater of Colombia. In whiteness of under parts and coloration of back the series from Mount Pirri exactly duplicates birds from Santander, and deviates only by rather shorter tail (68–73 against 76–83) in the direction of hellmayri, which seems too trifling a feature to warrant the recognition of a separate race in eastern Panama.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cayandeled, 2; above Mindo, 1; Zaruma, 2.—Colombia, eastern Andes: Bogotá, 3; Santander, Peña Blanca, 3; Cachiri, 1; Pueblo Nuevo, 1; La Palmita, 1; Las Ventanas, 1.—Venezuela: Culata, Mérida, 3.—Panama: Mount Pirri, 8.

2 Calothrus fuscater caniceps Chapman: Very close to C. f. fuscater, but not so blackish above, the pileum neatly concolorous with the back; ivory abdominal area more extensive; the chest but slightly tinged with grayish. Wing (male), 91–92; tail, 82–84.

We have not seen any birds from central Peru, but from Taczanowski’s remarks on a specimen from Chilpes (Junín) it would appear that they are referable to the present form rather than C. f. mentalis.

Material examined.—Peru: Cajabamba, 1; Succha, Huamachuco, 1.
Range.—Subtropical zone of northern and central Peru (in depts. of Piura, Amazonas, Cajamarca, Libertad, and Junín).

**Catharus fuscater mentalis** Sclater and Salvin.¹ BOLIVIAN NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Range.—Subtropical zone of northern Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz).

**Catharus occidentalis olivascens** Nelson.² OLIVE NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Range.—Northern Mexico, in State of Chihuahua (Sierra Madre, Colonia Garcia, Pinos Altos, Jesus Maria, Bravo).

*Catmharus occidentalis fulvescens* Nelson.³ FULVOUS NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.

*Catharus occidentalis fulvescens* Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 75, 1897—Amecameca, Mexico, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 27, 1907—southern Mexico, in states of Mexico, Hidalgo, Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Jalisco (monog.); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 80, 1911—Galindo, Tamaulipas (spec. examined).

¹*Catharus fuscater mentalis* Sclater and Salvin: Differs from all the preceding races by having the upper parts, throat, chest, and sides tinged with brownish; size decidedly smaller. Wing, 84, 85, (female) 78–84; tail, 76, (female) 70–76. Material examined.—Bolivia, Yungas of La Paz: Sandillani, 3; Chaco, 2; Bellavista, 2.

²*Catharus occidentalis olivascens* Nelson: Nearly related to *C. o. fulvescens*, but easily distinguished by much duller and paler upper parts. The color of the back and rump varies from grayish light brownish olive to brownish isabella color, while the pileum is much less reddish, sayal brown rather than amber brown or sudan brown. Wing, 90–91, (female) 86; tail, 76, (female) 72; bill, 14–16. Material examined.—Chihuahua: Sierra Madre, 65 miles east of Batopilas, 1 (the type); near Colonia Garcia, 3.

³*Catharus occidentalis fulvescens* Nelson: Similar to *C. o. occidentalis*, but upper parts decidedly lighter as well as more fulvescent; the back, scapulars, and rump Dresden brown, sometimes approaching Brussels brown, instead of raw umber, and the pileum clearer rufous, more tawny.

The degree of rufescence above varies a good deal regardless of locality, and certain specimens, by their olivaceous coloration, exhibit an undeniable tendency in the direction of *C. o. olivascens*. Seven birds (in good plumage)

Catharus occidentalis (not of Sclater) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 4, 1879—part, vicinity of Mexico City.


Range.—Mountains of Mexico, in states of Mexico, Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Hidalgo, and Tamaulipas (Galindo, Miquihuana).

2: Mexico (Sierra Nevada de Colima, Jalisco, 1; unspecified, 1).

Catharus occidentalis occidentalis Sclater.¹ Russet Night-Ingalé Thrush.


Catharus occidentalis occidentalis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 26, 1907—southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca (monog.).

Range.—Mountains of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Jalapa; Orizaba), Puebla (Sierra Madre, near Zapotitlan; Mount Orizaba), and Oaxaca (Totontepec; Mount Zempoaltepec).

from Tamaulipas (Galindo) appear to be inseparable from fulvescens. There can be hardly any doubt that C. f. omillemense is synonymous with the present form. I have before me three toptotypes from Omilteme collected by Nelson and Goldman in May, 1903—one of them, an adult female, shot on the same day (May 19) as the type—which differ nowise from Jalisco specimens. The buffy basis to the inner web of the remiges, upon whose absence Mr. Ridgway obviously laid much stress, is an exceedingly variable character in this thrush; it being lacking in one, but just as well developed as in birds from other localities in the two remaining examples from Omilteme. The same variation, furthermore, is observable in a series of typical occidentalis from Mount Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca.

Material examined.—Mexico: valley of Mexico, 2—Hidalgo: El Chico, 2; Tulancingo, 1—Guerrero: mountains near Chilpancingo, 2; Omilteme, 3—Michoacan: Mount Tanctfaro, 1—Jalisco: San Sebastian, 1; Sierra Nevada de Colima, 1; Sierra de Cuyutlan, 1; La Cumbre Mascota, 2—Tamaulipas: Galindo, 7.

1 Catharus o. occidentalis Sclater is the darkest of the three Mexican races, the back and rump being a dark raw umber, the pileum cinnamon brown or russet.

Specimens from Vera Cruz agree with a toptotypical series.

Material examined.—Vera Cruz: Jalapa, 4; Mount Orizaba, 1—Oaxaca: Totontepec, 2; Mount Zempoaltepec, 5.
*Catharus occidentalis alticola* Salvin and Godman.\(^1\) Guatemalan Nightingale Thrush.


*Catharus frantzii* (not Cabanis) Salvin, Ibis, 1866, p. 190—Dueñas, Guatemala (crit.).


Range.—Highlands of southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Pinabete), Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

4: Guatemala (Sierra de Santa Elena, near Tecpam, 4).

*Catharus occidentalis frantzii* Cabanis. Frantzius’s Nightingale Thrush.


\(^1\) *Catharus occidentalis alticola* Salvin and Godman, an exceedingly poor form, is hardly distinguishable from *C. o. frantzii* by on average more olivaceous (less rufescent) color of the back. The pileum is sometimes, but by no means always, slightly duller rufous. There is absolutely no difference in the coloration of the under parts, if specimens in similar plumage are compared, nor can I discover any constant variation in size between the two forms. They may even turn out to be inseparable when more comprehensive material becomes available. I do not see any possibility of there being another race in Honduras intermediate between *frantzii* and *alticola*, which we are just able to maintain on slight average characters.

Material examined.—Guatemala: Sierra de Santa Elena, 4; Volcan de Fuego, 4.
Range.—Highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama (Boquete; Volcan de Chiriquí). 1

6: Costa Rica (La Estrella de Cartago, 1; Volcan de Irazú, 4; Boruca, 1).

Catharus aurantiirostris clarus Jouy. JOUY’S NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Range.—Highlands of central and western Mexico, in states of Puebla (Atlixco), Mexico (Amecameca, Ajusco), Hidalgo (El Chico), Morelos (Huitzilac), Guerrero (near Chilpancingo, Omitlteme), Michoacan (Mount Tancítaro, Los Reyes, Patzcuaro), Jalisco (Acatan, Barránca Ibarra, San Sebastian, Sierra Madre de Colima), Chihuahua (Jesus Maria, Bravo), and Nayarit (Tepic). 2

*Catharus aurantiirostris melpomene* (Cabanis). NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.

Turdus melpomene Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 5, October, 1851—Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in Berlin Museum examined).


1 Additional material examined.—Costa Rica: Rancho Redondo, 2; Barba, 2; La Estrella de Cartago, 2; unspecified, 3.—Panama: Boquete, 3.

2 An adult male from Puebla (Atlixco) shows the racial characters, viz. large size (wing, 87) and pale (olivaceous) upper parts, in extreme degree. One from Guerrero (Omitlteme) and one from Michoacan (Los Reyes), while equally large, approach melpomene in the rufous brown tone of the dorsal surface.

Material examined.—Nayarit: Tepic, 1.—Jalisco: Acatan, 2; San Sebastian, 1; Barránca Ibarra, 2.—Michoacan: Los Reyes, 2.—Guerrero: Omitlteme, 1.—Puebla: Atlixco, 1.

3 Even if the first two sheets of the “Museum Heineanum” were in circulation in the latter part of 1850 (cf. Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 16, p. 122, 1926), it is pretty certain that Turdus aurantiirostris Hartlaub, published in the March issue of the “Revue et Magasin de Zoologie,” has priority, though this serial might have been in arrears by one or two months. It seems, therefore, unavoidable to accept Hartlaub’s term as specific name for the group.
**Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr**


*Catharus melpomene melpomene* Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, p. 46, 1902—range (excl. tableland of central Mexico); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 29, 1907—southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and Guatemala (monog.).

**Range.**—Highlands of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Jalapa, Orizaba, Cordoba, Jico, Teocelo), Oaxaca (Totontepec), Chiapas (Comitán), and Guatemala. 1

1: Mexico (Jalapa, Vera Cruz, 1).

*Catharus aurantiirostris bangsi* Dickey and van Rossem. 

**Bangs' Nightingale Thrush.**


**Range.**—Upper Tropical zone of El Salvador and (?) Honduras.

**Catharus aurantiirostris costaricensis** Hellmayr. 

**Costa Rican Nightingale Thrush.**

*Catharus melpomene costaricensis* Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 50, p. 45, 1902—Costa Rica [=San José] (type in Berlepsch Collection, now in Frankfurt

1 Two Guatemalan birds, by slightly darker under parts, form the transition to *C. a. bangsi*.

**Material examined.**—Mexico: Jalapa, Vera Cruz (including the type), 4; Jico, Vera Cruz, 2; Teocelo, Vera Cruz, 2; Comitán, Chiapas, 2.—Guatemala: Volcan de Fuego, 2.

2 *Catharus aurantiirostris bangsi* Dickey and van Rossem: Similar above to *C. a. melpomene*, but gray of under parts much darker as well as more extensive, leaving but a restricted zone along the middle of the abdomen dingy white. Wing, (male) 77–81, (female) 78; tail, 63–67.

This form is a connecting link between the Mexican races and *C. a. costaricensis*, combining, as it does, the strongly rufescent dorsal surface of *melpomene* with the dark gray under parts of the Costa Rican representative.

While we have not seen any material from Honduras, it appears from Dr. Stone's description that *C. m. worthi*, based on two specimens from San Juancito, must be exceedingly close to, if not identical with, the Salvador form. The amount of gray streaking on the throat is of no consequence in these birds, and, as the intensity of the gray color underneath is likewise subject to variation, we fail to recognize in the diagnosis of the Honduras birds any essential divergency from the characters of *bangsi*.

**Material examined.**—El Salvador: Volcan de San Salvador [=San Rafael], 2; Mount Cacaguatique, Dept. San Miguel, 2.

3 *Catharus aurantiirostris costaricensis* Hellmayr is easily distinguished from *C. a. birchalli* (and even more so from *C. a. aurantiirostris*) by much more rufous (bright tawny) wings and deeper gray chest. From the Mexican races (*melpomene*


Range.—Upper Tropical zone of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. 1

17: Costa Rica (San José, 3; Cartago, 6; Agua Caliente, 1; Ojo Ancho, Nicoya, 7).

*Catharus aurantirostris aurantirostris (Hartlaub). ORANGE-BILLED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Catharus immaculatus Bonaparte, Conspl. Av., 1, p. 278, late in 1850 or early in 1851—Caracas, Venezuela (type in Leiden Museum).

Catharus melpomene sierae Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, p. 126, June, 1919—La Concepción, Santa Marta, Colombia (type in Munich Museum); idem, Arch. Naturg., 90, A, Heft 2, p. 135, 1924—Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta (diag.).

and clarus it differs by smaller size, particularly shorter tail, and duller, less rufescent upper parts.

Comparison of ten Nicaraguan skins (albicoll) with twenty-five from Costa Rica reveals their absolute identity. Upper and under parts vary within the same limits in the two series, white-throated individuals and others with distinct grayish streaking being found alike in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The alleged difference in size is non-existent. Adult males from Costa Rica measure: wing, 77–84; tail, 61–67; from Nicaragua: wing, 78–82; tail, 62–67.

Additional material examined.—Costa Rica: San José, 10.—Nicaragua: Ocotal, 1; San Rafael del Norte, 4; between San Rafael del Norte and Jinotega, 5.

1 Birds from Ojo Ancho, Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, have since been described as C. melpomene bathoica Bangs and Griscom (Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 13, p. 51, 1982).


Range.—Coast ranges of Venezuela (in Federal District and in states of Miranda, Aragua, Carabobo, and Lara) and eastern Colombia (Santa Marta region; eastern Andes; Magdalena Valley), in the Upper Tropical zone.1

5: Venezuela (Caracas, 5).

Catharus aurantiirostris birchalli Seebohm.2 BIRCHALL’S NIGHT-INGALE THRUSH.

1 With the much more adequate material now available it seems impracticable to maintain C. m. sierrae, as none of the supposed differences, such as more rufescent coloration of dorsal surface, olive brownish instead of grayish flanks and streaking on lateral portion of throat, or duller grayish chest, holds when series from Venezuela and Colombia are compared. The only average point of distinction rests upon the more rufescent (less olivaceous) external edges to the remiges, but even this is far from constant. An adult female from the Sierra de Carabobo and another from La Cumbre de Valencia are just as rufous-winged as any in the Santa Marta series, whereas three skins from the Magdalena Valley, in the pronouncedly olivaceous edging, fully agree with the Venezuelan average. As mentioned under the succeeding form, specimens are occasionally found in the range of aurantiirostris, which are very nearly as rufescent above as C. a. birchalli, the Bogotá skin referred to by Seebohm in the original description being one of these aberrant individuals; but as a rule, the present race is recognizable by its much more olivaceous coloration.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Plé del Cerro, Aragua, 3; Colonia Tovar, Aragua, 1; Caracas, 6; Río Maméra, Caracas, 1; Loma Redonda, near Caracas, 2; Cotiza, Caracas, 3; La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 1; Sierra de Carabobo, 2; Anzotegui, Lara, 2.—Colombia, Santa Marta: La Concepción, 4, Chirua, 2; Pueblo Viejo, 3; “Bogotá,” 2; Pueblo Nuevo, Santander, 1; Andalucía, eastern Andes, Huila, 1; near San Agustín, Huila, 2.

2 Catharus aurantiirostris birchalli Seebohm: Very close to C. a. aurantiirostris, but upper parts, including wings and tail, decidedly more rufescent. While this distinction holds good in far the greater number of specimens when series are compared, single individuals are not always separable, the most dull-colored birds.


Range.—Mountains of Trinidad (Aripo) and northeastern Venezuela, in State of Sucre (Caripé; Quebrada Secca; San Antonio; La Tigrera; Neverí; Cocallar; La Elvecia and El Yaque, near Cumanacoa).

*Catharus griseiceps russatus Griscom.² COSTA RICAN GRAY-HEADED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


from Trinidad and Sucre being closely approached and even matched by certain unusually bright-backed examples from northwestern Venezuela.

Ten skins from the mountains of Sucre agree with a large series from Trinidad, and vary within the same limits.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Aripo (at elevations of 1,900 feet and upwards), 26.—Venezuela, Sucre: La Tigrera, 6; Quebrada Secca, 2; La Elvecia, 1; El Yaque, near Cumanacoa, 1; “Orinoco valley,” 2 (the types).

¹ Seebohm mentions as localities “Bogotá” and the “Orinoco valley.” There are in the British Museum, besides an unusually rufous-backed Bogotá skin of C. a. aurantirostris, two “Orinoco” specimens, both marked “type” in Seebohm’s own handwriting, which resemble the average from Trinidad. It is now an established fact that many of the so-called “Orinoco” skins actually originated in the mountainous districts of Sucre, and not in the “Orinoco” basin. Accordingly, we suggested (Verh. Orn. Ges. Bres., 14, p. 126, 1919) the mountains inland of Cumaná as type locality for C. birchalli.

² Catharus griseiceps russatus Griscom: Similar to C. g. griseiceps, but upper parts much more rufescent; the back, scapulars, and rump Dresden brown to raw amber instead of olivaceous brown; the wing and tail edges bright tawny brown instead of olive brown with a faint tinge of rufescent; gray of ventral surface rather paler.

Birds from Boquete, Chiriquí, seem to be inseparable from those of Costa Rica.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Boruca, 8; El General, 2.—Panama: Boquete, Chiriquí, 8.

Range.—Mountains of extreme western Panama (Boquete, Volcan de Chiriquí) and southwestern Costa Rica.

1: Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 1).

Catharus griseiceps griseiceps Salvin. GRAY-HEADED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Range.—Western Panama (Cerro Flores, eastern Chiriquí, and Cordillera de Veraguas).¹

Catharus griseiceps phaeopleurus Sclater and Salvin.² ANTI-OQUIAN GRAY-HEADED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the western and central Andes of Colombia.

*Catharus gracilirostris gracilirostris Salvin. SLENDER-BILLED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.


