THE DISTRIBUTION OF BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU

A REPORT ON THE BIRDS COLLECTED BY THE YALE UNIVERSITY—NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXPEDITIONS

BY

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The present work forms No. 117 of the Bulletin series.

WILLIAM DEC. RAVENEL,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
In charge of the United States National Museum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1921.
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THE DISTRIBUTION OF BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU.

A REPORT ON THE BIRDS COLLECTED BY THE YALE UNIVERSITY-NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXPEDITIONS.

By Frank M. Chapman
Of the American Museum of Natural History.

INTRODUCTION.

The work of the Yale University-National Geographic Society's Expeditions in the Urubamba region of Peru, under the direction of Prof. Hiram Bingham, has included not only the archaeological investigations which have made the country explored so widely known, but also researches in other branches of science, the whole being designed to form a comprehensive survey of the physical conditions and biological resources of the area under consideration.

The task of making collections in vertebrate zoology was entrusted to the well-known naturalist, Edmund Heller, formerly of the Biological Survey, and the representative of the United States National Museum on the Roosevelt Expedition to British East Africa. The fact should be emphasized that Mr. Heller's first object in the field was the collection of mammals, and every one familiar with the difficulties of mammal collecting in the Andes will appreciate the skill and energy he displayed in amassing a collection of no less than 884 specimens.¹

In collecting birds Mr. Heller attempted to secure species rather than specimens and his collection, therefore, contains a much larger number of forms than its size would lead one to expect.

Mr. Heller was in the field from April to November, 1915, during which time he made collections from the upper limit of life above the La Raya Pass (altitude 14,200 feet) to the dense forests of the humid Tropical Zone in the Rio Comerciato (altitude 1,800 feet). Between these extremes he worked at intermediate points representing every life zone in both its humid and arid aspects. Heller's work in the forests of the humid Temperate Zone at timber line (approximate

¹ A report on this collection by Oldfield Thomas has been published in the Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 55, pp. 217-249.
altitude 12,500 feet) is of special importance. This zone has been previously explored in Peru only in the district about Maraynioc in the Eastern Cordillera somewhat north of the latitude of Lima, where von Tschudi, Jelski, and Kalinowski secured a surprising number of distinct new forms. The rainfall which produces the forest characterizing the humid Temperate Zone is also, in a measure, responsible for our ignorance of its life. The rain creates not only forests, but also rivers, and the river valleys form the natural sites for the trails which connect the highlands and lowlands. When the collector, in following these trails, reaches the region of Temperate Zone forests, his path is far below them and he thus passes under a zone of exceptional interest. I had this experience in the Eastern Andes of Colombia between Bogotá and Villavicencio;² while Kalinowski, who collected during several years in the Urubamba region, appears not to have worked in the forests of the humid Temperate Zone, though he lived within a few miles of them.

The authorities of the Yale University-National Geographic Society having honored me by a request to report upon Heller's collection of birds, I decided to alter an itinerary already made for a reconnaissance in South America, on which I was to start four days after this request was received, to permit me to make a hurried journey down the Urubamba Valley as far as Santa Ana. This was done under the auspices of the institutions just named.

Leaving Cuzco with our pack animals on July 1, we returned to that city on July 24, making meanwhile 13 camps in localities representing all the faunal areas of the region, except the humid Temperate and humid Tropical Zones, which the very limited time at my command prevented me from visiting. Unfortunately it had not been possible to make a critical examination of Heller's collections before leaving, or to examine his field notes, nevertheless I realize that without this personal experience, brief as it was, I should not be in a position to prepare even the provisional discussion of the faunal problems of this region which is presented beyond.

I was accompanied on this short expedition by that veteran collector, George K. Cherrie, and by my son, Frank M. Chapman, Jr., and at Tirapata we were joined by Harry Watkins, a resident naturalist who for some years before had been securing birds for the American Museum. Cherrie was the same invaluable lieutenant that he has been on former occasions, and Watkins proved an efficient aid. With the balance left from the appropriation made for this expedition by the National Geographic Society, Watkins was later employed to make collections at La Raya and in the Cuzco district in April, 1917.

Cordial acknowledgement for assistance in the preparation of the paper is due my staff associates, Mrs. A. K. Fraser, Mr. Ludlow

Grigson, Mr. W. DeW. Miller, Mrs. E. M. B. Reichenberger, and Mr.
Charles H. Rogers. To Mrs. Reichenberger I am especially indebted
for a preliminary examination of specimens which greatly facilitated
their final determination. I have also to thank Mr. Outram Bangs
for the loan of specimens from the collections under his charge, and
Mr. L. S. Blaisdell, of Arequipa, and Señor Carlos Duque, of Santa
Ana, for courtesies and hospitalities extended to us in the field.

PREVIOUS ORNITHOLOGICAL WORK IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY.

So far as published records go, our knowledge of the bird life of the
Urubamba region is based upon the collections made by Whitely and
Kalinowski and reported upon respectively by Selater and Salvin and
von Berlepsch and Stolzmann, references to whose works are included
beyond.

Castelnau descended the Urubamba from near Cuzco to the Ucayali
in the autumn of 1846, but beyond a reference to the rock, under the "Vallée de Santa Ana," I find no mention of the bird life of the district here under consideration in his works.

WHITELY'S COLLECTIONS.

The first bird collector to enter the Urubamba region was Mr. H.
Whitely, who, during the course of explorations in southern Peru,
extending over a number of years, visited Tinta and vicinity in the
upper valley in August, 1868, and the Santa Ana Valley subsequently.

From the first-named region he secured a fairly representative
collection, but the collection from the Santa Ana district is far from
complete. A list of Whitely's localities in the Urubamba Valley
follows:

Tinta (altitude, 11,329 feet).—A small town midway between La
Raya and Cuzco. It is in the Puna Zone, but the occurrence of
Diglossa brunneiventris and Thraupis darwini laeta indicates that it
is not far above the upper limits of the arid Temperate Zone. Whitely
collected at and near Tinta from May to August, 1868, securing 131
specimens of 46 species, among them the types of Lessonia niger
oreas, Agriornis insolens, and Poospizopsis caesar.

Pitumarca.—A village near and slightly higher than Tinta (alti-
itude, 11,329 feet) in the upper Urubamba Valley, visited by Whitely
in 1868. Type locality of Columba albipennis.

Tungasuca.—A village near and slightly higher than Tinta (alti-
itude, 11,329 feet) in the upper Urubamba Valley, visited by Whitely
in 1868.

Huira (altitude, 4,800 feet).—A settlement about 8 miles east of
the junction of the Vileabamba with the Urubamba at Chauillay

\footnote{Hist. du Voy., vol. 4, p. 288.}


\footnote{Idem.}
Bridge. It is evidently in the arid Tropical Zone, most of the 25 species secured here by Whitely being also found at Santa Ana. Type locality of *Thamnophilus melanochrous*.  

*Maramora* (altitude 4,000 feet).—A hacienda in the lower Urubamba (Santa Ana) Valley between Chauillay Bridge and Santa Ana. The country is essentially like that about Santa Ana. Whitely secured 22 species here.  

*Potrero* (altitude 4,500 feet).—A hacienda above Santa Ana on the way to Idma. The immediate surroundings resemble those found at Santa Ana. Whitely secured 10 species here.  

**Kalinowski's Collections:**

The well-known collector of Peruvian birds, Jean Kalinowski, made a small collection in the vicinity of Cuzco and a larger one in the Santa Ana region. They were reported upon by Berlepsch and Stolzmann who regret their inability to give details of Kalinowski's journey other than the dates at which he visited various localities, and who present no general remarks upon the faunal questions involved. I transcribe the dates published by the authors named.

**Cuzco District.**—Cuzco, May 13, 1894; January 17, 1898; Urquillos, January 30, 1896; Suriti, May 13, 1894; Luatanay, May 22, 1894; San Geronimo, March 8, 1896; Curahausi, May 10, 1894; Licamachay, May 1, 1894; Vilcabamba, June 27, 1894; June 24, 25, 1895. In all, 13 species are recorded from these localities, the result, apparently, of incidental collecting. *Tanagra darwini lucia* was described from Cuzco.

**Santa Ana District.**—Santa Ana, June 2-22, July 5-11, August 28, September 8-22, November 2-22, December 4-19, 1894; Echaratí, September 16, 1894; Pacaymayo, June 1, 1894; Idma, June 30, July 1-31, August 2-30, October 11-31, November 2-24, 1894; June 7, 1895; Paltaypampa, November, 1894; June, 1895; Pampa de Derrumbe, June 1, July and October, 1894; Potrero, October, 1894; Puna de Idma, November 24, 1894; Tambillo, September 5, 1895; Casinchihua, May 7, 1894.

Santa Ana itself and Idma were the two principal stations for the 133 species recorded from the district, 56 being taken at the first-named, 75 at the last-named locality. It should be noted that the entry in this paper of "Idma, Sta. Ana," does not mean Idma and Santa Ana, but Idma in the district of Santa Ana. The difference is important, since Idma is in the humid Subtropical Zone. This fact should be especially noted in connection with the list of new forms said to have been described from Santa Ana, only three of the nine mentioned actually having come from that place. They are the


following: *Nothura maculosa peruviana*, *Myiozetetes similis con- 
nivens*, and *Sporophila gutturalis inconspicua*.

The following were described from Idma: *Lophotriccus squam-
aceristatus hypochlorus*, *Buthraupis ecuallata saturata*, and *Basileuterus 
signatus*. Of the remaining three birds in this list of nine said to 
have been described from Santa Ana, two are from Chirimoto in 
the Chachapoyas district of northern Peru, and one from La Merced 
in the Chanchamayo district east of Lima.

**COLLECTIONS OF YALE UNIVERSITY-NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC 
SOCIETY'S EXPEDITIONS.**

As mentioned above, the Heller Expedition was in the field from 
April to November, 1915; the Chapman Expedition from July 1 to 
July 24, 1916; Watkins collected alone from April 3 to 25, 1917, 
and in 1914 made a small collection for the American Museum near 
Cuzco. The results of this collecting form the material basis of the 
present paper and may be summarized as follows:

<table>
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<th>Collection</th>
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<td>Heller Expedition</td>
<td>757</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapman Expedition</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watkins Expedition</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watkins's Cuzco collection</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of specimens</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,833</strong></td>
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The total number of species recorded by Whitely and Kalinowski 
is 202. From essentially the same region in which these collectors 
worked we secured 291 species. Adding to this number the species 
taken by Heller in the humid Tropical Zone on the Rio Cosireni and 
Rio Comberciato, a zone the collectors above mentioned did not 
enter, and 43 species which they secured and we did not, and we 
have a total of 380 species known from the Urubamba Valley. Fur-
ther exploration, particularly in the humid Tropical Zone, would 
greatly increase this number. As a result of three and half years' 
collecting in a section from the Puna Zone at Lake Junin to the 
humid Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes, Kalinowski 
secured 483 species. Adding to these, 66 species taken in the same 
region by Jelski, but not by Kalinowski, we have a total of 549. 
This number doubtless fairly represents the avifauna of the region 
explored, but further work in the humid Tropical Zone would un-
questionably increase it. Our work in this zone was only sufficient 
to show the faunal affinities of our two stations in it. I believe also 
that the forests of the humid Temperate Zone contain a considerable 
number of species not represented in our collections, and it is certain 
that additional species could be secured in the forests of the Sub-
tropical Zone, their density and the physical difficulties of mountain 
collecting making it far from easy to take a census of their inhabitants.
The collections from the arid Temperate Zone and from the Paramo or Puna Zone are doubtless reasonably complete. In both zones the fauna is comparatively limited and the open nature of the country renders it difficult for birds to escape observation.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF COLLECTING STATIONS.**

The detailed descriptions of the collecting stations, prepared chiefly by Heller, which are given beyond may be prefaced by an outline which, avoiding repetition as much as possible, may give consecutively the more significant features of the country under consideration as they affect the distribution of bird-life.

As used here, the term Urubamba Valley, is designed to include the district through which the Urubamba River flows from its source at La Raya to its entrance on the forested Amazonian plains at the Pongo de Mainique. Our survey includes not only the shores of the river but the slopes arising from it and crests overlooking it, all (excepting "Occobamba Valley") in Urubamba drainage.

The causes underlying the topography and climatic conditions, both general and local, of this region are fully treated in Bowman’s "The Andes of Southern Peru," a work which may stand as a model of objective observation and subjective consideration.

My experience in other parts of the Andes confirms the opinion expressed, I believe, by Professor Bingham, that the Urubamba region contains the most impressive scenery of the entire Andean system. Certainly no other section of this great mountain chain has been more adequately photographed, but, although I was familiar with the results achieved and had seen the best of them as enlargements or lantern-slide projections, they gave me but a faint conception of the magnitude, grandeur, and diversity of the scenery of the region. Any attempt on my part to describe its beauties would therefore be not only foreign to my theme but fruitless.

So gradual is the slope from the shores of Lake Titicaca over the old lake bed to the pass at La Raya, so flat the grass-covered valley floor, that no striking topographic features announce the approach of the divide between Titicacaen and Amazonian drainage. Only the accelerated motion of the train as it starts down the steeper grades of the upper Urubamba Valley tells the unobservant traveller that he has passed the highest point (altitude 14,010 feet) in his journey from Titicaca to Cuzco.

The country immediately south of the Pass is dry, upland pasture; but within a few yards north of the Pass one enters an area of marshes, springs, small streams, and lagoons in which the Urubamba River has its origin. The change is abrupt and striking and is accompanied by

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*American Geographical Society.*
a change in the character of the bird-life, evident even from the
window of a moving train, geese (*Chloephaga*), ducks of several
species, ibis (*Plegadis*), coots (*Fulica*), replacing the occasional
flickers (*Colaptes puna*) seen on the Titicacan side. (Pl. 2)

Not a tree, nor indeed any suggestion of bushy growth, is seen; the
region is above the limit of cultivation and is typical Puna.

About 20 kilometers north of the Pass, and nearly 2,000 feet below
it, barley and low hedges of cactus were first observed, and bushes
bordered the streams, indicating that we had reached the very tips of
the arms of the arid Temperate Zone which stretch upward into the
Puna Zone.

We have had no collecting stations between La Raya and Cuzco, but
the presence in Whiteley's collections from Tinta (altitude 11,329
feet), about 12 kilometers north of Sicuani, of *Diglossa brunneiventris*,
*Tanagra darwini laeta*, and *Saltator albociliaris* supplies the ornitho-
logical evidence of the existence of the arid Temperate Zone at this
point.

Near Huambutio the railway leaves the Urubamba to ascend the
Rio Huatanay to Cuzco. We did not see the Urubamba again until
we reached it at the mouth of the Huaracando Canyon (altitude 9,800
feet) well within the limits of the arid Temperate Zone. However,
Watkins's collections from Pisac (altitude 10,060 feet) and Calca (alti-
itude 9,957 feet), both on the Urubamba, acquaint us with the char-
acter of the fauna of the intervening country.

Our route from Cuzco lay slightly north of west through Ttica-Ttica,
Puquiura, the Pampa of Anta, and Huaracando, whence we descended
the canyon of that name. (Pl. 3.)

After leaving Ttica-Ttica (altitude 11,900 feet) we traversed a
rather flat country with a general elevation of 11,200 feet and bounded
by grass-covered rolling hills, broken here and there by barrancas.

The region has been under cultivation for centuries. An occasional
tree was seen on the hilltops, but if a forest ever existed here, it has
long since disappeared, and the train after train of wood-laden
burros which one passes show that the ceaseless demand for fuel is
now supplied from farther down the valley.

The hillsides have some stunted, bushy growth which attains the
size of small trees along the borders of streams in the barrancas.

Faunally the region is still one of interpenetration of the Puna and
arid Temperate Zones, the former occupying the open country, the
latter confined largely to the growth in the barrancas, as is described
more fully beyond.

Soon after leaving the tableland at Huaracando we quickly
descended 1,000 feet down the trail leading to the bottom of the
Huaracando Canyon where a rushing river offers a suitable home
for dippers (*Cinclus*) and torrent ducks (*Merganetta*).
The decrease in altitude and the presence of water combine to produce considerable bushy and arborescent growth with a corresponding increase in the number of arid Temperate Zone species. Country of essentially this type (see Heller's descriptions under Chospiyoc and Ollantaytambo) prevailed down the Urubamba Valley until we reached a short distance below Torontoy (which see), where at the bottom of the canyon and on the steep slopes arising from it we saw the first traces of forest growth, and at the same time entered the upper border of the Subtropical Zone.

Paroquets (Aratinga m. mitrata), ant thrushes (Thamnophilus melanochrous), flycatchers (Knipolegus), vireos (Vireosylva j. josephae), warblers (Myioborus m. melanoecephalus and Basileuterus lutceoirdis signatus), and other characteristic subtropical species suddenly became common, and a single cock-of-the-rock was seen.

From this point the vegetation increased in luxuriance. In places the narrow floor of the canyon was grown with highly developed forest which, unbroken, covered the slopes that were not too steep to permit of tree growth. (Pl. 6.)

The region seemed well adapted to the wants of birds, nevertheless comparatively few were seen and it was only by the most diligent collecting that we secured a fair number of specimens. It should, however, be remembered that the season was midwinter (July) and but few birds were in song. Day broke in almost complete silence. An occasional cassique (Ostinops atrovirens) called, a wood wren (Henicorhina) sang at intervals, but the croak of toucans and the cooing of doves, which form so prominent a part of the morning chorus in the subtropics and humid tropics, were wholly wanting.

Shortly before reaching San Miguel Bridge, at the base of the mountain on which lie the ruins of Machu Picchu, made known to the world by Professor Bingham's explorations, the luxuriant forest growth disappears and we quickly pass into the upper border of the arid tropics with its low scrubby growth in which acacias and cacti characterize the vegetation and Tapera naevia and Thraupis episcopus the birds. (Pl. 5.)

Santa Ana, the end of our journey down the valley, is in the heart of this arid Tropical Zone, which extends at least to Echarari where the forest of the humid Tropical Zone is said to begin. This we did not reach and our only collections from it were made by Heller at Rio Cosireni and Rio Comberciato about 50 miles below Echarati.

From Santa Ana we ascended the mountain slopes to the Subtropical Zone at Idma, finding there essentially the same species as occur in this zone above San Miguel Bridge.

The more detailed description of our collecting stations follows:

La Raya (altitude 14,010 feet, Puna Zone).—The pass at La Raya on the railroad to Cuzco marks the divide between Titicacan and
Headwaters of the Urubamba River at La Raya Pass.

Occobamba Pass.
Altitude 13,800 feet. Puna Zone. Photographed by Heller.
Amazonian drainage. The ascent from the Titicaca Basin is very gradual; the descent toward Cuzco is more rapid, the last 30 kilometers of the ascent giving an increase of only 412 meters as compared with a fall of 647 meters for the first 30 kilometers beyond the divide.

