ART. XV. BIRDS COLLECTED DURING TWO CRUISES OF THE “VAGABONDIA” TO THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA

By Ruth Trimble

INTRODUCTION

To Mr. William Larimer Mellon, trustee of the Carnegie Institute and member of the Committee on the Museum, warmest thanks are due for the generous interest that prompted him to utilize his yacht “Vagabondia” in enriching the scientific collections of the Carnegie Museum. In 1936, Mr. Reinhold L. Fricke of the Section of Education was invited to join Mr. Mellon’s cruise to South America in order to collect birds and other natural history specimens in the waters of the Pacific. For a similar voyage in 1939, Dr. Arthur C. Twomey of the Section of Ornithology was chosen to be the representative of the Museum. Mr. Fricke’s activities in the first trip were devoted primarily to the collecting of sea birds, with the particular objective of securing specimens and materials for a habitat group of the famed guano birds of Peru, now on exhibition in the bird hall. During the second expedition, Dr. Twomey directed his attention more to the land birds of little-known areas on the southern coast of Chile.

The eminent success of the ventures is attested by the rich and varied additions to the bird collections of the Museum. All praise is due Mr. Mellon, who so willingly co-operated in directing his yacht to worthwhile collecting sites and in aiding the actual work of collecting. As testimony to the industry and zeal of Mr. Fricke and Dr. Twomey, the ensuing list of the birds secured may be offered. There are in all 766 specimens (198 taken in 1936; 568 in 1939), representing 213 forms. Of these, 125 were previously unrepresented in the Carnegie Museum collection, which is now richer by 21 genera (indicated by *), 79 species (†), and 46 subspecies (‡).

A large proportion of the material comes from Chile, and Dr. C. E. Hellmayr’s valuable work on the birds of this region¹ has been an indispensable guide in the identification and study of the specimens. The collections add a few species to the Chilean list and extend the known ranges

of a number of forms. The material from the Galapagos Islands, including many of their remarkable endemic birds, likewise forms a valuable accession to the Carnegie Museum. Mr. H. S. Swarth’s report\(^2\) has facilitated the naming of the species and races.

For comparative material the writer has consulted the extensive collections of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Thanks are extended to the representatives of these institutions for the loan of specimens and for advice in the naming of the birds. To Dr. Andrey Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum, and to Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, Curator of Ornithology, the writer is grateful for the opportunity of publishing the results of her studies. Popular accounts of the two expeditions have already been contributed by Mr. Fricke and by Dr. Twomey to the “Carnegie Magazine.”\(^3\)

Since collections of birds were made at various localities from Panama to the Straits of Magellan, the list of specimens is arranged in systematic rather than geographic order. The collecting-stations for the two expeditions are listed below. Those in southern Chile appear on the charts issued by the Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy Department, and numbered 454, 1315, and 2243, respectively. A few specimens were secured from other sources, as indicated in the text under the species involved.

**LIST OF LOCALITIES**

**Collections made by Reinhold L. Fricke in 1936**

February 10. Cocos Island.
February 22. Chile: off coast, 24° S. Latitude.
February 24. Chile: Valparaiso.
February 28-29. Chile: Mas-a-tierra, Juan Fernandez Islands.
March 3. Chile: off coast, 35° 39′ S., 72° 51′ W.
March 5. Chile: Puerto Quellon, Chiloé Island (43° 8′ S.).
March 7. Chile: Estuario Ringdove, Messier Channel (49° 48′ S.).
March 8. Chile: Magellan Straits (Pacific entrance).

\(^1\)“The Avifauna of the Galapagos Islands,” *Occasional Papers California Academy of Sciences*, no. 18, 1931.

March 9, 11. Chile: 25 miles north of Magallanes (now Punta Arenas),
   Tierra del Fuego.
March 10. Chile: Agostini Bay, Tierra del Fuego (54° 25' S.).
March 13. Chile: Puerto Bueno (51° 0' S.).
March 15. Chile: Eden Harbor, English Narrows (49° 8' S.).
March 16. Chile: Bahia San Quintin (46° 50' S.).
March 17. Chile: Puerto Casma, Peninsula de Taitao (46° 45' S.).
March 18. Chile: Puerto Lagunas, Melchor Island (45° 18' S.).
March 19. Chile: Guafo Island.
March 20. Chile: off coast, 38° 58' S., 75° 55' W.
March 25. Chile: Salado Bay.
April 3. Peru: off coast, 9° 58' S., 78° 26' W.
April 4. Peru: Lobos de Tierra (Island).

Collections made by Arthur C. Twomey in 1939

February 22. Chile: Puerto Harchy, Humos Island (45° 42' S.).
February 24. Chile: Laguna San Rafael (46° 38' S.).
March 2. Chile: Punta Arenas, Tierra del Fuego.
March 4. Chile: Puerto Demonto, Ainsworth Bay, Tierra del Fuego
   (54° 26' S.).
March 5. Chile: Contra Almirante Martinez Bay (head), Tierra del
   Fuego (54° 40' S.).
March 6. Chile: Mintiroso Bay, Tierra del Fuego (on the last, in lat.
   54° 29' S.).
March 9. Chile: Molyneux Sound (50° 18' S.).
March 10. Chile: Arthur Island, Messier Channel (48° 22' S.).
March 11. Chile: Puerto Sarjento, Río Huemules (47° 40' S.).
March 12. Chile: Río de la Pascua (mouth) (48° 16' S.).
March 14. Chile: Kelly Harbor (47° 0' S., 74° 0' W.).
March 15. Chile: Puerto Casma, Peninsula de Taitao (46° 45' S.).
March 17. Chile: Río Huemules (45° 47' S.).
March 19. Chile: Puerto Melinca, Ascension Island, Guaitecas Islands
   (43° 55' S.).
March 24-25. Chile: Valparaiso.
March 27. Chile: Bahia Constitución.
March 28. Chile: Tocopilla.
March 31. Peru: Lima (10 mi. east by south).
April 1. Peru: Galera, Yauli, Junin.
April 6. Galapagos Islands: Seymour Island.
April 7. Galapagos Islands: Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island.
April 7. Galapagos Islands: James Island.
April 8. Galapagos Islands: Tower Island.
April 10. Cocos Island.
April 13. Panama: Capira and Parita.

LIST OF SPECIES

Family TINAMIDAE. Tinamous.

†Nothoprocta perdicaria perdicaria (Kittlitz). Chilean Tinamou.
   Chile: ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

Family SPHENISCIDAE. Penguins.

   Chile: ♂, Puerto Demonto, March 4, 1939; ♂, ♀, Mintiroso Bay, March 6, 1939.
   These three specimens are young birds with the yellow tufts indicated but not elongated.