² Catharus griseiceps phaeopleurus Sclater and Salvin: Similar to C. g. griseiceps, but back much duller, dark Saccardo’s olive instead of olivaceous brown, this color passing gradually into the deep neutral gray of the pileum; edges to wing and tail feathers more olivaceous; gray of chest and sides slightly darker. Wing, 83–85, (female) 79–80; tail, 63–67; bill, 16–17. ² Material examined.—Colombia: Peque, Antioquia, 1; Miraflores, east of Palmira, west slope of central Andes, 3; Popayan, 1; La Sierra, central Andes, Cauca, 2.


**Range.**—High mountains of Costa Rica (alt. 7,000–10,000 ft.).

17: Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba, 11; Volcan de Irazú, 2; Coliblanco, 4).

*Catharus gracilirostris accentor* Bangs.¹ **CHIRIQUÍ NIGHTINGALE THRUSH.**


**Range.**—High mountains of western Panama (Volcan de Chiriquí; Cerro Flores).

**Genus RIDGWAYIA** Stejneger²


*¹* *Catharus gracilirostris accentor* Bangs: Identical in coloration with *C. g. gracilirostris*, but with larger, stouter bill.

This is not a very satisfactory form, since equally large-billed specimens occasionally occur in Costa Rica. *C. g. bensoni*, on direct comparison, proves to be inseparable from *accentor*. The type agrees in size of bill with Chiriquí examples, some of which also match it exactly in coloration.

**Material examined.**—Panama: Boquete, 9; Volcan de Chiriquí, 4; Cerro Flores, 2.

² A very distinct genus, somewhat intermediate between *Ixoreus* and *Sialia.*
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

H., 1, p. 543, 1869—Moyoapam, near Orizaba; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 23, 1879—Jalapa, Orizaba, and Moyoapam (Vera Cruz), Valley of Mexico, and Oaxaca.

Geocichla pinicola Seebohm, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 5, p. 179, 1881—southern Mexico; Sharpe, in Seebohm, Monog. Turd., 1, p. 95, pl. 29, 1898—Valley of Mexico (Tetelco, Xochimilco; Coapa and Hacienda Eslava, Tlalpam; Chimalpa, Tacupaya), Hidalgo (Real del Monte), Vera Cruz (Jalapa and Cofre de Perote), Oaxaca, Guerrero (Amula), and Jalisco (Sierra Nayarit and Sierra Bolaños).


Range.—High mountains of Mexico, from southern Chihuahua (Sierra Madre, near Guadalupe Calvo) and northwestern Durango (Arroyo del Buey) through Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacan, Hidalgo, Mexico, Puebla, and Guerrero south to Vera Cruz and Oaxaca.

1: Mexico (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, 1).

Genus SIALIA Swainson

Sialia Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, No. 5, p. 369, May, 1827—type, by monotypy, Sialia azurea "Swainson" = Motacilla sialis Linnaeus.


Scyornis Gistel, Naturg. Tierr. für höh. Schulen, p. 8, 1848—new name for Sialia on grounds of purism.

*Sialis sialis sialis (Linnaeus).1 BLUEBIRD.


Sialia azurea Swainson, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 369, 1827—new name for Sylvia sialis Wilson, Amer. Orn., 1, pl. 3, fig. 3.


Sialia sialis bermudensis Verriil, Osprey, 5, p. 84, 1901—Bermudas (location of type not stated).

1 Musicipa aurea Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 463, 1818) and Musicipa aurea Stephens (in Shaw, Gen. Zool., 13, (2), p. 116, 1826), both based on "L'Azurou" Levallant (Hist. Nat. Ois. Afr., 4, p. 31, pl. 158), said to be from the Fish River in South Africa, have been quoted, on Sundevall's authority, as synonyms of the Bluebird. This reference seems to me extremely doubtful, judging from Levallant's plate.


Range.—Breeds from southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to Texas and the Gulf coast; casually west to base of Rocky Mountains in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado; resident in Bermuda.¹ Winters south of the Ohio Valley and the central states; accidental in Cuba.

42: Maine (North Turner, 1; New Vineyard, 1); Massachusetts (Dedham, 3; Brookline, 1; Natick, 1; Cliftondale, 1; Sherborn, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 4); New York (Auburn, 1); Florida (Gainesville, 2); Ohio (Garretsville, 1); Indiana (Davis Station, 1; Liverpool, 2; Whiting, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 4; Grand Chain, 3); Mississippi (Vicksburg, 1); Arkansas (Little Rock, 1); Texas (Ingram, 1; Kerriville, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 8; Sheboygan, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 1).

*Sialia sialis grata Bangs.² FLORIDA BLUEBIRD.


Range.—Southern half of the peninsula of Florida.

14: Florida (Santam, 1; New River, 1; Palm Beach, 1; St. Lucie River, 1; West Jupiter, 10).

Sialia sialis episcopus Oberholser.³ TAMAILIPAS BLUEBIRD.


Sialia sialis fulva (not of Brewster) Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 80, 1911—Tamaulipas (Montelunga, Carretitos, Yerba Buena, Rampahuila, Galindo, Realito).

¹ According to Bangs and Bradlee (l.c.), the Bluebird of Bermuda is not separable from the continental form.

² Sialia sialis grata Bangs: Similar to S. s. sialis, but with larger bill and heavier feet; upper parts, on average, less purplish blue.

³ Sialia sialis episcopus Oberholser: "Similar to S. s. fulva, but blue of upper parts rather darker, and anterior lower parts very much darker." (Oberholser, l.c.).

Oberholser refers specimens from southern Texas (Fort Clark and El Banco) to this form, whose distinctness is confirmed by Griscom and Crosby. According to Griscom (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 313, 1932), S. s. episcopus resembles S. s. guatemalae in coloration, but differs by slightly smaller size (wing of males, 98–102). We are not acquainted with it.
Range.—Northeastern Mexico, in the lowlands of northern Tamaulipas and extreme southeastern Texas (lower Rio Grande region).

*Sialia sialis fulva* Brewster. **Azure Bluebird.**


*Sialia azurea* (not of Swainson) Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 62, 1864—part, Mirador, Mexico (crit.).

*Sialia sialis azurea* Brewster, Auk, 2, p. 85, 1885—Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 10, p. 22, 1898—Jalapa, Vera Cruz; Miller, l.c., 21, p. 369, 1905—Juan Lisiarraga Mountains, Sinaloa; idem, l.c., 22, p. 183, 1906—Las Bocas, Matalotes, Cienaga de las Vegas, and Arroyo del Buey, Durango.

Range.—Transition zone of the mountains of southern Arizona south over the west Mexican tableland to Jalisco; in winter to Vera Cruz and Chiaspas.

2: Mexico (Sabinas, Coahuila, 1; Tepic, Nayarit, 1).

*Sialia sialis guatemalae* Ridgway. **Guatemala Bluebird.**


*Sialia wilsoni* (not of Swainson) Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 8—highlands of Guatemala (crit.).


Range.—Highlands of eastern and southeastern Mexico (from southern Tamaulipas and southern San Luis Potosi to Chiaspas) and Guatemala.

5: Mexico (Mexico City, 1); Guatemala (Tecpam, 3; Santa Elena, 1).
*Sialia sialis meridionalis* Dickey and van Rossem.1 **SALVADOR BLUEBIRD.**

*Sialia sialis meridionalis* Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 32, p. 69, 1930—Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, El Salvador (type in coll. of D. R. Dickey, Pasadena, California).

**Range.**—Highlands of El Salvador and Nicaragua; (?) Honduras. 2

*Sialia mexicana mexicana* Swainson. **MEXICAN BLUEBIRD.**


**Range.**—Northeastern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and northern Vera Cruz.

*Sialia mexicana australis* Nelson. **NELSON'S BLUEBIRD.**


**Range.**—Southern portion of Mexican plateau, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Morelos, and Michoacan.

* *Sialia mexicana anabelae* Anthony. **SAN PEDRO BLUEBIRD.**


1 *Sialia sialis meridionalis* Dickey and van Rossem: "Size, the smallest of all the races of *S. sialis*. Dorsal coloration of males identical with *Sialia sialis sialis* (Linnaeus), of the eastern United States; of the females brighter (but not lighter) blue, particularly on crown which is similar in color to the lower back; brown of under parts of both sexes decidedly paler, close to 'tawny' instead of 'cinnamon-rufous' or 'cinnamon-chestnut' in the males. Compared with the geographically adjacent *Sialia sialis guatemalae* Ridgway, the size is very much less and the coloration slightly darker throughout, particularly on the under parts.

"The measurements of the type, which, incidentally, are almost exactly the racial average, are, in millimeters: wing, 99; tail, 65." (Dickey and van Rossem, l.c.).

2 These two specimens resemble in coloration four birds from Guatemala, while the dimensions are closer to those given by Dickey and van Rossem for their race; the male measuring 104 against 107–110, and the female, 99 against 104, on the wing. Direct comparison of an adequate series with topotypical material is imperative to ascertain their pertinence. Griscom (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 313, 1932) refers Nicaraguan birds to *S. s. meridionalis.*
**Range.**—Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez of northern Lower California (chiefly Transition zone); in winter scattering somewhat to adjacent lowlands.

2: Lower California (San Pedro Mártir Mountains, 2).

*Sialia mexicana occidentalis* Townsend. **Western Bluebird.**


**Range.**—Transition zone from southern British Columbia east to northern Idaho and western Montana, and south to central-western California; winters south to San Diego County, California, and extremely northern Lower California.

33: Oregon (Tillamook, 2); California (Pacific Grove, 1; Monterey, 9; Nicasio, 3; Pinto Mountains, 3; Palo Alto, 2; Marin County, 2; Menlo Park, 2; Santa Cruz, 2; Los Gatos, 1; Claremont, 1; Clipper Gap, 1; Pasadena, 1; Lakeside, 1; Corona, 1; San José, 1).

*Sialia mexicana bairdi* Ridgway. **Chestnut-Backed Bluebird.**


**Range.**—Breeds mainly in the Transition zone from Utah, Colorado, and central-western Texas south to Durango and Zacatecas; winters from southern Utah and southern Colorado south to Sonora and Zacatecas; accidental in Iowa.

27: Arizona (Phoenix, 4; Huachuca Mountains, 2; Chiricahua Mountains, 1); New Mexico (Rincon, 1); Texas (El Paso, 4; Davis Mountains, 2); Mexico (Chihuahua, 13).
*Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein). **MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD.**


**Range.**—Breeds in Canadian and locally in Upper Transition zone from southern Yukon, northwestern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to mountains of southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, and from the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevada to southwestern North Dakota and western Nebraska; winters from California and Colorado south to Guadalupe Island, Lower California, and Sonora, and east to Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas; casual at Great Slave Lake; accidental at Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake.

39: British Columbia (Okanagan, 7); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 7; Hot Sulphur Springs, 2; Gore Range, 1); Texas (El Paso, 4; Kerrville, 3); New Mexico (Members, 3; Fort Union, 2; Fort Marcy, 1; Deming, 1; Silver City, 1); California (Palo Alto, 2; Monterey, 1; Chino, 1; Alto Loma, 1); Mexico (Chihuahua, 2).

**Genus OENANTHE** Vieillot


**Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe** (Linnaeus). **EUROPEAN WHEATEAR.**


**Range.**—Europe generally and northern Asia east to northern and east-central Alaska and south to the mouth of the Yukon and the Pribilof Islands.
Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa (Gmelin). GREENLAND

WHEATEAR.


Saxicola oenanthe leucorhoa Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 12, 1907 (monog., full bibliog.).

Oenanthe oenanthe leucorrhoa Salomonsen, Ibis, 1927, p. 205—western Greenland (crit.).

Range.—Arctic America, from Ellesmere Island and Boothia Peninsula east to Greenland¹ and south to northern Quebec. Winters in western Africa. Casual in migration or winter in Keewatin, Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Bermuda, and Cuba.

Genus CYANOSYLVIA Brehm

Cyano-sylvia Brehm, Isis, 21, Heft 8 (August), col. 920, 1828—type, by monotypy, Motacilla suecica Linnaeus.

Cyanecula Brehm, Isis, 21, Heft 12 (December), col. 1280, 1828—type, by subs. desig. (Gray, List Gen. Bds., p. 21, 1840), Motacilla suecica Linnaeus.

Cyanosylvia suecica robusta (Buturlin). EAST SIBERIAN BLUE-THROAT.

Cyanosylvia suecica robusta Buturlin, Orn. Monatsber., 15, p. 79, 1907—mouth of the Kolyma River, northeastern Siberia (types in coll. of S. A. Buturlin).

Cyanecula suecica (not Motacilla suecica Linnaeus) Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avifauna, 1, p. 64, 1900—Cape Blossom, Alaska (breeding).


Range.—Eastern Siberia, from the Taimyr Peninsula east to Kamchatka and the Ochotsk Sea; casual or local in western Alaska, breeding at Cape Blossom and Meade Point. On migration in the south of eastern Siberia, Manchuria, and Japan.²

Genus CALLIOPE Gould


¹ Birds from eastern Greenland, which are slightly smaller than those from the west coast, are referred by Salomonsen (Ibis, 1927, p. 203) to his new race O. o. schidleri, from Iceland and the Faroe Islands. The material from eastern Greenland examined by this author being admittedly limited, the question needs further investigation.

² Although we have not seen any Alaskan material, there can be hardly any doubt that the blue-throats from that country pertain to C. s. robusta, which, according to Tugarinow (Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 29, "1928," p. 7, 1929), differs from typical suecica by darker coloration and slightly larger size. The range, as given above, has been compiled from Tugarinow's account.
Calliope calliope camtschatkensis (Gmelin). **GREATER KAMCHATKA NIGHTINGALE.**


**Range.**—Northeastern Asia. Casual on Kiska Island, Alaska (June 17, 1911).

Family **ZELEDONIIDAE.**

Genus **ZELEDONIA** Ridgway


**Zeledonia coronata** Ridgway. **WREN-THRUSH.**


**Range.**—Mountains of Costa Rica (Escazú, Volcan de Irazú, La Honda, Ujurrás de Térraba, Volcan de Póas, Volcan de Turrialba) and western Panama (Volcan de Chiriquí).²

Family **SYLVIIDAE.** Warblers, Gnatcatchers, and Kinglets

Subfamily **SYLVIINAE.** Warblers

Genus **ACANTHOPNEUSTE** Blasius


² *Material examined.*—Costa Rica: Volcan de Irazú, 10; Volcan de Turrialba, 2.—Panama: Boquete, Chiriquí, 1.
Acanthopneuste borealis kennicotti (Baird). **KENNICOTT'S WILLOW WARBLER.**


Range.—Breeds in western Alaska (St. Michael, Nushagak, Alleknagik River, Kowak River, etc.), winters in southeastern Asia.

Genus **LOCUSTELLA** Kaup


**Locustella ochotensis** (Middendorff). **MIDDENDORFF'S GRASS-HOPPER WARBLER.**


Range.—Northeastern Asia, from Kamchatka to the Kuriles and Bering Island, south to Korea. Wintering in the Moluccas. Accidental on Nunivak Island, Alaska.

**Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE.** Gnatcatchers

Genus **POLIOPTILA** Sclater


**Polioptila caerulea caerulea** (Linnaeus). **BLUE-GRAY GNATCatcher.**


*Polioptila caerulea caesiogaster* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Bds., p. 569, 1887—New Providence, Bahama Islands (type in U. S. National Museum); Hellmayr,


Range. —Breeds in the Austral region of eastern United States and southern Canada, from New Jersey and southwestern Pennsylvania to southern Ontario, eastern Nebraska, south to the Gulf coast and Florida, and the Bahama Islands; winters in Florida and the Gulf states south to the Bahamas, Cuba, eastern Mexico, and Guatemala.

116: Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 14); Illinois (Chicago, 1; Grand Chain, 5; Joliet, 2; Olive Branch, 3; Lake Forest, 2); Louisiana (Orleans County, 1); Texas (Ingram, 2; Corpus Christi, 12); Florida (Wilson, 2; Nassau County, 2; Key West, 3; Town Point, 5; Mary Esther, 3; East Paso, 2; West Jupiter, 7); Bahamas (Inagua, 16; Andros, 2; Abaco, 7; Aucklin, 1; Biminis, 1; New Providence, 3; Maraguana, 4; Caicos, 5); Cuba (San Diego de los Baños, 1); Little Cayman, 1; Tamaulipas (Tampico, 1); Vera Cruz (Misantla, 1); Guerrero (Iguala, 2).

_Polioptila caerulea amoenissima_ Grinnell.² 

**WESTERN BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.**


¹ Specimens from the Bahamas (_P. c. caesiogaster_) do not appear to be separable.

² *Polioptila caerulea amoenissima* Grinnell: "Similar to _P. c. obscura_, of the Cape San Lucas region, but wing and tail (especially the tail) longer, bill slightly slenderer, and median lower surface less clear, y white, more imbued with very pale gray." (Grinnell, i.e.).
1934  BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR  487

Range.—Resident in southwestern United States and northern Mexico, from western Texas to California, north to Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and interior of northern California, south to Lower California (excluding Cape San Lucas region), Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Colima.

