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NEW BIRDS OF THE FAMILIES TANAGRIDÆ  
AND ICTERIDÆ.

BY

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THIS is one of a series of papers comprising advance descriptions of new birds, prepared by the author in connection with his forthcoming work on the *Birds of North and Middle America*. Six papers of this series describing new forms in the families Fringillidæ and Corvidæ, have appeared in the *Auk*, Vols. XV (1898) to XVII (1900).

TANAGRIDÆ.

**Calospiza florida arcei.** ARCE'S CALLISTE.

Similar to *Calospiza florida florida* but smaller, the general color more yellowish green; adult male without a distinct, if any, occipital patch of yellow.

Veragua.

*Type*, no. 146386, U. S. National Museum, ♂ adult, Veragua; E. Arce.

**Piranga roseo-gularis cozumelæ.** COZUMEL TANAGER.

Similar to *Piranga roseo-gularis roseo-gularis* but red of pileum duller, wing averaging shorter and tail longer.

Island of Cozumel, Yucatan.

*Type*, no. 102689, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad., Cozumel I., Yucatan, Jan. 29, 1885; J. E. Benedict and T. Lee.

**Ramphocelus dimidiatus isthmicus.** McLEANNAN'S TANAGER.

Similar to *Ramphocelus dimidiatus dimidiatus*, but colors duller, the abdomen brownish black or dark brown instead of deep black and tail longer.

Isthmus of Panama.

*Type*, no. 16883, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad., Frijole Station, Panama R. R.; J. McLeannan.

**Phenicothraupis salvini peninsularis.** YUCATAN TANAGER.

Similar to *Phenicothraupis salvini insularis*, but darker and less grayish, though much paler and grayer than *P. salvini salvini*.

Yucatan (mainland).

*Type*, no. 146607, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad., Izalam, Yucatan, 1880; Geo. F. Gaumer.

**Phenicothraupis salvini discolor.** ESCONDIDO TANAGER.

Similar to *Phenicothraupis salvini salvini*, but adult male much darker and less brightly colored, the back, etc., dull reddish brown, the under parts of body strongly tinged with grayish. (Nearly intermediate in coloration between *P. salvini salvini* and *P. fuscicauda*, but female and young not at all like those of the latter.)

Southern Honduras to eastern Nicaragua.

*Type*, no. 126942, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad., Rio Escondido, eastern Nicaragua, May 12, 1892; Chas. W. Richmond.

**Chlorospingus sumichrasti.** SUMICHRAST'S CHLOROSPINGUS.

Similar to *C. ophthalmicus*, but pileum lighter and clearer brown, back more brownish olive-green, and chest paler and duller yellowish olive.

Mountains of Vera Cruz, southeastern Mexico.

*Type*, no. 37511, U. S. National Museum, Mt. Azul, near Orizaba, Vera Cruz, October, 1864, Professor F. Sumichrast.

Genus *Iridophanes*. (Type, *Dacnis pulcherrima* Sclater.)

Similar to *Tanagrella*, Swainson, but nasal fossæ mostly unfeathered, bill more slender (though relatively broader basally), and four outermost primaries (sixth to ninth) more nearly equal in length.

Although this form has usually been considered a member of a Cerebine genus (*Dacnis*) I am inclined to believe that its relationships are in reality Tanagrine, as has already been suggested by DuBus, according to Dr. Sclater.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XI, 1886, p. 25.

## ICTERIDÆ.

**Zarhynchus wagleri mexicanus.** MEXICAN OROPENDOLA.

Similar to *Zarhynchus wagleri wagleri*, but slightly smaller, especially the bill, with frontal shield narrower and less arched; chestnut of head and neck slightly, that of rump and flanks decidedly, darker; black of breast and abdomen more restricted, duller, less glossy.

Southern Mexico to Guatemala; British Honduras? Honduras?

*Type*, no. 144561, U. S. National Museum (Biol. Surv. Coll. no. 1755), ♂ ad., Motzorongo, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Feb. 26, 1894; Nelson and Goldman.

**Holoquiscalus martinicensis.** MARTINIQUE GRACKLE.

Similar to *Holoquiscalus inflexirostris*, of Santa Lucia, but smaller, and with stouter bill; adult female with head and under parts paler, the chin and throat nearly white. (The adult female similar in coloration to that of *Holoquiscalus guadeloupensis*, but smaller and with more slender bill.)

Island of Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

*Type*, no. 75156, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad., Martinique; F. A. Ober.