The Urubamba River has its origin in the marshes and lagoons which lie immediately below the Pass. (Pl. 2.)

While at and near La Raya, November 9-25, 1915, Heller collected only mammals and our collection of birds from that place was made by Watkins. Beyond such widely distributed species as *Nycticorax naevius*, *Falco fusco-caerulescens*, *Brachyospiza capensis peruviana* and some others, the species secured are characteristic of the Puna. The following description of the region was written by Heller:

La Raya Pass is an open, level-floored valley, grass-covered and dotted by small lagoons and marshy streams. Bounding the valley floor are rounded, grass-covered hills, and in places rocky ridges rising to a height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. To the east of the Pass a view of snow-capped peaks, their sides furrowed by glaciers, may be obtained, but to the west the ridges are lower and without permanent snow fields.

The temperature here was decidedly cool, or even bitter, during the day when the wind was blowing, and at night there was hoar frost. During our stay in November we were visited every evening about sunset by a violent thundershower of an hour's duration. The storm usually resolved itself into a hail or sleet affair accompanied by a heavy artillery of thunder and flashes of lightning which swept over the landscape until dark. The days were bright with sunshine and as a rule calm, but the temperature was always bracing, although the sun was powerful enough to melt the light coating of sleet of the previous night's storm.

The region of La Raya is quite treeless and to all appearances bushless as well. Tussocks of coarse bunch grass with sharply spiked blades are the all-pervading floral feature. Other species of more tender grasses, on which the flocks of llamas and alpacas feed, grow with these, but they are much less conspicuous. Matlike clusters of small brilliantly green herbs grow in the damp meadows, but such are quite grasslike in general appearance. On the rocky hillsides amid the shingle and gravel are found clumps of a yucca or Spanish bayonet with whorls of gray spiny leaves and tall dried flower stalks of past seasons still standing. A cactus, a small white silky cereus, grows sparingly at this altitude. One of the few flowering plants seen here was a nettle-leaved herb bearing showy, poppy-red flowers. A few inconspicuous flowers of anemone-like appearance were seen in the meadows. High up on the hillsides a few verdant bushes were encountered, but they were very local in distribution.

Watkins' Expedition, April 3-13, 1917, 142 specimens of 40 species. *Pisac* (altitude 10,000 feet, junction of arid Temperate and Puna Zones).—A town in the Urubamba Valley about 7 miles northeast of Cuzco.

Watkins' Expedition, April 17-20, 1916, 65 specimens of 23 species. *Calca* (altitude 9,957 feet, junction of arid Temperate and Puna Zones).—A town in the Urubamba Valley near Urubamba with essentially the fauna of the Cuzco district.

Watkins' Expedition, April 21-25, 1917, 34 specimens of 23 species.
Ttica-Ttica (altitude 11,900 feet, junction of arid Temperate and Puna Zones).—The first camp of the Chapman Expedition was just off the Incan highway which leaves Cuzco through the Ttica-Ttica Pass, and about 3 miles west by north of that city. It is a region of hills, valleys, and barrancas devoted to grazing and the growing of barley. Although our visit was made in the heart of the dry season, there was still some water in the stream beds of the deeper barrancas. At the bottom and on the sides of these barrancas and in the smaller, tributary quebradas, there was more or less low, bushy growth. This growth here marked the upper limit of the arid Temperate Zone, while the grass-covered areas supported the avifauna of the Puna.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the mercury at this camp registered 30° F. (Pl. 3.)

Chapman Expedition, July 2 and 3, 1916, 55 specimens of 21 species.

Huaracundo Canyon (junction of arid Temperate and Puna Zones).—A narrow, steep-walled canyon about 10 miles long, carved by the Huaracundo River from Huaracundo (altitude 11,200 feet) to the Urubamba River (altitude 9,800 feet). Its floor supports considerable bushy and arborescent vegetation, well described by Heller, who collected here at Chospiyoc (which see). Our camp was at "Pumatales," the hacienda of Señor Silva, at an altitude of about 10,000 feet, and apparently near the point at which Heller worked.

At 6 o'clock in the morning, July 23, the mercury registered 32° F.


Chospiyoc (altitude 10,000 feet, junction of arid Temperate and Puna Zones).—Heller's station in the Huaracundo Canyon, evidently near the point at which the Chapman Expedition stopped for one day. The following description was written by Mr. Heller:

The canyon of the Huaracundo River extends from the village of that name to the Urubamba Valley, where the river mingles its waters with the Rio Urubamba. Halfway down the canyon is situated Chospiyoc, a collection of cultivated fields, a hut, and a rickety bridge consisting of two crooked logs spanning the stream. The canyon is a perfect V-shape, with steep sides and a narrow floor occupied chiefly by the stream. Chospiyoc lies at 10,000 feet altitude, and the precipitous sides of the canyon rise above it some 3,000 feet to the general level of the Andean ranges here. The walls throughout all this half mile of vertical depth are alluvial deposits of gravel and clay, with no rock masses of large extent in place. The boulders lining the creek margin are many colors—white marbles, gray limestones, blackish slates, red porphyries, and many others.

Our camp was pitched near the bridge, but across the stream from the cultivated fields of maize and wheat. During our stay here, in the latter part of April, the peach and apple trees were laden with ripe fruit, and the grain was also quite mature. The climate is quite dry at this point, most of the moisture falling at the higher altitudes on the summits of the ridges, where the clouds are held. Rain was falling abundantly at night in the region drained by the Huaracundo River, which was a terra-cotta red flood loaded with sediment from the adobe soil. The temperature at Chospiyoc is temperate, the days are pleasant and the nights cool, but not bitter. The natural tree flora is quite extensive in species, but trees are nowhere numerous.
CAMP AT TTICA-TTICA.

Altitude 12,000 feet. Open country, Puna Zone; bush-grown "quebradas," arid Temperate Zone. Photographed by Chapman, July 3, 1916.

HUARACONDO RIVER AND (IN THE DISTANCE) TOWN.

Altitude 19,850 feet. Ducks, geese, ibis, gulls, and other Puna Zone species were common here. Photographed by Chapman, Jr., July 4, 1916.
HUARACONDO CANYON AT ITS ENTRANCE TO THE URUBAMBA CANYON.
Altitude 9,400 feet. Arid Temperate Zone. The trees in the distance are eucalyptus. Photographed by Watkins.

LOOKING DOWN THE URUBAMBA RIVER, TOWARD MOUNT SALCANTAY, AT OLLANTAYTAMBO.
Straggling willows and alders line the river margins, beneath which are smaller bushes of many sorts, but there are no groves or clump of trees. On the flat land and lower hill-slopes a few stunted pepper trees carry on a brave struggle for existence against the ax of the wood gatherers.

Much of the valley floor is covered by a growth of composite bushes of the genus Baccharis, which are the chief thicket-forming shrubs. On the drier slopes far above the creek the yucca or Spanish bayonet clings to the gravelly banks, and at rare intervals a giant cactus, a species of Cereus, stands conspicuous and grotesque amid the bushes and rocks. The smaller spiny tree cactus is also found here, as well as numerous other spiny bushes, such as the barberry, Berberis flexuosa, Colletia spinosa, and Schinus dependens. (Pl. 4.)

Heller Expedition, late April 14-23, 1915; 34 specimens of 19 species.

Ollantaytambo (altitude 9,300 feet, arid Temperate Zone).—This station lies in the arid Temperate Zone, the bushy and arborescent vegetation found here on the valley floor offering a home for such characteristic species of this zone as Anaeretes flavirostris, Saltator albociliaris, and Diploessa bruneiventris. Here, as we descended the valley, we found the last evidences of the Puna Zone in Colaptes puna and Cinclocides fuscus rivularis. (Pl. 4.)

Mr. Heller supplies the following notes on this station, at which the Chapman Expedition collected only on July 5:

One of the ancient Inca strongholds was the city of Ollantaytambo, situated some 10 leagues northwest of Cuzco in the Urubamba Valley at an altitude of 9,300 feet. At this point the valley has great depth, the river having cut its way through the eastern cordillera of the Andes. On either side tower great cliffs to a height of 4,000 feet or more, their summits splintered into many fantastic-shaped pinnacles. The rock formation is chiefly a yellowish flinty shale; in the immediate vicinity, but across the river, on the western side of the valley, are areas of reddish granite, black slates, and other rocks. The position of the town was secure against invasion, except along the valley approaches of the Urubamba and the tributary stream of Ollantaytambo Creek. In the neighborhood of the town the valley floors have been converted into great level terraces of a rich, black soil, free of rocks, which is devoted to the cultivation of maize and wheat chiefly. The climate is quite dry, and to provide against crop failures a series of canals for carrying water to the fields have been in use here since ancient times.

Ollantaytambo was our base station, and thither I returned at intervals during my eight months of field work. During April the rainy season draws to a close, rain falling in the night and then only in intermittent showers. May and June are bright, clear months, but July furnishes a few showers, which again give way to a dry season in August and September. Rain in considerable quantities falls in October, and the country under these deluges blossoms verdant as our own spring in the north. We may consider April to May the fall, July midwinter, owing to its greater cold, and October a spring month, to continue the comparison. There are, however, peculiar contradictions in the actions of some cultivated plants. Upon our arrival at Ollantaytambo in early April the peach and cherry trees were in blossom, as well as bearing nearly ripe fruit, apparently making a brave attempt to combine spring and fall. The native mountain-side shrubs, however, did not blossom as a unit until October, when the giant cactus, Cereus, and herbs generally put forth their floral efforts. Some of the native plants, such as the golden-flowered Spanish broom and Stenolobium
bushes, blossomed in April and May. During the dry months the nights were cold, often bitter, the days bright and fresh, accompanied by a strong daily breeze up the valley, lasting from noon until sunset. The mountain slopes which wall in the city of Ollantaytambo have a decidedly arid appearance, the scattered vegetation of cactus and stunted bushes being far from adequate to cover the brown rocks and soil. Bordering the stream is a scattered growth of willows, alders, cherry trees, *Stenolobium*, a saxifrage tree (*Escallonia*), Spanish broom, *Baccharis* bushes, and others. Well above the valley the slopes and ridges support various grasses.

Heller Expedition, April 25; July 20—August 14; November 7–12, 1915; Chapman Expedition, July 5, 1916; 68 specimens of 27 species.

**Occobamba Pass** (altitude 13,800 feet; camp, 12,500 feet, Puna Zone).—The few specimens collected by Heller in this locality show, as might be expected, that it is in the Puna Zone. The species represented include our only specimens of *Thinocorus orbignyanus* and *Theristicus braviickii* as well as examples of *Chloephaga melanoptera*, *Nettion oxypertum*, *Colaptes puna*, *Geossitta tenuirostris*, *Phrygilus unicolor*, etc.

**Heller's description of this station follows:**

We have applied the name Occobamba Pass to the pass leading from the head of the Ollantaytambo Valley to the Occobamba Valley. The Occobamba Pass is traversed by a well-made road over which considerable traffic is carried annually. The pass lies some eight leagues north and above Ollantaytambo and has a summit altitude of 13,800 feet, by aneroid measurement. The rugged, mountainous character of most Andean passes is quite wanting here, and it is a great relief to find such a region as this, with gently sloping, rounded hills and wide shallow valleys. In the neighborhood of the pass the country has the appearance of a rolling prairie on a gigantic scale.

The hills, when we visited the region in July, were covered by a thick growth of dried grass as far as the eye could see. No nude rock surfaces, no snow fields, no tree growths were visible; all was a rolling sea of brown grass. The climate is dry compared to the forested montaña country farther north, but the pass receives considerably more rainfall than Ollantaytambo owing to its greater elevation and proximity to the summit ridges. During our stay in July the weather was very cold, the coldest we experienced in Peru. The nights were bitter cold, freezing the margins of running streams as well as vessels of water actually inside the tent. The mornings, though sunny, were cold, until 9 a.m., and the climate was bracing even at midday. Shrubs and conspicuous herbs were quite lacking here. The bushy growth bordering the stream ceases at 12,500 feet altitude. Rock surfaces were seen in some of the higher tributary valley above the limits of vegetation, where a variety of formation of slates, shales, basaits, and granites were noted, but in the main valley disintegration had gone very far, all the hills being soil-covered, and supporting a growth of grass. In the neighborhood of villages, at altitudes of 11,000 to 13,000 feet, potato culture is extensively engaged in, the soil being rich black loam. Most of the valleys are, however, devoted to grazing herds of llamas, alpacas, sheep, horses, and mules.

**Heller Expedition, July 20, 21, 1915; 10 specimens of 12 species.**

**Occobamba Valley** (altitude, 9,100 feet, humid Temperate Zone).—One of Heller's stations above Ollantaytambo. The presence here of *Grallaria rufula obscura*, *Heliochera cristata*, *Diglossa personata melanopis*, and *Conirostrum cinereum cinereum* indicates that it is in the humid Temperate Zone, apparently at its lower margin. Heller's description of this locality follows:
Camp at Astillero Below Toronto.

Altitude 7,800 feet. Near the upper limit, on the canyon floor, of the Subtropical Zone. Photographed by Chapman, July 6, 1916.

Urubamba River Above Santa Ana.

Altitude about 3,600 feet. Arid Tropical Zone. Photographed by Chapman, July 17, 1916.
Well down in the Occobamba Valley, at a point where the forested country meets the grassy uplands, we established our camp, at a spot called Tocopoqueyu. The camp was pitched in one of the terraced fields on the west bank of the creek, at an altitude of 9,100 feet. During our sojourn here in July the weather was bright and warm during the day and cool at night, but seldom bitter or windy. The country has a peculiar physical aspect, owing to one side of the valley, the eastern, being clothed by a dense forest, and the opposite, or western, being the very antithesis; that is, grass-covered and dry in character. The forest edge is definitely bound by the stream margin, which is lined by a growth of alder and willow trees. The alders here form a considerable part of the forest, and such as are found growing at a distance from the stream have widespread crowns and a grayish appearance seldom seen in riverside trees.

Other forest trees are Eugenias, or cloves, Escallionias, and a large bay tree of the genus Myrica. Bamboo, as usual, forms a dense undergrowth in the forest.

The direction and constancy of the prevailing winds here seem to offer an explanation for the extraordinary difference in vegetation on opposite sides of the valley. The moist breezes coming up the valley from the hot lower montaña country are mist-laden and confined to the eastern side, along which the mist hangs, leaving the western side open, sunny, and dry. The fauna partakes of this divided character also, the forested side being the haunts of such marsupials as Oriolestes, Peramys, the pygmy opossum, Didelphis, and many species of forest rodents. On the west side we find white-tailed deer, coyotes, skunks, and rodents peculiar to the grassy Andean Zone. The country rock is granite, cliffs of which are exposed for several miles on the western side. (Pl. 2.)


Toronto (altitude 8,000 feet, Subtropical Zone).—In descending the Urubamba Canyon the upper limit of the Subtropical Zone is encountered at Toronto where the first evidences of forest are seen. Cactus, acacia, and other xerophytic forms are replaced by begonias and bananas and plantains, and such typical subtropical birds as Thamnophilus melanochrous, Henicorhina l. leucophrys and Myioborus m. melanocephalus soon became common. The Chapman Expedition camped at Astillero a short distance below the settlement of Toronto where the growth is more luxuriant than at Toronto. (Pl. 5.)

Heller's observations are appended:

At the entrance to the canyon of the Urubamba stands Toronto, once an important Inca stronghold. To-day we find a collection of Quichua huts set in the unlovely environment of pig wallows, and the abiding places of mules, goats, chickens, dogs, and other domestic creatures. Fields of maize cling to the steep sidehills on both sides of the valley, and above these extend the grass-covered slopes on which the herds graze. The altitude at Toronto is approximately 8,000 feet, and the climate is mild and pleasant. Part of the year, December to May, is rainy, but much of the time there is fine, dry weather, without the fog conditions which prevail on the higher forested ranges guarding the valley. The rock formation is largely granite of a light grayish color. Cliffs of this material are seen bordering the river at various places, but the greater part of the country is grass-covered or else forested.

The Urubamba Valley at Toronto is a deep V-shaped gorge some 3,000 or 4,000 feet deep, narrowing into a canyon immediately below this point. The scenery throughout the district is bold and carried out on a grand scale. Beyond the confining ridges of the valley occasional glimpses of snowy peaks, which mark the main cordilleras of the Andes, may be obtained.
Growing at the river margin are alder and willow trees, forming a sort of border. The valley floor generally and the lower hillsides are bush-covered by the yellow-flowered *Stenolobium*, small *Escallonia* trees, pepper trees, giant cactus of the genus *Cereus*, tree-like *Opuntia* cactus, yuccas, and a host of peculiar floral forms.

Heller Expedition, May, 1915; Chapman Expedition, July 10, 1916; 90 specimens of 33 species.

*Above Toronto* (Altitude, 9,500–12,000 ft., humid Temperate Zone).—This region lies wholly within the humid Temperate Zone. It was visited by Heller largely in search of mammals, but the birds secured show its faunal affinities to be with those of Cedrobamba. Heller describes it as follows:

The Urubamba Valley at Toronto is un拊stered, but the mountain slopes of the eastern side far above the ancient villages are clothed by dense primeval forest to the limits of snow and glaciers. In this elevated forested region I established two camps, one at timber line on the steep mountain slope, at an altitude of 12,000 feet, and the other in the heart of the forest in a broad, level part of the creek valley, at 10,500 feet elevation. The mountain side at timber line was so steep that it was found necessary to dig out a platform large enough for the foundation of the 8 by 10 foot tent which I carried. The camp was pitched on a forested ridge, one side of which was bounded by a stream, and the other by a shallow ravine occupied by a grizzled glazier of small extent which terminated not far below. The nights were bitter cold, and when the sky was unclouded the ground at dawn was white with a heavy frost. The days as a rule were misty, but seldom rainy, the mist being of a drying, saturating sort, quite as effective as rain. Early in the morning before the mists had rolled up as high as timber line, a magnificent view of the snow peak of Salcantay and the high ranges over which it dominates could be seen across the cloud-filled valley of the Urubamba.

The forest vegetation of the timber-line area near camp was made up principally of three features; tall bamboo thickets, trees, and the shorter grassland of the Andean Zone. *Acacia* trees grew to immense size here, some of them being 8 feet in diameter. Much of the very highest forest was made up of small *Gymnopus* trees of uniform size and free from bamboo or undershrubs. The ground in these forests was carpeted by a heavy coat of elastic green moss into which we often sank ankle-deep, while the tree trunks and branches were festooned by loads of gray and black lichens. The rock formations in the immediate vicinity of camp were hidden by the vegetation, but the higher slopes above the limits of vegetation appeared to be dark gray slates in composition.