   Chile: ♂, Agostini Bay, March 10, 1936; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 im., Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; ♂, Puerto Lagunas, March 18, 1936; ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 26, 1939; ♂ im., Puerto Demonto, March 4, 1939.

†Spheniscus humboldti Meyen. Peruvian Penguin.
   Chile: ♂, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936.

Family COLYMBIDAE. Grebes.

Colymbus chilensis (Lesson). Chilean Grebe.
   Chile: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 26, 1939.
   All of these specimens are molting into winter plumage.
Colymbus occipitalis occipitalis (Garnot). Bright-cheeked Grebe.

Chile: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 not sexed, Puerto Lagunas, March 18, 1936; ♂, Kelly Harbor, March 14, 1939.

Dr. Hellmayr suggests that Chilean birds may be separable from Falkland Island specimens, but comparison with topotypical material in the American Museum of Natural History shows no appreciable difference between the series from Chile and birds from the Falkland Islands, and from Chubut, Argentina.

Aechmophorus major (Boddaert). Great Grebe.


The Kelly Harbor specimen is still downy with the postjuvenal molt just beginning. It is half the size of the adults, and still shows the streaked head-pattern.

Family DIOMEDEIDAE. Albatrosses.

Diomedea bulleri Rothschild. Buller's Albatross.

Chile: ♂, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936.

The identification of this specimen has been verified by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy.

Diomedea exulans exulans Linnaeus. Wandering Albatross.

Chile: ♂, subadult, 38° 58' S, 75° 55' W., March 20, 1936.

Diomedea melanophris Temminck. Black-browed Albatross.

Chile: ♀, Wide Bay, March 14, 1936; ♂, Bahia Constitución, March 27, 1939.

Dr. Murphy has examined the adult female from Wide Bay and has verified the identification. The other specimen is evidently a young bird in worn plumage. Its bill is dark-colored, the "brow" is but faintly indicated, and the feet are much paler than those of the adult female.

Family PROCELLARIIDAE. Shearwaters and Fulmars.

Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin). Giant Fulmar.

Chile: 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Guafo Island, March 19, 1936.

Puffinus creatopus Coues. Pink-footed Shearwater.

Chile: ♂, Valparaiso, February 24, 1936.
Puffinus griseus (Gmelin). Sooty Shearwater.
Chile: ♂, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; ♀, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936.

Puffinus lherminieri subalaris Ridgway. Galapagos Shearwater.
Galapagos Islands: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, between Seymour and Daphne Major, February 13, 1936; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus. Shoemaker.
Chile: ♀, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936.

Family HYDROBATIDAE. Storm Petrels.

Oceanodroma tethys tethys (Bonaparte). Galapagos Storm Petrel.
Galapagos Islands: ♀, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.

Oceanites gracilis galapagoensis Lowe. Lowes Storm Petrel.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939; ♂, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.

Family PELECANOIDIDAE. Diving Petrels.

†Pelecanoides garnotii (Lesson). Potoynco; Peruvian Diving Petrel.
Chile: 2 ♀, Bahia Constitution, March 27, 1939.

†Pelecanoides magellani (Mathews). Magellanic Diving Petrel.
Chile: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Puerto Demonto, March 4, 1939.

Family PHAETHONTIDAE. Tropic-birds.

Galapagos Islands: 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Daphne Major, February 13, 1936; ♂, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939.

Family PELECANIDAE. Pelicans.

†Pelecanus occidentalis thagus Molina. Peruvian Pelican.
Peru: ♀, juv. not sexed, Lobos de Tierra, April 4, 1936.
Family SULIDAE. Boobies.

*Sula nebouxi* Milne-Edwards. **Blue-footed Booby.**
- Peru: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 4 im., Lobos de Tierra, April 4, 1936.
- Ecuador: 2 downy yg., La Plata Island, April 6, 1936.
- Galapagos Islands: 2 ♂, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939.

*Sula variegata* (Tschudi). **Peruvian Booby.**
- Peru: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 4 im., Lobos de Tierra, April 4, 1936.

*Sula leucogaster etesiaca* Thayer and Bangs. **Colombian Booby.**
- Cocos Island: ♂, ♀, April 10, 1939.

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE. Cormorants.

*Phalacrocorax olivaceus olivaceus* (Humboldt). **Bigüá Cormorant.**
  - This specimen is in non-breeding plumage and is without any tufts of white filoplumes. It compares favorably with birds from Bolivia and Colombia.

*Phalacrocorax magellanicus* (Gmelin). **Rock Shag.**
- Chile: 3 ♀, Estuario Ringdove, Messier Channel, March 7, 1936; ♀, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; 4 ♀, Puerto Melinca, March 19, 1939.
  - Three of these birds are adults in postnuptial plumage; the others apparently are immature, as shown by the brownish mottling on the underparts.

*Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson). **Guanay.**
- Peru: albino, not sexed, Mazurka Island, February, 1936; ♀, 9° 58’ S., 78° 26’ W., April 3, 1936; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Lobos de Tierra, April 4, 1936.
  - In the albino specimen the areas that are normally black are colored a light grayish brown; the scapulars and quills are somewhat paler, and the belly and throat are white.

*Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson). **Red-footed Shag.**
- Chile: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 23 and 26, 1939.
  - The female from Bahia San Quintin is immature. The white neck-patches are merely indicated by a scattering of white feathers, and the
underparts are browner than in the adult plumage. One male from this locality (C. M. 120,831) retains some of the brown body plumage and the quills of the immature dress.

†Phalacrocorax atriceps atriceps King. Blue-eyed Shag.


A female from Puerto Bueno and a male from Golfo Elefantes are immature and are placed here mainly on geographic grounds. The downy, young bird from Mintiroso Bay could be either atriceps or albiventer, since both breed in Tierra del Fuego and at this stage are indistinguishable from each other.

Family ARDEIDAE. Herons.

†Ardea herodias cognata Bangs. Galapagos Great Blue Heron.

Galapagos Islands: ♂, James Island, April 7, 1939.

Ardea cocoi Linnaeus. Cocoi Heron.

Chile: ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 25, 1939.

Casmerodius albus egretta (Gmelin). American Egret.

Chile: 2 ♂, Puerto Melinca, March 19, 1939.

Nycticorax nycticorax tayazu-guira (Vieillot). Paraguayan Night Heron.

Chile: ♂, Mintiroso Bay, March 6, 1939.

