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AND SPECIES OF HUMMING-
BIRD FROM PANAMA

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF
HUMMINGBIRD FROM PANAMA

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Since January, 1911, Mr. E. A. Goldman, of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been detailed to the Smithsonian Biological Survey of the Panama Canal Zone to collect mammals and birds in the Canal Zone and adjacent parts of Panama. The most interesting discovery in his work to date has been a hummingbird representing a beautiful new genus and species. The type came from the higher slopes of the Cerro Azul, which rises to an altitude of 3200 feet about 15 miles northwest of Chepo, Panama. This high mountain lies at the extreme headwaters of the Chagres River, and Mr. Goldman writes that it is covered with forest which becomes smaller on the upper parts where these hummingbirds live.

I am indebted to Mr. Robert Ridgway, Curator of Birds, in the U. S. National Museum, for directing my attention to the marked characters of this interesting hummingbird.

GOLDMANIA, new genus

Type *Goldmania violiceps*, new species. Genus named in honor of Mr. E. A. Goldman.

Generic characters.—In general appearance similar to *Saucerotea*, but under-tail coverts small and very short; the three median ones remarkably specialized, being very narrow at base, broad and strongly decurved distally and very stiff; tenth, or outermost primary, shorter than ninth and abruptly attenuate near tip in adult male; bill longer than head, terete, narrow, slightly expanded basally and nasal operculum overlapping edge of mandible; feathers on tarsus very short, leaving inner side completely exposed.

GOLDMANIA VIOLICEPS, new species

Type No. 207754, adult male, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey collection, from Cerro Azul, northwest of Chepo, Panama (3000 ft. altitude); collected by E. A. Goldman, March 23, 1911. (Original number 14173.)

Distribution.—Known only from 2500 to 3000 feet altitude on Cerro Azul, Panama.

Description of adult male (type).—Crown, forehead and lores dull iridescent violet; rest of upper parts from nape to upper tail coverts rich metallic green, becoming clearer or brighter posteriorly (closely similar to color of upper parts of neck and body in *Saucerottea cyaneifrons*); lower parts nearly uniform brilliant metallic green, brighter than back (similar to but brighter than in *cyaneifrons*); under tail coverts very short and shining green, except 3 middle ones, which are satiny white, stiff and recurved; wings uniform purplish black; tail feathers reddish chestnut, broadly margined, especially at tips, with bronze green; upper mandible blackish; lower mandible pale basally and shaded with dusky on terminal half.

Adult female (same date and locality as type).—Entire upper parts of head and body uniform, rather dull metallic green, becoming clearer posteriorly; under parts dull white mixed on sides of neck, breast and flanks with green feathers like those on back; under-tail coverts as in male; middle tail feathers mainly bronze green, with a very narrow dull rufous shaft streak on basal two thirds; other tail feathers dark rusty rufous along middle and margined by bronze green which occupies terminal fourth of the feathers; all but central pair of feathers with small central white spots at the tips; upper mandible dusky, lower one pale at base and becoming more dusky horn color on terminal two-thirds.

Immature male.—Upper parts plain green, nearly as in adult females, but rather brighter; under parts green mixed with grayish white on borders of feathers, especially on neck and breast, where the green in form of subterminal semilunar spots on median area give a scaled appearance; sides of neck and body and abdomen washed with duller metallic green; wings, tail and bill as in adult male, except broader bronze green tips to tail feathers and small terminal whitish spots at extreme tips, smaller than those in females.

Measurements.—Adult male (type), wing, 52.5 mm.; tail, 32.5 mm.; culmen, 19 mm. Adult female, wing, 47.5 mm.; tail, 25.5 mm.; culmen, 19 mm.