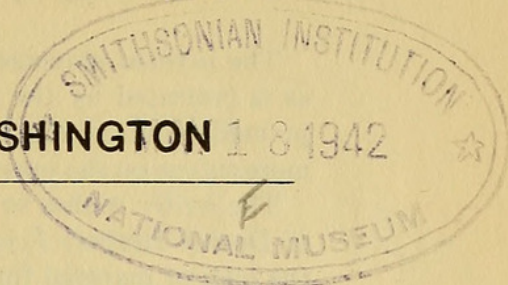


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON 181942



DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ARIZONA RACE OF THE
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

An interesting and apparently isolated area in the vicinity of the Huachuca Mountains in Arizona is occupied by breeding Grasshopper Sparrows that apparently represent an undescribed race easily distinguished from the other known forms of the species. This may be called

Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus, subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus* but averaging somewhat larger, at least in the male. Upper parts decidedly paler, with more chestnut or rufous, and also with much less, sometimes almost no black on the back; lower parts also lighter and not so dull.

Measurements.—*Adult male*.—Wing, 62–67 (average, 64.8) mm.; tail, 45–50 (47.0); exposed culmen, 12–12.5 (12.2); tarsus, 20–22 (21.2); middle toe without claw, 15–16 (15.2).

Adult female.—Wing, 59.5–62 (60.8); tail, 44.5–48 (45.8); exposed culmen, 11.5–12 (11.8); tarsus, 20.5–22 (21.3); middle toe without claw, 15.

Type.—Adult male, No. 39783, Cleveland Museum of Natural History; Huachuca Mountains at 5,000 feet altitude, 6 miles southeast of Fort Huachuca, Arizona; July 3, 1932; Alex. Walker, original number, 8154.

Geographic distribution.—Breeds in central southern Arizona, chiefly in the Huachuca Mountain region. Winters south to Guatemala.

Remarks.—This interesting bird apparently occupies an isolated breeding range in central southern Arizona, where in the vicinity of the Huachuca Mountains a series of breeding specimens was collected by Alex. Walker during his trip to Arizona in 1932 in the interest of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. His series is apparently the best in existence as there are few specimens of this race in other museums. A single individual in the United States National Museum is a winter bird from Guatemala, indicating the southern limit of the winter range of this race. It apparently does not winter in Arizona.

The juvenal plumage shows very much the same character of difference as is indicated by the adult, since the upper parts are paler than in the juvenal plumage of *Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus*; there is also more rufous on the upper parts, and somewhat less extensive black marking.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the cordial cooperation of Doctor Herbert Friedmann of the United States National Museum in the loan of material for this investigation, and also for the same courtesy to the authorities of the Biological Surveys, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



Oberholser, Harry C. 1942. "Description of a new Arizona race of the grasshopper sparrow." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 55, 15-16.

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