J. L. Peters⁴ recognizes but a single race of the Black-crowned Night Heron from southern South America, although it has long been evident that specimens from Chile are almost invariably of much darker coloration than those of the Falkland Islands and southeastern South America. Dr. Chapman⁵ called the darker western specimens, N. cyanocephalus Molina, and the lighter eastern ones, tayazu-guira Vieillot. He was forced to admit that in some regions light and dark birds were found side by side. It is difficult to deny subspecific validity to the ordinary dark-colored birds of the Chilean coast, for which, according to Dr. Hellmayr, the name obscurus Bonaparte must now be used. Molina’s description of cyanocephalus he finds altogether inaccurate.

Dr. Twomey collected only one specimen within the region of the lighter form. It is a fully adult male from Tierra del Fuego and is closely similar in coloration to adults from the Falkland Islands. It is somewhat darker gray on the sides of the neck and underparts than *hoactli* and likewise slightly darker than many specimens from eastern South America. The validity of a Falkland Island race has not been admitted by Dr. Chapman and other recent writers, hence the bird must be referred to *tayazu-guira*.

†*Nycticorax nycticorax obscurus* Bonaparte. **Chilean Night Heron.**

Chile: 3♂, Puerto Melinca, Guaitecas Islands, March 19, 1939.

Series of night herons from southern South America have been examined in the Carnegie Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Field Museum, and the American Museum of Natural History. Many of the specimens are heavily washed with brownish gray on the cheeks, sides of neck, and lower underparts. First year specimens of *obscurus* are much more broadly striped with brown than are those of *tayazu-guira* or *hoactli*. Nowhere have I seen a single bird that even approaches Dr. Twomey’s three examples from Puerto Melinca in the extreme depth of pigmentation. One specimen, C.M. 123,552, seems to be virtually adult. It has no buffy streaking, the primaries and primary coverts are apparently those of a fully adult bird, and nearly the entire upperparts from the fore-crown to the tail are brownish black with a pronounced oily green luster. The cheeks, sides of neck, breast, and abdomen are blackish brown with only the faintest trace of diffuse light brown spotting on the lower foreneck and abdomen. Even the thighs and under tail coverts are sooty blackish, while all the upper wing coverts are nearly as black as the back and somewhat glossed with green. Chin and throat are dark brown and nuchal plumes are wanting. One is tempted to speculate on whether these plumes would be black or white. The feet are wholly black, as naturally is the bill.

The specimen C.M. 123,553 is probably not quite adult. It retains some buffy streaks at the very tips of the greater wing coverts. Its coloration is not quite so black, although the back and crown are well glossed with green. The underparts are very dark brown with buffy median streaks on throat and foreneck, and diffuse barring of reddish brown on the breast and abdomen. The example has no nuchal plumes, but the longest crest feathers are dark sooty gray and have probably been held over from an earlier plumage. The primaries are not worn at the tips, have no trace
of the usual spotted tips of juvenal quills, and thus would indicate that the bird was a little over one year in age.

The remaining specimen, C.M. 123,551, appears to be the youngest of the three. In general coloration it is a little browner, less blackish, than the two foregoing, and is only slightly glossed with green on the back. Moreover, it has well-marked buffy streaks from throat to abdomen and under tail coverts. Its primaries show no light spots at their tips, but the soft texture of the back feathers and wing coverts, which all have narrow median streaks of buff or pale brown, suggests that this may be a bird in an unusually dark first-year plumage.

At first glance these three specimens might seem to represent some remarkably distinct form, yet the fact that they were all taken at the same locality suggests that they really represent a small localized melanistic population. In this opinion both Dr. Chapman and Mr. John T. Zimmer concur. It would be extremely interesting to have additional specimens from the same district. Measurements of the three birds in millimeters are as follows: wing, 311-322; tail, 126-132; tarsus, 83-86; exposed culmen, 73.5-81.

†Nyctanassa violacea pauper (Sclater and Salvin). Galapagos Yellow-crowned Night Heron.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939.

Butorides striatus striatus (Linnaeus). South American Green Heron.
Cocos Island: ♂, ♂, April 10, 1939.

Wetmore (1931) and Gifford (1913) identify their birds from Cocos Island as B. virescens, but these two specimens are clearly referable to striatus. In comparison with birds from Venezuela, Brazil, and Colombia, the male shows paler gray wings. The female is immature, but has quills that are as dark as those of the continental specimens.

†Butorides sundevalli Reichenow. Galapagos Heron.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939; 2 ♂, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE. Ibises.
†Theristicus melanopis (Gmelin). Black-faced Ibis.
Chile: ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 25, 1939.
Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE. Flamingos.

**Phoenicopterus ruber** Linnaeus. American Flamingo.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, James Island, April 7, 1939.

Family ANATIDAE. Swans, Geese, Ducks.

†*Cygnus melancoriphus* (Molina). Black-necked Swan.
Chile: ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 25, 1939.

*†Chloephaga poliocephala* Sclater. Ashy-headed Goose.
Chile: ♂, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 11, 1936; not sexed, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 24-26, 1939; ♀, Molyneux Sound, March 9, 1939; ♂, Rio de la Pascua, March 12, 1939.

†*Chloephaga hybrida hybrida* (Molina). Kelp Goose.
Chile: 2 ♂, 5 ♀, Puerto Bueno, March 13, 1936; ♂, ♀, Wide Bay, March 14, 1936; 2 ♂, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; ♂, Puerto Casma, March 17, 1936; ♂, ♀, Puerto Harchy, February 22, 1939; ♀ juv., Contra Almirante Martinez Bay, March 5, 1939.

†*Chloephaga picta* (Gmelin). Upland Goose.
Chile: ♂, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939.

†*Chloephaga dispar* (Philippi and Landbeck). Barred Upland Goose.
Chile: 2 ♂, Contra Almirante Martinez Bay, March 5, 1939; ♂, ♀, Mintiroso Bay, March 6, 1939.

Dr. Hellmayr (1932) considers this to be a dimorphic form of *Chloephaga picta*, but other authors disagree, and his view can scarcely be regarded as proved. It is more likely, as Mr. Todd suggests, that this is a case parallel with that of *Chen hyperborea* and *Chen caerulescens* in North America.

*Tachyeres ptereneres* (Forster). Magellanic Flightless Steamer Duck.
Chile: ♂, Agostini Bay, March 10, 1936; ♂, Puerto Bueno, March 13, 1936; ♂, Wide Bay, March 14, 1936; ♂, 1 not sexed, Eden Harbor, English Narrows, March 15, 1936; ♀, Bahía San Quintin, March 16,
1936; ♀️, Puerto Lagunas, March 18, 1936; ♂️ juv., ♀️ juv., Puerto Melinca, March 19, 1939; ♂️ juv., Contra Almirante Martinez Bay, March 5, 1939; ♀️ juv., Mintiroso Bay, March 6, 1939.