The central camp was established in the middle of a wide part of the valley of Toronto Creek at 10,500 feet altitude at a place where the original trail-builders into this unknown forest had erected a temporary hut a few months previously. The stream ran beside the camp over a pebbly bed, limpid, cold and almost tranquil. On all sides the forest spread completely filling the valley and ascending the steep slopes to the lower limits of snowfields at the summit. The trees in character differed somewhat from those at timber line, the number of species being considerably greater and the undergrowth of bushes and bamboo much more luxuriant. The ground moss and open character of the upper forest was quite wanting. The climate was milder. At night it was cool, but no frost occurred.

Heller Expedition, May, 1915; 47 specimens of 24 species.

*San Miguel Bridge* (altitude, 6,000 feet, Subtropical Zone).—An important collecting station for both the Heller and Chapman expeditions. The river bottom here lies at the lower border of the
Forest in Bottom of the Urubamba Canyon Above San Miguel Bridge.

FORESTS OF THE SUBTROPICAL ZONE IN THE URUBAMBA CANYON AT MACHU PICCHU.

The ruins of this city lie on the ridge in the foreground. San Miguel Bridge (alitudo 3000') is at the base of both Huesca and Chanapata Expeditions; crosses the Urubamba River a short distance below the point shown in the lower right-hand corner. Photographed by Hiram Bingham.
Subtropical Zone, and a short distance below the bridge one passes into the arid Tropical Zone. Above the bridge and for the greater part of the way to Torontoy, the mountain slopes, and favorable places at the bottom of the canyon are covered with a highly developed, luxuriant cloud forest, the home of such characteristic species of the humid subtropics as *Pharomachrus auriceps* and *Rupicola p. peruviana*. (Pl. 6.)

Mr. Heller’s description of this locality is appended:

Immediately below Machu Picchu, on the floor of the valley, is the Bridge of San Miguel, over which passes all the traffic between Cuzco and the lower part of the valley. At this point the walls of the valley rise perpendicularly for 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and in some places, such as opposite the base of Machu Picchu, the walls are 5,000 feet high. The stream margin of the waters for a short distance above the bridge is bordered by wide, gravelly bars and forest-grown flats of river alluvium. The bridge stands at 6,000 feet altitude and enjoys a singularly mild and equable climate. The nights are delightfully cool and the days are semitropical. Much of the canyon at this point is shaded from the direct rays of the sun part of each day by towering cliffs which rise vertically from the floor. A great variety of tree growth occurs along the stream and the sides of the valley where talus slopes offer a foot-hold for vegetation. The largest of the trees is one of the Leguminosae of the genus *Erythrina* which bears a profusion of carmine flowers. This tree is found scattered through the forest bordering the river; its great swollen trunk and wide-spread crown giving it a peculiarly distinct appearance. Upon talus slopes and new ground generally grow clumps of the graceful trumpet-trees, *Cecropia*, the drooping, lobed, peltate leaves giving them a graceful distinction. Killer figs, with strangling limbs and roots fastened to the wall of cliffs or growing as epiphytes on the trunks of other trees, rear themselves in every available nook. A common riverside tree is the pacay, bearing spherical heads of flowers which are a favorite source of food for hummingbirds. Small ferns of many kinds abound in the shade of other trees. Both bamboo and palms are wanting in the immediate neighborhood of San Miguel Bridge. The common trees bordering the stream or growing on the alluvial flats were willows and alders. (Pl. 7.)

Heller Expedition, June 17—July 10, 1915; Chapman Expedition, July 7, 18, 19, 1916; 260 specimens of 74 species.

*Cedrobamba* (altitude 12,000 feet, junction of humid Temperate and Puna Zones).—Although Heller collected only 54 specimens at and near Cedrobamba they form, from a faunal standpoint, the most important part of the entire Urubamba collection. Of the 30 species represented, 18 were not found elsewhere, while 8 of the remaining 12 were found only in the Occobamba Valley or above Torontoy, localities which evidently lie in the zone (humid Temperate) which finds its upper limit at Cedrobamba. (Pl. 8.)

Heller’s description of this locality is appended:

The high and narrow ridge upon which the ancient city of Machu Picchu is situated rises in a series of undulations to the southward, the first wave being the peak of Machu Picchu, a second Cerihuayrachina, and the third in a northerly direction the ridge on which stand the ruins of Cedrobamba. The camp at Cedrobamba, which had an altitude of 12,000 feet, was placed a hundred feet below the ruins at the head of one of the tributaries of the Rio Acobamba, a rushing mountain torrent which adds its waters to the Urubamba a mile below San Miguel Bridge. *Cedrobamba* is situated
exactly on the parting of the great forest of the Amazonian Basin and the grassland of
the Andean pampa region. The forest at this place stops as abruptly as if cut by a
knife, quite as sharply as a hedge row on the borders of a lawn; long tongues of forests in places, however,
follow up the creek margins or ascend favorite slopes
to a thousand feet beyond the general forest limits.
There is no dwarfing of trees or diminution in their
numbers on the borders. A variety of trees grew at the
timber-line edge. There were shaggy barked Acena
ochreata trees with drooping masses of gray-green foli-
age, small, erect Gymoxys trees with their dome-shaped
crowns adorned by golden composite blossoms, a white-
barked Melastomaceous tree of the genus Miconia
towered above all with its spidery branches spreading
in every direction. A small, stout-trunked fern, an
arboreal specimen Lomaria, was a constant feature of the
forest edge. Bamboo grass (Chusquea quila) in some
places intertwined its light green stalks with the
trees, but it was chiefly along the borders of streams
and on swampy soil that it flourished. Mosses and
lichens of many colors and sorts smothered the tree
trunks and branches, making them in appearance
many times their actual size. The gray-beard lichen
was the prevalent one on the terminal parts of the
branches, and another, a deep black species, confined
its affections to the trunks and larger branches. Be-
yond the forest a luxuriant growth of grass covered
the mountain slopes, mingled with which, but in close
proximity, were small huckleberry bushes, Baccharis
bushes and a few tall herbs. Cedrobamba climati-
cally was damp and cold. It was at the edge of a
more or less permanent fog bank, the limits of which
seemed to coincide with that of the forest.

Rain in great quantities apparently does not fall here,
but the region is constantly bathed in cold mists.
The nights are cold but seldom bitter, the daily ex-
tremes of temperature being considerably less than
in the drier region farther inland of equal elevation.

Heller Expedition, May 23–June 15, 1915;
54 specimens of 30 species.

Santa Ana (altitude 3,480 feet, arid Tropi-
cal Zone).—The valley of Santa Ana is a
semi-arid tropical pocket shut off from the
heavy rainfall of the true Amazonian region
by the range of the Andes which lies to the
eastward of it. Bowman 6 presents a dia-
gram (here reproduced) of the climate of the
eastern slope of the Andes and writing
of Santa Ana says:

It will be seen that the front range of the mountains
is high enough to shut off a great deal of rainfall. The

6 The Andes of Southern Peru, p. 79.
Timberline Near Cedrobamba.

Forests Near Cedrobamba.
Altitude about 12,000 feet. Humid Temperate Zone. Photographed by Bingham, May 12, 1915.
CHAUILLAY BRIDGE OVER THE URUBAMBA RIVER.

SANTA ANA VALLEY, LOWER URUBAMBA VALLEY.
lower hills and ridges just within the front range are relatively dry. The deep valleys are much drier. Each broad expansion of a deep valley is therefore a dry pocket. Into it the sun pours even when all the surrounding hills are wrapped in cloud. The greater number of hours of sunshine hastens the rate of evaporation and still further increases the dryness.

The influence of the local climate upon tree-growth is striking. Every few days, even in the relatively dry winter season, clouds gather about the hills and there are local showers. The lower limit of the zone of clouds is sharply marked and both at Santa Ana and Echarati it is strikingly constant in elevation—about five thousand feet above sea level. From the upper mountains the forest descends, with only small patches of glade and prairie. At the lower edge of the cloud zone it stops abruptly on the warmer and drier slopes that face the afternoon sun and continues on the moister slopes that face the forenoon sun or that slope away from the sun.

It may be added that this cloud forest, which so strongly characterizes the Subtropical Zone, descends in drainage areas considerably below the 5,000-foot level—a condition clearly illustrated by a photograph of the western slope of the Central Andes of Colombia published in my Distribution of Bird Life in Colombia. The climate of the Cauca Valley, it may further be said, is due in a large measure to the causes which create semi-aridity at Santa Ana.

Santa Ana is historic in the annals of Urubamba ornithology. Formerly the site of a Jesuit Mission it is now a hacienda devoted to the production of sugar cane and coca where the unbounded hospitality of the proprietor, Senor Duque, the delightful climate, the ease with which adjoining areas may be reached have induced practically all the naturalists and explorers who have visited this region to make it, for a time, their headquarters.

Kalinowski collected here at intervals from June to December, 1894, securing, according to Berlepsch and Stolzmann, examples of 56 species. Various members of the Yale University-National Geographic Society Expedition also stopped at Santa Ana, including Heller, whose notes on the region are here appended:

The valley at Santa Ana is particularly wide, fully a league, and the confining slopes are gentle, although they rise to considerable heights and give the valley a deep effect. Owing to the great width of the valley, and the distant position of the summit ridges, the rain clouds do not collect at this point but pass on and hang themselves to the higher slopes beyond. While we were at Santa Ana in October, the days were bright and clear, but not far distant could be seen the rain clouds and storms in progress and occasionally the thunder reached our ears. The valley floor is covered by a black humus soil, and devoted largely to cocoa culture, but cane fields are numerous, and, at certain seasons, maize also. The valley slopes show a red soil where they are not grass-covered. Bordering the river are groves of the graceful algaroba trees, the timber of which has been used in the construction of the hacienda buildings which were originally designed for the purpose of a mission station. Cecropia and Erythrina trees border the creeks and fields, but the landscape generally has a highly artificial and denuded aspect. The altitude is 3,480 feet, but owing to the dryness at this particular point, the climate is cooler than usual at so low an elevation, corresponding to that of San Miguel Bridge, which has an altitude almost twice as great. The manager of the

hacienda, Don Carlos Duque, informed me that as late as twenty years ago several species of large curassows, guans, parrots, tinamous, and other tropical birds, were to be found in the scrubby or bush country in the vicinity, but that constant shooting by villagers had exterminated them. (Pl. 9.)

Heller Expedition, October 25, 1915; Chapman Expedition, July 11–14, 1916; 116 specimens of 37 species.

**Idma** (altitude 5,000 feet, Subtropical Zone).—The hacienda of Idma, some 9 miles southwest of Santa Ana and 1,500 feet above it is in the humid subtropics. Traces of forest first appear at an elevation of 4,200 feet, but the floor of the valley has long been deforested and is largely devoted to the growing of sugar cane. The steeply ascending mountains are heavily wooded from the valley to their summits, and a short distance above the hacienda, where our camp was made, the country is everywhere forested. The fauna is typically subtropical and closely resembles that of the Urubamba Canyon above San Miguel Bridge. Kalinowski collected at Idma chiefly in July, August, October, and November, 1894, securing representatives of 75 species.¹²

Mr. Heller’s notes on Idma follow:

Idma is without doubt one of the rainiest places in all Peru. There is scarcely a day throughout the whole year in which some rain does not fall at this spot. Such conditions, however, are very local and due largely to the high forested ranges which overhang the hacienda of Idma. A league or two lower down the valley, toward Santa Ana, the sun holds sway half of the year at least part of each day. The unfortunate inhabitants of Idma have daily vistas of sunshine lower down the valley through the very raindrops that give this place its distinction. The altitude at the hacienda is 5,000 feet. The temperature is seldom disagreeably warm in the daytime and at night it is comfortably cool so the climate, barring its wetness, may be described as delightfully semitropical.

Originally the slopes and floor of the valley were occupied by a heavy forest which was removed centuries ago by the Incas. Within a stone’s throw of the cultivated fields above the hacienda the dark primeval forest sweeps down from the range above and beyond. Idma is a cultivated nook of valley projecting into the great forest and maintained only by constant strife with the forces of nature.

Heller Expedition, October 10–23, 1915; Chapman Expedition, July 11–14, 1916; 239 specimens of 72 species.

**Rio San Miguel** (altitude 4,400 feet, humid Tropical Zone).—One of Heller’s collecting stations at the upper margin of the humid Tropical Zone. It is described by him as follows:

Our introduction to the lowland forest of the Amazon basin took place at San Fernando, which is situated on the upper borders in the hill country at the foot of the Andean cordillera. The geographical position of this spot is some ten leagues northwest of the village of Lucma from which it is separated by a high, cold spur of the Andes in which the headwaters of the Rio Cosirení take their rise. San Fernando is situated well down in the drainage area of this river at 4,400 feet altitude in the valley of a tributary stream, the Rio San Miguel, a few miles above its junction with the Rio Pampaconas. The spot to which the name San Fernando is attached is marked by a single hut in the neighborhood of which sugar cane, cassava, coffee, ground nuts, pine-

¹² *Ornis*, 1913, pp. 73–102.
apples, bananas, and a few other tropical fruits are grown by the Mestizo family which make this place their home. At this point the valley of the San Miguel is wide, level, and densely forested.

The climate has the delightful balmy qualities of that of San Miguel Bridge and Huaquiquña, combined with a somewhat greater degree of heat and much more humidity. On bright days the weather is really hot but the sky as a rule is overcast part of each day. During our visit in October, rain fell almost every night for a few hours, usually in the form of a thunder shower.

The tree growth fills the whole valley from the floor to the summits of the confining ridges. The forest is of a mixed character, the number of tree species being large, but the different species are everywhere scattered so universally that there is really no marked uniformity in the general appearance of the woodland. I recognized in this forest several species of trumpet trees, figs, tree ferns, small palms, cedros, etc. Traveling, as a rule, was not difficult through the forest, except near streams where the trees were bound together by giant vines and creepers.

The chief avenue of exploration in this region, however, was the road cut by the rubber gatherers for the transport of the rubber from Yuvini to Lucma, and then to Cuzco. This road was cut some 20 yards in width through the forest and followed the level floor of the valley wherever practical. Travel along this wide rock-free thoroughfare was a never-ending source of delight after the months of hardships and conflict with the rock-strewn trails of the higher Andes.

Heller Expedition, September 29–October 6, 1915; 33 specimens of 31 species.

Yuvini, near Rio Cosireni (altitude 3,000 feet, humid Tropical Zone).—The Rio Cosireni enters the Urubamba from the southwest some 65 miles in an air-line north by west from Santa Ana. This was one of Heller’s two stations in the humid Tropical Zone. Specimens from it are listed under “Rio Cosireni.” Heller writes:

Journeying from the village of Lucma northward over the high ridges which bound the Vilcabamba Valley, we drop down at the end of a day’s travel into the watershed of the Cosireni River. Following down one of the head streams, the San Miguel, we come to its junction with the Pampaconas River, from which point the Cosireni proper has its origin through the united waters of these two large affluents. Some 6 leagues beyond, farther down the Cosireni, we come to the rubber station of Yuvini, established and managed by a Dane, Alvin Berg. The thatched huts of the station stand on a plateau a few hundred feet above the river, and well back from its margin, for the valley here has a width of a league or more. Flowing past the station and supplying it with water, is a small stream, the Yuvini, which meanders on to its union with the Cosireni 2 miles beyond.

The geographical position of Yuvini is 10 leagues north of Lucma, or more correctly west of north of that place, but by the road it is some 20 leagues, or 3 days’ travel by pack train. Yuvini has an altitude of 3,000 feet. At this elevation, the climate is tropical and humid, but the heat here has seldom the oppressive quality which is encountered 1,500 feet lower down the valley.

During our 3 weeks’ sojourn here in August and early September, part of each day was overcast by rain squalls and thunder showers of short duration. The air at midday was heavy with moisture, and rain fell at frequent short intervals interspersed by bright intense sunshine. Berg, who had been a resident for 15 years, informed me that this was the usual sort of weather, and that even during the height of the rainy season, some months later, there was seldom a day without some sunshine.

When we arrived in mid-August, the river was clear and low but frequently it became a dark brown flood, and rose rapidly in volume owing to heavy rains in its upper watershed. The suddenness of the rise of such floods and their short duration
spoke eloquently of the brevity of the watershed. June and July are said to be the really dry months, when continuous sunshine is the rule. At midday the heat is often intense, but the nights are seldom uncomfortable or hot. Malaria is rare at this particular spot, but this is owing to the absence of mosquitoes, due to the good drainage of the land. From Yuvini you look out upon a wide valley bounded at some distance by gently rounded hills, the whole landscape forest covered without a cliff or rock showing.

Heller Expedition, September 7–13; 18–20; 28, 1915; 46 specimens of 33 species.

*Rio Comberciato* (altitude 1,800–2,000 feet, humid Tropical Zone).—The Rio Comberciato enters the Urubamba from the northwest some 70 miles west by north of Santa Ana. This was the second of Heller's two stations in the humid Tropical Zone. The collections from this point and the Rio Cosireni (the second tropical station) represent only a small portion of the existing fauna, but are sufficient to show the zonal affinities of the region. Mr. Heller's notes follow:

Paralleling the Cosireni River in a general way, but lying a few leagues farther north is the Comberciato River which enters the Urubamba at its great bend. The Comberciato has twice the volume of the Cosireni and is much less rapid. The valley through which this stream flows is much deeper and narrower, however, than that of its neighbor, but the river is a series of broad, quiet expanses separated by low, short rapids free of projecting boulders. The forest covers the whole landscape without any interruptions due to barren rock surfaces or other causes. The hillsides are soil covered like the valley floor.

The lower course of the river where the Yuvini road drops down into the valley, has an altitude of 1,800 feet and this level is maintained for several leagues as we ascend the river. Our highest point on the river was a station called Arroyo at which point a wire cable has been erected by the rubber gatherers for passing their cargoes of rubber. This point is about 4 leagues up the river at the termination of the road and has an altitude of 2,000 feet. Climatically the valley is much warmer than the Yuvini District, owing to its lesser elevation.

At nights there is a continuation of the heat, but little less than in the shade at midday. The river playas or beaches are extensive and wide, the older ones being covered by a growth of tall, spiny bamboo and the newer beaches by glistening white pebbles. A few species of trees occur here which are not found at Yuvini, but the country in general is quite identical to the Cosireni Valley.


**LIFE ZONES OF THE URUBAMBA VALLEY.**

My reconnaissance in the Urubamba Valley and subsequent study of our collections from it have had for their object the determination of the life zones of this section of the Andes and comparison of them with those which we have found to exist in Colombia.

Field experience in the last-named country enabled me to make this comparison in part in the field, while Heller's excellent descriptions of the district visited by him, which I saw only at a distance or did not reach at all, in connection with fairly representative collections, permit me to present at least a provisional report on the subject under consideration.
In general it may be said that the Tropical, Subtropical, and Temperate Zones of the Urubamba district are essentially the Tropical, Subtropical, and Temperate Zones of Colombia; the same altitudinal boundaries and many of the same species being common to both regions. When, however, we compare the Paramo or Puna Zone of the two countries the area occupied by this zone in Peru is so much larger and its distance from the region whence its fauna was presumably derived is so much shorter, that there is a marked difference in the character of its fauna as will be shown beyond.