15: California (Alhambra, 1; San Dimas, 1; Nevada City, 1; Placer County, 1; Pomona, 1; Piute Mountains, Kern County, 1; Kern County, 2; Drytown, 1); Arizona (Fort Mojave, 2; Huachuca Mountains, 3); New Mexico (Members, 1).

Polioptila caerulea obscura Ridgway. SAN LUCAS BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.


Range.—Cape San Lucas region of Lower California.

*Polioptila caerulea mexicana* (Bonaparte). MEXICAN GNATCATCHER.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, from extreme southern San Luis Potosí (Valles) south through Vera Cruz to Oaxaca, Chiapas, Campeche, and Yucatan, and Guatemala (San José, Escuintla; Los Amates, Izabal; etc.).

5: Mexico (Yucatan, 3); Guatemala (San José, 1; Los Amates, 1).

1° Polioptila caerulea mexicana (Bonaparte) is similar in coloration to *P. c. caerulea*, but on average smaller. Rather an unsatisfactory race.
*Polioptila caerulea cozumelae* Griscom.\(^1\) COZUMEL GNATCATCHER.


*Polioptila caesio-gaster* (not of Ridgway) Salvin, Ibis, 1888, p. 245—Cozumel Island (crit.).


**Range.**—Resident on Cozumel Island, Yucatan.

2: Cozumel Island, 2.

*Polioptila caerulea nelsoni* Ridgway.\(^2\) NELSON’S GNATCATCHER.


*Polioptila caerulea nelsoni* Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 287, 1932—Chanquejelve, Guatemala (crit.).

**Range.**—Southern Mexico, in states of Chiapas and Oaxaca, and northwestern Guatemala (Chanquejelve).

*Polioptila dumicola dumicola* (Vieillot). BRUSH-LOVING GNATCATCHER.


\(^1\) *Polioptila caerulea cozumelae* Griscom: Differs from all known races of this species by its darker coloration; back uniform slate gray (instead of pale gray blue); breast and sides “gull-gray” becoming lighter on the belly and white on under tail coverts; also decidedly smaller than *P. c. caerulea*, about the same size as extremely small examples of *P. c. mexicana*. It is not unlike *P. c. nelsoni*, but smaller, darker beneath, and lacks the bluish black forehead.

\(^2\) *Polioptila caerulea nelsoni* Ridgway: “Similar to *P. c. mexicana*, but adult male with forehead and crown (within the U-shaped black mark) blackish slate, distinctly glossed with greenish blue; adult female similar to that of *P. c. caesio-gaster*, but upper parts duller slate gray and under parts white medially.” (Ridgway, l.c.).

The status of this species is highly questionable. The two specimens referred by Ridgway to this species should be carefully reexamined. Griscom (l.c.) considers it the most southerly race of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, and in the absence of material we have adopted his conclusion.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


**Range.**—Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina, south to La Rioja, Cordoba, Santa Fé, and Buenos Aires; southern and central Bolivia, east to Santa Cruz de la Sierra; and extreme southern Brazil, in State of Rio Grande do Sul and in the southwestern section of Matto Grosso (Corumbá, Urcúm).

23: Uruguay (Polanco, Dept. Minas, 2; Arazatí, on coast south of Ecilda, Dept. San José, 3; Estancia El Corte, 15 km. north of San Carlos, 2; Rio Uruguay, southwest of Dolores, Dept. Soriano, 5); Argentina (Noetingher, Prov. Cordoba, 2; Concepción, Tucumán, 4); Brazil (Urcúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 5).

**Polioptila dumicola berlepschi** Hellmayr.² **BERLEPSCH’S GNATCATCHER.**

¹ Recent comparison of a small series of topotypical Paraguayan birds with adequate material from Argentina failed to disclose any constant differences. Birds from Rio Grande do Sul and southwestern Matto Grosso (Corumbá and Urcúm) are not separable either. The type of C. boliviana, from an unspecified locality in Bolivia, and a male from Santa Cruz de la Sierra are somewhat paler both above and below, but this does not necessarily signify intergradation to **P. d. berlepschi**, as similar examples occasionally occur in Argentina (Est. Espartillar, Prov. Buenos Aires) and Paraguay (Fort Wheeler). Birds from the highlands of Bolivia (Samaipata, Mizque, Valle Grande, Parotani) are somewhat deeper bluish above and darker beneath with the whitish abdominal area much reduced, and have on average longer tails. With a more ample series they might prove to be separable.

**Additional material examined.**—Argentina: Prov. Buenos Aires, 10; Cosquin, Cordoba, 3; Santa Ana, Tucumán, 2; Salta (Campo Santo, Santa Rosa), 2; Corrientes, 1.—Brazil: São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, 2; Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 1.—Paraguay: Fort Wheeler, Chaco, 2; Puerto Pinasco, 2; Villa Concepción, 1.—Bolivia: Caiza, Prov. Tarija, 2; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1; Samaipata, 5; Parotani, Prov. Cochabamba, 1; Mizque, Prov. Cochabamba, 1; Valle Grande, 1.

² **Polioptila dumicola berlepschi** Hellmayr: Similar to **P. d. dumicola**, but with longer bill and coloration very much paler; upper parts light ash gray instead of bluish plumbeous; black frontal band much narrower, hardly more than 1½ to 2 mm. wide; the black stripe on the sides of the head much more restricted, the white occupying the lower half of the auriculas and reaching very nearly up


Polioptila boliviana Leverkühn, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 109, 1889—Cuyabá and Caxoeirinha, Matto Grosso (crit.); Hartert, Kat. Vogels. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., p. 97, 1880—"Paraguay" (errore); Allen, Bull. Amer. to the lower eyelid; lower surface pure white, at best faintly shaded with pale grayish across chest and along sides; axillaries and under wing coverts white instead of pale gray; female with prominent white superciliary streak and pure white instead of grayish cheeks and auriculas.

Birds from western Matto Grosso (Engenho do Cap Gama, Rio Guaporé) and eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos) have the chest and sides distinctly shaded with grayish, whereas in specimens from more eastern localities the whole ventral surface is pure white.

Material examined.—Brazil, Goyaz: Philadelphia, 2; Leopoldina, 1; Goyaz City, 1.—São Paulo: Rio das Pedras, 1; Rio Paraná, 5; Itapura, Rio Tiétê, 2.—Minas Gerais: Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 3.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 4; São Lourenço River, 2; Tapirapoa, 2; Engenho do Cap Gama, 1.—Bolivia: Chiquitos, 4; unspecified, 2.

1 This specimen, an adult male which we have examined in the collection of the Frankfort Museum, is indeed referable to P. d. berlepschi, as we have pointed out elsewhere (Nov. Zool., 8, p. 357, 1901). The locality "Paraguay," given on the authority of a dealer, is, however, entirely untrustworthy, inasmuch as other gnatcatchers of this group recently obtained in that country pertain to the dark-colored P. d. dumicola. The inclusion of P. d. berlepschi in the Paraguayan fauna (cf. Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 60, 1914) is, therefore, unjustified.
SLATE-THROATED GIUANAN GNATCATCHER.


Range.—Tableland of Brazil, in states of Goyaz (Philadelpbia, Rio Tocantins; Leopoldina, Rio Araguauy; Goyaz City), Minas Geraes (Agua Suja, near Bagagem), northern Sao Paulo (Rio Paraná, Rio das Pedras, Itapura), and Matto Grosso (excepting extreme southwestern section), and eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos).

2: Brazil (Philadelpbia, Rio Tocantins, Goyaz, 2).

Polioliptila schistaceigula Hartert 1 SLATE-THROATED GNATCATCHER.


Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific coast from eastern Panama (Darien) to northwestern Ecuador (Cachaví, Prov. Esmeraldas), extending east into Antioquia (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca).

Polioliptila guianensis Todd 2 GIANAN GNATCATCHER.


1 Polioptila schistaceigula Hartert: Upper parts blackish plumbeous; remiges dull black, hardly paler exteriorly; tail black, the outermost rectrix with a narrow apical fringe of white; sides of the head somewhat lighter plumbeous than the crown; narrow rim round the eye and narrow supraloral streak white; throat and foreneck deep slate gray, chin and upper throat variegated with white; remainder of under parts, including axillaries and under wing coverts, silky white; base of inner web of remiges margined with dull whitish. Wing ("male," type), 48; tail, 44; bill, 11.

An unsexed adult from Darien, collected by C. Viguier (the discoverer of Dacnis viguieri), in the Paris Museum differs from the type by lacking the white supraloral streak and by having the throat less spotted with white. Wing, 47; tail, 41; bill, 12.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cachaví, 1 (the type).—Panama: Isthmus of Darien, 1.

2 Polioptila guianensis Todd: Upper parts blackish plumbeous; primary coverts and remiges narrowly edged with plumbeous exteriorly; tail black, the two lateral pairs of rectrices wholly white, the next pair either entirely white or with a black margin (variable in width and extent) on the basal half of the inner web; lores plumbeous; narrow orbital ring white; cheeks and auriculas blackish plumbeous like the crown; chin and upper throat white; lower throat and breast
Range.—Tropical zone of French and British Guiana (Potaro Landing), southern Venezuela (Rio Pescado, Mount Duida; Solano, Rio Cassiquiare), and adjacent parts of extreme northern Brazil (foot of Cerro Curucuryarí, Rio Negro).

*Polioptila major* Hellmayr. ¹ Greater Gnatcatcher.

“Sueccha” [=Sucha], Huamachuco (alt. 9,000 ft.), Peru (type in Tring Museum; = adult male); idem, l.c., 8, p. 358, 1901—“Cajabamba” [= Cajabamba] (alt. 9,000 ft.), Peru (crit.); idem, Tierreich, Part 18, p. 26, 1903—Andes of Peru (desc. of male).


dark gray (between dark gull gray and slate gray), becoming paler on the flanks; abdomen and under tail coverts pure white. Females are paler plumbeous above, have the throat almost entirely white, the breast markedly paler (pale gull gray), and are, furthermore, distinguished by possessing a distinct white superciliary stripe, though this feature is suggested in some males by a slight grayish white supraloral streak. Wing, (male) 47–51, (female) 41–47; tail, 45–47; bill, 9–10.

This species is nearly related to, and may eventually turn out to be conspecific with, *P. schistaceigula*, from which it chiefly differs by the white lateral tail feathers and paler anterior under parts. It is apparently widely distributed in the Guianas and adjacent districts of Venezuela and Brazil, as shown by a number of specimens which we have recently seen in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.


¹ *Polioptila major* Hellmayr differs from the *P. plumbea* group in both sexes having the upper part of the head glossy black. In the adult male the circumocular and temporal regions are black like the crown, there being only a few white feathers in the lores, whereas the female has the sides of the head (except a black streak along the upper margin of the auriculas) and a broad superciliary stripe white as in *P. p. bilineata*. The back is of a much darker slate gray than in the races of *P. plumbea*, and the dimensions are decidedly larger. Wing, (male) 52–55, (female) 50–53; tail, 52–57, (female) 50–54; bill, 12–13.

Study of an excellent series of properly sexed specimens kindly loaned by the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History and reexamination of the original examples of both “forms” show conclusively that *P. n. major* and *P. b. andina* are male and female of the same thing. Of seven adult birds collected by O. T. Baron at Cajabamba in January, 1895, four without superciliaries are sexed as “male,” three with white superciliaries as “female”; but assuming that


Polioptila bilineata (not Culicivora bilineata Bonaparte) Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 2, 1895—Cajabamba, Peru (crit.); Hellmayr, l.c., 8, p. 361, 1901—part, Cajabamba (crit.).

Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of northern Peru (in the valley of the upper Marañón and its affluents).

2: Peru (Hacienda Limón, ten miles west of Balsas, Dept. Cajamarca, 2).

Polioptila lactea Sharpe.¹ CREAM-BELLIED GNATCATCHER.


the sexual differences in the Marañón species were the same as those in the members of the P. plumbea group, I changed the collector’s determination of the white-browed birds and separated them as a darker, larger race of P. bilineata. While there can be no doubt as to its distinctness, it is still possible that, despite the black pileum in both sexes and the prominent white eyebrow in the female, P. major may prove to be merely an extremely well-marked derivative of the P. plumbea group.

Material examined.—Dept. Piura: Huancabamba (alt. 6,500 ft.), 4; Pucará (alt. 2,550 ft.), Rio Huancabamba, 1; San Felipe (alt. 5,900 ft.), Rio Huancabamba, 3; Sandorillo (alt. 6,000 ft.), Rio Huancabamba, 1.—Dept. Cajamarca: Perico, Rio Chinchipe, 4; Sauces (alt. 1,500 ft.), Rio Chamaya, 1; Hacienda Limón, west of Balsas, 2; Cajabamba (alt. 9,000 ft.), 8; Hacienda Araqueda (alt. 7,800 ft.), west of Cajabamba, 1.

¹ Polioptila lactea Sharpe: Resembles P. p. bilineata in having the lores and a broad lengthened superciliary streak white; but back much darker slate gray, under parts delicate creamy yellow, and outermost rectrix wholly white. The top of the head is glossy black in the male, slate gray like the back in the female. Wing, 43–47; tail, 44–46; bill, 10–11.

Specimens from Paraguay (Sapucay) are identical with those from Brazil. This little-known bird, in spite of its striking characters, may ultimately prove to be an offshoot of the P. plumbea group. The presence of the conspicuous white supercilium, which recurs in the widely remote P. p. bilineata, taken in conjunction with the occasional appearance of a faint yellowish tinge on the under parts of its geographical neighbor P. p. atricapilla, is rather suggestive in that respect.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, 2; Rio Feio, São Paulo, 1.—Paraguay: Sapucay, 4.


Range.—Southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo (Rio Feio), and Paraná (Therezina), and in Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni and Sapucay).

**Polioptila plumbea atricapilla** (Swainson).1 WHITE-BELLIED GNATCATCHER.


_Culicivora atricapilla_ Swainson, Zool. Illust., (n.s.), 2, pl. 57, 1832—no locality indicated, probably Bahia (location of type not stated).


1 _Polioptila plumbea atricapilla_ (Swainson): Similar to _P. p. plumbea_, but back darker gray; edges to greater upper wing coverts bluish gray instead of whitish; primaries exteriorly edged with gray; white margins to secondaries narrower, not reaching to the shaft; black at base of three outer rectrices much more extensive; breast washed with grayish; pileum in female nearly slate color, more darker than, instead of being concolor with, the pale gray back. From _P. plumbea_, which it resembles in markings of the wings, it may be distinguished by darker, more slaty, less bluish gray back, more black at the base of the lateral rectrices, and much darker pileum in the female sex.

Some specimens from Ceará and Piauhy show a faint creamy tinge on the lower parts, suggesting an approach to _P. lactea_, of southern Brazil.

Additional material examined.—Piauhy: Parnaguá, 1; Serra near Parnaguá, 1.—Pernambuco: Pão d'Alho, 1.—Bahia: Barra, near Bahia, 1; Bahia, 12; Solidade, near Joazeiro, 2; Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, 1; Fazenda Taboa, Rio Preto, 1.

2 _Motacilla leucogastra_ Ledru (Voyage Ténériffe, 1, p. 182, 1810—Teneriffe), now placed in the genus _Sylvia_, prohibits the use of the specific name _leucogastra_ for the East Brazilian Gnatcatcher.
Bahia Buffon’s Brazil: Surinam: Rio to the coverts east near Piauhy.


*Polioptila plumbea caerenss* Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 257, 1929—Maranhão (Barra da Corda, Codó, Cocos, and Grajahú), Piauhy (Ibiapaba, Arará), and Ceará (Varzea Formosa) (crit.).

**Range.**—Northeastern Brazil, from the interior of Maranhão east to Rio Grande do Norte and south to Bahia.

16: Maranhão (Barra da Corda, 1; Codó, Cocos, 3; Grajahú, 1); Piauhy (Ibiapaba, 3; Arará, 1); Ceará (Varzea Formosa, 1; Juá, near Iguatú, 3); Bahia (Santo Amaro, 2; Bahia, 1).

*Polioptila plumbea plumbea* (Gmelin). Buffon’s Gnatcatcher.


*Sylvia bivittata* Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berliner Mus., p. 35, 1823—based on *Sylvia caerulea* var. β Latham (Ind. Orn., 2, p. 540, 1790), which, in its turn, is based on “Figuier à tête noire, de Cayenne” Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 704, fig. 1 (=male); Cayenne.

*Motacilla caerulea* (not of Linnaeus, 1766) Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 44, 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 704, fig. 1 (=male); Cayenne.

*Motacilla caerulea* var. β Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 992, 1789—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 704, fig. 1 (=male); Cayenne.


---

1 *Polioptila plumbea plumbea* (Gmelin) differs from the other eastern races by the complete absence of the gray external edges to the primaries, much broader white margins to the inner secondaries, and by having the greater upper wing coverts tipped with white or grayish white. Birds from lower Amazonia seem to be identical with a Guianan series.