†Tachyeres patachonicus (King). Flying Steamer Duck.
Chile: 1 ♂️, 2 ♀️, 2 im., Agostini Bay, March 10, 1936.

‡Anas galapagensis (Ridgway). Galapagos Pintail.
Galapagos Islands: 2 ♂️, 1 ♀️, James Island, April 7, 1939.

†Anas specularioides specularioides King. Crested Duck.
Chile: ♂️, Agostini Bay, March 10, 1936; ♂️, ♀️, Puerto Demonto, March 4, 1939; 2 ♂️, Contra Almirante Martinez Bay, March 5, 1939.

‡Anas specularis King. Bronze-winged Duck.
Chile: ♂️, ♀️, Golfo Elefantes, February 23, 1939.

Chile: 1 ♀️, 1 not sexed, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 9, 1936.

†Anas flavirostris flavirostris Vieillot. Yellow-billed Teal.
Chile: 1 ♀️, 1 not sexed, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 9, 1936; ♀️, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; 2 ♂️, 2 ♀️, Golfo Elefantes, February 24-26, 1939; ♂️, Rio de la Pascua, March 12, 1939; 3 ♂️, 1 ♀️, Kelly Harbor, March 14, 1939.
There is a good deal of variation in the size and density of the spots on the underparts of these birds, but in all the spotting is more or less distributed throughout. The lower abdomen is never immaculate as it is in specimens from the highlands of Bolivia (Lake Titicaca and Tiraque).

‡Mareca sibilatrix (Poeppig). Chilean Widgeon.
Chile: 5 ♂️, Golfo Elefantes, February 26, 1939; ♂️, Kelly Harbor, March 14, 1939.
One specimen (C.M. 123,416) is a young bird with patches of down still adhering to the feathers.

Anas cyanoptera cyanoptera Vieillot. Cinnamon Teal.
Chile: 2 ♂️, San Esteban, March 16, 1936.
Family CATHARTIDAE. New World Vultures.

†Cathartes aura falklandica (Sharpe). Falkland Island Vulture.
Chile: 2♂, Contra Almirante Martinez Bay, March 5, 1939.

Vultur gryphus Linnaeus. Andean Condor.
Peru: 1♂, 1 not sexed, near Lima, March 23, 1936.

Family ACCIPITRIDAE. Hawks.

Buteo polysoma polysoma (Quoy and Gaimard). Patagonian Hawk.
Chile: ♀, Puerto Sarjento, Rio Huemules, March 11, 1939.

†Buteo polysoma exsul Salvin. Juan Fernandez Hawk.
Chile: ♂, Mas-a-fuera Island, March 23, 1936.

‡Buteo galapagoensis (Gould). Galapagos Hawk.
Galapagos Islands: 2♂, 3♀, James Island, April 7, 1939.

Buteo magnirostris ruficauda (Sclater and Salvin). Large-billed Hawk.
Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

Family FALCONIDAE. Falcons, Caracaras.

‡Milvago chimango temucoensis W. L. Sclater. Chimango Caracara.
Chile: 2♀, Punta Arenas, March 9, 1936; ♂, ♀, Agostini Bay, March 10, 1936; 3♂, 2♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 23-26, 1939.

‡Polyborus plancus plancus (J. F. Miller). Common Caracara.
Chile: ♂, Punta Arenas, March 9, 1936, and 2♂, March 2, 1939; 1♂, 1♀, 1 not sexed, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 11, 1936; 2♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 24-25, 1939; ♀, Rio de la Pascua, March 12, 1939.

Falco sparverius cinnamominus Swainson. Chilean Kestrel.
Chile: ♀, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939; 2♀, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939; ♂, ♀, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

†Falco sparverius fernandensis (Chapman). Juan Fernandez Kestrel.
Chile: ♀, Mas-a-tierra Island, February 28, 1936.
Family RALLIDAE. Rails, Coots.

†Rallus sanguinolentus landbecki Hellmayr. Landbeck’s Rail.
Chile: ♂, Valparaiso, March 25, 1939; 2 ♀, Kelly Harbor, March 14, 1939.

‡Fulica armillata Vieillot. Red-gartered Coot.

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE. Oyster-catchers.

†Haematopus ostralegus pitanay Murphy. Peruvian Oyster-catcher.
Chile: ♂ , ♀ , Bahia Constitución, March 27, 1939.

†Haematopus leucopodus Garnot. Fuegian Oyster-catcher.
Chile: yg., not sexed, Bahia San Quintín, March 16, 1936; 2 ♀ , Golfo Elefantes, February 23 and 26, 1939; ♀ , Tierra del Fuego, March (6), 1939.

†Haematopus ater Vieillot and Oudart. Black Oyster-catcher.
Chile: 3 ♂ , 1 ♀ , Estuario Ringdove, Messier Channel, March 7, 1936; ♂ , Puerto Bueno, March 13, 1936; ♂ , Puerto Demonto, March 4, 1939; 2 ♂ , Contra Almirante Martinez Bay, March 5, 1939.

Family CHARADRIIDAE. Plovers.

†Belonopterus chilensis fretensis Brodkorb. Chilean Lapwing.
Chile: 1 not sexed, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 9, 1936; ♂ , Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939.

Oreopholus ruficollis (Wagler). Rufous-throated Plover.
Chile: ♂ , Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 11, 1936.

Zonibyx modestus (Lichtenstein). Winter Plover.
Chile: 1 ♂ , 2 ♀ , 2 not sexed, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 11, 1936; ♀ , 3 ♀ , Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939; ♂ , Puerto Harchy, February 22, 1939; 1 ♂ , 2 ♀ , Golfo Elefantes, February 23 and 25, 1939.
Charadrius falklandicus Latham. Falklandic Plover.
Chile: 3 ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 25, 1939; ♀ yg., Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE. SNIPE, SANDPIPERS.

Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus Latham. Hudsonian Curlew.
Chile: 2 ♂, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 23-26, 1939.

Actitis macularia (Linnaeus). Spotted Sandpiper.
Chile: ♀, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936.
This is apparently the first record of this species in Chile and represents an extension of the known winter range.

Arenaria interpres morinella (Linnaeus). Ruddy Turnstone.
Chile: ♀, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936.

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin). Wandering Tattler.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939.

Crocethia alba (Pallas). Sanderling.
Chile: 3 ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 24 and 26, 1939.
The southernmost locality for this highly migratory species.

†Capella paraguaiae magellanica (King). Patagonian Snipe.
Chile: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 9 and 11, 1936; ♂, ♀, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939; ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 26, 1939.