**Tropical Zone.**

The Tropical Zone is represented in the Urubamba Valley in both its humid and arid phases. The former, characterized by heavy rainfall and consequently luxuriant forest growth, ascends the valley to the vicinity of Echarati, some 30 miles below Santa Ana. The latter, distinguished by lower rainfall and a xerophytic vegetation of which acacias and cacti are prevailing types, extends up the floor of the valley to about San Miguel Bridge (altitude 6,000 feet), or the lower border of the forests of the Subtropical Zone.

Our stations in the humid Tropical Zone were Rio Cosireni (altitude 3,000 feet) and Rio Comberciato (altitude 1,800–2,000 feet). These were visited only by Heller who secured, as elsewhere mentioned, 74 specimens of 58 species of which 42, not found elsewhere, are characteristic of the humid tropics. This number includes such typical tropical forms as *Tinamus major ruficeps*, *Crypturus soui*, *Penelope jaquacu*, *Eurypygna major meridionalis*, *Capito auratus insperatus*, *Monasa morphoeus peruanus*, *Cephalopterus ornatus*, *Ostinoops decumanus maculosus*, etc. While the number of species secured obviously represents only a small part of the existing avifauna, it is sufficient to determine its faunal attributes.

It may also be remarked in passing that this small collection illustrates the uniformity of Tropical Zone life where essentially similar conditions exist, all of the genera and 30 of the 42 characteristic species it contains being found in Colombia.

Our only station in the arid Tropical Zone was Santa Ana, where the hospitality of Senor Duque, rather than the attractions of the fauna, evidently induced Kalinowski as well as the representatives of the Yale University-National Geographic Society to make their headquarters. The Santa Ana Valley is a typical arid pocket such as is found in many places in the Tropical Zone. Though completely isolated from one another, often by wide areas of the humid Tropical Zone, certain species are common to them all, and, as a rule, slight differentiation from type is exhibited. Several subspecies have been described from the Santa Ana Valley, though I do not know that they are restricted to it, but only one species (*Thamnophilus melanochrous*) appears to be peculiar to this district.
The statement of Carlos Duque, quoted by Heller, shows that the settlement of the Santa Ana Valley has been followed by the disappearance of certain species hunted for their flesh, but it is not probable that any very marked change in the fauna has occurred. The rainfall is too small to have produced a forest and crops are grown successfully only under irrigation.

The 66 species recorded from the Santa Ana Valley probably, therefore, fairly represent the original fauna. Of this number, 38, or more than half, are of general distribution throughout Tropical America. Of the remaining 28, no less than 19 are of Brazilian origin. Some of these birds, as Nothura maculosa, Bucco chacuru, and Euscathartes margaritaceiwenter, extend southward to Paraguay and are unknown north of the Amazon, while eight of them range eastward and northward to Guiana. These are: Hoploxypterus cayanus, Cicaba kuhula, Eupetomena macroura hirundo (subspecies Peruvian), Elaeenia cristata, Sublegatus fasciatus, Myiarchus pelzelni, Alopecchidon fusco, Coryphosphingus cucullatus. None of these, it is interesting to note, has been recorded from Colombia. There are also several species like Elaeenia gigas, Sporophila obscura and Piranga testacea which do not range far from the base of the Andes, but the distinctive avifauna of the arid Tropical Zone of the Santa Ana Valley has evidently been derived through western Brazil and it contains both southern and northern elements.

DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF ARID TROPICAL ZONE BIRDS.

Crypturus parvirostris..................Southern and central Brazil.
Nothura maculosa peruviana............Southern Brazil to Uruguay; subspecies Peru.
Columba rufina rufina..................Tropical South America.
Zenaida auriculata pallens.............Southern South America; subspecies Pacific coast to Colombia.
Chamaepelia minuta minuta.............Tropical South America.
Leptotila ochroptera ochroptera..........Southern and eastern Brazil.
Creciscus viridis facialis..............Tropical South America; subspecies Peru.
Hoploxypterus cayanus..................Southern Brazil to Guiana.
Phalacrocorax vigua vigua..............South America generally.
Cathartes atrata........................South America generally.
Catharista urubu.........................South America generally.
Parabuteo unicinctus unicinctus.........South America generally.
Chacredus ruficollis, subspecies......South America generally.
Otus choliba............................South America generally.
Cicaba kuhula...........................Brazil to Guiana.
Tyto perlata, subspecies................South America generally.
Ceryle americana.........................Tropical America generally.
Streptoprocne z. zonaris................South America generally.
Eupetomena macroura hirundo...........Brazil to Guiana; subspecies Peru; Bolivia.
Chlorostilbon prasinus daphne...........Tropical South America; subspecies Peru to Colombia.
Piaya cayana obscura.....................Tropical America; subspecies Peru, Bolivia, western Brazil.
BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU.

Tapera naevia ........................................... Tropical South America.
Crotophaga ani ........................................... Tropical America.
Bucco chachurco .......................................... Brazil to Paraguay.
Ceophila lineatus ........................................... Tropical South America.
Veniliornis haematotigma hilaris .................. Bolivia, western Brazil; subspecies Peru.
Thamnophilus melanocephalus ......................... Santa Ana region.
Thamnophilus radiatus subradiatus ............... Tropical South America; subspecies Peru, western Brazil.
Dysithamnus olivaceus .................................... Tropical South America.
Microchopias rufa rufater .................................. To Bahia, Brazil; subspecies Peru, Bolivia
Cercomacra tyrannina approximans ................. Tropical America; subspecies Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, central Brazil.
Synallaxis hypospodia ...................................... To Bahia, Brazil.
Muscisaxicola fluvatilis .................................... Peru to Colombia.
Todirostrum cinereum cinereum ....................... Tropical America.
Eucarthusus margaritaceiventris rufipes ........ Central Brazil to Paraguay; subspecies Peru.
Myiopagis viridicata ....................................... Tropical South America.
Sublegatus f. fasciatus .................................... Argentina to Guiana.
Myiobius fasciatus saturatus ......................... Tropical South America; subspecies Peru.
Empidonax trailli alnonim .......................... North American migrant.
Myiarchus tyrannulus chlorepisicus ............... Tropical South America; subspecies Peru to Argentina.
Myiarchus pelzelni ......................................... Brazil to Guiana.
Tyranus m. melancholicus .................................. South America generally.
Stelgidopteryx r. ruficollis ............................ Tropical South America; subspecies eastern Colombia to Paraguay.
Alopecocephalus fucata .................................... Argentina to Guiana.
Troglodytes musculus audax ............................. South America generally; subspecies Peru.
Vireocephala c. chiriv .................................. Tropical South America.
Compsotyphus piatiyumi elegans .............. Tropical America; subspecies Peru to Venezuela.
Geothlypis aequinoctialis cucullata ............. Brazil to Argentina.
Sporophila gutturalis inconspicua .................. Tropical South America; subspecies Peru.
Sporophila obscura ......................................... Ecuador to northern Argentina.
Volatinia jacarini jacarini ......................... Tropical America; subspecies Peru, Bolivia, Brazil.
Myospiza aurifrons peruana ......................... Colombia, Peru, western Brazil; subspecies Peru.
Coryphospingus cucullatus ......................... Paraguay to Guiana.
Tanagra laniirostris peruviana ....................... Western Brazil, Bolivia; subspecies Peru.
Thraupis episcopus major ............................. Tropical South America; subspecies Peru.
Thraupis palmarum melanoptera ................... Western Tropical America.
Ramphocelus carbo connectens ..................... Tropical South America; subspecies Peru, western Brazil.
Piranga testacea tshudi ................................ Central America, western South America; subspecies Peru.
Tachyphonus rufus ........................................ Tropical America.
Schistochlamys atra olivina ......................... Tropical South America; subspecies Peru, western Brazil.
The remarkable stratum of life which lies approximately between the elevations of 5,000 and 9,000 feet on the eastern slope of the Andes and extends from Bolivia to Venezuela makes a fold or loop up the Urubamba Valley. In the lower valley its inferior limits merge with the upper border of the humid Tropical Zone in one unbroken sweep of forest; at Santa Ana they are coextensive with the cloud belt below which grassy, treeless slopes reach to the floor of the tropical valley, while from a short distance above San Miguel Bridge (altitude 6,000 feet), at the foot of Machu Picchu, almost to Toronto, the forests of the Subtropical Zone reach the shores of the river, whence, in places, they extend upward to merge with those of the humid Temperate Zone.

Above Santa Ana the Subtropical Zone is first encountered on the western side of the valley at Idma, and from this point forest extends into the Temperate Zone.

Birds have been collected in the Subtropical Zone of the Urubamba Valley only at Idma and in the Machu Picchu district. From these localities 105 species have been secured which may be considered as zonally representative. Comparison of the results of our work with those of Kalinowski's indicates that this number fairly represents the fauna. It does not, however, fairly represent the fauna of the Subtropical Zone of Peru, since in Colombia we obtained 230 species which were distinctively subtropical. The data at hand, therefore, do not warrant a comparison of the bird life of the Subtropical Zone in Peru and Colombia, but they do show the remarkable uniformity of the life of that zone, a fact to which I have previously called attention. Thus, of 77 genera secured by us in the Subtropical Zone of the Urubamba Valley, no less than 74 also occur in this zone in Colombia; the genera Knipolegus, Phylostacres, and Thlypopsis being the only ones absent from Colombia. Of the 104 Urubamba species contained in these genera, 57 are common both to Peru and Colombia.

Temperate Zone.

The Temperate Zone has both a humid and an arid section. The former is found on the more easterly ranges of the Andes, on which are condensed the moisture-bearing winds from the Atlantic. Here well-developed forest reaches an average altitude of 12,500 feet. Above this altitude lies the Puna. The line between the two may be abrupt or the two may merge by an upward extension of bushy-grown areas, the latter forming the arid portion of the Temperate Zone. Heller writes that the forest at Cedrobamba (altitude 12,500 feet) "stops as abruptly as if cut by a knife" and is succeeded by the grassland of the Puna.

At other localities, notably inner valleys with comparatively low rainfall, the Temperate Zone is characterized by a scrubby vegetation restricted largely to the borders of streams, up which the arid portion of the zone extends finger-like well into the Puna Zone.

Conditions of this kind can be understood only by one who has observed them in the field. They can not be expressed by the most careful labeling of specimens. A collection from Ttica-Ttica (altitude 11,900 feet), for example, contains a mixture of forms apparently not susceptible of zonal interpretation. With such characteristic species of the Puna as *Upucerthia pallida*, *Geositta tenuirostris*, *Agriornis solitaria insolens*, *Muscisaxicola rufigastrica*, etc., there are presumably associated *Anacretes flavirostris*, *Seropophaga cineva*, *Elaenia albiceps*, *Saltator albociliaries*, *Diglossa brunneiventris*, etc., but in the field it was found that the first group was largely restricted to the grassy slopes, while the second was found only in the narrow fringe of bushes at the borders of streams.

The collection from Cedroamina contains a similarly confusing assemblage of Temperate and Puna Zone forms, the occurrence of which within a restricted area is explained by Heller's description of the striking conditions which exist at that locality. The upper limit of the Temperate Zone, therefore, coincides with the upper limit of tree or bush growth, and this may often be at a higher altitude than the lower limit of the succeeding or Puna Zone.

On the eastern slopes of the Andes the lower limits of the Temperate Zone correspond with the upper limits of the Subtropical Zone, and although forest may stretch continuously from timberline to the Amazonian plains, the limit between the two zones is here uniformly about 9,000 feet. Where, however, lack of rain prevents the development of the forest which so strongly distinguishes the Subtropical Zone, the Temperate Zone in its arid phase may descend much lower. In the Urubamba Valley it reaches Torontoy at 8,000 feet and on the treeless Pacific slope of the Andes it actually descends to sea level. The influence exerted by the Humboldt current must, however, be taken into consideration here, an inquiry which would lead us far beyond the scope of this paper.

The assemblage of species characterizing the Temperate Zone is intensely interesting. Being either tree or bush inhabiting, it is clear that they must have had their geographic origin in tree or bush-grown regions. The humid South Temperate Zone is separated from the district under consideration by 1,500 miles of treeless country, which has proved an effective barrier to the northward extension of the forest-inhabiting species of southern Chile.14

14 *Scytalopus* is an exception; but it is not improbable that *Scytalopus* originated in the mountains of southeastern Brazil where its present isolation from the Andean forms is paralleled among trees by *Araucaria*. 
It seems evident, therefore, that the avifauna of the Temperate Zone can have originated only in the forested regions lying below it, and in its parrots, humming birds, toucans, trogons, flycatchers, tanagers, and honey creepers it is evident that we have the highly differentiated descendants of tropical forms.

The area occupied by the Temperate Zone is by no means so large as that of the Subtropical Zone and the number of species inhabiting it is correspondingly small. But analysis shows that the bird life of the Temperate Zone is more distinct than that of any other zone.

Of the species known from the Urubamba region 70 may be accredited to the Temperate Zone. Of these, seven are wide-ranging species not zonally characteristic. Examples are *Falco fusco-caeruleascens*, *Tyto perlata*, *Seropophaga cinerea*. The remaining 63 species represent 44 genera of which 4 genera are of general distribution, 8 Tropical, 1 Andean and southeast Brazil, 1 Andean Temperate and South Temperate, 2 Subtropical and Temperate, while 28 of these genera, or nearly two-thirds the total number, are restricted to the Andean Temperate Zone.

Of the 63 characteristic species which we collected, no less than 56 are Andean Temperate, 7 are Subtropical and Temperate, while 6 of the latter are represented in the Temperate Zone by subspecies which are peculiar to it.

This remarkable degree of specialization becomes even more noteworthy when the avifauna of the Temperate Zone is compared with that of the Puna Zone. Comment on it may, therefore, be preceded by consideration of Puna Zone bird life.

**DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF TEMPERATE ZONE BIRDS.**

*Columba albipennis* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus cosmopolitan; species Temperate Zone.

*Columba albilinea* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus cosmopolitan; species Subtropical and Temperate Zones.

*Merganetta leucogenys* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Temperate Zone, genus and species.

*Aratinga mivra alticola* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus Tropical; subspecies Temperate.

*Amoropsittaca andicola* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus Tropical; species Temperate.

*Thermochalcis ruficervix* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus Tropical; species Temperate.

*Micropus parvulus* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus cosmopolitan; species Temperate.

*Micropus montivagans* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus cosmopolitan; species Subtropical and Temperate Zones.

*Aglacocis castlennardi* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus and species Temperate Zone.

*Helianthus andicola* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus and species Temperate Zone.

*Metallura s. smaragdicolli* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus and species Temperate Zone.

*Oreonympha nobilis* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus and species Temperate Zone.

*Chalcostigma stanleyi vulcani* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus and species Temperate Zone.

*Chalcostigma olivaceum* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus and species Temperate Zone.

*Psalidopygmaea mira* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus and species Temperate Zone.

*Scytalopus acutirostris* . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Genus Andean, southeast Brazil; species Temperate Zone.
Scytalopus, species.........Genus Andean, southeast Brazil; species Temperate Zone.
Grallaria erythroleuca........Genus Tropical; species Temperate Zone.
Hylopetes rufula obscura......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Schizoeoa palpebralis.........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Margarornis perlata.........Genus Subtropical and Temperate; species Temperate Zone.
Ochthoea fumicolor berlepschi....Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Ochthoea leucophrys leucometopa.....Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Ochthoea frontalis spodionata......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Ochthoea lessoni tectricalis......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Ochthoea thoracica........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides..Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Mecocerculus stictopterus taeniopterus...Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Caenotriccus ruficeps........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Anaeretes flavirostris.........Genus Temperate and South Temperate; species Andean.
Anaeretes agraphia........Genus Temperate and South Temperate, species Andean.
Elaenia albiceps, subspecies.....Genus Tropical; subspecies Temperate Zone.
Heliocerca rubrocristata........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Troglodytes musculus puna..........Genus Western Hemisphere; subspecies Andean Temperate Zone.
Troglodytes solstitialis macrourus...Genus Western Hemisphere; subspecies Andean Temperate Zone.
Semimerula gigas gigantodes......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Semimerula chiguato................Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Basileuterus luteoviridis superciliaris...Genus Tropical; subspecies Temperate Zone.
Catamnia i. inornata........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Catamnia analoides griseiventris...Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Spinus ictericus peruvianus.......Genus cosmopolitan; subspecies Temperate Zone.
Poospizopsis caesar...............Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Atlapetes canigenis...............Genus Subtropical and Temperate; species Temperate Zone.
Diglossa brunneiventris.........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Diglossa mystacalis albilinea......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Diglossa personata melanopsis.....Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Oremanes fraseri........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Conirostrum cyanenum........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Conirostrum ferrugineiventris.....Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Conirostrum c. cinereum........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Xenodacnis porina........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Iridosornis j. jelskii........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Poezilostraupis igniventris......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Buthraupis cucullata saturata......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Dubuisia stictocephala.........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Thraupis darwini laeta........Genus Tropical; subspecies Temperate Zone.
Hemiphipus atrorumpus auricularis...Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Hemiphipus superciliaris nigrifrons...Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Pseudospizopsis zanthophthalmus.....Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Microspizopsis trifasciatus.......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Cyanolyca jolyae........Genus and species Temperate Zone.
Cyanolyca viridicyanea cueroensis......Genus and species Temperate Zone.
SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF 51 GENERA AND 70 SPECIES TAKEN IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE.15

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**PUNA OR PARAMO ZONE.**

The Puna of Peru corresponds to the Paramo of Colombia. Both regions lie between the upper limit of arborescent vegetation and the lower limit of snow. On the eastern Andes in the Urubamba region, this is approximately between the altitudes of 12,500 and 15,000 feet,16 limits which agree with those we found to exist in the Central Andes of Colombia.

Faunally, however, where insufficient rainfall prohibits forest growth, the Puna Zone reaches a much lower level. As stated previously, at Ttica-Ttica (altitude 11,900 feet), near Cuzco, it completely inosculates with the upper border of the arid Temperate Zone. The two zones are here distinguished by the presence or absence of bushy vegetation, a difference controlled wholly by water supply. Much additional field work is required to determine the interrelations of these zones. Since the bird life of the Puna has been derived largely from the South Temperate Zone in Patagonia it may prove to be desirable to characterize the Puna as an Andean Temperate and apply a new name for the forested and bush-grown Zone which I have here termed Temperate. This problem, however, can not be treated from a local standpoint, nor indeed do data as yet exist for its solution.