**Material examined.**—French Guiana: Cayenne, 14; Roche-Marie, 1.—Surinam: vicinity of Paramaribo, 1.—Brazil: Pará, 1; Cachoeira, Marajó, 1; Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Tury-asseú, Maranhão, 4.
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR


Polioptila buffoni buffoni Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 8, p. 360, 1901 (diag.).


Range.—Dutch and French Guiana, and northern Brazil, south to the forested coast region of Maranhão (Tury-assú), west to Monte Alegre and the Rio Tapajoz.

5: Dutch Guiana (vicinity of Paramaribo, 1); Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão, 4).

*Polioptila plumbea parvirostris Sharpe.1 SMALL-BILLED GNATCATCHER.

Polioptila parvirostris Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 10, p. 448, 1885—Chamicuros, eastern Peru (type in British Museum examined); Taczanowski,

1 Polioptila plumbea parvirostris Sharpe: Similar to P. p. plumbea in lacking the gray edges to the primaries; but bill decidedly smaller; tips to greater upper wing coverts bluish gray like the back; white margins to inner secondaries narrower; auriculars mostly black like the crown, at best with a few white streaks, while in all the other races they are white like the throat. Female unknown. Wing (three males), 47–48; tail, 45–48; bill, 10.

Material examined.—Peru: Chamicuros, 1 (the type); Moyobamba, 1; Juanué, Rio Huallaga, 1; Tarapoto, 1.


Range.—Eastern Peru, on the southern tributaries of the Marañón (Sarayacu, Río Ucayali; Chamicuros; Juanfúe, Río Huallaga; Tarapoto; Moyobamba).

1: Peru (Moyobamba, 1).

*Polioptila plumbea innotata* Hellmayr.1 RIO BRANCO GNATCATCHER.

*Polioptila buffoni innotata* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 8, p. 359, 1901—Río Branco, Brazil, and British Guiana (Quonga, Annai) (types from Forte do São Joaquim, Río Branco, Brazil, in Vienna Museum).


*Polioptila livida innotata* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 4, 1907—Río Branco and British Guiana (diag.); idem, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 17, p. 17, 1911—Río Branco (Forte do São Joaquim) and British Guiana.

*Polioptila plumbea innotata* Penard, Auk, 40, p. 355, 1923 (nomencl.).


Range.—British Guiana and adjacent districts of extreme northern Brazil (Forte do São Joaquim, Bóoa Vista, and Serra da Lua, upper Río Branco).

9: Brazil (Bóoa Vista, Río Branco, 8; Serra da Lua, near Bóoa Vista, 1).

1 *Polioptila plumbea innotata* Hellmayr: Closely allied to *P. p. plumbea*, but distinguished by bluish gray (not white) apical edges to the greater upper wing coverts, narrower white margins to the inner secondaries, and by having the outer webs of the primaries distinctly edged with gray. From *P. p. parvirostris* it may be separated by white (instead of mostly black) auriculars, the gray margins to the primaries, and longer bill; from *P. p. plumbea* by much less black at the base of the lateral rectrices, paler bluish gray back, and less grayish chest and sides. Wing, 47–51, (female) 45–48; tail, 48–51, (female) 45–48; bill, 11–12.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Quonga, 2; Annai, 5; Río Rupununi, 1.—Brazil, Río Branco: Forte do São Joaquim, 10; Bóoa Vista, 8; Serra da Lua, 1.
**Polioptila plumbea plumbiceps** Lawrence.\(^1\) **Lawrence's Gnatcatcher.**


*Polioptila nigriceps nigriceps* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 7, p. 538, 1900—Venezuela (Cumaná; Maipures, Altagracia, Ciudad Bolívar, Rio Orinoco; Suapure, Rio Caura); idem, l.c., 8, pp. 358, 360, 1901—part, Venezuela (diag.); idem, Tierreich, Part 18, p. 25, 1903—part, Venezuela and Margarita Island.


\(^1\) *Polioptila plumbea plumbiceps* Lawrence: Nearest to *P. p. innotata*, but with much more black at the base of the lateral rectrices, darker gray above, and chest as well as sides more strongly tinged with grayish. In gray-edged primaries, white auriculurs, narrow white margins to secondaries, etc., the two forms are, however, identical.

Birds from various parts of Venezuela agree well together. Even two adult males from the Caura Valley (Suapure) show no approach to the Guianan *P. p. innotata*. A single male from El Guayabal, Santander, has the breast and foreneck darker (nearly pale neutral gray) than any other specimen examined, but as birds from Valencia and Río Hacha do not appreciably differ from those of Venezuela, this is likely to be an individual variation.

**Additional material examined.**—Venezuela: San Felix, Sucre, 13; Carúpano, Sucre, 2; La Guaira, 1; Ciudad Bolívar, Rio Orinoco, 6; Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, 8; Maipures, Río Orinoco, 1; Suapure, Caura River, 2; San Fernando, Rio Apure, 1.—Colombia: Valencia, 2; Río Hacha, Goajira, 4.

Range.—Northern Venezuela, east to the Paria Peninsula and Margarita Island, south to the Orinoco and its tributaries, and adjacent parts of extreme northeastern Colombia (Valencia, east side of Santa Marta Mountains; La Goajira; El Guayabal, north of San José de Cucuta, Santander).

43: Venezuela (Cumaná, 1; Margarita Island, 19; Puerto Cabello, 1; Macuto, Caracas, 10; Maracay, Aragua, 2; La Ceiba, Trujillo, 2; Maracaibo, 1; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 1; Encontrados, Zulia, 2; Catatumbo River, Zulia, 3); Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, 1).

Polioptila plumbea antecolaris Hellmayr.1 MAGDALENA VALLEY GNATCATCHER.


Polioptila nigriceps nigriceps Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 8, p. 358, 1901—part, Colombia; idem, Tierreich, Part 18, p. 25, 1903—part, Colombia.


1 Polioptila plumbea antecolaris Hellmayr: Very near to P. p. plumbea, but slightly larger with heavier, longer bill; upper parts rather darker; chest and sides less shaded with grayish. Wing, 50—54, (female) 49—52; tail, 51—55; bill, 12½—14.

Birds from Honda and Chicoral are absolutely identical with "Bogotá" skins, thus showing the Magdalena Valley to be the habitat of this form. Although, in a former communication (Nov. Zool., 14, pp. 4—5, 1907), we have taken great pains in demonstrating its identity with P. p. plumbea, the much more extensive material now available, consisting of more than eighty skins of the latter and thirty of antecolaris, clearly indicates the soundness of Mr. Ridgway's judgment in discriminating the two races.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 24; Honda, 4; Chicoral, 2.

Range.—Tropical zone of the Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

1: Colombia ("Bogotá," 1).

Polioptila plumbea daguae Chapman.¹ DAGUA RIVER GNATCATCHER.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Colombia (valley of the Dagua River).

*Polioptila plumbea bilineata* (Bonaparte).² WHITE-BROWED GNATCATCHER.


¹ *Polioptila plumbea daguae* Chapman: Very close to *P. p. antecularis*, but back conspicuously darker, nearly slate gray, and black color at base of lateral rectrices much more restricted. Wing, (male) 52, (female) 46-48; tail, 48½, (female) 46-47; bill, 12.

In addition to the color characters, this form may be distinguished by its shorter tail and bill. In dimensions and greater white in the tail it approaches *P. p. plumbea*, but is, of course, immediately recognizable by very much darker upper parts, much narrower white margins to inner secondaries, absence of white on greater wing coverts, and possession of gray edges to outer webs of primaries. Two females are not quite so dark as the male, though still darker than any specimen of *P. p. antecularis* seen by us. The male is—doubtless incorrectly—labeled "Primavera, alt. 1,700 metr.,” and probably originated in the Dagua Valley, where the same collector, Raap, secured a female. Material examined.—Colombia: Juntas (=Los Cisneros), 1; Rio Dagua, 1; "Primavera," 1.

² *Polioptila plumbea bilineata* (Bonaparte) differs from *P. p. plumbiceps*, *P. p. antecularis*, and *P. p. daguae* by possessing very conspicuous white superciliaries involving the lores and a streak above the eye, this feature being particularly well-marked in the (black-crowned) male.

Specimens from the Caribbean coast (typical *bilineata*) agree in whiteness of under parts (and all other respects, as far as I can see) with those from Ecuador and Peru, whence considerable series have been examined; in spite of the fact that the intervening Dagua region of western Colombia is tenanted by the darker *P. p. daguae* without distinct superciliaries. Birds from Panama, eastern and southwestern Costa Rica (Térraba Valley), which have been distinguished as *P.*

Polioptila superciliaris Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 304, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad (type in coll. of G. N. Lawrence, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., p. 322, 1861—Lion Hill; Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 71, 1864—Isthmus of Panama (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1864, p. 344—Isthmus of Panama (crit.); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 179, 1865—Greytown, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., p. 92, 1868—Angostura, Atirro, and Guatil, Costa Rica; Salvin, Ibis, 1866, p. 190—Chisec, superciliaris by Lawrence, Ridgway and others, are not satisfactorily separable; a conclusion reached by us long ago (cf. Gen. Av., Part 17, pp. 15—16, 1911) and recently endorsed by Griscom (Amer. Mus. Nov., 414, p. 6, 1930). While admitting that they are on average more grayish underneath, exceptions to this rule are too frequent to justify the recognition of a northern race. All of the numerous specimens examined from the Térraba Valley and eastern Costa Rica have well-developed white superciliaries. Birds from the highlands and central parts of Pacific Costa Rica, whence no material is available, are said to be similar. A single adult male from Nicaragua (Tuma, Matagalpa) and another from Vera Paz, Guatemala, are typical of bilineata, and according to Griscom, it is the present form that ranges into British Honduras and Quintana Roo.

Material examined.—Peru: Pacasmayo, 3; Tembladera, 10; Tumbez, 1.—Ecuador: Guayaquil, 3; Balzar, 11; Chimbo, 3; "Nanejal," 1; Carondelet, Prov. Esmeraldas, 3.—Colombia: Cartagena (the types), 2; Bondá, 2.—Panama: Lion Hill, 3; Chitrá, 1; Chiriquí, 1.—Costa Rica: Térraba Valley, 7; Guayabo, 4; Pejivalle, 1.—Nicaragua: Tuma, Matagalpa, 1.—Guatemala: "Vera Paz," 1.
1934 BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR 503


Range.—Tropical zone of northwestern Peru (south to Pacasmayo) and western Ecuador; Caribbean coast of Colombia, east to the western base of the Santa Marta Mountains; and Central America, from Panama north to British Honduras and Quintana Roo, on the western slope as far north as Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

16: Peru (Pacasmayo, 3); Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 2; Carondelet, Prov. Esmeraldas, 1); Costa Rica (Buenos Aires, 2; Térraba Valley, 2; Boruca, 1; Guayábo, 4; Pejivalle, 1).

*Polioptila plumbea albiventris* Lawrence.1 YUCATAN GNATCATCHER.

1 Polioptila plumbea albiventris Lawrence: Differs from P. p. bairdi and P. "albitoris" by paler bluish gray upper parts and nearly pure white lower surface with hardly a perceptible grayish tinge on the sides of the chest. This form, in the male sex, apparently never has distinct white superciliares, though suggestions of a narrow superalral streak sometimes occur in individual specimens. The wings are slightly shorter (44-47 mm.) than in the related races.

Seven specimens from Yucatan examined.
Poliopitla albiventris Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 3, p. 273, 1885—
Temax, Yucatan (type in coll. of Geo. N. Lawrence, now in the American
Museum of Natural History, New York); Ridgway, Man. N. Amer. Bds.,
Progreso, Yucatan; Hellmayr, Tierreich, Part 18, p. 24, 1903—Yucatan;
(monog.).

Poliopitla nigriceps albiventris Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 17,
p. 16, 1911—Yucatan.

—Yucatan (crit.).

Poliopitla bilineata (not Culicirora bilineata Bonaparte) Boucard, Proc.
Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 439—Progreso, Yucatan; Salvin, Ibis, 1888,
p. 246—Cozumel Island (crit.).

Poliopitla nigriceps (not of Baird) Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 10, p. 447,
1885—part, spec. b, Mérida, Yucatan.

Range.—Northern Yucatan (Temax, Mérida, Progreso) and
Cozumel Island.

3: Yucatan (unspecified, 3).

*Poliopitla plumbea albiloris Sclater and Salvin.1 WHITE-
LORED GNATCATCHER.

—Motagua Valley, Zacapa, Guatemala (types, now in British Museum,
examined); idem, Ibis, 1860, p. 397—Chuacus, Rio Motagua; Owen, Ibis,
1861, p. 61, pl. 2, fig. 3 (egg)—Chuacus (nest and egg descr.); Salvin
and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 53, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2, 1879—
part, Chuacus, Guatemala; Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 10, p. 454, 1885
—part, spec. d, e, Chuacus, Guatemala; Hellmayr, Tierreich, Lief. 18,
p. 28, 1903—part, Guatemala; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50,
bairdi by longer tail; loral region in winter immaculate white, in summer usually
solid black, sometimes with scattering white feathers; white supra-auricular streak
frequently present.” (van Rossem, l.c.).

This form, not recognized by Griscom, is considered by van Rossem as the
Atlantic representative of P. p. bairdi. With only seven specimens from the
type locality at hand we are hardly in a position to pass judgment on its validity.
Taken as a whole, they have more white in the loral region than the majority from
the Pacific slope, though an adult male from Tehuantepec is barely distinguishable.
The dusky postocular streak, while well-marked in some females, is merely sug-
gested in others. The difference in the length of the tail I am unable to corroborate.
It ranges from 46 (minimum of females) to 51 (maximum of males) in Motagua
Valley, from 46 to 50 in Guanacaste and Salvador (La Union) birds.

The distribution of P. p. albiloris is not clear either. In Guatemala it is
supposed to be restricted to the Motagua Valley, while in other parts of Vera
Paz P. p. bilineata is found. Van Rossem gives its range as extending into
“southern Mexico” without specification, but Griscom refers birds from British
Honduras and Quintana Roo to P. p. bilineata.

Material examined.—Guatemala: Chuacus (the types), 2; El Rancho, 4;
Gualan, 1.
1934 BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELMAYR 505


Polioptila bilineata albitoris Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 414, p. 7, 1911—part, Guatemala (Rio Motagua Valley from Progreso to Gualan); van Rossem, Auk. 48, p. 34, 1931—Atlantic drainage in the interior of Guatemala and “southern Mexico” (crit.).

Range.—Atlantic side of Guatemala (Motagua Valley) and “southern Mexico” (fide van Rossem).

5: Guatemala, Zacapa (El Rancho, 4; Gualan, 1).

*Polioptila plumbea bairdi* Ridgway.¹ Baird's Gnatchatcher.


Polioptila albitoris (not of Selater and Salvin) Baird, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 70, 1864—Grenada and Realejo, western Nicaragua (crit.); Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 12, 1876—Tehuananpec (Tehuananpec City and Santa Efígenia); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 53, 1879—part, Mexico (Santa Efígenia, Tehuanantepc) and Nicaragua (Grenada and Realejo); Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, pp. 387, 388, 389, 1882—Nicaragua (Realejo) and Oaxaca (Tapanas, Tehuananpec City, and Santa Efígenia) (crit.); Nutting, Ie., 6, p. 373, 1883—San Juan del Sur, western Nicaragua; Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 10, p. 454, 1885

¹ Polioptila plumbea bairdi* Ridgway: Nearest to *P. p. bilineata*, but supercilial stripe rarely present, the white being mostly restricted to a narrow supraloral streak. According to van Rossem, the loral region is solid black in summer, white with a dusky streak from anterior corner of eye to bill in winter. In the black-lored plumage this form can hardly be distinguished from *P. p. plumbea*, of Venezuela. Specimens with white supercilaries from northwestern Costa Rica have been identified as *P. p. bilineata*, but in my opinion erroneously so. A very instructive series from Bebedéro shows every graduation from the “bilinata” stage to the black-lored variety and leaves scarcely any doubt that the variation is purely individual, the birds with white eyebrows probably indicating a reversion to some ancestral character.

I am by no means sure that the birds from Mexico are really referable to *P. p. bairdi*. Compared with the series from Guanacaste and two adult males from La Union, El Salvador, they have slightly longer tails, and the females lack the dusky postocular streak along the upper portion of the auriculas. As I am not sufficiently acquainted with the characters of *P. nigriceps*, I follow van Rossem, though hesitatingly, in assigning the Mexican specimens to *P. p. bairdi*.

Material examined.—Northwestern Costa Rica: Bebedé, 12; Bagáces, 1; Las Cañas, 2; Miravalles, 4.—El Salvador: La Union, 3.—Mexico, Oaxaca: Salina Cruz, 1; Sierra Santo Domingo, Tehuananpec, 1; Tehuananpec, 5; Iguala, Guerrero, 2; Tierra Colorada (alt. 2,000 ft.), Pacific slope, Guerrero, 1; Santiago, Nayarit, 1; San Blas, Nayarit, 5.
—part, spec. a–c, Tehuantepec and La Union, Salvador; Hellmayr, Tierreich, Part 18, p. 28, 1903—part, Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Costa Rica (Miravalles).


