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First specimens of *Drymophila devillei* from Colombia

by Douglas F. Stotz

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Hilty & Brown (1986) note the occurrence of the Striated Antwren *Drymophila devillei* in northern Ecuador and suggest that it might occur in adjacent Colombia in Putumayo or Amazonas. The Field Museum of Natural History contains 2 unpublished specimens of *D. devillei* from Putumayo that confirm this prediction. One, a male, was collected by Arturo Pazos on 7 October 1967 at Guascayaco. This locality was not located by Paynter & Traylor (1981), but was thought to be close to Mocoa (1°09'S, 76°37'W). The other specimen is a female collected by Kjell von Sneider. The tag now accompanying the bird gives no date and only 'Putumayo' as a locality. Based on the collector's number and the specimen's presence in a collection of birds that are otherwise all from San Antonio Guamuez, it appears that this specimen was probably obtained at San Antonio Guamuez (0°31'N, 76°45'W) on 30 October 1969. Incidentally Fitzpatrick & Willard (1982) reported other significant records in von Sneider's collection from San Antonio Guamuez, including other first records from Colombia of *Deconychura stictolaema*, *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta* and *Ramphotrigon fuscicauda*.

D. devillei is primarily a bird of bamboo thickets (Parker 1982). It is therefore not surprising that von Sneider obtained several other bamboo-favouring species at this site, including *Monasa flavirostris*, *Automolus melanopezus*, *Neotantes niger* and *Ramphotrigon fuscicauda*.

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Taxonomy of the *Phylloscopus proregulus* complex

by Per Alström & Urban Olsson

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Pallas's Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* is usually divided into 3 subspecies:

- (1) *proregulus* (Pallas) breeding in Siberia, northern Mongolia and northeastern China (Manchuria), and wintering mainly in south-eastern China;
- (2) *chloronotus* (Gray) breeding in central China and in the Himalayas west to central Nepal, where it intergrades with
- (3) *simlaensis* Ticehurst, which occurs in the western Himalayas. The latter 2 are mainly altitudinal migrants (see Ali & Ripley 1973, Cheng 1987, Harrison 1982, Mayr & Cottrell 1986, Ticehurst 1938, Williamson 1967; Fig. 1).

Another form, *kansuensis* Meise (northern Gansu Province, China), has been described, but was regarded by Vaurie (1954) as synonymous with *proregulus*; Mayr & Cottrell (1986) follow Vaurie in this respect. Cheng (1987), on the other hand, treats it as a synonym of *chloronotus*. Judging from the only specimen of this form that we have seen (at the British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH), Tring; BM No. 1938.5.16.21), we agree with Cheng that it is best synonymised with *chloronotus*; Peter Colston (BMNH), who has also studied this specimen, agrees.

Cheng and Mayr & Cottrell state that *proregulus* intergrades with *chloronotus* in the eastern part of Qinghai Province, China, a statement for which we have found no support. Accordingly, we believe that the breeding range of nominate *proregulus* is geographically well separated from *chloronotus/simlaensis* (Fig. 1).

We have studied all 3 forms on their respective breeding grounds: *proregulus* in Siberia in 1984 and 1986 and in Manchuria in 1987 and 1988;



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