In Colombia the flora of the Paramo with its frailejons and other striking species, is so characteristic that no difficulty is experienced in distinguishing Temperate Zone savanna from the Paramo above it. But the uniformly grass-covered plains and slopes and the marshes of the Puna afford no such obvious boundaries.

---

15 In Colombia we found some 70 genera and somewhat over 100 species characteristic of the Temperate Zone. I can not say whether the excess in number over those found in Peru is actual or due to an incomplete knowledge of Peruvian bird life, but note that even our local collecting in the Urubamba Region reveals the much more highly developed Puna or Paramo fauna of Peru.

16 See Bowman, the Andes of southern Peru, p. 274.
No doubt, however, can exist as to the origin of the Puna avifauna. Suited only for the needs of plain, marsh, and water-inhabiting species, Puna bird life has been largely derived from the vast area of plains, marsh, and lakes which, without topographic barrier, bounds it on the south and extends nearly to the southern limits of the continent.

The South Temperate Zone ducks and grebes find a suitable home on the Puna lakes, where they are represented by permanently resident races, while the oven-birds (Furnariidae) and finches of Patagonia find congenial haunts and climatic conditions on the high Andean table-land.17 Subtracting from the 58 genera found by us on the Puna, 27 of general distribution (as Spatula, Phalacrocorax, Falco, Anthus, etc.), and we have left 31 genera, of which 19 are of the South Temperate Zone, while only 7 are peculiar to the Puna. Compare these figures with those given for the Temperate Zone and it is seen that the latter owes practically nothing to the South Temperate Zone, while it has a far larger proportion of endemic genera. Thus, of the genera found by us in the Puna Zone, slightly more, than 7 per cent are endemic, while of those found in the Temperate Zone 55 per cent are endemic.

Continuing the comparison with the species found in the two zones, it is seen that somewhat more than 57 per cent of Puna Zone species are endemic, while of Temperate Zone species 80 per cent are endemic.

The most obvious reason for the much greater differentiation of the life of the Temperate Zone as compared with that of the Puna Zone is apparently to be found in the geographic origin of their respective faunas. That of the Temperate Zone, as we have seen, presumably originated in the Tropical Zone, that of the Puna in the South Temperate Zone. The former has consequently been subjected to the influences of the wide climatic differences lying between the Tropical and Temperate Zones, the latter has found in the Puna Zone a climate not radically different from that in which we assume it originated.

It is probable that the life of the Temperate Zone, having doubtless passed through a Subtropical Zone stage, is older than that of the Puna. This, however, is one of the many problems connected with the origin of Andean life which we are not as yet in a position to attack. I restrict myself therefore to the comparison which clearly reveals the great distinctness of Temperate Zone bird life, and repeat my belief that this distinctness is not primarily dependent upon the age of the fauna, but mainly to the influence of the marked climatic differences existing between the Tropical and Temperate Zones.

17 If the entire known avifauna of Peru were here under review due consideration would of course be given the Limicolae, Flamingoes, Rhea, and other Puna birds of which we secured no specimens.
Fig. 2.—Semi-diagrammatic representation of the range of Heliochera, a very distinct cotinine genus restricted to the forests of the humid temperate zone, which has presumably been derived from a forest-inhabiting ancestor of the humid tropical zone at the base of the Andes. The humid temperate zone forest, and hence the distribution of the genus, is doubtless less continuous than is here indicated.
Fig. 3.—Semi-diagrammatic representation of the range of *Upucerthia*, a genus of the treeless South Temperate Zone, which has extended its range from Patagonia to Colombia over the treeless puna or paramo zone of the Andes. Compare with map showing range of the genus *Heliochera*, where the marked environmental differences between tropical and temperate forests, separated by but few miles, are believed to have resulted in the development of the distinct types characterizing the humid temperate zone, while species of the Patagonian plains range 4,000 miles northward over high Andean plains with only slight differentiation.
DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF PUNA ZONE BIRDS.

Nothoprocta fulvescens. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.
Nothoprocta kaliniowski. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.
Nothura maculosa boliviana. Genus and species South Temperate; subspecies Puna Zone.

Gymnopelia c. ecelliae. Genus and species Puna; Peru to Argentina.

Metriopelia m. melanoptera. Genus and species Puna; Ecuador to Argentina.
Pardavallius r. rythynchus. Genus and species South Temperate.

Gallinula galeata garnanti. Genus cosmopolitan; subspecies Puna Zone.

Fulica ardesiaca. Genus cosmopolitan; species Puna Zone.
Fulica gigantea. Genus cosmopolitan; species Puna Zone.

Podiceps callipeus juninensis. Genus cosmopolitan; species South Temperate; subspecies Puna Zone.

Podiceps americanus. Genus cosmopolitan; species South Temperate; subspecies Puna Zone.
Larus serranus. Genus cosmopolitan; species Puna Zone.

Chloephaga melanoptera. Genus and species South Temperate.

Gallinago braziliensis andina. Genus cosmopolitan; species Brazil and Argentina; subspecies Puna Zone.

Theristicus brannickii. Genus South America; species Puna Zone.
Plegadis ridgwayi. Genus cosmopolitan; species Puna Zone.

Nycticorax n. tayazu-guira. Genus cosmopolitan; subspecies South American.

Querquedula puna. Genus cosmopolitan; species Puna Zone.

Spatula platalea. Genus cosmopolitan; species South Temperate Zone.

Oxyura ferruginea. Genus Western Hemisphere; species Puna Zone.

Phalacrocorax v. vigua. Genus cosmopolitan; species South America.

Sarcoramphus gryphus. Genus and species South Temperate Zone.

Ibycter megalopterus. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

Cerchneis sparveria. Genus and species Western Hemisphere; subspecies Puna Zone.

Spatula platalea. Genus cosmopolitan; species South Temperate Zone.

Buteo erythronotus. Genus cosmopolitan; species South Temperate Zone.
Buteo poecilochrous. Genus cosmopolitan; species Puna Zone.

Spizias t melanoceaus. Genus and species South America.

Falco fusco-caeulescens. Genus cosmopolitan; species South America.

Cerchneis sparveria, subspecies. Genus Western Hemisphere; species American.

Speotyto cunicularia juninensis. Genus and species Western Hemisphere; subspecies Puna Zone.

Pterophanes cyanopterus. Genus and species Puna Zone.

Vestipedes sapphiropygia. Genus Temperate and Puna; species Puna Zone.
Metallura aenecauda. Genus Temperate and Puna; species Puna Zone.
Genus *Pseudochloris* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species South Temperate Zone in Chile.

*Oreotrochilus estella* .................................. Genus and species Puna Zone.

*Colaptes puna* .................................. Genus Western Hemisphere; species Puna Zone.

*Geositta tenuirostris* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Upucerthia pallida* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Cinclodes fuscus rivularis* .................................. Genus and species South Temperate; subspecies Puna Zone.

*Cinclodes atacamensis* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Leptasthenura andicola peruviana* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Leptasthenura pileata* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Siptornis albicapilla* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Siptornis modesta proxima* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Siptornis ottonis* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Siptornis graminicola* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Siptornis urubambensis* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Phaeolodornus striaticeps griscipectus* .................................. Genus North Argentina; species Puna Zone.

*Agrionis pollens* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Agrionis solitaria insolens* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Myiotheretes erythropterus* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Ochthoea oenanthisides polionota* .................................. Genus Andean Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Muscisaxicola albifrons* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Muscisaxicola grisea* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Muscisaxicola albilora* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Muscisaxicola rufivertex* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Muscisaxicola maculirostris* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species South Temperate.

*Lessonia niger oreas* .................................. Genus and species South Temperate; subspecies Puna Zone.

*Orochelidon murina* .................................. Genus and species Andean Temperate and Puna Zones.

*Orochelidon andecola* .................................. Genus and species Andean Temperate and Puna Zones.

*Cistothorus platensis graminicola* .................................. Genus Western Hemisphere; species South Temperate; subspecies Puna Zone.

*Anthus bogotensis immaculatus* .................................. Genus cosmopolitan; species Andean Temperate and Puna Zones.

*Anthus furcatus* .................................. Genus cosmopolitan; species South Temperate.

*Spinus atratus* .................................. Genus cosmopolitan; species Puna Zone.

*Sycais arvensis* .................................. Genus and species South America.

*Brachyptiza c. peruviana* .................................. Genus and species South Temperate; subspecies Western South America.

*Pseudochloris olivascens chloris* .................................. Genus and species Puna Zone.

*Pseudochloris uropygiata connectens* .................................. Genus and species Puna Zone.

*Phrygilus gayi punensis* .................................. Genus and species South Temperate; subspecies Puna Zone.

*Phrygilus fruticeti* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species South Temperate Zone.

*Phrygilus unicolor unicolor* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species South Temperate Zone.

*Phrygilus alaudinus* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Phrygilus plebejus* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Diuca speculifera* .................................. Genus South Temperate; species Puna Zone.

*Agelaius thiliius* .................................. Genus Western Hemisphere; species South Temperate Zone.
SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF 58 GENERA AND 82 SPECIES TAKEN IN THE PUMA ZONE.

GENERAE.

Of general distribution.................................................. 27
Of South Temperate Zone origin......................................... 19
Of Argentine origin.......................................................... 1
Restricted to the Temperate and Puna Zones............................ 4
Restricted to the Puna Zone............................................... 7

Total.................................................................................. 58

SPECIES.

Of general distribution..................................................... 10
Found also in the South Temperate Zone......................... 22
Found also in Chile............................................................. 1
Restricted to the Temperate and Puna Zones...................... 3
Restricted to the Puna Zone............................................... 46

Total.................................................................................. 82

NORTH AMERICAN MIGRANTS.

The coast and the lakes and marshes of the tableland of Peru form the winter home or migration stations for a number of North American shore birds. Taczanowski records some 28 species, but of land birds comparatively few reach this country, only 15 being given by Taczanowski.

Our work having been done largely in the summer months we took comparatively few of these migrants. Totanus melanoleucus is recorded from Tinta and Tungasuca by Sclater and Salvin, Helodromas solitarius from Santa Ana by Berlepsch and Stolzmann, while Watkins secured two male Spotted Sandpipers at Calca, near Cuzco, on April 25, one of which had the sexual organs much enlarged.

The following North American land birds are recorded beyond:

Empidonax traillii alnorum.
Vireosylvia olivacea.
Dendroica caerulea.
Wilsonia canadensis.
Piranga rubra rubra.

LIST OF SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES IN THE URUBAMBA COLLECTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AS NEW.


The richness of the Puna Zone avifauna of Peru as compared with that of Colombia is shown by the statement that only 15 genera and 18 species were found by us in the Paramo or Puna Zone of the last-named country. This comparatively limited life is due to the small extent of the area contained within the zone and also to its remoteness from the region in which Puna birds have their geographic origin.


LIST OF SUBSPECIES DESCRIBED IN THIS PAPER.

Aratinga mitrata alticola, p. 62.

Siptornis modesta proxima, p. 83.

Ochthoea lessoni teectarialis, p. 88.

DISTRIBUTIONAL LIST OF 380 SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS KNOWN FROM THE URUBAMBA VALLEY.

This paper is offered primarily as a contribution to a biological survey of the Andean system. Such value as it may possess is to be found chiefly in the results of a comparative study of the origin of the bird life of the Temperate and Puna Zones from which our collections, if not complete, are at least fairly representative.

As a preliminary to the end in view it was necessary only that the identity of our specimens—constituting, as it were, the factors in the local problem under consideration—be determined and expressed in terms of current nomenclature. So far as possible I have, therefore, restricted my systematic work to the specimens contained in the collection. The fact, furthermore, that the American Museum, in the prosecution of its biological survey of South America, is now engaged in work in Peru makes it desirable to await the receipt of much additional material before attempting anything like revisions of the groups to which the species herein listed belong.

Failure to recognize genera recently described or recorded by various authors does not necessarily mean disapproval of their views. Generic subdivision in ornithology nowadays is so unstandardized and, in many cases, is so largely a matter of opinion, that it seems unwise to change long-established terms until opportunity has been afforded to weigh the evidence on which the new or revived genera in question are recognized.
Faunal papers treating of a small part of the known species of birds may be regarded as catalogues, rather than expositions of classification. To facilitate their use, particularly when as "extras" they appear without indices, their authors should, in my opinion, adopt a current, standard classification, even when it does not wholly embody their own views. I have, therefore, followed here Sharpe's order of arrangement as it is employed by Brabourne and Chubb in their Birds of South America, using also the enumeration of species given in that work. The addition of a letter to a number indicates that the species in question is not contained in Brabourne and Chubb's list.

Ridgway's Color Standards and Color Nomenclature (Washington, 1912) has been accepted as authoritative.

When no specimens are listed it is understood that the species is included on the authority cited.

**DISTRIBUTIONAL SUMMARY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distributional Summary</th>
<th>Number of Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of general distribution</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American migrants</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Zone</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtropical Zone</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperate Zone</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puna or Paramo Zone</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>380</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Order CRYPTURIFORMES.**

**Family TINAMIDAE.**

**TINAMOUS.**

(4) *TINAMUS TAO* Temminck.

*Tinamus tao* Temminck, Pig. et Gallin., vol. 3, 1815, pp. 569, 749 ("Para, Bresil").

No comparison made with other specimens.

Rio Comberciato, 1 male; Rio Cosireni, 1 male; Rio San Miguel, 1 male, 1 female.

(7) *TINAMUS MAJOR RUFICEPS* Sclater and Salvin.


A male and female from the Rio Cosireni agree in color with average specimens from Colombia, but have a shorter wing, measuring, respectively, wing, 200 and 205 mm. as compared with an average of 230 mm. in the Colombian bird.

Rio Cosireni, 2.
Two males from the Rio Combenciatu and a female from the Rio Cosirenri represent an apparently undescribed race of this widely distributed and variable species. This material is not, however, in my opinion, sufficient to define satisfactorily the status and relationships of a Peruvian form, and rather than add to the confusion which already exists in this group I prefer to await the receipt of additional specimens before presenting my conclusions in this connection. Meanwhile it may be said that the males, one of which (Sept. 13) is marked as "breeding" are much grayer, less fulvous below than the males of any race known to me, while the female (Sept. 11) which is also marked as breeding, resembles in general coloration more fulvous males from the island of Trinidad, but has the lower tail-coverts fulvous.

Rio Combenciatu, 2; Rio Cosirenri, 1.

Crypturus parvirostris Wagler.

Crypturus parvirostris Wagler, Syst. Av. Gen. Crypturus, sp. 13, 1827 (Brazil).—
Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 101 (Santa Ana).

A female collected by Cherrie at Santa Ana compared with three males from Chapada, Matto Grosso, is darker above with the crown slaty, rather than brownish, and the underparts decidedly more slaty. These differences may be in part sexual but are doubtless also in part racial.

Brabourne and Chubb¹⁰ have proposed to place this species and C. tatara in a new genus for which they propose the name Crypturellus. Later Chubb, discovering that this name was preoccupied, replaced it with Microcrypturus; but in 1919, Ibis, p. 10, he continued to use Crypturellus. The characters ascribed to the new genus, however, seem at the best to be of not more than subgeneric value and in my opinion the species mentioned may be retained in the genus Crypturus.

Santa Ana, 1.

Nothoprocta fulvescens Berlepsch.


I refer to this species, of which I have seen only the original description, two not fully mature specimens collected by Heller at Ollantaytambo. They have the flanks and abdominal region fulvous, as in N. curvirostris, but the secondaries are barred with rich fulvous, not with ferruginous as in that species, N. perdicaria, and N. coquimbae.

Ollantaytambo, 2.

(59) **NOTHOPROCTA KALINOWSKII** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


(61) **NOTHURA MACULOSA PERUVIANA** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


(63) **NOTHURA MACULOSA BOLIVIANA** Salvadori.


Order **GALLIFORMES**.

**Family CRACIDAE.**

**CURASSOWS, GUANS, CHACHALACAS.**

(92) **PENELOPE SCLATERI PLUMOSA** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


*Penelope* sclateri plumosa differs from Bolivian specimens as described by Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Torontoy, 7,800–9,000 feet, 7.

(98) **PENELOPE JACQUACU JACQUACU** Spix.

*Penelope jacquaqua* Spix, *Av. Bras.*, vol. 2, 1825, p. 52, pl. lxviii (Solimoëns).

Four specimens from the Tropical Zone agree with four from southeastern Colombia, and one from the Lower Beni, but two from the Rio Chimoré (1,300 feet, Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia), have the malar stripe grayer, the crown feathers longer, more pointed and more widely bordered with gray; the wing coverts more widely margined with silvery white, and the rump greener. They thus agree with the description of *Penelope speciosa* Todd. It is difficult to believe, however, that the differences noted are more than subspecific when it seems probable that *speciosa* will prove to be the same as *P. boliviana* Reichenbach.

Rio Comberciato, 2 (one, Sept. 25, breeding); Rio Cosireni, 1 (Aug. 30, breeding); San Fernando, 1 (Sept. 20, breeding).

(112) **ORTALIS GUTTATA** (Spix).


*Ortalis* guttata adspersa Berlepsch and Stolzmann, *Ornis*, 1906, p. 100 (Idma, 1 female).

Two males from the Rio Cosireni have the throat and breast darker with the margins to the feathers whiter and more clearly defined than in examples from southeastern Colombia. Should the difference be constant they should be known as *Ortalis guttata adspersus* (Tschudi). Rio Cosireni, 2 (1, Oct. 20, “breeding”).
BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU.

(116) PIPILE CUMANENSIS (Jacquin).

*Crax cumanensis* Jacquin, Beytr. Gesch. Vögel, 1784, p. 25, pl. 10 (Orinoco).

This widely distributed bird of the Tropical Zone, is represented by four specimens collected by Heller between September 4 and 25, and marked by him as "breeding." I have no topotypical specimens for comparison.

Rio Comberciato, 4.

(121) ABURRIA ABURRI (Lesson).


*Aburria aburri* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 100 (Idma).

Two females agree with others from Bogotá, but are slightly smaller.

Rio Cosireni, 1; Rio San Miguel, 1, breeding (Sept. 29).

Family ODONTOPHORIDAE.

AMERICAN QUAILS AND PARTRIDGES.

(140) ODONTOPHORUS STELLATUS (Gould).


An immature female is apparently to be referred to this species.

Rio Cosireni, 1.

Order COLUMBIFORMES.

Family COLUMBIDAE.

PIGEONS AND DOVES.

(147) COLUMBA ALBIPENNIS Sclater.


Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 104 (Cuzco).

Ollantaytambo, 3 (1 breeding, Aug. 10).

(152) COLUMBA RUFINA RUFINA Temminck and Knip.


Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 100 (Santa Ana., Idma).

I am unable to separate three specimens from Peru and two from Bolivia from a Colombian series. The under tail coverts average darker but the difference is slight and bridged by individual variation, two of the Peruvian and one of the Bolivian birds having the under tail coverts quite as pale as in eastern Colombian example.