Polioptila bilineata bairdi van Rossem, Auk, 48, p. 34, 1931—Pacific slope from northwestern Costa Rica to San Blas, Nayarit (crit.).

Range.—Pacific coast of Central America, from northwestern Costa Rica (Prov. Guanacaste) through Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and southern Mexico north to San Blas, Nayarit.

5: Costa Rica (Las Cañas, Guanacaste, 2); Mexico (Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, 1; Iguala, Guerrero, 2).

Polioptila nigriceps nigriceps Baird.1 BLACK-HEADED GNATCATCHER.


1 Polioptila nigriceps nigriceps Baird: "Bill decidedly smaller [than in the Central American races of P. plumbea]; head concolor with back in post-juvenal and winter plumage; general coloration darker and more slaty gray with rump and flanks definitely tinged with brownish or buffy; decidedly different from the paler bluish or ash gray tones of the more southern species; tail with more black on the
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS—HELLMAYR

1934


Range.—Western Mexico, from Culiacan, Sinaloa, south to Nayarit (Tepic) and probably Jalisco (Beltran).

*Polioptila nigriceps restricta* Brewster.¹ SONORA GNATCATCHER.


Range.—Northwestern Mexico, in State of Sonora, and probably extending into extreme northern Sinaloa.

*Polioptila melanura melanura* Lawrence. PLUMBEOUS GNATCATCHER.


basal portions of the lateral rectrices. Wing (male) 47; tail, 51; bill, 13.6." (van Rossem, l.c.).

Van Rossem considers this bird to be specifically distinct from the other black-headed gnatcatchers of Central America, and points out that, besides presenting a marked difference in the coloration of the post-juvenile and winter plumage, it overlaps geographically the range of *P. p. batrdii* in certain parts of Nayarit.

We are hardly acquainted with it, a single male from Sinaloa being in too poor a condition to be of much use. Another male from Beltran, Jalisco (Apr. 26, 1889. Wm. Lloyd), in the British Museum collection, seems to answer van Rossem's definition, suggesting an even wider southward distribution of this form.

¹ *Polioptila nigriceps restricta* Brewster: "Similar to *P. n. nigriceps*, but black of head [in the male sex] in summer plumage much less extensive and not extending over nape." (van Rossem, l.c.).

Van Rossem, who had ample material (over thirty specimens) for comparison, recognizes this form as distinct. We have not yet met with it.

Polioptila melanura melanura Penard, Auk, 40, p. 335 (in text), 1923 (crit.); van Rossem, Condor, 33, pp. 35, 36 (in text), 1931 (crit.).

Range.—Rio Grande Valley of Texas, south to Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon.

1: Texas (Laredo, 1).

*Polioptila melanura lucida* van Rossem.¹ SONORA GNATCATCHER.


Range.—From southern New Mexico to the Colorado Desert region of Lower California, north to extreme southeastern California, south through Chihuahua and Sonora to Durango.²

9: Arizona (Camp Lowell, 2; Florence, 2; Pinal County, 1; Portal, 1); California (Baregas Springs, 2; Palm Springs, 1).

*Polioptila melanura californica* Brewster.³ BLACK-TAILED GNATCATCHER.


¹ *Polioptila melanura lucida* van Rossem: Similar to *P. m. melanura*, but differs by smaller size, particularly of the bill; paler under parts; paler and less extensively gray flanks.

² The Gnatcatcher from Tiburón Island, Sonora, has been separated as *P. m. curta†a* van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 7, p. 140, 1932).

³ *Polioptila melanura californica* Brewster: Similar to *P. m. melanura*, but differs by darker coloration and smaller amount of white on the rectrices.

Range.—San Diegan district of southern California from Ventura south to about latitude 30° in northwestern Lower California.

6: California (Riverside, 1; Claremont, 2; Taluca, 2; Corona, 1).

Polioptila melanura pontilis van Rossem.¹ SAN FRANCISQUITO GNATCATCHER.


Polioptila californica (not of Brewster) Thayer and Bangs, Condor, 9, p. 138, 1907—Santana and Rosarito, Lower California (crit.).


Range.—Middle section of Lower California (San Francisquito Bay, Santa Theresa Bay, Santa Ana Bay, Santa Rosalia, San Lucas, San Bruno, San Ignacio, and Port San Bartolomé).

*Polioptila melanura margaritae* Ridgway.² SANTA MARGARITA GNATCATCHER.


¹ Polioptila melanura pontilis van Rossem: “In color and size intermediate between margaritae of the Cape region and californica of southwestern California and northwestern Lower California.” (van Rossem, l.c.).

As no other description of this form, for which the author originally proposed a preoccupied name, has been published, we are unable to supply a more satisfactory characterization, having no material whatever from its supposed range.

² Polioptila melanura margaritae Ridgway: Similar to P. m. californica, but tail shorter, and coloration decidedly paler, less slate-gray.

According to van Rossem, birds from the Cape San Lucas region (abbreviata) are indistinguishable from those of Margarita and Espiritu Santo Islands, while it is the inhabitants of the middle section of Lower California, which are paler and have longer tails, that ought to have been separated.
**Polioptila plumbea plumbea** Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 17, p. 13, 1911 (range in part).


**Polioptila melanura margaritae** van Rossem, Condor, 33, p. 35 (in text), 1931 (crit.).

*Range.*—Cape San Lucas region, and Espiritu Santo and Margarita Islands, Lower California.

**Polioptila lembeyei** (Gundlach). **CUBAN GNATCATCHER.**

*Culicivora lembeyei* Gundlach, Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 6, p. 273, 1858—eastern Cuba (nest, eggs, song); Lawrence, l.c., 6, p. 276, 1858—Cuba (crit.).


*Range.*—Island of Cuba (eastern section), Greater Antilles.

9: Cuba (Casilda, 4; Novaliches, Los Caños, 2; unspecified, 3).

Subfamily REGULINAE. Kinglets

**Genus REGULUS** Cuvier


**Corthylio** Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 83, 1853—type, by orig. desig., Motacilla calendula Linnaeus.

**Regulus regulus satrapa** Lichtenstein.\(^1\) **EASTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.**


Range.—Eastern North America, from Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to Minnesota, Michigan, New York, the highlands of Massachusetts, and in the higher Alleghenies south to North Carolina; in winter south to Florida and Tamaulipas, Mexico.

44: Maine (Cape Elizabeth, 1; New Vineyard, 1); Massachusetts (Brookline, 1; Salvin Hill, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 8); New York (Shelter Island, 1); Ohio (Columbus, 3); Illinois (Lavergne, 3; Deerfield, 1; Joliet, 1; Beach, 2; Roby, 2; Glen Ellyn, 3; Lake Forest, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 10); Florida (Town Point, 4); Texas (Ingram, 1).

*Regulus regulus olivaceus* Baird. **Western Golden-crowned Kinglet.**


Range.—Western North America, from Alaska (Kodiak Island and Kenai Peninsula) south to the San Jacinto Mountains, California, and New Mexico.

14: British Columbia (Okanagan, 1); Oregon (Tillamook, 1; Logan, 2); Montana (Columbia Falls, 3); California (Clipper Gap, 3; Nicasio, 2; Oakland, 1; Monterey, 1).

*Regulus regulus clarus* Dearborn.** Guatemalan Golden-crowned Kinglet.**

1 Regulus regulus clarus Dearborn: Closely similar to *R. r. olivaceus*, but decidedly brighter olivaceous above with the grayish nuchal collar more restricted.

In spite of Nelson's dictum (Auk, 15, p. 160, 1898) that the type of *R. s. aztecus* is merely a "winter" specimen of the Western Golden-crowned Kinglet,


**Range.**—Highlands of southern Mexico (Real del Monte, Hidalgo; Orizaba, Vera Cruz) and Guatemala.

7: Mexico (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, 1); Guatemala (Tecpam, 3; Sierra Santa Elena, 3).

**Regulus calendula calendula** (Linnaeus).\(^1\) **EASTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.**


I am by no means sure that such is really the case. While it has generally been assumed that *R. r. olivaceus* extends its winter migrations to the highlands of Mexico, the evidence in support of this theory seems to me very unsatisfactory. Kinglets obviously breed in the vicinity of Orlizaba (witness the taking by Botteri of a young bird, as recorded by Sclater), and as an adult male collected by W. B. Richardson at Real del Monte, Hidalgo, is undoubtedly referable to *R. r. clarus*, they are likely to belong to that form, too. In view of these circumstances I cannot but cast serious doubts on the identification of *R. s. aztecus*, although Dearborn, when separating the Guatemalan race, examined Lawrence’s type and declared it to be an "unusually dark specimen of *R. olivaceus.*" It seems much more probable that the bird from Mexico City is subspecifically identical with the resident form of Central America instead of being a migrant from the western United States. The case should be carefully investigated by someone equipped with the necessary material.

\(^1\) The structural differences separating *R. calendula* from the other kinglets seem to me good specific characters, but do not call for generic distinctness.
**Range.**—North America, from northwestern Alaska, Mackenzie, Manitoba, and Quebec to southern Arizona, New Mexico, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, casually Michigan and Maine; in winter south to Mexico, Guatemala, and Lower California.

101: Maine (Cape Elizabeth, Portland, 1); Massachusetts (Brookline, 2; Wakefield, 1; Watertown, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 14); New York (North Haven, 1); Florida (Amelia Island, 1; Santa Rosa Island, 1; Rosewood, 1; Wilson, 1; East Pass, 3; Town Point, 18); Louisiana (New Orleans, 4; Buras, 2); Texas (Laredo, 3; Falfurrias, 1; Ingram, 1; Corpus Christi, 2); Arkansas (Winslow, 1); Iowa (Iowa City, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 4; Deerfield, 2; Ravinia, 1; Lake Forest, 7; Beach, 1; Grand Chain, 5; Grand Crossing, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 5); Michigan (Kent County, 1); Arizona (Whipple Barracks, 2; Fort Huachuca, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 1); New Mexico (Members, 6); Chihuahua (Chihuahua, 1); Coahuila (Sabinas, 1); Hidalgo (Real del Monte, 1); Mexico (Tenango del Valle, 1).

*Régulus calendula cineraceus* Grinnell.1 **WESTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.**

*Régulus calendula cineraceus* Grinnell, Condor, 6, p. 25, 1904—Strain's Camp, Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, California (type in coll. of J. Grinnell, now in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley); Hellmayr, in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 17, p. 9, 1911—mountains of southern California.


**Range.**—California, from the Siskiyou Mountains and Sierra Nevada south to Tulare County, also in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains, and northern Idaho; in winter in the San Diego district and in the interior valleys west of the Sierra Nevada, and throughout Lower California.

8: California (Monterey, 2; Los Gatos, 3; Clipper Gap, 1; Nicasio, 2).

*Régulus calendula grinnelli* Palmer. **SITKA KINGLET.**


1 *Regulus calendula cineraceus* Grinnell: Similar to *R. c. calendula*, but larger and grayer, less olivaceous.
Range.—Pacific coast district, from Prince William Sound and Skagway, Alaska, to British Columbia; in winter south to middle California.

5: British Columbia (Okanagan, 2; Vancouver, 1); Oregon (Netarts, 1; Logan, 1).

*Regulus calendula obscurus* Ridgway. DUSKY KINGLET.


Range.—Guadalupe Island, off Lower California.

