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AN ADDITIONAL RACE OF THE PILEATED
TINAMOU FROM PANAMÁ

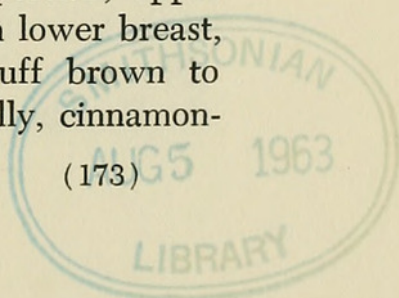
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Detailed studies of recently collected specimens of the Pileated Tinamou, *Crypturellus soui* (Hermann), from Panamá, where this bird is known as the Perdiz de Rastrojo, have indicated an additional race from the northwestern province of Bocas del Toro. It is to be known as

***Crypturellus soui capnodes*, new subspecies**

Characters: Similar to *Crypturellus soui modestus*, described by Cabanis (1869: 212), with the type locality given as Costa Rica, but decidedly darker throughout; much darker above, with the sides of the head blacker; darker below; lower breast and abdomen deeper buff.

Description: Type, U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 477516, female, marked as laying, from Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panamá, taken 10 July 1962, by R. Hinds, of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. Crown and upper hindneck dusky purplish gray; lower hindneck and edge of upper back dark grayish brown; base color of back (except the anterior area), rump, and upper tail coverts warm sepia, lined and dotted very narrowly and closely with black; wing coverts and tail with black mottling reduced, so that these areas are brighter brown; scapulars like back, with distal edgings of Mikado brown; primaries and secondaries fuscous-black, with the outer webs and tips fuscous; side of head dark neutral gray becoming paler toward the malar area where the darker color blends with the lighter gray of the side of the upper neck; throat dull white; upper foreneck mouse gray, changing to deep mouse gray on lower portion; upper breast Mikado brown, changing to cinnamon on lower breast, and to cinnamon-buff on abdomen; sides snuff brown to bister; upper tail coverts Mikado brown centrally, cinnamon-



buff distally, mottled slightly with dusky; edge of wing fuscous; under wing pale to pallid mouse gray.

Measurements: Males (5 specimens), wing 117.4–125.0 (121.9); culmen from base 19.4–21.3 (21.0), tarsus 38.1–40.8 (39.7) mm.

Females (4 specimens), wing 124.0–127.4 (125.5), culmen from base 20.0–22.1 (21.2), tarsus 40.7–42.8 (41.6) mm.

Range: Lowlands of northwestern Panamá, in western and central Bocas del Toro. Presumed to range along the lower Río Sixaola in Costa Rica.

Remarks: Griscom (1932: 307–310) was the first to examine sufficient material of the Pileated Tinamou, a definitely plastic species, to allow an understanding of the main populations that may be recognized as subspecies, his treatment being one that has been followed in the main for a period of 30 years. Further field work, and the accumulation of specimens from Panamá and northwestern Colombia, now make it possible to clarify details of the races of this area that have remained obscure or uncertain. The principal confusion has come from the application of the name *panamensis*, which has been used for the birds of the central and eastern Pacific slope of Panamá. When Carriker (1910: 379) recognized that birds of central Panamá were different from *C. s. modestus* of Costa Rica and Chiriquí and proposed this name, he chose as a type an adult female in the Bangs collection taken by W. W. Brown at Loma del Leon (Lion Hill), then a part of Colombia, on 25 March 1900. It has been overlooked frequently that this locality, now submerged in Gatun Lake within the limits of the Canal Zone, was in the valley of the lower Río Chagres, and in an airline only about 7 miles from Limón Bay on the coast, and therefore a typical site of the Caribbean slope. Through this misunderstanding the name *panamensis* has been used for the quite different birds of the Pacific side of the Isthmus. When Aldrich (1937: 30) described the race of the Azuero Peninsula under the name *poliocephalus* he separated it from *panamensis* mainly on the basis of the type and four topotypes of Carriker's *panamensis* and of specimens taken by Goldman, most of which also came from the Caribbean side, or from Darién.

It is now practicable to indicate that *Crypturellus soui panamensis* ranges in the tropical and lower subtropical zone on the Caribbean slope from western Colón (probably through northern Veraguas and eastern Bocas del Toro) east through the northern Canal Zone, the eastern sector of Colón, and the Comarca de San Blas into northeastern Chocó (Unguía, Acandí), Colombia, where it intergrades with *C. s. caucæ*. In that part of the eastern area of the Province of Panamá that lies in the Caribbean drainage this race is found on the upper Río Chagres (Río Boquerón). At the Río Majé, *panamensis* crosses to the Pacific side and then continues through Darién (Jesucito, Cana, Jaqué).

The race *Crypturellus soui poliocephalus* (Aldrich), described from the head of the Golfo de Montijo (Paracoté) in Pacific Veraguas, separated from *panamensis* by paler color, is resident from the southern slope of western Veraguas (Soná), the Azuero Peninsula, the Pacific slope of Coclé, the western Province of Panamá, and the Canal Zone (Empire), into the eastern area of the Province of Panamá, eastward to the lower Río Bayano (Chepo, San Antonio), these areas as stated being in the Pacific drainage. It is found also on Isla del Rey in the Archipiélago de las Perlas. Its range as outlined includes most of the area assigned by recent authors under the name *panamensis*.

Crypturellus s. modestus extends from Costa Rica into western Chiriquí along the southern slopes of the volcano. It is probable that *poliocephalus* ranges through western Veraguas into eastern Chiriquí, a region from which specimens have not been obtained as yet. It is also probable that *panamensis* ranges west on the Caribbean side to eastern Bocas del Toro but here again specimens are not available.

The treatment here outlined restricts the name *harterti*, formerly applied to birds of part of Panamá, described from the Province of Esmeraldas, Ecuador, to tinamou from western Ecuador and a part of western Colombia. I have not seen material to indicate the identity of birds from west of the western Andes in Colombia. It is probable that *panamensis* may cross the border, and that it may meet *harterti* in northwestern Chocó.

The name *capnodes* for the race described from Bocas del Toro is from the Greek *kapnodes*, in the sense of dark or dusky.

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