

PROCEEDINGS
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DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT NEW NEOTROPICAL
BIRDS.

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Systematic study of the bird collection of the Carnegie Museum, which has been enriched in the past few years by notable accessions from Venezuela, Bolivia, and the lower Amazon, continues to reveal the existence of more apparently unnamed forms. In the present paper, which is the tenth of the series to appear in these Proceedings, eight new subspecies of Passerine birds are characterized, belonging to the families Tanagridæ, Icteridæ, Cœrebidæ, Mniotiltidæ, and Vireonidæ. The same rules as to measurements, names of colors, etc., have been followed as in previous papers of the series. The author wishes to tender acknowledgments to the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History for the loan of specimens used in this connection.

***Tangara chrysotis cochabambæ*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Tangara chrysotis chrysotis* (DuBus) of Peru and Ecuador, but with the green of the upper and under parts purer, with less golden sheen by reflected light (the eye between the bird and the light), and much more bluish with the bird between the eye and the light, while the rufous of the under parts is obviously paler.

The type-locality of *Calliste chrysotis* DuBus is "Perou"—probably eastern Peru, and two specimens from eastern Ecuador in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, with which comparison has been made, are doubtless typical. Although old skins, they are very richly colored as compared with our two Bolivian birds, the green with a golden sheen by reflected light, the rufous of the lower parts rich and deep. All in all the Bolivian birds seem to constitute an excellent subspecies.

Type, No. 85,519, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Yungas de Cochabamba, Bolivia, July 10, 1921; José Steinbach.

***Icterus croconotus strictifrons*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Icterus croconotus croconotus* (Wagler) of Guiana and the lower Amazon Valley, but white area on the secondaries larger, and black frontlet narrower.

A series from eastern Bolivia differ from another from the lower Amazon (Santarem and Obidos), which are assumed to be typical *croconotus* (described from Guiana), in the size of the white spot on the wing, this area being more extensive in the Bolivian birds, nearly or quite reaching the shafts of the secondaries, while in the Amazon birds it seldom reaches more than halfway to the shafts. The black on the forehead averages narrower, too, and the indications are that the black of the breast is more restricted, but as the skins from the two regions are of different "makes" one can not be sure. The differences here pointed out are in my judgment of racial value.

Type, No. 80,132, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Palmarito, Bolivia, May 22, 1918; José Steinbach.

***Chlorophanes spiza subtropicalis*, subsp. nov.**

Adult male very similar to that of *Chlorophanes spiza caerulescens* Cassin, but adult female differing in being strongly flammulated with yellow below.

Of this race no less than nineteen specimens have been examined in this connection, three in the collection of the Carnegie Museum and sixteen in that of the American Museum of Natural History. These examples are all from the Subtropical Zone of the Colombian Andes. The males are practically indistinguishable from those of *caerulescens*, but the females are conspicuously flammulated with yellow below, which is decidedly not true of any other known race of this species. Dr. Chapman (Bulletin American Museum of Natural History, XXXVI, 1917, 586-7) noted the difference between his specimen from Cocal and those from Las Lomitas and San Antonio, but one and two thousand feet higher in the same range, but referred the latter to *caerulescens*, which on geographical grounds alone scarcely seems possible. The new form appears to be confined to the Subtropical Zone, and as its characters are most obvious in the female I select a bird of that sex as the type.

Type, No. 67,618, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; La Cumbre (Western Andes), Colombia, July 11, 1918; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Ateleodacnis leucogenys cyanochrous*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Ateleodacnis leucogenys leucogenys* (Lafresnaye), as represented by a series from Colombia and the Sierra de Carabobo of Venezuela, but male with under parts darker and more uniform grayish blue, and white of auricular region more restricted.

Although I was at some pains to point out the comparative uniformity of the series of this species handled by me not long since (cf. Annals Carnegie Museum, XIV, 1922, 455), the receipt of additional material obliges me to describe the present new race from the Humid Tropical Zone of Venezuela—a region where numerous other species of birds tend to assume dark coloration.

tion. The new form is markedly darker grayish blue below (slate gray, instead of deep gull gray), with the flanks but little paler, giving a more uniform effect. In typical *leucogenys* the auriculars are all white, while in the new form only the upper half of this area is white. In one example the back is black, concolor with the pileum, but in the specimen selected as type the back is no darker than in many specimens of *leucogenys*. An immature bird is not so dark colored below. The difference in depth of coloration between this race and typical *leucogenys* is almost as well marked as between *A. speciosa* and *A. amazonum*, and is certainly not due to season. There is no especial difference in size, however.