Santa Ana, 2; Idma, 1.

(154) COLUMBA ALBILINEA ALBILINEA Bonaparte.


Two of our four specimens are adult and agree with Colombia examples.

Occobamba Valley, 3; above Torontoy (altitude 9,500 feet), 1.
(156a) COLUMBA PLUMBEA PROPINQUA Cory.


columba plumbea andicola Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 33 (Central Peru to Bolivia).

A male from the Rio Comberciato and another from Santo Domingo, southeastern Peru, agree and apparently are not separable from a specimen from Buena Vista, eastern Colombia, labeled by Ridgway C. plumbea propinqua Cory. Mr. Chubb appears to have overlooked this race in his remarks on the forms of this species 21, as well as late publications on the same subject by Ridgway 22, and Chapman.23

Rio Comberciato, 1.

(162) ZENAIDA AURICULATA PALLENS Bangs and Noble.

Zenaida auriculata pallens Bangs and Noble, Auk, 1918, p. 446 (Huancabamba, Peru).

This wide-ranging species is found from the Tropical up to the Temperate Zone. Specimens from the coast and tableland, both in Peru and Ecuador, are apparently alike and hence should be referred to this recently described race, the relationships of which with Z. hypoleuca Bonaparte remain to be determined. On the other hand, three males from the Cauca Valley, Colombia, agree with an equal number from Chile in having the chin scarcely lighter than the breast, the color of the latter extending backward to the vent with but little buff. The lower tail coverts in the Cauca birds, however, are more vinaceous than in those from Chile. Some Bolivian birds (Prov. Cochabamba) resemble Chilean examples; others are like those from Peru. Two adult males from Buenos Aires are paler, more glaucous below than any of those above mentioned, while a male from Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil, agrees in color and size with two others from Fernando Noronha off the coast of Brazil.24

Unquestionably this species may properly be divided into several races, but their satisfactory definition requires more material than is at present available.

Santa Ana, 1; Ollantaytambo, 2; Huaraco, 2; Cuzco, 1; Pisac, 6.

(170) GYMNOPELIA CECILIAE CECILIAE (Lesson).

Columba (Chamaepelia) ceciliae Lesson, Echo du Monde Sav., Jan. 12, 1845, col. 8 (Peru).


Found by us in the arid Temperate and Puna Zones. It is interesting to observe that specimens from La Raya are referable to the present form, while a series from Tirapata, 60 miles farther south,

21 Ibis, 1919, pp. 31-33.
24 Zenaida auriculata noronha Chubb (Gray MS.), Ibis, 1919, p. 36.
agrees with the Bolivian race \(G. \text{c. gymnops}\), which has been characterized by Chubb.

Ollantaytambo, 3; Chospiyoc, 2 (Apr. 15, 21, breeding); Huaracondo, 4; Cuzco, 4; La Raya, 6.

\[(176)\] **CHAEMEPELIA MINUTA MINUTA** (Linnaeus).


*Columbtagallina minuta* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 100 (Santa Ana).

Inhabits the Tropical Zone.

Santa Ana, 6; Idma, 2.

\[(187)\] **METRIOPELIA MELANOPTERA MELANOPTERA** (Molina).

*Columba melanoptera Molina*, Hist. Nat. Chile, 1782, p. 308 (Chile).


Restricted to the Puna Zone. Our specimens agree with a series from Tofo, Chile, and show no approach to the well-marked Ecuadorian form *M. m. saturatior* Chubb.

La Raya, 1; Pisac, 2.

\[(194)\] **LEPTOTILA OCHROPTERA OCHROPTERA** (Pelzeln).


Inhabits the Tropical Zone ranging upward to the Subtropical. An excellent series agrees in color with three specimens from Paraguay (Rio Negro and Fort Wheeler) which I assume represent *chloroaukenia*, but the Peruvian birds are slightly smaller and should, I suppose, be referred to *ochroptera*. I have not, however, topotypical specimens of the last-named form and this identification must therefore be considered as provisional.

Santa Ana, 7; Idma, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 4; Machu Picchu, 1; Torontoy, 2.

\[(204)\] **OREOPELEIA MONTANA** (Linnaeus).


A wide-ranging Tropical Zone species.

Rio Cosireni, 1 (Aug. 27, breeding).

\[(268)\] **OREOPELEIA FRENATA** (Tschudi).

*Columba frenata* Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., vol. 1, 1843, p. 386 (E. Peru).

*Geotrygon frenata* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 100 (Idma).

Rio San Miguel, 2 (1 breeding, Sept. 29).
Order RALLIFORMES.

Family RALLIDAE.

RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS.

(221) PARDIRALLUS RYTIRHYCHUS RYTIRHYCHUS (Vieillot).


Pardirallus rytirhynchus rytirhynchus Bangs and Noble, Auk, 1918, p. 446 (Huancauamba, Peru).

Pardirallus rytirhynchus tschudii Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 50 (central Peru; type from Lake Junin).

An excellent series of 19 specimens from northern Argentina, which may be considered as doubtless typically representing this species, shows some interesting differences in coloration and indicates that recently proposed forms of this species are apparently based on individual rather than racial variation. The dorsal surface in these specimens varies from plain, uniform olive-brown of varying shades, to essentially the same or somewhat paler color mottled with blackish, especially posteriorly. This blackish mottling is largely due to a wearing away of the tips of the feathers which exposes their blackish bases, but it is also individual, since some worn specimens, which are at the beginning of the postnuptial molt, do not exhibit it. The same range of variation is shown in five specimens from the Temperate Zone of Peru (including three from Lake Junin, type locality of P. r. tschudii Chubb). These specimens are somewhat larger than those from Argentina, but the difference is not in my opinion sufficiently pronounced to be of diagnostic value.

La Raya, 1; Calca, 1.

(231) ARAMIDES CAJANEA CHIRICOTE (Vieillot).


A species of the Tropical Zone. Our specimen agrees with seven from Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Rio Comberciato, 1.

(252) CRECISCUS VIRIDIS FACIALIS (Tschudi).

Crex facialis Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1843, p. 388 (“in sylvis peruanis calidris”).

Creciscus viridis facialis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 102 (Santa Ana).

(256) GALLINULA GALEATA GARMANI Allen.


A Puna Zone representative of this wide-ranging species.

Calca, 1.
(261) Fulica Ardeiaca Tschudi.


(263) Fulica Gigaetea Eydoux and Souleyet.

*Fulica gigantea* Eydoux and Souleyet, Voy. Bonite, 1841, p. 102, pl. 8 (Peru).

Restricted to the Puna Zone.

La Raya, 1.

**Order Podicipediformes.**

**Family Podicipedidae.**

**Grebes.**

(269) Podiceps Americanus Garnot.


(272) Podiceps Calliparaeus Juninensis Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

*P. calliparaeus juninensis* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ibis, 1894, p. 112, prov. descr. (Lake Junin, Peru).


Comparison of 13 specimens from Puno, 6 from Lake Junin, and 3 from La Raya, with 2 birds in breeding plumage from the Falkland Islands, confirms the subspecific distinctness of the race inhabiting the Puna Zone of Peru. Titicaca specimens average slightly larger than those from Junin and La Raya birds seem to be somewhat larger than either.

La Raya, 2 males, 1 female.

**Order Lariformes.**

**Family Laridae.**

**Skimmers, Gulls; Skuas.**

(311) Larus Serranus Tschudi.


An abundant species of the Puna Zone, descending the streams to the Subtropical Zone.

Ollantaytambo, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 1.

2787—21——1
Order CHARADRIIFORMES.

Family THINOCORYTHIDAE.

SEED-SNIPE.

(359) THINOCORUS ORBIGNYANUS Geoffroy and Lesson.


I have no Chilean material for comparison.

Occobamba Pass (13000 feet) above Ollantaytambo, 1 male, 2 females.

Family CHARADRIIDAE.

PLOVERS, SNIPES, Etc.

(369) HOPLOXYPTERUS CAYANUS (Latham).

_Hoploxypterus cayanus_ Latham, Ind. Om., vol. 2, 1790, p. 749 (Cayenne).

_Hoploxypterus cayanus_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 102 (Santa Ana).

(370) PTILOSCELYS RESPLENDENS (Tschudi).


Common in and peculiar to the Puna Zone.

Lucma, 1 female.

(397) TOTANUS MELANOLEUCUS (Gmelin).


(399) HELODROMAS SOLITARIUS (Wilson).

_Tringa solitaria_ Wilson, Amer. Orn., vol. 7, 1813, p. 53, pl. 58, fig. 3 (probably Pennsylvania).

_Helodromas solitarius_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 102 (Santa Ana, 2 males, Sept.).

I am unable to say whether the two specimens recorded by Berlepsch and Stolzmann are referable to the eastern or western form.

(400) ACTITIS MACULARIA (Linnaeus).


_Tringoides macularius_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 102 (Santa Ana, Dec.).

Rio Comberciato, 1 female juv., Sept. 22, molting into first winter plumage; Calca, 1 male, Apl. 25 "testes much enlarged," 1 male, Apl. 25, "testes slightly enlarged," both in nuptial plumage.

(415) GALLINAGO BRAZILIENSIS ANDINA (Taczanowski).


These specimens agree with four others from Lake Junin.

La Raya, 1; Ttica-Ttica, 1.
Order GRUIFORMES.

Family EURYPYGIDAE.

SUN-BITTERNS.

(435) EURYPYGA MAJOR MERIDIONALIS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


Compared with five specimens from Panama, and one from Chocó, Colombia, two Peruvian birds support, in part, the characters on which this race is based. The russet banding on the outer primary is evidently variable in the same locality and not diagnostic, but the narrower black bands of the back, and clearer, more distinct markings on the neck seem to distinguish the Peruvian form.

Rio Cosireni, 1; (also Inca Mine, 1).

Order ARDEIFORMES.

Family IBIDIDAE.

IBISES.

(446) THERISTICUS BRANICII Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

_Theristicus branickii_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ibis, 1894, p. 404 (Lake Junin, Peru); 1900, pls. 9, 10.

Agrees with two specimens from Lake Junin.

Occobamba Pass, 14,000 feet, 1 male.

(454) PLEGADIS RIDGWAYI (Allen).


Common in lagoons in the Puna Zone near the village of Huaracondo. No specimens were taken.

Family ARDEIDAE.

HERONS, BITTERNS, Etc.

(463) HERODIAS EGRETTA (Gmelin).


(470) NYCTICORAX NYCTICORAX TAYAZU-GUIRA (Vieillot).


(471) NYCTICORAX CYANOCEPHALUS (Molina).

_Ardea cyanocephala_ Molina, Saggio St. Chile, 1782, p. 156 (Chile).


The night herons of southern South America have long perplexed taxonomists, and with some 30 specimens before me I confess that I am no more able to reach wholly satisfactory results than have
been my predecessors. It is evident, however, from the material at hand, that there are two well-marked forms, a light and a dark. The dark form appears to be the only one found in Chile, where it ranges from the Straits of Magellan region northward. The light form appears to be the only one found east of the Andes, where it ranges from the Falkland Islands north, at least, to northern Argentina. Thus far the case seems clear, but when we reach the Andean table-land it is complicated by the occurrence of both forms, and what appears to be intergrades between them, from at least the vicinity of Cochabamba, Bolivia, to Lake Junin, Peru.

This intergradation is not a gradual merging of one form into another, since typical specimens of both dark and light forms were secured at the same place, within two days of each other, as appears from the appended consideration of table-land specimens.

Bolivia.—Vinto, 8,600 feet, Province Cochabamba. An unsexed, immature specimen taken July 7, streaked above and below, represents the dark form and resembles in size and color a bird of the same age from Ancud, Chile. The ground color below is ochraceous broadly streaked with black; the upper parts are blackish streaked with ochraceous.

Peru.—Puno, Lake Titicaca. A fully adult male with long nuptial plumes and enlarged sexual organs, taken July 26, is intermediate between *cyanoccephalus* and *naevius* in color, but agrees with the former in size. (Wing, 319 mm.). It agrees very nearly with a male in similar stage of plumage from the Falkland Islands. An immature female, taken August 26, is typical of the light form and agrees in color and size with a specimen from Tafi del Valle, Province Tucuman, Argentina.

La Raya, 14,000 feet (about midway between Puno and Cuzco). A nearly adult male taken April 10, in much worn plumage and undergoing a complete molt into adult plumage, can be matched by specimens from Jujuy, Argentina, which are but slightly darker than average examples of *naevius* from the United States. An adult male in full molt, taken April 8, at La Raya, is fairly typical of the dark form and agrees essentially in color and in size with a bird of the same age from Temuco, Chile. Consequently we have from La Raya, taken within two days of each other, fairly typical specimens of *tayazu-guira* and *cyanoccephalus*.

A nearly adult female in full molt, taken April 22 at Calca, in the Cuzco region, is typical of the light form and agrees with the La Raya female just mentioned. A young male taken March 13, at Junin is typical of the light form, while and adult male taken on the same day at the same place is intermediate between the light and dark forms. It is slightly darker than the intermediate specimen
from Puno, but very near a Falkland Island bird. Additional specimens, and particularly field studies, are needed to determine satisfactorily the status of these herons on the table-land of Bolivia and Peru, but the material examined in this connection (see list of specimens under table of measurements) shows, as stated above, the existence of a dark form in Chile and of a somewhat variable light form in the Falkland Islands and Argentina, and doubtless Paraguay, Uruguay, and southern Brazil. The former has long been known as Nycticorax cyanocephalus, the latter has stood as Nycticorax tayazu-guira until 1914, when Mr. Hartert, stating that Paraguayan birds were referable to naevius, applied that name to all the mainland birds east of the Andes and described the Falkland Island bird as Nycticorax cyanocephalus falklandicus.

I have no specimens from Paraguay, but it is not probable that they would differ materially from those in our excellent series from northern Argentina. Some of the latter can be matched by dark specimens of naevius from the United States, nevertheless it is quite evident that they belong to the form of naevius which inhabits southern South America, east of the Andes, for which Vieillot's name tayazu-guira, founded on Paraguayan specimens through Azara, is available. To this form I refer Falkland Island as well as Titicaca and Lake Junin specimens. In other words, I follow Sharpe rather than Hartert. As shown above, adults from the Falklands are essentially like adults from Peru, while an immature Falkland bird can be matched by one from Jujuy, Argentina. In other words, the Falkland Island bird can not be separated from the light-colored mainland form either by color or by size. It is equally clear that, in spite of its variability, there is but one light-colored form of the Night Heron in southern South America, where it ranges from at least Lake Junin to the Falkland Islands, specimens from these two localities, as well as from Lake Titicaca being inseparable.

The relationships of the light form (tayazu-guira) to the dark form (cyanocephalus) are in doubt, but our specimens establish the fact that both occur together on the Peruvian table-land, where also intermediates between them are found. It is not impossible that the dark coloration is a partial dichromatism, constant in Chile, occasional on the tableland, and shown in a lesser degree by certain specimens from Peru, Argentina, and the Falklands. Since writing the above we have received an adult night heron from Panama, which is nearly as dark as Chilean specimens.

In size, the wing and tail average longer in the dark form. This difference is well shown by the two males from La Raya, one of which

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25 Almost as much variation is shown by naevius in the United States.
is an extreme example of the light form, while the other is typical of the dark form. A male from the Falklands, however, is as large as some and but slightly smaller than other Chilean birds, while in two females from the Falklands the wing is shorter than in Chilean birds, but not quite so short as in Argentine specimens. In the length of the tarsus and bill there appear to be no diagnostic differences in size.

Measurements of males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bertrand Island, Chile, immature</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temuco, Chile, immature</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancud, Chile, immature</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkland Island, adult</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perico, Jujuy, immature</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perico, Jujuy, adult</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno, adult</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Raya, adult</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junin, adult</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junin, immature</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 *Cyanoccephalus.*

Measurements of females.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bertrand Island, Chile, immature</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits of Magellan, immature</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temuco, immature</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temuco, adult</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkland Island, immature</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkland Island, adult</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafi del Valle, Tucuman, immature</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embarcacion, Salta, immature</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinto, Bolivia, immature</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno, Titicaca, immature</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calca, Peru, adult</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 *Cyanoccephalus.*

(483) TIGRISOMA SALMONI Sclater and Salvin.

Order ANSERIFORMES.

Family ANATIDAE.

DUCKS, GEESE, SWANS.

(501) CHLORÉPHAGA MELANOPTERA (Eyton).


Common in the Puna Zone.
Occobamba Pass, 14,000 feet, 1 male (July 25, mated); La Raya, 1 female.

(513) ANAS CRISTATA ALTICOLA Menegaux.


Compared with a large series from the Magellan region, Peruvian specimens confirm the validity of this race.
Cedrobamba, 13,000 feet, 1 male (breeding June 4). (We have also four specimens from Lake Junin.)

(517) NETTION OXYPTERUM (Meyen).


Occobamba Pass, 1 male.

(521) DAFILA SPINICAUDA (Vieillot).


(524) QUERQUEDULA PUNA (Tschudi).

Anas puna Tschudi, Arch. f. Naturg., 1844, p. 315 (Peru).

(527) QUERQUEDULA CYANOPTERA ORINOMUS Oberholser.


(529) SPATULA PLATALEA (Vieillot).


(537) OXYURA FERRUGINEA (Eyton).


La Raya, 1 male.
(545) MERGANETTA LEUCOGENYS LEUCOGENYS (Tschudi).


Merganetta leucogenys Sclater and Salvin, 1869, p. 157 (Tinta).

Common in the streams of the Temperate Zone; less common in the Subtropical Zone. The female differs from the female of the Columbian species in the vermiculations of the sides of the neck, as described by Taczanowski. A pair seen July 22, in the Huaracundo Canyon were accompanied by two young in the down.

Occobamba Valley, 9,100 ft., 1 male, 1 female (mated); Lucma, 11,000 feet, 1 female; Huaracundo Canyon, 10,000 feet, 1 male, 1 female, 2 young (one family).

Order PELECANIFORMES.

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE.

CORMORANTS.

(549) PHALACROCORAX VIGUA VIGUA (Vieillot).


Phalacrocorax vigua Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 102 (Santa Ana), Noted on the Urubamba between Santa Ana and Chauillay Bridge.

Order CATHARTIFORMES.

Family CATHARTIDAE.

CONDORS, VULTURES.

(565) SARCORAMPHUS GRYPHUS (Linnaeus).


Two condors were observed soaring high over the Urubamba River several miles above San Miguel Bridge. At Colpani, at the upper border of the arid Tropics, one was observed only a few hundred feet above the river, the condor, the black vulture, and turkey vulture all being observed at practically the same altitude on that day (July 9).

(567) CATHARISTA URUBU (Vieillot).

Vultur urubu Vieillot, Ois. Amer. Sept., vol. 1, 1807, p. 23, pl. 2. (Carolina and Florida).