1: Guadalupe Island.
INDEX

Bold-faced type denotes names adopted in this work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Term</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abariensis, Planesticus</td>
<td>386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbreviata, Polioptila</td>
<td>510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbreviatus, Parus</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbreviatus, Penthestes</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acaciarm, Auriparus</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acanthopneuste</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accentor</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accentor, Catharus</td>
<td>476</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acentetus, Microrcerculus</td>
<td>253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achrusterus, Merula</td>
<td>352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achrusterus, Planesticus</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achrusterus, Turdus</td>
<td>352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acoemus, Troglodytes</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acoleata, Sitta</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adamsi, Nesomimus</td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aedon, Troglodytes</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequatorialis, Cistothorus</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequinoctialis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestuarinus, Cistothorus</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestuarinus, Telmatodytes</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affabilis, Baeolophus</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affinis, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affinis, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affinis, Heleodytes</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affinis, Nesomimus</td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agilis, Parus</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agilis, Penthestes</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alascensis, Nannus</td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alascensis, Olbiorchilus</td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alascensis, Parus</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alascensis, Penthestes</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alascensis, Poeccia</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alascensis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albscens, Certina</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albscens, Parus</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albscens, Perisoreus</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albrunneus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albicans, Troglodytes</td>
<td>226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albicapailla, Pica</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albicauus, Mimus</td>
<td>332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albigularis, Buglodytes</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albigillus, Polioptila</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albigillus, Merula</td>
<td>366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albigillos, Planesticus</td>
<td>366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albigillos, Turrus</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albigillos, Turdus</td>
<td>366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albidior, Catharus</td>
<td>472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albifrons, Catheres</td>
<td>277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albinucha, Sitta</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albinucha, Thryomanes</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albinucha, Thryothorus</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albinucha, Troglodytes</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albipectus, Thryophilus</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albipolius, Sitta</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albiventer, Merula</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albiventer, Planesticus</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albiventer, Turdus</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albinchus, Planesticus</td>
<td>382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albiventer, Polioptila</td>
<td>503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albinchus, Sialia</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albinchus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albo-brunneus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albo-griseus, Mimus</td>
<td>326</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albo-lineatus, Donacobius</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albo-vittatus, Donacobius</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alexandrae, Sitta</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliciae, Hylocichla</td>
<td>458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliciae, Turdus</td>
<td>458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alia</td>
<td>339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almac, Hylocichla</td>
<td>458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alticola, Catharus</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alticola, Certica</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alticola, Cistothorus</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alticola, Xanthoura</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alticolor, Heleodytes</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altilooquus, Turdus</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amaurochalina, Merula</td>
<td>398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aamrockalinus, Planesticus</td>
<td>398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aarochalina, Turdus</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaruagaster, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaruagaster, Thryothorus</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazonica, Sphenura</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazonicus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>americana, Certina</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>americana, Troglodytes</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>americana, Cinclus</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>americana, Corvus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoenas, Semimerula</td>
<td>423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoenissima, Polioptila</td>
<td>458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoenus, Planesticus</td>
<td>423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoenus, Turdus</td>
<td>423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anabelae, Sialia</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anachoreta, Henicorhina</td>
<td>267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andina, Polioptila</td>
<td>493</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angelae, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annectens, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annectens, Cyanura</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annectens, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annexus, Baeolophus</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annexus, Parus</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anorthura</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antelius, Mimus</td>
<td>312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antecularis, Polioptila</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthonyi, Cinclus</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthracinus, Planesticus</td>
<td>423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthracinus, Turdus</td>
<td>422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antilarum, Mimus</td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimimus</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antioquensis, Microcerculus</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphelecomacalceolus</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apicalis, Alcicola</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apicalis, Turdus</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apolinari, Cistothorus</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatilis</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquilonalis, Planesticus</td>
<td>384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arada, Leucolepis</td>
<td>288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arada, Myrmornis</td>
<td>288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arada, Turdus</td>
<td>288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arceuthornis</td>
<td>351</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arctica, Erythaca</td>
<td>482</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arctica, Sialia</td>
<td>482</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ardesiaca, Mimocichla</td>
<td>446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ardesiaca, Cinclus</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ardisaeaca, Mimocichla</td>
<td>446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arenaceus, Turdus</td>
<td>446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arenaceous, Mimus</td>
<td>323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arenicola, Harporkynchus</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arenicolus, Toxostoma</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argentigula, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argentigula, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argentigula, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argurocitta</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arizonae, Aphelecomacalceolus</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arizonae, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armillata, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armillata, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armillata, Xanthura</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armillatus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armillatus, Myiadekes</td>
<td>437</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arnillatus, Ptilogyns</td>
<td>437</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arthuri, Planesticus</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arthuri, Turdus</td>
<td>396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arundinaceus, Troglodytes</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assimilis, Leucolepis</td>
<td>293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assimilis, Merula</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assimilis, Planesticus</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assimilis, Turdus</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atacamensis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atkinsi, Sitta</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atopus, Troglodytes</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atra, Platycichla</td>
<td>429</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atratus, Parus</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atratus, Penthentes</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricapilla, Culicivora</td>
<td>495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricapilla, Polioptila</td>
<td>495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricapillus, Donacobius</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricapillus, Parus</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricapillus, Penthentes</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atriceps, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atriceps, Thryothorus</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricristatus, Baeolophus</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricristatus, Lophophanes</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atricristatus, Parus</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrogularis, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrogularis, Thryothorus</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atro-sericea, Merula</td>
<td>414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atro-sericea, Semimerula</td>
<td>413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atro-sericeus, Planesticus</td>
<td>414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atro-sericeus, Turdus</td>
<td>413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrotinctus, Turdus</td>
<td>363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audax, Troglodytes</td>
<td>236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auduboni, Hyllocichla</td>
<td>455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auduboni, Turdus</td>
<td>455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurantia, Haplocichla</td>
<td>449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurantia, Merula</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurantia, Semimerula</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurantiirostris, Catharus</td>
<td>472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurantiirostris, Turdus</td>
<td>472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auriantius, Turdus</td>
<td>449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auricularis, Hemiusra</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auricularis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auriparus</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auroreus, Turdus</td>
<td>424</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>australis, Orpheus</td>
<td>323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>australis, Sialia</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azteca, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azteca, Regulus</td>
<td>512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azteca, Troglodytes</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azurea, Calocitta</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azurea, Sialia</td>
<td>477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azureus, Corvus</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azureus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baeolophus</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahamensis, Mimus</td>
<td>311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahiae, Thryothorus</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baileyae, Parus</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baileyae, Penthentes</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bairdi, Polioptila</td>
<td>505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bairdi, Sialia</td>
<td>481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bairdi, Thryomanes</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bairdi, Thryothorus</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balteatus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balteatus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamba, Cyphrornis</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamba, Formicarius</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamba, Heteronemia</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamba, Microcerculus</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangsi, Catharus</td>
<td>471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangsi, Henicorhina</td>
<td>267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbouri, Perisoreus</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barlowi, Parus</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barlowi, Penthentes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baroni, Thryophilus</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baroni, Thryothorus</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barringtoni, Nesomimus</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basulito, Thryorchilus</td>
<td>255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bauri, Nesomimus</td>
<td>338</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beanii, Troglodytes</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beckeri, Troglodytes</td>
<td>232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beechei, Cissilopha</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beechei, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beechei, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beechei, Pica</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>517</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beecheii, Xanthura</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beecheyi, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beecheyi, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bendirei, Harporhynchus</td>
<td>298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bennettii, Pica</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benson, Catharus</td>
<td>476</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berlandieri, Thryothorus</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berlepschi, Catharus</td>
<td>465</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berlepschi, Henicorhina</td>
<td>282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berlepschi, Polioptila</td>
<td>490</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berlepschi, Thryothorus</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berlepschi, Turdus</td>
<td>369</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bermudensis, Sialia</td>
<td>477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bermudianus, Galaxerides</td>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bewickii, Thryomanes</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bewickii, Troglodytes</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicknelli, Hyllocichla</td>
<td>459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicolor, Baeolophus</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicolor, Heleodytes</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicolor, Heterocnemis</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicolor, Microcerculus</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicolor, Parus</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilineata, Culicivora</td>
<td>501</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilineata, Polioptila</td>
<td>501</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bindloei, Nesomimus</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birchalli, Catharus</td>
<td>473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bivittata, Sylvia</td>
<td>496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blandita, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogotana, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogotensis, Cinnyrcerthia</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogotensis, Presbyis</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogotensis, Thryophilus</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogotensis, Thryothorus</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boliviana, Culicivora</td>
<td>488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boliviana, Henicorhina</td>
<td>264</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boliviana, Polioptila</td>
<td>491</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolivianus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolivianus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonapartii, Cicherminia</td>
<td>451</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonariae, Troglodytes</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bosalis, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachypterus, Donacobius</td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyrhynchos, Corvus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyrhynchos, Garrulus</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyura, Cincloderthia</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyura, Hemiuara</td>
<td>272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyurus, Nannorchilus</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyurus, Ramphocinclus</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyurus, Troglodytes</td>
<td>272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyurus, Turdus</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branickii, Odontorchilus</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brasiliensis, Donacobius</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brasiliensis, Mimus</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brasiliensis, Turdus</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevicauda, Thyromanes</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevipennis, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevipes, Platycichla</td>
<td>426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevirostris, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevirostris, Heleodytes</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevirostris, Troglodytes</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bromia, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>browni, Thryorchilus</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>browni, Troglodytes</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunneicapillus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunneicapillus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunneicapillus, Picolaptes</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunneiceps, Cistothoratus</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunneiceps, Henicorhina</td>
<td>265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunneicollis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunnescens, Cypherinus</td>
<td>292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunnescens, Leucolepis</td>
<td>292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunneus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bryanti, Heleodytes</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bryanti, Mimocichla</td>
<td>447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffoni, Polioptila</td>
<td>496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugldytes</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bullockii, Pica</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacalotl, Corvus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacozela, Merula</td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacozela, Seminimerula</td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacoelus, Planectarctes</td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacoelus, Turdus</td>
<td>419</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caerulea, Motacilla</td>
<td>485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caerulea, Pica</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caerulea, Polioptila</td>
<td>485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleocapa, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleocapa, Xanthura</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleocollis, Sialia</td>
<td>481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleus, Orpheidus</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caesiogaster, Polioptila</td>
<td>485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cahooni, Troglodytes</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calandra, Mimus</td>
<td>329</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calandra, Orpheidus</td>
<td>329</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendula, Motacilla</td>
<td>512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendula, Regulus</td>
<td>512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californica, Aplhocoma</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californica, Polioptila</td>
<td>508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californicus, Aegithalos</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californicus, Garrulus</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californicus, Psaltriparus</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calicicica</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calliope</td>
<td>483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calocitta</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calophostus, Thryomanes</td>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camtschatknies, Calliope</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camtschatknies, Turdus</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cana, Motacilla</td>
<td>485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canadatus, Mimus</td>
<td>307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canadensis, Corvus</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canadensis, Perisoreus</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canadensis, Sitta</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canadensis, Turdus</td>
<td>352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canescens, Sitta</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canicauca, Chamae</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caniceps, Catharus</td>
<td>466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caniceps, Sitta</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canifrons, Cinnicethia</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canifrons, Limnoteris</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canobrunneus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
canobrunneus, Thryothorus ........................................ 202
cantans, Cyphorhinus ............................................. 238
cantans, Turdus .................................................. 238
cantator, Catharus ................................................ 463
cantator, Thryothorus ............................................ 193
caparo, Turdus .................................................... 384
capistratus, Campylorhynchus ................................. 143
capistratus, Heleobates ........................................ 143
capistratus, Picoliaptes ......................................... 143
capitalis, Henicorhina ........................................... 269
capitalis, Perisoreus ............................................. 68
captus, Psilorhinus ............................................... 17
capucinus, Turdus ................................................. 374
carabayae, Troglodytes ......................................... 234
carasenensis, Cistothisorus .................................... 119
carbonacea, Cyanocitta ........................................ 62
carbonaria, Platycheila ......................................... 120
carbonarius, Thryomanes ....................................... 214
carbonarius, Turdus ............................................. 425
caribbaea, Heleobates .......................................... 380
caribbaea, Thryothorus ....................................... 288
caribbaea, Thryophilus ....................................... 178
caribbaea, Thryophilus ....................................... 172
carlinensis, Catharus ........................................... 461
carlinensis, Caucae .............................................. 276
carlineana, Certhia .............................................. 154
carriboeus, Turdus .............................................. 380
carringtoni, Nesomimus ......................................... 336
Caryocatactes ...................................................... 9
casius, Merula .................................................... 378
casius, Planesticus .............................................. 377
casius, Turdus .................................................... 377
 cassini, Cyanocorax ............................................. 120
castanea, Henicorhina .......................................... 269
castaneus, Camplorhynchus ................................... 144
castaneus, Heleobates ........................................ 144
castaneus, Thryophilus ....................................... 179
castaneus, Thryothorus ....................................... 178
castanonotus, Thryophilus .................................... 173
castanenostus, Thryothorus .................................. 172
catalinae, Thryomanes ........................................ 213
Catharus .......................................................... 461
Catherpes .......................................................... 276
caucae, Planesticus ............................................. 409
caucae, Turdus ................................................... 409
cauensis, Microcerculus ....................................... 280
cauensis, Psilorhinus .......................................... 194
cauensis, Thryothorus ........................................ 194
caubri, Corvus .................................................... 5
caubri, Planesticus .............................................. 353
caurinus, Turdus ................................................. 353
cayeus, Corvus .................................................... 24
cayeus, Cyanocorax ............................................. 24
ceariensis, Psilorhinus ......................................... 495
ccecaumenorum, Psaltriparus ................................ 91
cteretendens, Thryomanes ...................................... 214
ceriensis, Thryothorus ......................................... 214
Certhia ............................................................. 100
cerverai, Ferrinia .................................................. 216
Chamaea ............................................................ 104
chammani, Troglodytes ......................................... 228
charenturis, Thryomanes ....................................... 213
chavezi, Cisilophia ............................................... 41
cherriel, Myadestes .............................................. 438
cheryl, Myadestes ................................................. 438
chiapensis, Campylorhynchus ................................. 145
chiapensis, Heleobates ....................................... 145
chiqauco, Merula ................................................ 421
chiqauco, Planesticus .......................................... 421
chiqauco, Semimerula .......................................... 421
chiqauco, Turdus ................................................ 421
chihuahuae, Sitta .................................................. 99
chilensis, Cyanocorax .......................................... 26
chilensis, Psilorhinus .......................................... 25
chilensis, Troglodytes ......................................... 238
chloronota, Xanthoura ......................................... 34
chloronotos, Pica .................................................. 30
chochi, Turdus .................................................... 404
chrysops, Cyanocorax ........................................... 17
chrysops, Garrulus .............................................. 18
chrysops, Pica ....................................................... 7
chubbii, Cichlopsis ............................................. 433
Chiclerminia ...................................................... 450
Chielherminia ..................................................... 450
Cichlomis .......................................................... 431
cimiciphagus, Corvus ........................................... 39
Cincolcerthia ..................................................... 344
cinclotis, Zoothera .............................................. 343
Cinclus ............................................................. 106
cineracea, Baeolophus ......................................... 84
cineracea, Corhylia .............................................. 513
cineracea, Lophopanes ......................................... 84
cineracea, Parus .................................................. 84
cineracea, Regulus ................................................ 513
cinerem, Toxostoma .............................................. 297
cineres, Harporychus ............................................ 297
cineres, Myadestes ............................................... 435
cineres, Odontorchilus ......................................... 151
cineres, Pheugopedius .......................................... 172
cineres, Thryophilus ........................................... 171
cineres, Thryothorus ........................................... 171
cinnamea, Cinnycerthia ......................................... 110
Cinnycerthia ..................................................... 110
Cisilophia .......................................................... 37
Cistothorus ........................................................ 114
clarionensis, Corvus ............................................ 2
clarus, Catharus ................................................... 470
clarus, Troglodytes .............................................. 227
clarus, Regulus ................................................... 511
Cleptes ............................................................. 10
cnephosa, Merula .................................................. 364
cnephosa, Planesticus .......................................... 365
cnephus, Turdus .................................................... 364
cobbi, Troglodytes .............................................. 242
coburni, Turdus ................................................... 351
colestis, Aphelecomia ........................................... 59
coeulescens, Aphelecomia ..................................... 50
coeulescens, Corvus ............................................. 50
coeulescens, Garrulus ........................................... 51
cognatus, Pheugopedius ........................................ 184
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>colimae, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colliei, Calocitta</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colliei, Pica</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collina, Henicorhina</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, Planesticus</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, Turdus</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coloratus, Myadestes</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columbae, Troglydotes</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombiana, Nucifraga</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, Corvus</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, Mimus</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, Parus</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, Penthestes</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, T. Thryothorus</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coloratus, Myadestes</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colombianus, T. Turdus</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditus, T. Thryophilus</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confinis, Planesticus</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config, T. Thryophilus</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connectens, T. Thryophilus</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compradis, T. Thryothorus</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consobrinus, T. Thryothorus</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conspersus, Catherpes</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contempitus, Turdus</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cookei, Sitta</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coracinus, Entomodesites</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coracinus, Myadestes</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coraya, Myothera</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cortaya, T. Thryothorus</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronatus, Turdus</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornix, Corvus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronata, Cyanocitica</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronata, Zeledonia</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronatus, Garrulus</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronides</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corrasus, Microcerculus</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correctus, T. Thryomanes</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corythioy</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corvus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coryi, Cichherminia</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coryi, Micocichlia</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cossyphopsis</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costaricensis, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costaricensis, Catharus</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costaricensis, Heleodytes</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costaricensis, T. Thryophilus</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costaricensis, T. Thryothorus</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couchii, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couchii, Cyanocitica</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couchii, Pica</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousei, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousei, Heleodytes</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cozemelae, Polioptilla</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crassialis, Toxostoma</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cristatella, Cyanocitica</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cristatella, Uroleuca</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cristatus, Corvus</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crotapezu, Merula</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crotapezu, Planesticus</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crotapezu, T. Turdus</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cryptoleucus, Corvus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cryptus, Thryomanes</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucullata, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucullatus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumanensis, Planesticus</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumanensis, T. Thryphilus</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumanensis, T. Thryothorus</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumanensis, T. Troglydotes</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumanensis, Turdus</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currucoides, Motacilla</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currucoides, Sialia</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curvirostre, Toxostoma</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curvirostris, Camylorhynchus</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curvirostris, Heleodytes</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curvirostris, Orpheus</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucucoensis, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanana, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanecula</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoeus, Garrulus</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoeus, T. Turdus</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanocapilla, Xanthouara</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanocapilla, Xanthoura</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanocapillus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanogallus</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanogenys, Psilorhinus</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoleaema, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoleuca, Uroleuca</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoleucus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanolyca</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanomelaena, Pica</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanomelas, Coronideus</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanomelas, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanomelas, Garrulus</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanomelas, Pica</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanopegon, Corvus</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoprogon, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanosylvia</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanotis, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanurus</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daguae, Planesticus</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daguae, Polioptila</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daguae, T. Turdus</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darienensis, Henicorhina</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daulias, Microcerculus</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debilis, Planesticus</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debilis, T. Turdus</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deflexus, Turdus</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delenificus, Mimus</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>densirostris, Margarops</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>densirostris, T. Turdus</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>densus, Turdus</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diademata, Cyanocitica</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxon</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diadematus, Cyanogarrulus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dichroa, Leucolepis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dichrous, Cyphorhinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dicrothus, Rhinorhinchus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dierythus, Nemosimus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diesingii, Cyanocorax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differens, Planesticus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differens, Merula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differens, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissaepitus, Cistothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domesticia, Sylvia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicanus, Myadestes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicanus, Myadestes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicensis, Cichlherminia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicensis, Corvus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicensis, Margarops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicus, Mimus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicus, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donacobius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsale, Toxostoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsalis, Mimus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsalis, Orpheus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dryas, Catharus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dryas, Malacocichla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dryas, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drymoecus, Thryomanes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duideae, Microcerculus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duideae, Troglodytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duideae, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumetella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumicola, Poliopitla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumicola, Sylvia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysornithia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effuticus, Melanotis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eidos, Parus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eidos, Penthestes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eidoxii, Cistothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eidoxyi, Thryothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegans, Calocitta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegans, Cistothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegans, Mimus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elisabeth, Myadestes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elisabetha, Myadestes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elutus, Thryophilus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elutus, Thryothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enochrus, Troglodytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomodestes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ephippialis, Planesticus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ephippialis, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>episcopus, Sialia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eremita, Mimocichla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eremophilus, Thryomanes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythrophtalmus, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythrophtalmus, Corvus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eucharis, Henicorhina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euophrys, Pheugopodius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euphry, Thryothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euphilus, Corvus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euryzona, Merula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euryzonus, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evura, Parus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exanthoura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exempta, Salpinctes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extima, Certitha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extimus, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eydouxi, Troglodytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcklandicus, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcklandil, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcklandicus, Planesticus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciata, Chamaea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatoventris, Cyphorinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatoventris, Pheugopodius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatoventris, Thryothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus, Campylohydrus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus, Furnarius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus, Heleodytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus, Parus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus, Salpinctes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciolatus, Cistothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciolatus, Troglodytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faxoni, Hylocichla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felivox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>felix, Pheugopodius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>felix, Thryothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferminia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferruginus, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festinus, Troglodytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festiva, Henicorhina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviceps, Aegithalos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviceps, Auriparus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavipes, Merula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavipes, Platycichla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavipes, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavirostris, Planesticus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavirostris, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridana, Aplacocoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridanus, Corvus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridanus, Parus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>florincola, Cyanocitta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formosa, Calocitta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formosa, Pica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frantzzi, Catharus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frater, Mimus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frater, Troglodytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraterculus, Auriparus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fredericki, Planesticus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frontalis, Cyanocitta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frontalis, Cyanura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frugilegus, Corvus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frugivorus, Corvus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuliginosa, Hylocichla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuliginosa, Pica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuliginosa, Psilorhinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulva, Cinnycerithia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulva, Sialia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvescens, Catharus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvescens, Cistothorus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulviventris, Turdus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvus, Thryophilus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
galbraithi, Thryophilus