‡Capella stricklandii (Gray). Strickland’s Snipe.
Chile: ♂, Puerto Sarjento, Rio Huemules, March 11, 1939.

Himantopus himantopus mexicanus (P. L. S. Müller). Black-necked Stilt.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, ♀, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939.
Catharacta skua chilensis (Bonaparte). Chilean Skua.

Chile: ♂, Magellan Straits (Pacific entrance), March 8, 1936; ♀, Punta Arenas, March 9, 1936, and March 2, 1939; 2 ♀, Guafo Island, March 19, 1936; ♂, Puerto Demonto, March 4, 1939; 2 ♂, Contra Almirante Martinez Bay, March 5, 1939.

Dr. R. C. Murphy has examined the two Skuas from Guafo Island, and in a letter of December 31, 1936, to Mr. Todd, pronounces them “absolutely typical examples of Catharacta skua chilensis, agreeing with breeding birds from Tierra del Fuego.” All but one of the specimens listed above have grayish brown underparts, evidence of immaturity.

Family LARIDAE. Gulls, Terns.


Chile: im., Estuario Ringdove, Messier Channel, March 7, 1936; ♂, ♀, Punta Arenas, March 9, 1936; 2 ♂, Puerto Harchy, February 22, 1939.

Peru: ♂, Lobos de Tierra, April 4, 1936.


Chile: ♀, Puerto Quellon, Chiloé Island, March 5, 1936; ♂, ♀ juv., Golfo Elefantes, February 23 and 26, 1939.

†Larus modestus Tschudi. Gray Gull.

Chile: ♂, Kelly Harbor, March 14, 1939; 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Bahia Constitución, March 27, 1939.

The southern limit of the Gray Gull has heretofore been considered as Valdivia. Dr. Twomey’s specimen from Kelly Harbor extends the range of this gull.

Larus pipixcan Wagler. Franklin’s Gull.

Peru: ♂ [im.], Callao, February 12, 1939.

†Larus fuliginosus Gould. Dusky Gull.

Galapagos Islands: ♂, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939.

*†Creagrus furcatus (Néboux). Swallow-tailed Gull.

Galapagos Islands: ♂, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939.
*†Leucophaeus scoresbii* (Traill). **Dolphin Gull.**
Chile: ♂, ♀, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; 2 ♂, Puerto Harchy, February 22, 1939; 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 23 and 26, 1939; ♀, Kelly Harbor, March 14, 1939.

‡Sterna hirundinacea Pontoppidan. **South American Tern.**
Chile: ♂, ♀, Puerto Harchy, February 22, 1939.

†Gygis alba candida (Gmelin). **Cocos Fairy Tern.**
Cocos Island: 2 ♂, April 10, 1939.

†Anoïs stolidus galapagensis Sharpe. **Galapagos Noddy.**
Galapagos Islands: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939.

Family COLUMBIDAE. **Pigeons, Doves.**

*Columbina picui picui* (Temminck). **Picui Dove.**
Chile: 2 ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

*Columbigallina minuta elaeodes* (Todd). **Todd's Pygmy Ground Dove.**
Panama: ♂, ♀, Capira, April 13, 1939.

†*Columbigallina minuta amazilia* (Bonaparte). **Bonaparte's Pygmy Ground Dove.**
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.

*‡Nesopelia galapagoensis galapagoensis* (Gould). **Galapagos Dove.**
Galapagos Islands: ♀, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939; ♀, James Island, April 7, 1939; 2 ♂, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.

*Columba livia* Gmelin. **Rock Pigeon.**
Chile: ♀, Mas-a-tierra Island, February 28, 1936.
The Rock Pigeon has become established in a feral colony on Mas-a-tierra.

‡*Columba araucana* Lesson. **Chilean Pigeon.**
Chile: ♂, ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 24, 1939; ♂, Puerto Montt, March 21, 1939.

†*Zenaidura auriculata auriculata* (Des Murs). **Violet-eared Dove.**
Chile: ♂, Valparaiso, March 25, 1939.
Family PSITTACIDAE. Parrots.

**Pionus menstruus** (Linnaeus). **Blue-headed Parrot.**
Panama: ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

**Amazona ochrocephala panamensis** (Cabanis). **Panama Yellow-headed Parrot.**
Panama: ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

†**Psilopsiagon aurifrons aurifrons** (Lesson). **Golden-fronted Parakeet.**
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Galera, April 1, 1939.

*†**Microsittace ferruginea minor** Chapman. **Chilean Parakeet.**
Chile: 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Port Slight, Peninsula Tres Montes, March 16, 1939.

Family CUCULIDAE. Cuckoos, Anis.

‡**Coccyzus ferrugineus** Gould. **Cocos Island Cuckoo.**
Cocos Island: ♂, April 10, 1939.

**Piaya cayana thermophila** P. L. Sclater. **Central American Squirrel Cuckoo.**
Panama: ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

**Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris** Swainson. **Groove-billed Ani.**

Family TYTONIDAE. Barn Owls.

**Tyto alba tuidara** (J. E. Gray). **Chilean Barn Owl.**
Chile: ♂, Valparaiso, March 25, 1939.

Family STRIGIDAE. Owls.

‡**Glaucidium nanum** (King). **Patagonian Pygmy Owl.**
Chile: ♀, Arthur Island, March 10, 1939; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20-21, 1939; ♀, Valparaiso, March 25, 1939.
†Speotyto cunicularia nanodes Berlepsch and Stolzmann. Peruvian Burrowing Owl.
Peru: 2 ♀, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.

Family MICROPODIDAE. Swifts.

†Micropus andecolus parvulus (Berlepsch and Stolzmann). Andean Swift.
Peru: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Galera, April 1, 1939.

Family TROCHILIDAE. Hummingbirds.

Patagona gigas peruviana Boucard. Peruvian Giant Hummingbird.
Peru: ♀, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939; ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

Colibri coruscans (Gould). Gould’s Violet-ear.
Peru: ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

*†Sephanoides sephaniodes (Lesson and Garnot). Chilean Fire-crown.
Of these specimens only three are adult.

Thaumaste fernandensis fernandensis (King.). Juan Fernandez Hummingbird.
Chile: 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Mas-a-tierra Island, February 28-29, 1936.

†Saucerrotia edward edward (Delattre and Bourcier). Edward’s Hummingbird.
Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

Family ALCEDINIDAE. Kingfishers.