The forms belonging to this group, as I have been able to make them out, are as follows:

- (1) *Holoquiscalus gundlachii* (Cassin); Cuba.
- (2) *Holoquiscalus jamaicensis* (Daudin); Jamaica.
- (3) *Holoquiscalus niger* (Boddaert); Haiti.
- (4) *Holoquiscalus brachypterus* (Cassin); Puerto Rico.
- (5) *Holoquiscalus caymanensis* (Cory); Grand Cayman.
- (6) *Holoquiscalus luminosus* (Lawrence); Grenada.
- (7) *Holoquiscalus inflexirostris* (Swainson); Santa Lucia.
- (8) *Holoquiscalus guadeloupensis* (Lawrence); Guadeloupe.
- (9) *Holoquiscalus martinicensis* (Ridgway); Martinique.
- (10) *Holoquiscalus insularis* (Richmond); Margarita I., Venezuela.
- (11) *Holoquiscalus lugubris* (Swainson); Trinidad, Tobago, and adjacent mainland.
- (12) *Holoquiscalus rectirostris* (Cassin); (habitat unknown).
- (13) *Holoquiscalus fortirostris* (Lawrence); Barbados.

**Scaphidurus major nelsoni.** SONORAN BOAT-TAIL.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Scaphidurus* SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., new series, i, 1827, p. 437. Type, *S. palustris* Swainson.

Similar to *Scaphidurus major graysoni* but slightly smaller, with slightly longer bill; adult female much paler, the under parts (in winter plumage) light wood brown, passing into brownish cream-buff on throat and chin, into grayish brown on flanks, thighs and anal region, the under tail-coverts dark grayish brown, pileum and hindneck light sepia-brown, the scapulars and interscapulars margined with the same.

Coast district of Sonora, northwestern Mexico.

*Type*, no. 164596, U. S. National Museum (Biol. Surv. Coll., no. 6140), ♀ ad., Alamos, Sonora, Jan. 27, 1899; E. A. Goldman.

The known forms belonging to this genus are, according to my recent revision of the group, as follows:

(1) *Scaphidurus major major* (Vieillot); South Atlantic and Gulf Coast United States.

(2) *Scaphidurus major macrourus* (Swainson); southern Texas to northern Columbia.

(3) *Scaphidurus major obscurus* (Nelson); southwestern Mexico.

(4) *Scaphidurus major graysoni* (Sclater); western Mexico.

(5) *Scaphidurus major nelsoni* Ridgway; northwestern Mexico.

(6) *Scaphidurus major assimilis* (Sclater); central Colombia.

(7) *Scaphidurus tenuirostris* (Swainson); central Mexico.

(8) *Scaphidurus nicaraguensis* (Salvin & Godman); Nicaragua.

#### ***Icterus cucullatus sennetti*. SENNETT'S ORIOLE.**

Similar to *Icterus cucullatus cucullatus* (Swainson) but paler in color; adult male less decidedly orange, the color of pileum, chest, etc., deep cadmium yellow, never cadmium orange; adult female much paler than that of *I. c. cucullatus*, the yellow of under parts dull or pale gamboge, instead of saffron or ochreous, the back and scapulars lighter grayish.

Lower Rio Grande Valley, in Texas and Tamaulipas; south in winter to Morelos.

*Type*, no. 73654, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad., Brownsville, Texas, April 3, 1877; Geo. B. Sennett.

#### ***Icterus gularis tamaulipensis*. ALTA MIRA ORIOLE.**

Similar to *Icterus gularis gularis* (Wagler) but decidedly smaller and coloration more intense, the orange-yellow more decidedly orange (usually rich cadmium orange); black at anterior extremity of malar region broader; bill shorter and deeper at base. Similar to *Icterus gularis yucatanensis*, Berlepsch, but larger, usually less intense in color, and with the maxilla relatively much narrower.

Eastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, and Puebla.

*Type*, no. 135168, U. S. National Museum, ♂ ad., Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, E. Mexico, Oct. 17, 1894; F. B. Armstrong.

***Icterus mesomelas taczanowskii*. TACZANOWSKI'S ORIOLE.**

Similar to *Icterus mesomelas mesomelas* (Wagler), but slightly smaller and with black at base of inner webs of lateral rectrices more restricted, less intense, and less sharply defined.

Western Ecuador; Central Peru? Geographic range widely separated from that of *I. m. mesomelas* by the intervening much larger black-winged Central American form, *Icterus mesomelas salvini* (Cassin).

*Type*, no. 101265, U. S. National Museum, adult (♂?), Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1884; Dr. Wm. H. Jones, U. S. N.