Type, No. 90,502, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santa Elena, Merida, Venezuela, August 11, 1922; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Compsothlypis pitaiayumi melanogenys*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Compsothlypis pitaiayumi elegans* Todd of Venezuela and Colombia, but general coloration much deeper, and with more white on the tail.

This form resembles *elegans* in the brighter coloration of the lower parts as compared with *pitiayumi*, but the upper parts are much darker, this condition applying not only to the blue parts (which are of an indigo blue shade), but also to the green spot on the back (similarly olive green), and to the sides of the head, which are more uniformly and more extensively black. There is more white on the tail, also. In *elegans* the white area is not only more restricted, but also confined as a rule to the two outer pairs of rectrices, while in the new form this area is larger, occupying more of the feathers, and there is always a good-sized spot on the third pair of feathers.

The occurrence of a form such as this, which in its characters is so far removed from true *pitiayumi*, in a region so close to that occupied by the typical race, is most interesting. As it comes from an elevation of 1500 meters, it is probably a Subtropical Zone form. According to Dr. Hellmayr (*Novitates Zoologicae*, XXVIII, 1921, 243), two Bolivian specimens collected by D'Orbigny, from Yungas and Chiquitos respectively, are referable to true *pitiayumi*, but in any case the name *venustula* (a *lapsus* for *venusta* Temminck), under which they were recorded, would scarcely be applicable.

Type, No. 85,511, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Yungas de Cochabamba, Bolivia, July 4, 1921; José Steinbach.

***Dendroica bryanti xanthotera*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Dendroica bryanti castaneiceps* Ridgway of Lower California, but differs in being deeper yellow below, with the rufous chestnut streaks more prominent, and in particular by having the tail more sharply bicolor, and with more yellow, this color occupying all of the inner webs (except the terminal portion) of the five outer pairs of rectrices. In *castaneiceps* a considerable part of the inner web next the shaft of these rectrices is of the same dusky green color as the outer webs.

These characters, which were first remarked upon examination of the few specimens in the collection in the Carnegie Museum, have recently been

confirmed by a study of a larger series in other collections, so that sub-specific separation seems to be justified. I am not yet convinced, however, of the desirability of calling *castaneiceps* a race of *erithachorides*, as proposed by Dr. Oberholser (Auk, XXXVI, 1919, 85).

Type, No. 28,301, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Puntarenas, Costa Rica, June 1, 1907; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Vireosylva chivi griseola*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Vireosylva chivi vividior* Hellmayr, but darker green above, and with the under parts washed with grayish.

This proposed race is based on a series of thirty specimens, all from French Guiana and northern Brazil. In the darker color of the upper parts it approaches true *chivi*, but differs from that form in having the entire under surface, but particularly the flanks, washed with grayish. This gray wash is sometimes evident in *vividior*, but is very characteristic of the present race. The crissum averages slightly paler than in *vividior*, too. While individual specimens might sometimes be hard to place considered alone, the differences between the two series stand out sufficiently well to justify their formal separation. The size is about the same.

Type, No. 68,070, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Pied Saut, French Guiana, March 11, 1918; Samuel M. Klages.

***Vireosylva leucophrys lætissima*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Vireosylva leucophrys leucophrys* (Lafresnaye) of the Colombian Andes, but general coloration much paler.

So far as I am aware this species, which until lately has passed under the name *josephæ*, has not hitherto been recorded from Bolivia, and it is not surprising to find that the series from that country represent an undescribed race. It is a surprise, however, to find that in its characters the new race resembles *mirandæ* of the coast range of Venezuela and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, from which it is separated by the interposition of typical *leucophrys*. It is still paler than *mirandæ*, the pileum in particular being duller, so that there is less contrast between the pileum and the back. With a series of ten specimens available the difference stands out sufficiently well to justify formal recognition. It is in fact the most strongly marked of all the races of this species, certain of which could be suppressed without doing much violence to the facts.

Type, No. 85,982, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Incachaca, Bolivia, November 2, 1921; José Steinbach.



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