Observed in the arid Tropics of the Santa Ana region. No specimens secured.

(568) CATHARITES AURA (subspecies?).


Observed in the arid Tropics. No specimens taken.
Order ACCIPITRIFORMES.

Family FALCONIDAE.

CARACARAS, FALCONS, HAWKS, Etc.

(576) IBYCTER MEGALOPTERUS (Meyen).

_Aquila megaloptera_ Meyen, Nov. Act. Caes., vol. 16, Suppl. 1, 1834, p. 64, pl. 7 (Chile).


Inhabits the Puna Zone.

Above Torontoy, 14,000 feet, 1 male; Luema, 13,000 feet, 1 male.

(583) CIRCUS CINEREUS Vieillot.


Ttica-Ttica, 1 male adult.

(593) PARABUTOEO UNICINCTUS (Temminck).

_Falco unincinctus_ Temminck, Pl. Col., vol. 1, 1824, pl. 313 (Brazil).

_Antenor unincinctus_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Santa Ana).

(615) BUTEO ERYTHRONOTUS (King).


We did not secure this species in the Urubamba region but in identifying the specimens of _Buteo poecilochoerus_ mentioned later, I have had occasion to examine our remaining specimens of this group from Puno, Lake Titicaca and southward to the Falkland Islands, and conclude that they are all referable to _Buteo erythronotus_.

The series includes adults, or nearly adult birds, which are unmistakably _erythronotus_, from Puno, Lake Titicaca, Tofo, 60 miles north of Coquimbo, Chile; Tafi del Valle, Province Tucuman, Argentina; Uspallata Pass above Mendoza, Argentina, and the Falkland Islands. The remaining specimens present much variation due to age and dichromatism. Generally speaking, immature birds, in what I assume is postjuvenal plumage (first year) are broadly streaked below with black, or dark brown, the upper parts are fuscous with a minimum amount of ochraceous, the tail is dark gray narrowly and evenly barred with black, with no broader subterminal bar. In the succeeding plumage (second year) only the throat and breast are streaked, the abdominal region being thickly covered with broad, sometimes confluent ferruginous bars; there is usually more ochraceous or ferruginous in the dorsal surface, and at least a trace of a broad subterminal bar in some of the rectrices. In the following plumage (third year) the streaks have largely or wholly disappeared from the white breast, leaving the abdomen as in the preceding plumage; the ferruginous in the back has increased, in some specimens occupying the greater part of the dorsal surface much as in the adult, the subterminal tail bar is nearly if not quite as broad as in the adult, the rectrices are
white, narrowly but evenly barred with blackish. This is followed by the fully adult plumage with white underparts, the bars, if any, confined to the sides and flanks, the tail white with broken bars or none, except a broad subterminal band, the back practically solid ferruginous. All but the tail-characters may be obscured by partial or complete melanism or erythromelism. Thus an individual which has the tail of the postjuvenal plumage, is elsewhere almost wholly black, while two nearly adult birds from Puno and one from Tafi del Valle have the throat, breast and tibiae dark slate, the abdominal region rich chestnut more or less obscured with blackish in two specimens, in which the ferruginous above is also obscured with black. These comments are based on a series of 24 females. Apparently similar changes occur in the male, but my series of seven specimens of which singularly enough four are adult with white underparts and gray back, is too small to warrant a definite statement in this respect.

The series as a whole indicates that *erythronotus* is never wholly gray below and if this be true it seems evident that the relationships of *poliosomus* are with the *pocillochrous-hypospodius* group of which it may be the southern representative.

**Measurements of Buteo erythronotus.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sex and age</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puno, Peru</td>
<td>Male adult</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafi del Valle, Province of Tucuman, Argentina.</td>
<td>Male, first year</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Male, third year</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Male, adult</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendoza, Argentina</td>
<td>Male, adult</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Male, adult</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tofo, Chile</td>
<td>Female, first year</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkland Islands</td>
<td>Female, first year</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno, Peru</td>
<td>Female, adult, melan.</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, second year</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, third year</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, second year</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, third year</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendoza, Argentina</td>
<td>Female, adult</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, first year</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, second year</td>
<td>383</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, third year</td>
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<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz, Argentina</td>
<td>Female, adult</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tierra del Fuego</td>
<td>Female, second year</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkland Islands</td>
<td>Female, third year</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female, second year, melan.</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(618) Buteo poecilocharous Gurney.

Buteo poecilocharous Gurney, Ibis, 1879, p. 176 (Yanayacu, Ecuador).

No two of four hawks from La Raya are quite alike, nevertheless it is evident that they represent but one species. They agree in size with the measurements given for poecilocharous and an adult female agrees minutely with Gurney's description of that bird. A second female is mixed rufous and brown above with the abdominal region nearly uniform dark brown, the breast more ochraceous, the throat streaked with blackish, the tail gray, inner vanes of outer feathers and both vanes of central feathers whiter, all marked with wavy, darker gray bars which are more regular on the lateral feathers. The third female is apparently more adult, being intermediate between the one just described and the bird resembling Gurney's type. The male agrees with Gurney's plate of Buteo hypospodius but has the lower abdomen and tibiae barred with gray and white, the throat white narrowly streaked with gray. An adult male from Mount Chimborazo, Ecuador, agrees closely with Gurney's plate in color but resembles the La Raya bird in size (see measurements that follow). If, as I assume, it represents the fully adult male of poecilocharous it is to be distinguished from the adult male of hypospodius only by its larger size.

Measurements of Buteo poecilocharous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sex and age</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimborazo, Ecuador</td>
<td>Male adult</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Raya, Peru</td>
<td>. . . do</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chile&quot;</td>
<td>. . . do</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Raya, Peru</td>
<td>Female, adult</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, second year</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Female, third year</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(626) Rupornis magnirostris occidua Bangs.

Rupornis nattereri Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Santa Ana).

These birds are intermediate between magnirostris and nattereri. They are in molt, the older plumage being brownish much as in nattereri, while the ingrowing plumage is grayer and more like that of magnirostris. The female is as gray below as the grayest magnirostris while the male has as much cinnamon on the chest and bars of the underparts as in some specimens of nattereri from Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Rio Comberciato, 1 male, 1 female.
(659) SPIZIASTUR MELANOLEUCUS (Vieillot).


(658) CHONDROHIERAX UNCINATUS (Temminck).


_Leptodon uncinatus_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Echarate).

Idma, 1 female.

(669) FALCO FUSCO-CAERULESCENS Vieillot.


La Raya, female adult.

(677) CERCHNEIS SPARVERIA subspecies.

_Tinnunculus sparverius_ Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1869, p. 155 (Tinta); 1876, p. 17 (Maranura; Potrero).

_Tinnunculus sparverius cinnamominus_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 100 (Santa Ana).

The sparrow hawk ranges from the Tropical Zone to the Puna and is everywhere more or less common. Pending a revision of the forms of this species, for which we have been some time securing specimens, I make no attempt to determine subspecifically the following examples.

Santa Ana, 1 female; Toirontoy, 1 female; Ollantaytambo, 3 males, 3 females; Chospiyoc, 1 female; Ttica-Ttica, 1 male, 1 female; Calca, 1 male; Cuzco, 1 male, 2 females.

Order STRIGIFORMES.

Family BUBONIDAE.

OWLS.

(684) BUBO VIRGINIANUS NACURUTU (Vieillot).


Two specimens appear to be inseparable from a male from Corumbá, Brazil, and a female from Fort Wheeler, Paraguay, both of which may be considered as topotypical of _nacurutu_. These four birds are quite unlike three from the Straits of Magellan region (Tierra del Fuego, London Island, Rio Gallegos). The latter have the black markings, especially of the upper parts, of greater extent more intense and without a brownish tinge, the ochraceous markings much paler and less extensive and the pattern above much finer, the
vermiculations smaller. This material, therefore, evidently represents two well-marked races, for which Vieillot's name is applicable to the more northern.

Ttica-Ttica, 1; Ollantaytambo, 1.

(691-692) OTUS CHOLIBA (Vieillot).

Pisorhina choliba Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Santa Ana).

Found only in the Tropical Zone.
Rio Comerciato, 1 female; rufous phase (egg in duct, Sept. 13)
Santa Ana, 1 male, 1 female; reddish brown phase; 1 female nestling (July 16).

(768) CICCABA HUHULA (Daudin).

Strix huhula Daudin, Traité Élém. et Complet d'Orn., vol. 2, 1800, p. 190
(Cayenne).

Syrinium huhulum Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Santa Ana).

(716) SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA JUNINENSIS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.
(Tinta).

This specimen is somewhat paler than any one of a series of six from Junin.

Pampa of Anta, near Huaracondo, 11,000 feet, 1 male.

(720) GLAUCIDIUM BRASILIANUM, subspecies.

Strix brasiliana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, 1788, p. 289 (Brazil).

An adult, in the gray phase of plumage, from the Temperate Zone. Ollantaytambo, 1 male.

(724) TYTO PERLATA, subspecies.

Strix flammea perlata Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Santa Ana).

Order PSITTACIFORMES.
Family PSITTACIDAE.

MACAWS, PARROTS, PARRAKEETS.

(756) ARATINGA MITRATA MITRATA (Tschudi).
Conurus mitratus Tschudi, Wiegm. Arch. für Naturg., 1844, p. 304 (Peru);
Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Idma).

All our specimens were taken in the Subtropical Zone between April 28 and July 20. We have also seven specimens taken in this zone in Bolivia (Province Cochabamba and Province Santa Cruz) between September 24 and November 6.

This species has been said to visit the Temperate Zone at certain seasons, attracted by crops of grain, but our specimens from Cuzco
in the Temperate Zone, are clearly separable as a distinct though obviously representative form, the characters of which are discussed in connection with its description.

San Miguel Bridge (6,000 feet), 4 (June 29–July 20); Torontoy (8,000 feet), 5 (Apr. 28–July 20).

**ARATINGA MITRATA ALTICOLA**, new subspecies.

*Subspecific characters.—* Similar to *Aratinga mitrata mitrata* (Tschudi), but general color darker, less yellow, the under parts somewhat glaucous, the frontal band narrower, the cheeks with but few red feathers, the tibiae with no red.


*Specimens examined.—* Aratinga mitrata alticola. **Peru:** Type-locality, 1 male, 2 females. Aratinga mitrata mitrata. **Peru:** San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba Canyon, 6,000 feet, 1 male, 3 females; Torontoy, 7,800 feet, 4 males, 1 female. **Bolivia:** Tujima, 8,200 feet, Province of Cochabamba, 1 male, 1 female; Mizque, 7,500 feet, Province of Cochabamba, 1 male, 3 females; Rio Grande, 3,600 feet, Province of Santa Cruz, 1 (?).

*Remarks.—* The bird here described is evidently a zonal representative of *Aratinga mitrata mitrata* of which our 16 specimens are all from the Subtropical Zone, while *alticola* is a form of the Temperate Zone. Bolivian specimens of *mitrata* from the Subtropical Zone, when due allowance is made for seasonal variation, apparently agree with our Peruvian examples of this race from the same zone, showing that, in its zone, the species presents no racial variation in an area over 500 miles in length. When, however, in traveling but a few miles one passes from the Subtropical to the Temperate Zone, one goes also from the range of *mitrata* into that of *alticola*. Although so closely related to *mitrata* that its derivation from that form seems unquestionable, and although the ranges of the two forms merge into each other, our series of 19 specimens contains no examples which can not at once be referred to one form or the other. All the 16 specimens of *mitrata* have red on the tibiae, a variable number of red feathers scattered through the plumage, and only one is without red on the eye region. On the other hand, three specimens of *alticola* have no red on the tibiae, while the red in the body plumage is restricted to a narrow frontal band, the lores and a few feathers on the sides of the head. The differences in the tone of green mentioned in the diagnosis hold good throughout the series.

Lacking specimens of *A. frontatus*, I can make no comparison with that species in which the bend of the wing, tibiae, and crown, as well as forehead, are described as "scarlet."
(760) ARATINGA LEUCOPHTHALMA (Müller).


A male has more or less red on the cheeks and bend of the wing, and measures wing, 180, tail, 150.5, culmen 31 mm. We have no topotypical specimens. (On the variations of this species see Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., vol. 14, 1907, p. 85.)

Rio Cosireni, 1 male.

(803) AMOROPSITTACA ANDICOLA (Finsch).


Bolborhynchus andicola Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 104 (Vilcabamba).

Ranges from the Subtropical to the Temperate Zone.

San Miguel Bridge, 2; Huaracondo Canyon, 2; Chospiyoc, 3; Calca, 1; Pisac, 1.

(834) AMAZONA FARINOSA INORNATA (Salvadori).


Agrees with a specimen from Gatun, Canal Zone. Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 50, pt. 7) states that this form intergrades with true farinosa.

Rio Comberciata, 1 female (Sept. 25, breeding).

(835) AMAZONA MERCIENARIA (Tschudi).

Psittacus mercenaria Tschudi, Faun. Per., 1846, p. 270, pl. 27 (Peru).

Amazona mercenaria Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 99 (Idma).

Order CORACIIFORMES.

Family ALCEDINIDAE.

KINGFISHERS.

(899) CHLOROCERYLE AMERICANA AMERICANA (Gmelin).


Ceryle americana Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 96 (Santa Ana).

Family MOMOTIDAE.

MOTMOTS.

(917) MOMOTUS AQUATORIALIS CHLOROLAEMUS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


Colombian specimens average browner both above and below, but several specimens in a series of 15 very nearly match the bird listed below.

Rio San Miguel, 4,500 feet, 1 female.
Family CAPRIMULGIDAE.

NIGHTJARS.

(338) UROPSALIS LYRA (Bonaparte).

*Hydropsalis lyra* Bonaparte, Consp. Av., vol. 1, 1850, p. 59 (Colombia).

?*Macropsalis lyra peruana* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 121 (Marca-pata, Peru).

Our single specimen agrees in size and essentially in color, with a female from near Honda, Colombia. Berlepsch and Stolzmann appear to have based their proposed Peruvian race on comparison of but one specimen from Peru, with a male from Mérida, Venezuela. In view of this circumstance, it does not seem to be desirable to recognize at present a Peruvian form.

Torontoy, 1 female adult.

(943) HYDROPSALIS TORQUATA (Gmelin).

*Caprimulgus torquatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., vol. 1, 1789, p. 1032 (Brazil).

*Hydropsalis torquata* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 96 (Idma).

Two specimens are somewhat darker than specimens from Matto Grosso, Santarem, and Bahia.

Rio Cosireni, 2 females (Aug. 27, eggs in ducts).

(918) NYCTIDROMUS ALBICOLLI, subspecies.


An adult male from the Tropical Zone agrees in general tone of color with a male from the Essequibo River (wing, 146; tail, 146 mm.), and is intermediate in size between that form and *derbyanus*. Additional material is required to determine the status of the south Peruvian bird.

Rio Cosireni, 1 male.

(955) THERMOCHALCIS RUFICERVIX (Sclater).


A single immature specimen furnishes no basis for comparison of Peruvian with Colombian material.

Chospiyoc, 1 immature.

(964) ANTROSTOMUS NIGRESCENS Cabanis.


This specimen is slightly larger than British Guiana birds and has the wings more spotted, characters of subspecific value if they are constant.

Rio Cosireni, 1 female.
Family MICROPODIDAE.

SWIFTS.

(968) STREPTOPROCNE ZONARIS ZONARIS (Shaw).


_Chaetura zonaris_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, _Ornis_, 1906, p. 96 (Santa Ana).

Two specimens from the Tropical Zone agree in size with Matto Grosso specimens and in color and size with a specimen from near Rio. The latter was collected in 1916, while the Chapada birds, collected in 1883–1885, have evidently faded materially and are therefore browner in tone than freshly collected specimens.

Compared with the type of _altissima_, the two Peruvian birds have a narrower breast-band, less evident whitish margins on the bend of the wing, a darker forehead, and a bluer tone of color and are slightly smaller in size.

Lower Urubamba Canyon, altitude, 4,000 feet, 1 male, 1 female.

(983) CYPSELOIDES BRUNNEITORQUES BRUNNEITORQUES (Lafresnaye).

_Chaetura brunneitorques_ Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 81 (Colombia).

_Cypseloides brunneitorques_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, _Ornis_, 1906, p. 96 (Idma).

Our two specimens are from the Subtropical Zone. They agree with Colombian birds. The female has a broad rufous collar not so clear in color as in a Colombian male.

Torontoy, 1 male, 1 female.

(989a) MICROPUS PARVULUS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


Specific characters.—Resembling _Micropus andecolus_ (Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny), but tail shorter, less deeply forked, white areas of the plumage without buffy tints, forehead darker, basal under tail coverts with much less white. Tailed forked for 13.5 mm.

Common in the Temperate Zone and ranging downward to the upper limits of the Subtropical Zone. Doctor Hellmayr calls my attention to a provisional description of this form, as quoted above.

Ollantaytambo, 2; Huaracando Canyon, 2; Torontoy, 2.

(991) MICROPUS MONTIVAGUS (d’Orbigny).

_Cypselus montivagus_ d’Orbigny, Voy. Amer. Mer., 1835–1844, p. 357, pl. 42, fig. 1 (Samaypata, Bolivia).

Compared with a female from the Province of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, this Peruvian bird is blacker and has no white in the tail.

Torontoy, 1 female.

2787—21—5
Family TROCHILIDAE.

HUMMINGBIRDS.

(1005) PHOETHORNIS GUY EMILIAE Bourcier and Mulsant.


Agrees with Colombian specimens but has the white terminal part of the central rectrices narrower.

Rio San Miguel, 4,500 feet, 1 male.

(1057) EUPETOMENA MACROURA HIRUNDO Gould.


Eupetomena macroura hirundo Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 94 (Santa Ana).

Common at Santa Ana.

Santa Ana, 3 males, 1 female (July 10–16).

(1055) PATAGONA GIGAS (Vieillot).

Trochilus gigas Vieillot, Gal. Ois., vol. 1, 1825, p. 296, pl. 180 (“Bresil”).


A common species in the arid Temperate and Puna Zones. Our specimens were taken in the months of April, July, and November. A male collected in the last-named month is marked by Heller as "breeding."

La Raya, 1 male, 1 female; Pisac, 2 males, 4 females; Cuzco, 4 males, 2 females; Ttica-Ttica, 1 male, 1 female; Huaracondo Canyon, 1 male, 1 female; Chospiyoc, 3 males; Ollantaytambo, 3 males, 3 females.

(1066) LEUCIPPUS LEUCOGASTER (Tschudi).


Santa Ana, 1 female (July 15).

(1068) LEUCIPPUS VIRIDICAUDA Berlepsch.

Leucippus viridicauda Berlepsch, Ibis, 1883, p. 493 (Huiro, Peru); Ornis, 1906, p. 96 (Idma).