galbraithii, Thryothorus

galeata, Cyanocitta

galeata, Xanthoura

galeatus, Lophophanes

Galeoscoptes

gambeli, Parus

gambeli, Pentheste

Garrulina

genibarbis, Myadestes

genibarbis, Myiadece

genibarbis, Myiadece

genibarbis, Pheugopedius

genibarbis, Thryothorus

goffroyi, Cyanocorax

germana, Cyanocitta

gigantodes, Merula

gigantodes, Planesticus

gigantodes, Semimerula

gigantodes, Turdus

gigas, Merula

gigas, Planesticus

gigas, Semimerula

gigas, Turdus

gilvus, Minus

gilvus, Turdus

glabrirostris, Melanoptila

glaucocens, Xanthoura

goodfellowi, Planesticus

goodfellowi, Thryothorus

goodfellowi, Turdus

gracilirostris, Catharus

gracilis, Aphonocoma

gracilis, Mimus
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gularis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gularis, Turdampelis</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gundlachii, Mimus</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttata, Henicorhina</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttata, Hylocichla</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttata, Muscicapa</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttatatum, Toxostoma</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttatus, Harporhynchus</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttatus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttatus, Salpinctes</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttatus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttatus, Troglodytes</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttatus, Turdus</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guttulatus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutturalis, Cinclocerthia</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutturalis, Ramphocinclus</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocitta</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymnogenys, Turdus</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymnothalma, Merula</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymnophthalmus, Planesticus</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymnophthalmus, Turdus</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymnopsis, Turdus</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haplochrous, Turdus</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haplocichla</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harporhynchus</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harrisi, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harterti, Heleodytes</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harterti, Thryothorus</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hauxwelli, Henicorhina</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hauxwelli, Merula</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heckelli, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hellprini, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heleodytes</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helleri, Anorhua</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helleri, Nannus</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helleri, Olbiornchus</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helleri, Troglodytes</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helmayri, Catharus</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helva, Toxostoma</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helviventris, Psaltrites</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helvolum, Toxostoma</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helvulus, Turdus</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henicorhina</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>henshawi, Chamaea</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herberti, Thryothorus</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herminieri, Cichlherminia</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herminieri, Margarops</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herrmanni, Mimus</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hesperis, Corvus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesperocichla</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiemalis, Nannus</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiemalis, Olbiornchus</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiemalls, Troglodytes</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hilaris, Henicorhina</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hillii, Mimus</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hornensis, Cistothonus</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hornensis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudsonis, Pica</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudsonicus, Parus</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudsonicus, Penthestes</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudsonius, Corvus</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hulli, Nesomimus</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humilis, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humilis, Heleodytes</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humivagans, Cistothonus</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyacinthus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrichla</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrobata</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylemathrous</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylorchilus</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypaedon, Troglodytes</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperythrus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperythrus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleuca, Apherolomla</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus, Melanotis</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus, Thryophillus</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyposodi, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypsodius, Thryothorus</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypostictus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypostictus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignatius, Auriparus</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignobilis, Merula</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignobilis, Planesticus</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iliacus, Telmatodytes</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immaculatus, Catharus</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immannis, Apherolomla</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imparatus, Corvus</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impiger, Parus</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impiger, Penthestes</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impudens, Heleodytes</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incompta, Merula</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incomptus, Turdus</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus, Parus</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inexpectatus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infasciata, Cinnicerthia</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infaustus, L'Herminierus</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuscatina, Leucopelis</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuscata, Merula</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuscata, Semimerula</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuscata, Merula</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuscatus, Cyphorhinus</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuscatus, Planesticus</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuscatus, Turdus</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innattata, Polioptila</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inornata, Henicorhina</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inornatus, Baeolophus</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inornatus, Parus</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquietus, Troglodytes</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insperata, Zeledonia</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insularis, Apherolomla</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insularis, Myadestes</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insularis, Sitta</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insularis, Thryomanes</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insularis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insularum, Toxostoma</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intensus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intensus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