†Megaceryle torquata stellata (Meyen). Southern Ringed Kingfisher.
Megaceryle torquata torquata (Linnaeus). Great Ringed Kingfisher.
Panama: ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

Chloroceryle americana isthmica (Goldman). Isthmian Green Kingfisher.
Panama: ♂, ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

Family MOMOTIDAE. Motmots.
†Momotus subrufescens conexus Thayer and Bangs. Small-billed Motmot.
Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

Family PICIDAE. Woodpeckers.
*†Ipocrantor magellanicus (King). Magellanic Woodpecker.
Chile: ♂, ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939.

†Colaptes pitius pitius (Molina). Chilean Flicker.
Chile: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939.

Dyctiopicus lignarius (Molina). Red-naped Woodpecker.
Chile: ♀, Puerto Montt, March 21, 1939; ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

Centurus rubricapillus wagleri (Salvin and Godman). Wagler’s Woodpecker.
Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

Family FURNARIIDAE. Ovenbirds.
†Geositta cunicularia fissirostris (Kittlitz). Chilean Miner.
Chile: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

†Cinclodes patagonicus patagonicus (Gmelin). Patagonian Cinclodes.
Chile: ♂, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 9, 1936.
†Cinclodes patagonicus chilensis (Lesson). Chilean Cinclodes.

Chile: 3♂, 1♀, Puerto Harchy, February 22, 1939; ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 25, 1939; ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939; 1♂, 2♀, Valparaiso, March 25, 1939.

In the Valparaiso birds the upperparts are slightly browner and the cinnamon wing-patches and tail-markings are more prominent than in the birds from farther south. The latter, however, are not in completely fresh plumage.

‡Cinclodes oustaleti oustaleti Scott. Oustalet’s Cinclodes.


Compared with two males from Caldera, Province Atacama, March 21 and 22 (Field Museum collection), the specimens listed above are much grayer and have paler wing-markings. They are only slightly grayer than two males from Ancud, Chiloé Island (American Museum collection). In fact, the Carnegie Museum birds, which are in freshly molted plumage, are even grayer above and on the flanks than are two specimens of C. o. hornensis from Cape Horn (American Museum collection). In size they are well within the range of measurements of C. o. oustaleti given by Hellmayr. Dr. Hellmayr was not convinced that the variation in color is of racial significance, and it seems best to follow him in calling these birds typical oustaleti. Both localities are considerably south of Chiloé Island, which Hellmayr gives as the southern limit. Measurements of the specimens are: ♂: wing, 93; tail, 69; bill, 19; tarsus, 29; ♀: wing, 90; tail, 72; bill, 19.5; tarsus, 25.

†Cinclodes fuscus fuscus (Vieillot). Dusky Cinclodes.


‡Upucerthia dumetaria saturatior Scott. Chilean Earth-creeper.

Chile: ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

*‡Sylviorphorhynchus desmuri Gay. Des Murs’s Spine-tail.

Chile: 3♂, Molyneux Sound, March 9, 1939; ♂, Puerto Sarjento, Rio Huemules, March 11, 1939; ♂, Rio de la Pascua, March 12, 1939.
*†Aphrastura spinicauda fulva Angelina. Chiloé Island Creeper.

Chile: ♀, Puerto Lagunas, March 18, 1936.

Although Dr. Hellmayr calls this the only endemic form of Chiloé Island, Mr. Fricke’s specimen comes from Melchor Island of the Guaitecas and is apparently the only record of the occurrence of this species away from Chiloé Island.

†Aphrastura spinicauda spinicauda (Gmelin). Thorn-tailed Creeper.

Chile: 1 ♂, 1 not sexed, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 25, 1939; ♀, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939; ♂, Molyneux Sound, March 9, 1939; ♀, Puerto Casma, March 15, 1939.

†Leptasthenura aegitholides aegitholides (Kittlitz). Titlike Spine-tail.

Chile: ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

These specimens have been compared with the type of L. fuscescens Allen (American Museum of Natural History), which is said by Hellmayr to be a synonym of L. ae. aegitholides.

†Asthenes anthoides (King). King’s Spine-tail.

Chile: ♂, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939.

*†Pygarrhicus albo-gularis (King). White-throated Tree-runner.

Chile: ♀, Puerto Sarjento, Río Huemules, March 11, 1939; 2 ♂, Río de la Pascua, March 12, 1939; ♀, Port Slight, Peninsula Tres Montes, March 16, 1939.

Family RHINOCRYPTIDAE. Tapaculos.

*†Pteroptochos tarnii (King). Huet-huet.

Chile: ♂, ♀, Arthur Island, March 10, 1939; ♀, Puerto Sarjento, Río Huemules, March 11, 1939; 2 ♂, Río de la Pascua, March 12, 1939.

*†Scelorchilus rubecula (Kittlitz). Chucao.

Chile: ♀, Bahia San Quintin, March 16, 1936; ♀, Puerto Lagunas, March 18, 1936; 4 ♂ (2 im.), 1 ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 24-26, 1939.

Freshly molted specimens from Golfo Elefantes present an opportunity to confirm Dr. Hellmayr’s suspicion that S. r. nemorivaga Wetmore is not tenable. These birds have been compared with the material from the Field Museum studied by Dr. Hellmayr. The two adult males are cer-
tainly not “darker” on the upper surface and tail than the Rio Inio specimen which Dr. Hellmayr had designated as most like the type of *nemorivaga*. They are less rufous, and the throat and chest are cinnamon rather than ferruginous. Birds from throughout the range vary individually but afford no evidence for the recognition of any valid races.

**†Scyalopus magellanicus magellanicus** (Gmelin). **Magellanic Babbler.**


The male from Golfo Elefantes is the only fully adult specimen. The others have the buffy cross-barring that Dr. Hellmayr attributes to an immature stage of plumage.

**†Eugralla paradoxa** (Kittlitz). **Kittlitz’s Babbler.**

Chile: 1♀, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939.

Family **PIPRIDAE. Manakins.**

**Manacus vitellinus vitellinus** (Gould). **Gould’s Manakin.**

Panama: 1♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

Family **TYRANNIDAE. Tyrant Flycatchers.**

**†Xolmis pyrope** (Kittlitz). **Fire-eyed Pepoaza.**

Chile: 1♂, Guafo Island, March 19, 1936; 1♀, Port Slight, Peninsula Tres Montes, March 16, 1939; 1♂, Rio Huemules, March 17, 1939; 2♂, 1♀, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

**†Muscisaxicola macloviana mentalis** Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny. **Smoke-fronted Ground-tyrant.**

Chile: 2♂, 2♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 25-26, 1939; 2♂, Arthur Island, March 10, 1939.

Four of these specimens are young birds with streaked throats and buffy edgings to the wing coverts. Wing measurements for two adult males are 104.5 and 100.5 mm.

