

The collection was made during the years 1885 and 1886 by Dr. H. H. Rusby, "the well-known botanist," who "made a journey diagonally across northern Bolivia, starting at Arica in Chili and proceeding thence north-eastward to the head waters of the Rio Madeira, and thence down this river to the northern border of Bolivia." The number of specimens was about 400, representing 267 species, about 125 of which are added to the list of previously known Bolivian birds, while no less than 13 are apparently new to science. A complete list of the species is given, with critical annotations when they seem called for, while Dr. Rusby's very interesting field-notes are given in brackets and are followed by the initial 'R'.

The new species and subspecies described are the following:— *Empidonax bolivianus*, *Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana*, *Enicornis striata*, *Leptasthenura fuscescens*, *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps boliviana*, *Synallaxis griseiventris*, *Anabazenops immaculatus*, *Picolaptes obtectus*,* *Myrmochanes* (gen. nov.) *hypoleucus*, *Conopophaga rusbyi*, *Phlogopsis notata*, and *Scytalopus bolivianus*.

The annotated species are the following: *Atticora cyanoleuca montana* Baird, the subspecific characters originally ascribed to which are distinctly seen in the Bolivian bird; *Cæreba cærelea* (Linn.), Bolivian specimens of which "have the bill very short and slender, shorter and smaller even than Bogota specimens . . . labelled *Cæreba cærelea microrhyncha* by Berlepsch"; *Euphonia lanirostris* Lafr. & D'Orb., which differs "from Bogota specimens (*E. crassirostris* Scl.) in having the bill much smaller, the yellow of the cap much deeper (orange-yellow)," and in other particulars; *Paroaria gularis cervicalis* (Scl.), *P. cervicalis* Scl. being "doubtless only a local form of *P. gularis*," to which Mr. Allen thinks *P. capitata* (D'Orb. & Lafr.) also probably referable in the same manner; *Pachyrhamphus niger* Spix, a specimen of which "is much blacker below, with less white on the scapulars, wings, and tail than in Brazilian and Cayenne birds"; *Lathria plumbea* (Licht.), if not *L. cinerea* (Vieill.), which Mr. Allen regards as doubtfully separable; *Cinclodes rivularis* (Cab.), the complicated synonymy of which is disentangled; *Formicarius analis* (Lafr. & D'Orb.), a specimen of which agrees essentially with the type; *Pteroptochos albifrons* Landb., which Mr. Allen regards, and we believe correctly, as a "good species," or at least as not referable to *S. magellanicus*"; *Hylactes castaneus* Phil. & Landb., the young of which is described; *Trogon collaris* Vieill., a male of which is described; *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* Des Murs, the single specimen having the bill "about 7 mm. longer than the maximum given by Sclater in his monograph of the family."—R.R.

Allen on the Genus *Cyclorhis*.—Three times within the space of five years had this genus been 'monographed': by Hans Gadow in 1885,† by

* This, however, from an unknown locality, the type belonging to the Lafresnaye collection in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History.

† In 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum,' Vol. VIII, pp. 316-321.

Dr. Sclater in 1887,* and Count von Berlepsch in 1888,† but in each case with only partially satisfactory results, owing in large part to lack of a sufficient number of specimens to show what limit of variation in any one form should be allowed for individual variation. Happily this deficiency, in the case of one species at least (*C. viridis*), was supplied by material which came into Mr. Allen's hands while the subject was fresh, thus enabling him to supplement the efforts of his predecessors by a much more elaborate paper‡. The additional material which enabled Mr. Allen to obtain the clue to individual variation in species of this genus formed part of the "Smith collection of Brazilian birds, recently purchased by the American Museum of Natural History," and embraced no less than 46 specimens of *C. viridis*. "These specimens, while presenting great variations in respect to coloration, size, and particularly in the size and color of the bill, are obviously referable to a single species, the two extremes of the series being completely connected by intermediate phases." Mr. Allen further observes that "while there is evidently a wide range of individual variation, in coloration as in the size of the bill, much of the very great variation in plumage is unquestionably due to season and age"; but he says "there is no apparent difference in the sexes, except that the females are found on measurement to average slightly smaller than the males." By the aid of this material and specimens from other sources Mr. Allen was enabled to satisfactorily separate and define *C. viridis* (Vieill.) from *C. ochrocephala* Tsch. and properly allocate their synonymy, and give satisfactory reasons for considering *C. cearensis* Baird, *C. wiedii* Pelz., *C. albiventris* Scl. & Salv., and *C. altirostris* Salv. as mere synonyms of *C. viridis* (Vieill.). Mr. Allen's critical remarks are not, however, confined to *C. viridis* and *C. ochrocephala*, but having in hand "much other authentic material . . . making, with the large series of the American Museum of Natural History, 123 specimens, and representing all the species of the genus except *C. atrirostris* Scl.," a few observations on other species of the genus are added. These are (1) *C. flavipectus* Scl., which name is restricted to specimens from Colombia; (2) *C. flavipectus subflavescens* (Cab.), from Central America; (3) *C. flavipectus trinitatis* subsp. nov., from Trinidad; (4) *C. flaviventris* Lafr., from southern Mexico, southern Yucatan, and Guatemala; (5) *C. flaviventris yucatanensis* Ridgw., from northern Yucatan; (6) *C. insularis* Ridgw., from Cozumel Island; (7) *C. guianensis* (Gm.), from Guiana and Amazonia. The forms of this genus are thus for the first time treated from the standpoint of modern nomenclature, trinomial designations being applied to those which are found to intergrade with others. The extent to which this reduction of