intercapularis, Troglydotes
intercedens, Pheugopedius
intercedens, Thryothorus
interior, Pheugopedius
interior, Thryothorus
intermedia, Chamaea
intermedius, Cyanocorax
intermedius, Troglydotes
interpostica, Leucolepis
intersecularis, Cistothorus
intersecularis, Thryothorus
inyoensis, Parus
inyoensis, Penthestes
irrequies, Troglydotes
ituribisciensis, Thryothorus
iulus, Aegithalos
iulus, Psaltriparus
Ixocossyphus
Ixoreus
Jacapani, Oriolus
jaliscensis, Certhia
jamaicensis, Corvus
jamaicensis, Merula
jamaicensis, Microcorax
jamaicensis, Planesticus
jamaicensis, Turdus
jocossus, Heleodytes
jolaya, Cyanocitta
jolaya, Cyanoxyla
jolaya, Xanthura
Juanctonis, Catharus
juensis, Planesticus
juensis, Turdus
juruanus, Thriothorus
juruanus, Thryothorus
kennicotti, Acanthopneuste
kennicotti, Phyllophneuste
kiskensis, Nannus
kiskensis, Troglydotes
lactea, Polioptila
laetus, Pheugopedius
laetus, Thryothorus
lagunae, Sitta
laingi, Cistothorus
laingi, Telmatodytes
lamprocephalus, Atrieps
larvata, Pica
lateralis, Thryophilus
lawrencei, Mimus
lawrencii, Cichlherminia
lawrencii, Cyphorhinus
lawrencii, Leucolepis
lawrencii, Pheugopedius
lawrencii, Planesticus
lawrencii, Thryothorus
lawrencii, Turdus
lazula, Cyanocitta
lecontei, Toxostoma
lecriocinclus
lembeeyei, Culicivora
lembeeyei, Polioptila
lereboulleti, Turdus
leucachen, Merula
leucachen, Planesticus
leucachen, Turdus
leucocephalus, Cincius
leucogaster, Nannorchilus
leucogastra, Culicivora
leucogastra, Hemiura
leucogastra, Polioptila
leucogaster, Troglydotes
leucogaster, Uropsila
leucogenus, Turdus
leucogenys, Cichlopis
leucogenys, Turdampelis
leucogenys, Turdus
leucognaphalus, Corvus
leucognaphalus, Microcorax
leucogaster, Nannorchilus
leucomelas, Merula
leucomelas, Planesticus
leucomelas, Turdus
Leucopterus
leucops, Merula
leucops, Planesticus
leucops, Platycichla
leucops, Turdus
leucorhoa, Motacilla
leucorhoa, Oenanthe
leucorhoa, Saxicola
leucoptererus, Mimus
leucoptererus, Orpheus
leucospilos, Mimus
leucosticta, Certhia
leucosticta, Cyphorhinus
leucosticta, Henicorhina
leucophry, Thryomanes
leucophry, Thryothorus
leucophry, Troglydotes
leucophthalma, Merula
leucopogon, Thryophilus
leucopogon, Thryothorus
leucops, Merula
leucops, Planesticus
leucops, Platycichla
leucops, Turdus
leucorhoa, Motacilla
leucorhoa, Oenanthe
leucorhoa, Saxicola
leucoptererus, Mimus
leucoptererus, Orpheus
leucospilos, Mimus
leucosticta, Certhia
leucosticta, Cyphorhinus
leucosticta, Henicorhina
leucostictus, Cyphorhinus
leucostictus, Heterorhina
leucostictus, Microcerculus
leucostictus, Thryothorus
leucoterus, Mimus
leucotis, Entomodestes
leucotis, Myiadeestes
leucotis, Psilologyns
leucotis, Thryophilus
leucotis, Thryothorus
l'herminieri, Cichlherminia
l'Herminieri, Thriothorus
L’Herminieri, Turdus .......................... 450
L’Herminierus .................................. 344
ligea, Troglodytes ............................ 246
litoralis, Cyanocitta .......................... 61
littorale, Sitta ................................. 98
littoralis, Parus ............................... 79
littoralis, Penthestes ......................... 79
littoralis, Thryothorus ....................... 154
livida, Motacilla .............................. 496
livida, Polioptila .............................. 497
lividus, Mimus ................................. 313
lividus, Turdus ............................... 305
lloydii, Aegithalos .................... 91
lloydii, Psaltriparus ......................... 91
Locustella .................................... 485
lomitensis, Thryothorus .................... 155
longicauda, Harporhynchus .............. 295
longicaudatus, Mimus ...................... 325
longipes, Pheugopedius .................... 198
longipes, Thryothorus ...................... 198
longirostra, Gracila ......................... 347
longirostre, Toxostoma .................... 296
longirostris, Melanotis .................... 304
longirostris, Orpheus ....................... 296
longirostris, Thryophilus .................. 156
longirostris, Thryothorus ................. 155
longirostris, Melanotis .................... 303
Lophocorax .................................... 59
louisianae, Thriothorus .................... 154
Lucar ........................................... 305
lucida, Polioptila ............................ 508
lucidus, Cistothorus ......................... 121
ludoviciana, Sylvia ......................... 154
ludovicianus, Thryothorus ............... 154
lurida, Merula ................................ 379
luridus, Turdus ............................... 379
luscinia, Microcerculus .................... 282
mutea, Pica .................................. 30
luxuosa, Xanthoura ......................... 36
luxuosa, Xanthura ........................... 36
luxuosus, Cyanocitta ....................... 37
luxuosus, Garrulus ......................... 36
lyrus, Turdus ................................. 360
macdonaldi, Nesomimus .................... 334
macrolopha, Cyanocitta .................... 63
macroptera, Sialia .......................... 482
macrorhyncha, Cinclocerthia ........... 346
macrourus, Trogloydites ................. 249
macrurus, Pheugopedius ................... 197
macrurus, Thryothorus ..................... 197
maculata, Malacocichla ..................... 462
maculatum, Toxostoma ..................... 299
maculatus, Catharus ......................... 462
maculatus, Harporhynchus ............... 299
maculatus, Salpinctes ...................... 275
maculipictus, Pheugopedius .............. 202
maculipictus, Thryothorus ............ 202
maculirostris, Turdus ...................... 382
magdalenae, Pheugopedius ............... 201
magdalenae, Thryothorus ................. 201
magellanica, Merula ....................... 359
magellanicus, Planesticus ............... 359
magellanicus, Trogloydites .............. 238
magellanicus, Turdus ...................... 387
magna, Polioptila ........................... 503
magnirostris, Mimus ....................... 321
major, Polioptila ........................... 493
major, Platycichla ......................... 426
major, Psaltriparus ......................... 493
Malacocichla ................................. 461
maranonicus, Turdus ....................... 407
marginatae, Polioptila .................... 509
Margarops .................................... 340
marginata, Heterocnemis .................. 281
marginatus, Cyphorhinus .................. 281
marginatus, Microcerculus ............... 281
marianae, Cistothorus ..................... 126
marianae, Telmatodytes .................... 126
marianae, Trogloydites ..................... 217
marinensis, Thryomanes ................... 211
martae, Planesticus ......................... 408
martae, Turdus ............................... 408
martaecensis, Thryothorus ................ 219
martincensis, Trogloydites ............... 219
mearnsi, Harporhynchus .................... 297
megalopterus, Campylorhynchus .......... 136
megalopterus, Heleodytes ................. 136
megas, Turdus ................................. 376
megonyx, Corvus .............................. 9
melanocephala, Polioptila ............... 495
melanocephala, Sitta ....................... 93
melanocephalus, Parus ..................... 70
melanocyanea, Cissilophia ............... 40
melanocyanea, Cyanocitta ............... 40
melanocyanea, Cyanolyca ................. 40
melanocyanea, Xanthura .................. 40
melanocyaneus, Cyanocorax .............. 40
melanocyaneus, Garrulus ................. 40
melanogaster, Pheugopedius ............. 135
melanogaster, Thryothorus ............... 135
melanopleura, Merula ...................... 429
melanopleura, Platycichla ............... 429
melanops, Myadestes ....................... 443
melanops, Myiadeuces ...................... 443
melanops, Myiadeses ....................... 443
melanopterus, Mimus ....................... 316
Melanoptila .................................. 304
melanos, Thryothorus ........................ 190
melanostoma, Harporhynchus ............ 297
Melanotis ...................................... 303
melanotis, Aegithalos ...................... 92
melanotis, Mimus ............................ 334
melanotis, Nesomimus ...................... 334
melanotis, Orpheus .......................... 334
melanotis, Parus ............................ 92
melanotis, Psaltria .......................... 92
melanotis, Psaltriparus .................... 92
melanotis, Sitta .............................. 38
melanotis, Turdus ........................... 383
melanotus, Parus ............................ 92
melanura, Polioptila ....................... 507
melanurus, Psaltriparus .................... 89
naevius, Turdus .................. 424
nana, Aphelocoma ................ 48
nana, Cyanolyca ................ 48
nana, Hyllocichla ................. 454
nannoides, Trogodytes .......... 245
Nannorchilus ..................... 271
Nannus .................................. 216
n anus, Cyanocitta ............... 48
n anus, Cyanocorax ............... 48
n anus, Turdus ....................... 454
narinosus, Heleodytes ........... 151
nasicus, Corvus ..................... 7
nasicus, Microcorax ............... 8
neglectus, Parus .................. 80
neglectus, Penthestes ............ 80
neglectus, Salpinctes ............ 275
nelsoni, Cissilophia .............. 38
nelsoni, Heleodytes .............. 137
nelsoni, Polioptila ............... 488
nelsoni, Sitta ......................... 94
Nesomimus ......................... 333
nesophilus, Thryomanes ......... 212
nicaraguae, Heleodytes .......... 144
negrescens, Merula ............... 420
negrescens, Planesticus ......... 420
negrescens, Turdus ............... 420
nigricans, Penthestes ............ 79
nigricapillus, Perisoreus ....... 66
nigricapillus, Thryophilus ...... 177
nigricapillus, Thryotherus ..... 177
nigricaudatus, Heleodytes ...... 145
nigriceps, Campylorhynchus ..... 138
nigriceps, Cyanocorax .......... 26
nigriceps, Merula ................ 410
nigriceps, Planesticus .......... 410
nigriceps, Polioptila .......... 506
nigriceps, Turdus ................. 410
nigriloris, Mimus ................. 325
nigrirostris, Merula ............. 333
nigrirostris, Planesticus ....... 333
nigrirostris, Turdus ............. 333
nigrogularis, Cyanolyca ...... 49
nisorius, Thryophilus .......... 181
nisorius, Thryothorus .......... 181
nitidus, Trogodytes .......... 244
nobilis, Corvus .................... 2
notius, Salpinctes .............. 274
nuchalis, Campylorhynchus ...... 141
nuchalIs, Heleodytes .......... 141
nuchalis, Pica ..................... 67
Nucifraga ......................... 9
nudigenis, Turdus .............. 379
nuttalli, Pica ....................... 11
ob erholseri, Myadestes ........ 435
oberholseri, Toxostoma ......... 298
oblitus, Turdus .................. 364
obscura, Aphelocoma .......... 52
obscura, Polioptila .......... 487
obscurus, Corthylio .............. 514
obscurus, Heleodytes .......... 149
obscurus, Myadestes ............ 434
obscurus, Perisoreus .......... 69
obscurus, Regulus .............. 514
obsoleta, Merula ................. 389
obsoleta, Trogodytes .......... 273
obsoletus, Planesticus ......... 389
obsoletus, Salpinctes .......... 273
occidentale, Toxostoma ......... 299
occidentalis, Catharus ......... 299
occidentalis, Certhia .......... 101
occidentalis, Heleodytes ....... 151
occidentalis, Methropterus ...... 299
occidentalis, Microcer culus .... 282
occidentalis, Myadestes ......... 435
occidentalis, Parus ............. 72
occidentalis, Penthestes ...... 146
occidentalis, Sialia .............. 480
ocellatum, Toxostoma .......... 297
ocellatus, Harporhynchus ...... 297
ochotensis, Locustella .......... 485
ochotensis, Sylvia ............... 485
ochraceus, Trogodytes .......... 246
ochrata, Myiocichla .............. 432
ochro-fulvescens, Planesticus ... 334
ockendeni, Planesticus .......... 416
ockendeni, Turdus ............... 416
Odontorhinchus ................... 151
oeidea, Hyllocichla .......... 457
Oenanthe ......................... 482
Oenanthe, Motacilla ............. 482
Oenanthe, Oenanthe .......... 482
Oenanthe, Saxicol a ............. 482
Olbi orchilus ....................... 216
olivaceus, Regulus .............. 511
olivascens, Catharus .......... 467
olivascens, Cinnycer thia ....... 112
olivater, Planesticus .......... 408
olivater, Turdus ................. 408
olivatra, Merula ................. 408
omlitemensis, Cathar us .......... 468
omnisonus, Trogodytes .......... 117
oocleptica, Aphelocoma ...... 51
oreopoli s, Trogodytes ......... 223
Or eoscoptes ....................... 339
ornata, Cyanocitta .......... 48
ornata, Cyanolyca .......... 48
ornatuum, Conirostr um ......... 88
ornatus, Auripar us .......... 88
ornatus, Cyanocorax ........... 47
Oroscoptes ....................... 339
Orpheus ......................... 306
or ophe us, Microcer culus ...... 283
or ophe us, Mimus ................. 309
or pheus, Turdus ................. 309
or toni, Cyanocorax .......... 22
ossifragus, Coleus ............... 5
ossifragus, Corvus ............... 5
oyapocensis, Thryothor us ...... 190
pacific a, Hemiura .............. 271
pacificus, Nannorchilus ...... 271
pacificus, Nannus ............... 254
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>527</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pacificus, Olbiorrhichus</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pacificus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallasi, Hylocichla</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallasi, Turdus</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallens, Myadestes</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallelescens, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallelescens, Heleodytes</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallelescens, Thyphrulius</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palliatus, Turdus</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallida, Trogodytes</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidipectus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidiventris, Planesticus</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidiventris, Turdus</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidus, Planesticus</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palmarum, Corvus</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palmeri, Harporhynchus</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palmeri, Toxostoma</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paludicola, Cistothorus</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paludicola, Telmatodytes</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palustris, Certhia</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palustris, Cistothorus</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palustris, Telmatodytes</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panamensis, Heleodytes</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panamensis, Planesticus</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraguayensis, Merula</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraguayensis, Planesticus</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraguayensis, Turdus</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paramaribensis, Trogodytes</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paramarina, Merula</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parambanus, Turdus</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paramos, Cinnicerthia</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parcolor, Turdus</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pardus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pardus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parkmani, Trogodytes</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parus</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvirostris, Polioptila</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvulus, Mimus</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvulus, Nesomimus</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvulus, Orpheus</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasadenense, Toxostoma</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasadenensis, Harporhynchus</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pascuus, Corvus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patagonicus, Mimus</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patagonicus, Orpheus</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paucimaculatus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paucimaculatus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulomagus</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paulus, Corvus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pava, Cinclocercitha</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pectoralis, Microcerculus</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pembertoni, Turdus</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peninsularis, Trogodytes</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentheutes</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percnus, Thryomanes</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percontatrix, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persisorus</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personatus, Nesomimus</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personatus, Psaltiparus</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personus, Planesticus</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personus, Turdus</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruana, Cinnycerthia</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruana, Presbys</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruanus, Thryophilus</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruanus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruvian, Cinnicerthia</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruvian, Xanthura</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruvianus, Cichlopsis</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruvianus, Corvus</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruvianus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruvianus, Garrulus</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peruvianus, Mimus</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petenicus, Thryothytes</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petesi, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petrophilus, Nannus</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petrophilus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaea, Chamaea</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaeocephala, Leucolepis</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaeocephalus, Cyphorhynchus</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaeopharax</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaephygoides, Merula</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaephygoides, Planesticus</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaephygoides, Turdus</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaephygus, Merula</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaephygus, Planesticus</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaephygus, Turdus</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pica</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picocorvus</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pileatus, Corvus</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pileatus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinicola, Geocichla</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinicola, Ridgwayia</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinicola, Turdus</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pittieri, Henicorhina</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planesticus</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platensis, Cistothorus</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platensis, Mimus</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platensis, Sylvia</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platensis, Trogodytes</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platensis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycichla</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plebela, Merula</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plebeius, Turdus</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plebejus, Merula</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plebejus, Planesticus</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plebejus, Turdus</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plesius, Cistothorus</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plesius, Trogodytes</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleurostictus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumbea, Mimocichla</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumbea, Mimokitta</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
plumbea, Polioptila.............................................. 496
plumbea, Psaltria.............................................. 90
plumbeiceps, Myadestes................................. 441
plumbeiceps, Myadestes................................. 441
plumbeus, Mimus.............................................. 312
plumbeus, Psaltriparurus.............................. 90
plumbeus, Todus.............................................. 496
plumbeus, Turdus............................................ 447
plumbicus, Polioptila................................. 499
Poezilus......................................................... 70
Poeziilus......................................................... 70
Poikilus......................................................... 70
poiteui, Turdus.............................................. 371
polionota, Hylocichla...................................... 455
polionota, Merula........................................... 428
polionota, Platycichla................................. 428
polioleura, Thryophillus............................... 172
Polioptila..................................................... 485
poliophiilus, Catherpes................................. 278
polyglottos, Mimus........................................ 307
polyglottos, Turdus........................................ 307
polyglottos, Cisticotherus............................ 117
polyglottos, Thryophillus............................... 117
pontilis, Polioptila......................................... 509
portoricensis, Mimocichla.............................. 446
portoricensis, Mimus...................................... 310
portoricensis, Turdus..................................... 446
potosina, Aphelocoma...................................... 57
pratensis, Turdus............................................. 347
Presbys......................................................... 110
principalis, Corvus........................................ 1
propinqua, Leucolepis..................................... 292
propinquis, Planestanicus............................... 353
propinquus, Turdus......................................... 353
prostheleuca, Henicorhina.............................. 261
prostheleuca, Heterorhina.............................. 261
prostheleucus, Cyphorinus............................... 261
prostheleucus, Scylalopus............................... 261
proximus, Salpinctes................................. 273
Prunella....................................................... 295
Psaltriparurus................................................. 88
Psaltrites...................................................... 88
Psilorhinus.................................................... 14
pulchra, Cissiophila....................................... 37
pulchra, Cissolophia....................................... 37
pulchra, Cyanocita......................................... 46
pulchra, Cyanolyca......................................... 46
pullus, Thryophillus...................................... 169
pullus, Thryothorus....................................... 168
pulverius, Salpinctes................................. 273
pumilo, Cyanocitia......................................... 49
pumilo, Cyanorhina........................................ 49
pumilo, Cyanolyca......................................... 49
puna, Troglydotes......................................... 235
punctulatus, Catherpes.................................. 279
punensis, Mimus.............................................. 326
purus, Heleodotes......................................... 148
pusilla, Heterorhina....................................... 272
pusilla, Sitta.................................................. 97
pusillus, Cyphorinus................................. 272
pygmaea, Sitta............................................... 98
quindio, Turdus............................................. 418
quindiua, Cyanocitta..................................... 44
quindiua, Cyanolyca...................................... 44
quindiua, Xanthura........................................ 44
rafaelensis, Turdus........................................ 391
ralloides, Muscipeta...................................... 440
ralloides, Myadestes...................................... 440
ralloides, Myiadestes................................... 440
Ramphocinclus............................................. 342
rathbuni, Perisoreus.................................... 69
ravida, Mimocichla...................................... 449
ravus, Thryophillus....................................... 181
ravus, Thryothorus........................................ 181
rediviva, Harpe............................................. 300
redivistum, Oxostoma................................. 300
reeei, Cosynchopis........................................ 409
reeei, Merula................................................ 409
reevi, Turdus............................................... 409
reguloids, Regulus......................................... 511
Regulus........................................................ 510
remotus, Troglydotes.................................... 247
renominatus, Turdus..................................... 361
restricta, Polioptila...................................... 507
restricta, Baeolophus................................. 83
restricta, Heleodotes.................................... 138
retusus, Myadestes....................................... 436
rex, Troglydotes............................................. 233
Rhamphocinclus............................................ 343
Rhinorhizus.................................................. 287
richardsoni, Corvus....................................... 2
richardsoni, Cyphorhinus............................... 294
richardsoni, Leucolepis................................. 294
ridgwayi, Cyanocitia..................................... 65
ridgwayi, Parus.............................................. 84
ridgwayi, Pheugopedius.................. 190
ridgwayi, Thryorchilus................................. 255
ridgwayi, Thryothorus................................. 189
Ridgwayia...................................................... 476
rivularis, Cyanocitta................................. 108
robusta, Cyanosylvia................................. 483
roraimae, Merula............................................ 407
roraimae, Planestanicus............................... 407
roraimae, Turdus........................................... 407
rosaceus, Thriothorus..................................... 238
rostratus, Mimus.......................................... 315
rubecola, Platyrurus...................................... 288
rubicundus, Planestanicus............................ 361
rubicundus, Turdus...................................... 361
rubineus, Regulus......................................... 512
rubripes, Galeocercom.................................. 448
rubripes, Mimocichla................................. 448
rubripes, Turdus............................................ 448
rufa, Certhia............................................... 100
rufalbus, Thryophillus................................. 172
rufalbus, Thryothorus................................. 172
rufescens, Parus............................................ 79
rufescens, Penthestes.................................. 50
rufescens, Thryothorus................................. 220
rufescens, Troglydotes................................. 220
ruficauca, Cinclocerthia............................... 345
ruficauca, Stenorhynchus............................... 345
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ruficaudatus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruficaudatus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruficeps, Thryothorus</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufina, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufina, Heleodytes</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufina, Picicaptus</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufitorques, Murula</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufitorques, Planesticus</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufiventris, Turdus</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufiventris, Turdus</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufiventris, Turdus</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufociliatus, Turdus</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufogularis, Leucopleia</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufogularis, Leucopleis</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufogularis, Sarochalinus</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufula, Chamaea</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufulis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufum, Toxostoma</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufus, Margarops</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufus, Turdus</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>russatus, Catharus</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>russeus, Thryophilus</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>russeus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rutilus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rutilus, Thryophilus</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rutilus, Troglodytes</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salicicola, Hylocichla</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltmexes</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saltuensis, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saltuensis, Thryothorus</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salvinia, Cyphorhinus</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salvinia, Leucopleis</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-blasiana, Cissiophila</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanblasiana, Cyanoctita</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanblasiana, Cyanoxyca</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-blasiana, Fica</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanblasiana, Xanthura</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-blasianus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-luciae, Cichlherminia</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-luciae, Margarops</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-luciae, Myadestes</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-luciae, Myadestes</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-luciae, Ramphocinclus</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-luciae, Turdus</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-martae, Catharus</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-martae, Planesticus</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanctae-martae, Turdus</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandford, Perisorus</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saantaratae, Psaltrirrus</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satrapa, Regulus</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturatus, Psaltrirrus</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturatus, Turdus</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturninus, Mimus</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saturninus, Turdus</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schistacea, Mimocichla</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schistacegula, Polioptila</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schottii, Thryophilus</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schottii, Thryothorus</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schulzi, Cinclus</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclateri, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclateri, Parus</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclateri, Penthestes</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclateri, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclateri, Polioptila</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sclateri, Thryothorus</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scoloceaus, Anumbius</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scoloceaus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scoloceaus, Kampilorblychus</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scoloceaus, Picaplates</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scoloceaus, Turdus</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scyrornis</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semibadius, Thryophilus</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semibadius, Thryothorus</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semidiensis, Nannus</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semidiensis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semmerula</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semperi, Margarops</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sempie, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sennetti, Baeolophus</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sennetti, Harporhynchus</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sennetti, Parus</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sennetti, Toxostoma</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>septenrionalis, Parus</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>septenrionalis, Penthestes</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequostratus, Baeolophus</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequostratus, Parus</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequoiensis, Hylocichla</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequoiensis, Turdus</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serra, Merula</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serranus, Planesticus</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serranus, Turdus</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sialia</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sialis, Motacilla</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sialis, Sialia</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibilans, Myadestes</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibilans, Myadiectes</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibilans, Myadiestes</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sieberi, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sieberli, Pica</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sieberocitta</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siera, Catharus</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silens, Turdus</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinaloa, Thryophilus</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinaloa, Thryothorus</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinuatus, Corvus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitta</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sittella</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skottiomimus</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slevina, Hylocichla</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smithii, Catharus</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sola, Cincolcerthia</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solitarius, Corvus</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solitarius, Microcorax</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solitarius, Myadiectes</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solitarius, Myadiestes</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solitarius, Troglodytes</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solstitialis, Hemiuira</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solstitialis, Troglodytes</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonomae, Toxostoma</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonorae, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonorae, Thryothorus</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sordida, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sordidus, Garrulus</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spadix, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spadix, Thryothorus</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speciosa, Xanthoura</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphenura</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spilurus, Thryomanes</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splendida, Trogodytes</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spodesilaura</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spodiolaemus, Turdus</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squamulatus, Microcerculus</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stellaris, Cistothenorans</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stellaris, Trogodytes</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stelleri, Corvus</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stelleri, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stevensoni, Nannus</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stevensoni, Trogodytes</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoneyi, Parus</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striaticollis, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striatulus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striatulus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striolatus, Heloedynes</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striolatus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striolatus, Thryophilus</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striolatus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stulta, Sitta</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suavis, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subalaris, Merula</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subalaris, Planesticus</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subalaris, Turdus</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subfulvus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suecica, Cyanosylvia</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumichrasti, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumichrasti, Catherpea</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumichrasti, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumichrasti, Hylocichlaur</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunensis, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superciliaris, Polioptila</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superciliaris, Thryophilus</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superciliaris, Thryothorus</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supercilios, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swainsonii, Hyllocichla</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swainsonii, Turdus</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swainsonii, Hyllocichia</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swalesi, Haplocichla</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sylvestris, Trogodytes</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syncolla, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sztolcami, Catharus</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taeniatus, Microcerculus</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taenioptera, Thryophilus</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamae, Cistothenorans</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamaulipensis, Merula</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamaulipensis, Planesticus</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamaulipensis, Turdus</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanagensis, Nannus</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanagensis, Trogodytes</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanneri, Trogodytes</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tecellatus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telmatodytes</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenebroa, Cinclocercitha</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenuissima, Sitta</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tephromelas, Turdus</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>texana, Aphelocoma</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thayeri, Parus</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thencea, Minus</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thencea, Orpheus</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thencea, Turdus</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracica, Leucolepis</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracicus, Cyphorhinus</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracicus, Thryophilus</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoracicus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thriothorus</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thromanes</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyophilus, Cistothenorans</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyophilus, Trogodytes</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thryorchilus</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thryothorus</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibetanus, Corvus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobagensis, Minus</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobagensis, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobagensis, Thryothorus</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobagensis, Trogodytes</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tollimensis, Minus</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>townsendi, Cincclus</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>townsendi, Myadestes</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>townsendi, Piilogonys</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>townsendi, Myiadestes</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxostoma</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transpositus, Baeolophus</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transpositus, Parus</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tremula, Cinclocercitha</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tremulums, Ramphocinclus</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricadautzus, Minus</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricadautzus, Orpheus</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricolor, Regulus</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricosus, Minus</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricaudatus, Minus</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricaudatus, Orpheus</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trifasciatus, Nesomimus</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trifasciatus, Orpheus</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trinitatis, Toxostoma</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tristis, Merula</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tristis, Planesticus</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tristis, Turdus</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triirurus, Minus</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triirurus, Orpheus</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triirurus, Turdus</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trogodytes</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trogodytes, Myrmothera</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trogldytyoides, Synallaxis</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tropaea, Henicorhina</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trypanocorax</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tucumanus, Cistothenorans</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tucumanus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turcosa, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turcosa, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turcosa, Xanthura</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turcosus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>species</th>
<th>page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turdinus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turdinus, Opetiorhynchos</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turdinus, Pomatorhinus</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turner, Parus</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turner, Penthestes</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultramarinus, Corvus</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbrinus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbrinus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbrinus, Turdus</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ungava, Parus</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unibrunnea, Cinncerthia</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unibrunnea, Triothorus</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unibrunneus, Limnornis</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Apheloma</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Cinclus</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Cinncerthia</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Heleodytes</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Myiadesit</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Myiadesites</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicolor, Myiadesites</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicoloroides, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unirufa, Cinncerthia</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unirufus, Limnornis</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uroleus</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uroleus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ustulata, Hylocichla</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ustulata, Microcerculus</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ustulatus, Turdus</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varia, Sitta</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varians, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varians, Thryothorus</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variegatus, Turdus</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venezuelanus, Thryophilus</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venezuelanus, Thryothorus</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venezuelensis, Henicorhina</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venezuelensis, Merula</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venezuelensis, Myiadesites</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venezuelensis, Platycichla</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venezuelensis, Turdus</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veraezulina, Myiadesites</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veredonud, Hyllocichla</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verrillorum, Mimocichla</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vetula, Toxostoma</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violaceus, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viridi-cyana, Cyanolycya</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viridicyanea, Xanthura</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viridi-cyanus, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viridi-cyana, Garrulus</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivax, Penthestes</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivida, Xanthoura</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferans, Donacobius</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferus, Corvus</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferus, Psilorhinus</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walteri, Cinclocerthia</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wenmanii, Nesomimus</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wiedi, Thryothorus</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wiedi, Troglydotes</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wilsonii, Sialia</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wilsonii, Turdus</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wollweberi, Apheloma</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wollweberi, Baeolophus</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wollweberi, Lophophanes</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wollweberi, Parus</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woodhousei, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woodhousei, Apheloma</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worthi, Catharsus</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthocitta</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xanthoseclus, Merula</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xanthoseclus, Platycichla</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xanthoseclus, Turdus</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthura</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeramelinus, Pheugopedius</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yncas, Corvus</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yncas, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yncas, Xanthoura</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yncas, Xanthura</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucatanica, Cissilopa</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucatanica, Cyanocitta</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucatanica, Cyanolyca</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucatanica, Xanthura</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yucatanicus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeledoni, Cyanocorax</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeledoni, Thryothorus</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeledoni, Thryothorus</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zedonina</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zelotes, Certhia</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zelotes, Heleodytes</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zonatoidea, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zonatus, Campylorhynchus</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zonatus, Heleodytes</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zonatus, Picolaptes</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zulenesis, Thryothorus</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>