***Agelaius phœniceus fortis*. THICK-BILLED RED-WING.**

Similar to *Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus*, but decidedly larger, with bill relatively much shorter and thicker; adult females, adult male in winter, and immature males similar in coloration to the same of *A. p. sonoriensis*, but distinguished by very different measurements.

Breeding range unknown, but evidently somewhere in the central portion of North America; during migrations occurring in Manitoba, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Illinois (rarely or casually), and westward to and including the Rocky Mountains and southward to Arizona, northern Chihuahua, New Mexico, and western Texas.

*Type*, no. 88092, U. S. National Museum, ♀ ad., Omaha, Nebraska, March 9, 1878; Dr. R. W. Shufeldt.

***Agelaius phœniceus neutralis*. SAN DIEGO RED-WING.**

Similar to *A. p. sonoriensis* but smaller; adult female much darker, with streaks less strongly contrasted above, those on under parts rather broader and grayer, the upper parts with little if any of rusty, even in winter.

Great Basin district of United States northward to eastern British Columbia, southwestward to southern California (San Diego district) and northern Lower California.

*Type*, no. 134297, U. S. National Museum, ♀ ad., Jacumba, San Diego Co., California, May 26, 1894; Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. A.

***Agelaius phœniceus caurinus*. NORTHWESTERN RED-WING.**

Similar to *A. p. phœniceus* but wings and bill longer, the latter more slender; adult male with buff of middle wing-coverts deeper (deep

ochraceous-buff or ochraceous in winter); adult female more heavily streaked with black beneath, and, in winter plumage, with upper parts much more conspicuously marked with rusty.

Northwest coast district, from British Columbia (Vancouver Island and coast of mainland) south through western Washington and Oregon to northern California (Mendocino County, May 20).

*Type*, no. 153275, U. S. National Museum, ♀ ad., Cedar Hill, Vancouver Island, April 19, 1895; John Fannin.

The North American *Agelaii*, including those of Mexico and the West Indies, as they appear from my recent revision of the group, are as follows:

(1) *Agelaius tricolor* (Audubon); California and Oregon, west of Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mts.

(2) *Agelaius gubernator gubernator* (Wagler); southwestern part of Mexican plateau.

(3) *Agelaius gubernator californicus*, Nelson.; California (coast district) and western Oregon.

(4) *Agelaius gubernator grandis* (Nelson); southeastern part of Mexican plateau.

(5) *Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus* (Linnaeus); eastern North America, to base of Rocky Mts.

(6) *Agelaius phœniceus floridanus*, Maynard; Florida and Gulf coast to Galveston, Texas.

(7) *Agelaius phœniceus bryanti*, Ridgway; Bahamas and southeastern Florida.

(8) *Agelaius phœniceus richmondi*, Nelson; southern Texas south through eastern Mexico to Nicaragua.

(9) *Agelaius phœniceus sonoriensis*, Ridgway; southern Arizona and Colorado Valley in California, south to Tepic, western Mexico.

(10) *Agelaius phœniceus neutralis*, Ridgway; west slope of Rocky Mts., to California and northern Lower California.

(11) *Agelaius phœnicus caurinus*, Ridgway; northwest coast, in Washington and British Columbia; northern California in winter.

(12) *Agelaius phœnicus fortis*, Ridgway; Rocky Mts., Great Plains, etc., during migration; breeding range unknown.

(13) *Agelaius assimilis*, Gundlach; Cuba.

(14) *Agelaius humeralis* (Vigors); Cuba.

(15) *Agelaius xanthomus*, Sclater; Puerto Rico



Genus **Pseudagelæus**. (Type, *Agelæus imthurni* Sclater.)

Allied to *Scaphidurus*, but bill more slender, more attenuated and less strongly decurved terminally; tail less graduated, the graduation less than one fourth the length of middle rectrices (instead of between one fourth and one third as much); lateral toes longer, their claws reaching to base of middle claw.

*Type, Agelæus imthurni*, SCLATER. (Monotypic.)

Genus **Xanthopsar**. (Type, *Oriolus flavus* Gmelin.)

Similar to *Agelaius*, but bill relatively much longer and more slender, equaling or exceeding the head in length; ninth primary longest, or equal to the longest (the ninth, eighth and seventh about equal in length); tarsus relatively shorter (but little longer than culmen and but little more than one fourth as long as wing); middle toe, with claw, longer than tarsus; claw of inner toe falling short of base of middle claw, the outer toe still shorter; hallux decidedly shorter than lateral toes, its claw very long (exceeding the digit in length) and narrow, the anterior claws relatively very small.