* Remarks on the Species of the Genus *Cyclorhis*. Ibis, fifth series, Vol. V, July 1887, pp. 320-324, pl. x.

† On the Genus *Cyclorhis*, Swains. Ibis, fifth series, Vol. VI, Jan. 1888, pp. 83-92.

‡ On *Cyclorhis viridis* (Vieill.) and its Allies, with Remarks on other species of the Genus *Cyclorhis*. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Vol. II, No. 3, June, 1889, pp. 123-135, figs. 1-7.

supposed species to the rank of geographical races or subspecies may be further carried is not yet known, but the material examined by Mr. Allen foreshadows still further reduction. For example, "the Cayenne form known as *C. guianensis*," says Mr. Allen, "probably will be found to grade into *C. viridis* through a paler race representing the species in northeastern Brazil, . . . for which Baird's name *cearensis* (= *albiventris*) would be available. In short, it seems probable that the whole group centring about *C. flavipectus*, including not only its several recognized subspecies but *C. guianensis* and *C. viridis*, and possibly also *C. flaviventris* through its southern forms,* will be found, when ample material for the study of the genus has been gathered, to imperceptibly blend."

The article is supplemented by Mr. Allen's "present impressions of the status, relationships, and distribution of the various forms of *Cyclorhis*," concluding with an excellent key to the species. — R. R.

Allen's Descriptions of New South American Birds.—Eight new species and subspecies, belonging to various families, are described in this paper,† as follows: (1) *Thryothorus macrurus*, Bogota; (2) *T. longipes*, Ambato, Ecuador; (3) *Platyrrhynchus bifasciatus*, Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil; (4) *P. insularis*, Tobago; (5) *Euscarthmus ochropterus*, Chapada, Matto Grosso; (6) *Sublegatus virescens*, Chapada; (7) *Empidonax lawrencei* (= *Octhæca flaviventris* Lawr.); (8) *Thamnophilus doliatus mexicanus* (= *T. affinis*, Cab. & Heine, pre-occupied). The "remarks" on other species refer to the following: (1) *Thryothorus "mysticalis"*, of the Rusby Collection, which proves to be "probably a large, very strongly colored example of *T. genibarbis*, or else an undescribed form" somewhat intermediate between the latter and *T. mysticalis*; (2) *Porphyrospiza cærulescens* (Max.), this being the correct name for the bird usually called *P. cyanella* (Sparrm.); (3) *Mecocerculus uropygialis* Lawr., a specimen of which, "said to have been collected at a point thirty miles north of Bogota" is in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, "thus greatly extending the range of the species to the northward"; (4) *Euscarthmus pelzelni* Scl., a second specimen of which is in the collection, from Cuyaba, Matto Grosso; (5) *Habrura superciliaris* (Wied), being the species usually called *H. pectoralis* (Cab. & Heine); (6) *Habrura minima* (Gould), very generally synonymized with *H. pectoralis*, but restored to specific rank‡; (7) *Phyllomyias incanescens* (Wied), which is now first referred to its proper genus, being the *Muscipeta incanescens* of Wied, of which *Phyllomyias berlepschi* Scl. is a synonym; (8) *Ornithion cinerascens* (Wied), being the bird usually called *O. obsoletum* (*Muscicapa obsoleta*

* Unfortunately we are not informed what these "southern forms" of *C. flaviventris* are!

† Descriptions of New Species of South American Birds, with Remarks on various other little known species. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Vol. II, No. 3, June, 1889, pp. 137-151.

‡ In a "Note on the Type of the Genus *Habrura* Cab. & Heine," on p. 147, this species is shown to be the type, instead of *H. pectoralis*, as given by Sclater.



1890. "Allen on the Genus *Cyclorhis*." *The Auk* 7, 382–384.

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