**†Lessonia rufa rufa** (Gmelin). **Rufous-backed Ground-tyrant.**

Chile: 3♂, 1♀, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939; 1♀, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939.
Myiotheretes striaticollis striaticollis (Sclater). Streaked-throated Ground-tyrant.
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939; ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

Peru: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.

Galapagos Islands: 2 ♂, 2 ♀ [im.], James Island, April 7, 1939.

Muscigalla brevicauda Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny. Short-tailed Ground-tyrant.
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.

Muscivora tyrannus monachus (Hartlaub). Fork-tailed Flycatcher.
Panama: 2 ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus Berlepsch. Berlepsch’s Kingbird.
Panama: 3 ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

Myiozetetes similis columbianus Cabanis and Heine. Colombian Vermilion-crowned Flycatcher.
Panama: ♂, ♀, Parita, April 13, 1939.

Myiarchus ferox panamensis Lawrence. Panama Flycatcher.
Panama: ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.

*†Eribates magnirostris (Gould). Galapagos Flycatcher.
Galapagos Islands: 2 ♂, James Island, April 7, 1939.

*†Nesotriccus ridgwayi Townsend. Cocos Island Flycatcher.
Cocos Island: 2 ♂, February 10, 1936, and 3 ♂, 1 ♀, April 10, 1939.
An immature plumage, not hitherto described, is represented by the specimen C.M. 123,826, taken on April 10. It differs from the adult in the rusty buff color of the wing-bars and wing-edgings. Remains of juve-
nal plumage on the crown and nape indicate that these areas were also rusty buff. The under surface is duller and less yellowish than that of the adult, and the tail is more rufous. A more advanced stage is represented by the specimen C. M. 123,855, in which all the rusty buff color has disappeared from the crown and nape; the edgings of the wing feathers are paler, but the bars retain a rusty buff shade, less bright than in specimen No. 123,826. The tail is worn, but the body plumage has been almost entirely renewed.

‡Spizitornis parulus parulus (Kittlitz). Tit-like Tyrant.

Chile: ♂, Molyneux Sound, March 9, 1939; ♀, Valparaiso, March 25, 1939.

Dr. Hellmayr gives Chiloé Island as the southern limit of typical parulus. The locality Molyneux Sound is farther south by more than six and one-half degrees of latitude. The specimen so labelled might be expected to represent the Tierra del Fuego race, S. p. lippus Wetmore. It is, however, indistinguishable from the Valparaiso specimen listed above and from Chiloé Island examples in the American Museum of Natural History.

‡Spizitornis fernandezianus (Philippi). Juan Fernandez Tit-like Tyrant.

Chile: 2 ♂, Mas-a-tierra Island, February 28, 1936.

‡Spizitornis reguloides albiventris Chapman. White-bellied Tit-like Tyrant.

Peru: 2 ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

*†Colorhamphus parvirostris (Darwin). Small-billed Tyrant.

Chile: ♂, Puerto Montt, March 21, 1939.

Elaenia flavogaster subpagana Sclater and Salvin. Northern Yellow-bellied Elaenia.

Panama: 2 ♀, Capira, April 13, 1939.

†Elaenia albiceps modesta Tschudi. Peruvian Elaenia.

Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.
†Elaenia albiceps chilensis Hellmayr. Chilean Elaenia.

Family PHYTOMIDAE. Plant-cutters.

‡Phytotoma rara Molina. Chilean Plant-cutter.
Chile: 2 ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20-21, 1939.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE. Swallows.

†Progne modesta modesta Darwin. Galapagos Martin.
Galapagos Islands: ♀, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939.

Pygochelidon cyanoleuca peruviana Chapman. Peruvian Swallow.
Peru: ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

Orochelidon murina (Cassin). Brown-Bellied Swallow.
Peru: ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

‡Iridoprocne leucopyga (Meyen). Chilean Swallow.
Chile: ♂, Golfo Elefantes, February 23, 1939.

Family CORVIDAE. Crows, Jays.

Cyanocorax affinis zeledoni Ridgway. Talamanca Jay.
Panama: ♂, ♀, Parita, April 13, 1939.

Family TROGLODYTIDAE. Wrens.

†Cistothorus platensis hornensis (Lesson). Cape Horn Grass Wren.

Thryophilus modestus elutus (Bangs). Panama Wren.
Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

†Troglodytes musculus atacamensis Hellmayr. Atacama House Wren.
Chile: ♂, ♀, Tocopilla, March 28, 1939.
†Troglodytes musculus chilensis Lesson. Chilean House Wren.
Chile: ♀, Salado Bay, March 25, 1936; ♂, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939; ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

Family MIMIDAE. Mocking Thrushes.

Mimus thenca (Molina). Chilean Mockingbird.
Chile: ♂, ♂, Valparaiso, March 24-25, 1939.

Nesomimus parvulus parvulus (Gould). Albemarle Island Mockingbird.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, ♀, Seymour Island, February 13, 1936; ♂, ♂ juv., Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939.

†Nesomimus parvulus bauri Ridgway. Tower Island Mockingbird.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.

Family TURDIDAE. Thrushes.

Turdus falcklandii magellanicus King. Chilean Robin.

Turdus grayi casius (Bonaparte). Bonaparte's Thrush.
Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

Turdus chiguanco chiguanco Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny. d'Orbigny's Ouzel.
Peru: ♂, ♂ juv., Galera, April 1, 1939.

Family MOTACILLIDAE. Wagtails, Pipits.

†Anthus correndera chilensis (Lesson). Chilean Pipit.
Chile: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939.

Family COMPSOTHLYPIDAE. Wood Warblers.

†Dendroica petechia aureola (Gould). Galapagos Golden Warbler.
Cocos Island: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, February 10, 1936, and April 10, 1939. Galapagos Islands: ♀, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939.
Family ICTERIDAE. Troujials.

**Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis** (Gmelin). **Shiny Cowbird.**

Chile: ♀, off coast, lat. 24° S., February 22, 1936.

According to Mr. Fricke, this bird, an immature female in streaked plumage, flew on board ship. Its measurements agree with those of *Molothrus b. bonariensis.*

**Icterus galbula** (Linnaeus). **Baltimore Oriole.**

Panama:♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

†**Agelaius thilius thilius** (Molina). **Chilean Yellow-shouldered Marsh Bird.**

Chile: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

*‡**Notiopsar curaeus** (Molina). **Chilean Blackbird.**

Chile: 2 ♂, Guafo Island, March 19, 1936; ♀, Golfo Elefantes, February 25, 1939; 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Valparaiso, March 24-25, 1939.

**Pezites militaris bellicosa** (Filippi). **Pacific Red-breasted Starling.**

Peru: ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

**Pezites militaris militaris** (Linnaeus). **Red-breasted Starling.**

Chile: ♂, ♀, Punta Arenas, March 2, 1939; 6♂, 2 ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20-21, 1939; 3 ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

Family THRAUPIDAE. Tanagers.

**Tanagra luteicapilla** (Cabanis). **Yellow-crowned Euphonia.**

Panama: ♂ im., Parita, April 13, 1939.

**Pipraeidea melanonota venezuelensis** (Sclater). **Western Dark-backed Tanager.**

Peru: "♂" [plumage indicates ♀], Galera, April 1, 1939.

**Thraupis episcopus diaconus** (Lesson). **Northern Gray Tanager.**

Panama: ♂, ♀, Capira, April 13, 1939.

**Thraupis bonariensis darwinii** (Bonaparte). **Darwin’s Tanager.**

Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939; ♂, ♀, Galera, April 1, 1939.
Habia gutturalis erythrolaema (Sclater). **Southern Dusky-tailed Ant Tanager.**

Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.
Since this specimen is immature, it has been placed here mainly on geographic grounds.

Family **FRINGILLIDAE. FINCHES.**

Pheucticus chrysopeplus chrysogaster (Lesson). **Golden-bellied Grosbeak.**

Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939; ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

*†Geospiza magnirostris* Gould. **Large-billed Ground Finch.**

Galapagos Islands: 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.
The female is a black-billed adult in worn plumage, heavily streaked below. Three males are in full breeding dress and have black bills. One male, C.M. 123,791, is a young bird with the feathers of the upperparts edged with rust-color, paler on the back and more pronounced on the wing coverts; the throat and breast are heavily streaked with black, but the middle of the abdomen is unstreaked and grayish in color; the lower mandible is yellow with a triangular brownish spot at its base.

†Geospiza fortis Gould. **Sturdy Ground Finch.**

Galapagos Islands: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939; 8 ♂, 1 ♀, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939; 4 ♂, 1 ♀, James Island, April 7, 1939.
Seven of these specimens are black-billed males in breeding dress. One, C.M. 123,736, is evidently a young bird with new wing quills and the tail not fully grown; its bill is brown above and particolored below.

†Geospiza fuliginosa fuliginosa Gould. **Sooty Ground Finch.**

Galapagos Islands: ♂, Daphne Major, February 13, 1936; 2 ♂, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939; 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939; 2 ♂, James Island, April 7, 1939.
Among these specimens are two black-billed males and one black-billed female. Two of the others are clearly immature.
†Geospiza difficilis acutirostris Ridgway. Sharp-billed Ground Finch.
Galapagos Islands: 7 ♂, 1 ♀, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.
Five males are black with black bills; two are obviously immature.

†Geospiza scandens intermedia Ridgway. Intermediate Ground Finch.
Galapagos Islands: 2 ♀, Daphne Major, February 13, 1936; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Seymour Island, April 6, 1939; 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Conway Bay, Indefatigable Island, April 7, 1939.
Four males from Indefatigable Island are black adults with black bills.

†Geospiza conirostris propinqua Ridgway. Tower Island Ground Finch.
Galapagos Islands: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.
The males are black-billed adults.

Galapagos Islands: ♂, James Island, April 7, 1939.

*†Camarhynchus parvulus parvulus (Gould). Black-headed Ground Finch.
Galapagos Islands: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, James Island, April 7, 1939.

*†Certhidea olivacea mentalis Ridgway. Lead-colored Certhidea.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, Tower Island, April 8, 1939.

†Certhidea olivacea olivacea Gould. Olivaceous Certhidea.
Galapagos Islands: ♂, James Island, April 7, 1939.

Pinaroloxias inornata (Gould). Cocos Island Finch.
Cocos Island: 3 ♂, 1 ♂ im., February 10, 1936; 2 ♂, 3 ♀, April 10, 1939.
All the males except a single immature are in black adult plumage with black bills.

Sporophila telasco (Lesson). Chestnut-throated Seed-eater.
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.

†Sporophila minuta centralis Bangs and Penard. Panama Seed-eater.
Panama: ♂, Parita, April 13, 1939.
Catamenia analis analoides (Lafresnaye). Lafresnaye’s Seed-eater.
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939; ♂, Galera, April 1, 1939.

†Volatinia jacarina peruviensis (Peale). Pacific Blue-black Grassquit.
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.

Spinus magellanicus capitalis (Cabanis). Cabanis’s Siskin.
Peru: ♂, Lima (10 mi. E. by S.), March 31, 1939.

‡Spinus barbatus (Molina). Black-chinned Siskin.
Chile: ♂, ♀, Molyneux Sound, March 9, 1939; ♀, Puerto Sarjento, Rio Huemules, March 11, 1939; ♀, Rio de la Pascua, March 12, 1939; ♂, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939; 2 ♂, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.

Diuca diuca diuca (Molina). Chilean Diuca Finch.
Chile: ♂, ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20, 1939; ♀, Valparaiso, March 24, 1939.


‡Atlapetes nationi nationi (Sclater). Nation’s Atlapetes.
Peru: ♂, ♀, Galera, April 1, 1939.

‡Arremonops conirostris striaticeps Ridgway. Maracaibo Sparrow.
Panama: ♂, Capira, April 13, 1939.

‡Zonotrichia capensis antofagastae Chapman. Antofagasta Sparrow.
Chile: 2 ♂, Tocopilla, March 28, 1939.
These specimens were a part of the series upon which Dr. F. M. Chapman based his description of the race.
†Zonotrichia capensis chilensis (Meyen). Chilean Sparrow.


The black crown-stripes in the specimens from Golfo Elefantes are indicated but are more or less incomplete or broken. They mark the transition to australis. The breeding form at Puerto Montt is chilensis; the adults collected there, however, are regarded by Dr. Chapman as migrants belonging to the race australis.

†Zonotrichia capensis australis (Latham). Patagonian Sparrow.

Chile: ♂, ♀, Punta Arenas (25 mi. N.), March 11, 1936; 2 ♂, Puerto Sarjento, Rio Huemules, March 11, 1939; ♂, ♀ juv., Puerto Casma, March 15, 1939; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Puerto Montt, March 20-21, 1939.

Dr. Chapman has commented on the Puerto Sarjento birds as being “nearer australis, with which one of them, in head-markings, agrees, while the other has broken black crown-stripes, as in the Elefantes birds.” The adults from Puerto Montt he considers migrants, as stated above. Puerto Casma specimens represent the transition to chilensis.

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