Ranges from the Subtropical to the Temperate Zone.

Idma, 1 female, 1 ? (July 14); San Miguel Bridge, 3 males, 1 female (June 18–July 18); Ollantaytambo, 1 male, 1 female (Nov. 12; breeding).

(1150) CHLOROSTILBON PRASINUS DAPHNE Gould.


Chlorostilbon prasinus daphne Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 96 (Santa Ana).

Santa Ana, 4 males, (July 15); San Miguel Bridge, 4 males (June 29–July 9).
COLIBRÍ CYANOTUS (Bourcier and Mulsant).


COLIBRÍ IOLATA (Gould).


Colibri iolatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 95 (Idma).

This wide-ranging species is common in the Temperate Zone and two specimens were taken in the Subtropical Zone.

Idma, 1 male (Oct. 13); Torontoy, 1 male (Apr. 26); Ollantaytambo, 1 male, 2 females (July 5); Chospiyoc, 2 males (Apr. 21); Pisac, 5 males, 1 ? (Apr. 17-18); Ttica-Ttica, 3 males, 3 females (July 2-3).

OREOTROCHILUS ESTELLA (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

Trochilus estella d’ORBIGNY and LAFRESNAYE, Mag. de Zool., 1838, p. 32 (Mojos, Bolivia).

Common in the Puna Zone.

Above Machu Picchu, 13,000 feet, 1 male (June 11); Ttica-Ttica, 5 males, 1 female (July 2).

HELIODOXA LEADBEATERI Bourcier and Mulsant.

Heliodoxa leadbeateri Bourcier and Mulsant, Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon, vol. 6, 1843, p. 43 (Caracas).

The females listed below and one from Locotal, Bolivia, are less solidly green below than some Colombian specimens and lack the bronze tint of others, but there is so much variation shown by Colombian specimens in this respect, that the differences mentioned cannot certainly be considered as racial. I am unable to separate males from Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Merida, Venezuela.

Idma, 1 male, 2 females (July 14).

HELIANTHEA OSCULANS Gould.


Torontoy, 2 males (May 6, July 21).

HELIANTHEA INCA (Gould).


We have no Bolivian specimens.

San Miguel Bridge, 1 ? (July 19); Torontoy, 3 males (July 20-21), 1 male (Nov. 2).

HELIANTHEA COELIGENA OBSCURA (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).


Differs from an excellent topotypical series of columbiana as described by Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Idma, 1 male, 1 female (July 14).
(1272) PTEROPHANES CYANOPTERUS (Fraser).


Apparently inseparable from Bogotá specimens.

Cedrobamba, 14,000 feet, 2 females (June 8).

(1277) AGLAEACTIS CASTELNAUDI (Bourcier and Mulsant).

_Trochilus castelnaudi_ Bourcier and Mulsant, Rev. Zool., 1848, p. 270 (Cuzco).

Above Ollantaytambo, 1 male (Nov. 7, breeding).

(1281) BOISSONNEAUA MATTHEWSI (Bourcier).


_Boissonneaua matthewsi_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 95 (Idma).

Idma, 1 male, 1 female (July 12, 13); San Miguel Bridge, 3 males (June 18, 19); 1 female (July 8).

(1293) VESTIPEDES SAPPHIROPHYGIA (Taczanowski).


I have seen no other specimens.

Above Machu Picchu, 13,000 feet, 1 male (May 21).

(1313) OCREATUS ANNAE (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).

_Spathura annae_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ibis, 1894, p. 398 (Chanchamayo, Peru); Ornis, 1906, p. 95 (Idma).


Idma, 2 males, 3 females (July 12–14); San Miguel Bridge, 1 female (July 20); Rio San Miguel, 1 female (Oct. 4).

(1321) ADELOMYIA MELANOGENYS CHLOROSPILA Gould.


_Adelomyia melanogenys_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 96 (Idma).

Compared with a series of _A. melanogenys maculata_ from Ecuador, these birds have the tail tips equally broad, somewhat deeper in color and more rounded terminally, the bases of the rectrices with less or with no pale brownish.

Idma, 1 male (July 14); San Miguel Bridge, 1 female, 1 ? (July 19).

(1330) HELIANGELUS AMETHYSTICOLLIS (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

_Orthorhynchus amethysticollis_ d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Mag. de Zool., vol. 8, 1838, p. 31 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

We have no Bolivian specimens.

Torontoy, 8,000 feet, 1 male (Nov. 2); Cedrobamba, 12,000 feet 1 male (June 6).
BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU.

(1346) METALLURA AENEOCAUDA (Gould).


Compared with Bolivian specimens, those from Peru have the throat yellower green, and the tail, seen from below, more coppery. Cedrobamba, 2 males, 2 females (May 23–June 16).

(1350) METALLURA SMARAGDINICOLLIS SMARAGDINICOLLIS (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

_Orthorhynchus smaragdinicollis_ d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Mag. de Zool., vol. 8, 1838, p. 31 (Yungas, Bolivia).

Hartert refers south Peruvian specimens to this form. I have no material for comparison.

Torontoy, 10,700 feet, 1 (May 10).

(1353) OREONYMPHA NOBILIS Gould.


Common in the arid Temperate and Puna Zones.

Ollantaytambo, 2 females (July 5, 12); Huaracundo Canyon, 2 males, 3 females (July 23); Chospiyoc, 1 male, 1 female (Apr. 18 and 20); Pisac, 4 females (Apr. 17–19); Cuzco, 1 male.

(1361) CHALCOSTIGMA STANLEYI VULCANI (Gould).


An adult male differs from an Ecuadorian series of _stanleyi_ in having the purple of the back reach to the forehead, the underparts sooty with purplish reflections, the throat-pendant glittering plumbeous rather than amethyst. It should apparently be referred to the Bolivian form of which, however, I have seen only an immature specimen.

Idma Road, 11,200 feet, 1 male (Oct. 9); Occobamba Valley, 9,100 feet, 1 female (Aug. 2).

(1363) CHALCOSTIGMA OLIVACEUM (Lawrence).


Agrees with a specimen from Maraynico, but is considerably paler than an immature, poorly prepared specimen from La Paz, Bolivia. Lucma-Cosireni Pass, 11,400 feet, 1 male (Oct. 7).

(1375) CYANOLESBIA MOCOA SMARAGDINA (Gould).


Our specimens agree with others from Bolivia.

Idma, 2 males (July 14).

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69 Nov. Zool., 1869, p. 73.
(1391) **PSALIDOPRYMNA NUNA** (Lesson).


Ollantaytambo, 3 males (Nov. 10–12, breeding), 1 ? (July 5); Chospiyoc, 2 males (Apr. 20); Calca, 3 females (Apr. 17–25); Pisac, 1 female (Apr. 20), Cuzco, 1 male.

(1418) **CALLIPHLOX AMETHYSTINA** (Gmelin).


*Calliphlox amethystina* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, *Ornis*, 1906, p. 96 (Idma).

Agrees with a male from Merida, Venezuela. We have no Guiana specimens.

Rio Cosireni, 1 male.

(1420) **CHAETOCERCUS MULSANTI** (Bourcier).


**Order TROGONES.**

**Family TROGONIDAE.**

**TROGONS.**

(1451) **PHAROMACHRUS ANTISIENSIS** (d’Orbigny).

*Trogon antiusiensis* d’Orbigny, Mag. Zool., 1837, Class II, pl. 85 (Yungas, Bolivia).


(1452) **PHAROMACHRUS AURICEPS** (Gould).


An adult male with enlarged testes, taken July 19, agrees in size with specimens from western Ecuador. Comparison of adequate series from eastern and western Ecuador shows that the former average larger and slightly greener. The differences, however, do not appear to be constant enough to warrant the recognition of two races. Nor in any event could this be done satisfactorily without an examination of Gould’s type, which, said to have come from “Quito,” may have been collected on either the Amazonian or Pacific slope of the Andes. A male from Incachaca, Province of Cochabamba, shows that this Trogon ranges throughout the Subtropical Zone from Venezuela to Bolivia.

San Miguel Bridge, 1 male.

(1457) **TROGONURUS PERSONATUS** (Gould).

(1458) TROGONURUS COLLARIS COLLARIS (Vieillot).


Apparently to be referred to this form rather than to _virginalis_ of western Ecuador. The male has the white tail-bands even broader than in one from eastern Ecuador, which in default of Cayenne specimen I accept as representing _collaris_, but the female is more dusky on the lores and auriculars than an east Ecuador bird, though not so much so as in the west Ecuador bird.

Rio Cosireni, 1 male, 1 female.

(1457) TROGONURUS BOLIVIANUS (Grant).


Our specimens confirm the validity of this species, and show that it ranges at least from the Beni River in Bolivia to the base of the eastern Andes in Colombia. Specimens from the Provinces of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz agree with a series from Chapada, Matto Grosso, and evidently represent _Trogonurus variegatus_. Hellmayr 30 recognizes the Bolivian form under the name _Trogon variegatus behni_, on the basis of larger size and shorter white tips to the outer rectrices, but in the absence of topotypical specimens of _variegatus_ I am unable to say whether our Bolivian birds are separable. There can, however, be no doubt of their distinctness from _bolivianus_, which has broader black and narrower white bands on the tail; the throat, and breast largely or wholly purple, and with a narrower white band or none at all; and, as a rule, greener, less brassy back and bluer rectrices. These characters are most highly developed in our Colombian birds, but the Beni River specimen has less white in the tail than any other in the series.

Specimens examined.—_Trogonurus bolivianus_. Bolivia: Beni River, 1 male, 1 female. Peru: Rio Tavara (long. 70° 20'; lat. 13° 25'), 1 male; Rio Cosireni, 2 males (the type locality is about halfway between these two places). Ecuador: 1. Colombia: La Morelia, 1 male, 1 female, tail imperfect; Andes above La Morelia (2,500 feet), 1 male. _Trogonurus variegatus_ "behnii." Bolivia: Roquefaldia, Province Cochabamba, 1 male; Rio Chimorié, Province of Cochabamba, 1 male; Todos Santos, Province of Cochabamba, 5 females; Vermejo, Province of Santa Cruz, 2 males. Brazil: Chapada, Matto Grosso, 8 males, 2 females.

Order COCCYGES.

Family CUCULIDAE.

CUCKOOS, ANIS.

(1488) PIAYA CAYANA OBSCURA Snethlage.

Piaya cayana obscura Snethlage, Journ. für Ornith., 1908, p. 21 (Bom Lugar, Rio Verde, upper Purus, Brazil).


Piaya cayana nigricrissa Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 97 (Santa Ana).

I am unable to separate our specimens from six from Bolivia (Locotal, 3; Rio Chaparé, 3) and one from Tres Buritys River, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Hellmayr\(^{31}\) refers specimens from Calama, Rio Madeira, to obscura, which apparently, therefore, is the name to be applied to birds from Bolivia and southern Peru.

Rio Cosireni, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 1; Uchumayo, Urubamba Canyon, 1; Rio San Miguel, 1.

(1496) TAPERA NAEVIA (Linnaeus).


Tapera naevius Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 97 (Santa Ana).

(1499) CRONTAGA AN! Linnaeus.


A wide ranging species of the Tropical Zone.
Santa Ana, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 3.

Order SCANSORES.

Family CAPITONIDAE.

BARBETS.

(1510a) CAPITO AURATUS INSUPERATUS Cherrie.


Hellmayr\(^{32}\) records specimens of Capito from the Province of Huánuco with which he writes birds from “Bogotá” agree. Capito auratus auratus (Dumont) thus inhabits the tropical zone at the eastern base of the Andes from Colombia to northern Peru. A

\(^{32}\) Nov. Zool., vol. 14, 1907, p. 82.
female from the Rio Cosireni, however, has an unspotted throat and is clearly, therefore, not to be referred to true auratus. The identification of this specimen has necessitated a study of the specimens of the auratus group in our collections, including topotypes of aurantiicinctus Dalmas, and the type of insperatus Cherrie, to which, through the kindness of Mr. Bangs, has been added the type of bolivianus Ridgway, in which the following conclusions have been reached:

**CAPITO AURATUS AURATUS** (Dumont).

The female is distinguished from other members of the group by its heavily spotted throat. In the male the crown averages darker than in other forms, ranging from brownish olive to Saccardo's olive tinged anteriorly with old gold. Colombian specimens can be matched in this respect by Orinoco birds (aurantiicinctus), but in the latter the crown averages paler, the yellow areas deeper, and the rump and abdomen are often marked with orange.

*Specimens examined—COLOMBIA:* Buena Vista, above Villavicencio: 4 males, 4 females; La Morelia, 1 female; "Bogota," 1 female

*ECUADOR:* Napo, 1 female; Marañon, 1 male; "Ecuador," 1 male.

**CAPITO AURATUS AURANTIICINCTUS** Dalmas.


*Capito auratus intermedius* Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., vol. 9, 1902, p. 98 (Nericagua, upper Orinoco, Ven.).


Further examination of our material from the Orinoco confirms my belief that there is but one form in this region. The orange abdominal band and orange marked rump, said to be characteristic of aurantiicinctus, is evidently not constant. In one of our males from La Union, on the lower Caura, this feature is pronounced, in the other it is wanting below and barely suggested above. In two males from the Cunucunuma River, the band below is well-marked, in three others it is less evident. Three of these birds have orange on the rump, in the fourth this character is lacking. In view of this variability in the character which is alleged to separate intermedius from aurantiicinctus, and the proximity of the Cunucunuma to the type locality of intermedius, I am convinced that the latter is not a valid race and I refer all our Orinoco specimens to aurantiicinctus.

*Specimens examined.—La Union, Caura River, Venezuela, 2 males (topotypes); Boca de Sina, Cunucunuma River (near Mount Duida), Venezuela, 4 males, 2 females.

**CAPITO AURATUS INSPERATUS** Cherrie.

The crown in this race is paler than in any of the other forms, being in both sexes uniformly sulphine-yellow; a color not shown in the
crown of other races; the nape is not materially darker than the forehead. Males do not exhibit the orange on the rump and abdomen, which is found in most, but not all, specimens of aurantiicinctus. Females of insperatus can be distinguished from our females of aurantiicinctus only by their much paler, uniformly colored crown.

Specimens examined.—Bolivia: Todos Santos, Province of Cochabamba, 4 males, including the type, 1 female; Mission San Antonio, Province of Cochabamba, 3 females; Rio San Antonio, 1 female; "Bolivia," 1 female. Peru: Rio Cosireni, 1 female; Astillero, Rio Tambopata, 1 male.

CAPITO AURATUS BOLIVIANUS Ridgway.

The type of this race, a male, is now before me. It was found by Dr. Thomas Barbour attached to an Indian necklace in a museum in La Paz, Bolivia, and was supposed to have come from the Rio Beni. It is the most richly colored bird in our series, but can be nearly matched by a male from the Cunucunuma River. The underparts of the type are deeper, and there is a trace of an orange abdominal band; the crown is antique brown with an old gold tint, slightly darker than that of the Cunucunuma bird. The yellow streaks on the back agree with those of the Cunucunuma bird, but there is no orange on the rump.

Our specimens seem to prove that insperatus ranges from southern Peru to Bolivia, east of the Beni and indicate that the locality attributed to the type of bolivianus is incorrect. Indeed, without a more definite data in regard to the Indian necklace to which as an ornament it was attached, one can not say where this type came from, but regardless of locality it is clearly more closely related to the Orinoco bird than to any other known form of this interesting group.

(1517) CAPITO VERSICOLOR (P. L. S. Müller).

_Bucco versicolor_ P. L. S. Müller, Syst. Nat. Suppl., 1776, p. 88 ("Maynas").
_Capito versicolor_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 98 (Idma).

Common in the Subtropical Zone at Idma. One male has the malar stripe largely yellow, in two others it is tinged with yellow, thus showing the approach to _C. glaucogularis_ which was commented on at length by Berlepsch and Stolzmann in recording a specimen from Idma.33 The malar stripe averages broader than in specimens from Bolivia.

Idma, 6 males, 3 females.

33 Ornis, 1906, p. 98.
Family RAMPHASTIDAE.

TOUCANS.

(1547) PTEROGLOSSUS CASTANOTIS CASTANOTIS Gould.


The form found at the base of the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia is apparently to be referred to this race.

Rio Cosireni, 1 male, 2 females.

(1566) SELENIDERA LANGSDORFFI (Wagler).

_Pteroglossus langsdorffi_ Wagler, _Syst. Av._, 1827, p. 12 (Brazil).

Rio Comberciato, 1 female.

(1578) AULACORHYNCHUS CAERULEOCINCTUS d'Orbigny.

_Aulacorhynchus caeruleocinctus_ d'Orbigny, _Voy. Amer. Mér._, 1834-47, p. 382, pl. 66, fig. 2 (Bolivia).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. Agreeing with Bolivian specimens.

San Miguel Bridge, 2.

Order PICIFORMES.

Family BUCCONIDAE.

BUCCOS, PUFFBIRDS.

(1627) BUCCO CHACURU Vieillot.


(1638) NYSTALUS STRIOLATUS (Pezelzln).


No specimens available for comparison.

Rio Comberciato, 1 female (oviduct contained egg with hard white shell, Sept. 25).

(1638) MALACOPTILA FULVIGULARIS FULVIGULARIS Sclater.


A female differs from Bolivian examples much as _M. f. melanopogon_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, of Garita del Sol, is said to. Nevertheless these authors state that three specimens from Idma are nearer to the Bolivian than to the central Peruvian form.

Near Machu Picchu, 1 female.

(1653) MONASA MORPHOEUS PERUANA Sclater.


Differs from a Bahia specimen only in the smaller amount of white about the base of the bill.34

Rio Cosireni, 1 female.

34 See also Hellmayr, _Nov. Zool._, vol. 12, p. 297.
Family PICIDAE.

WOODPECKERS, PICULETS.

(1662) COLAPTES PUNA Cabanis.

Colaptes puna Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1883, p. 98 (Valle de Tauli, W. Peru).—Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 104 (Vilecamba).


Specimens from Guaqui, at the southern end of Lake Titicaca are referable to C. rupicola, while a series from Tirapata all have the red nape of C. puna. These specimens indicate, therefore, the non-intergradation of these representative species. I have no examples of cinereicapillus. Specimens from Junin are referable to puna.

Ollantaytambo (12–13,000 feet), 1 male (breeding, Nov. 7), 1 female; Chospiyoc, 1 juv.; La Raya, 4 males, 1 female, 1?

(1682) CHLORONERPES CHRYSOGASTER Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


A specimen from Santo Domingo, in southeastern Peru, suggests the probability of the intergradation of this form with C. r. canipileus of Bolivia. It is near the latter but in its deeper yellow color and less distinct bars of the abdomen it approaches chrysogaster. As Berlepsch and Stolzmann have already said, it is a singular fact that birds from Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia should more nearly resemble each other than do those from Bolivia and Peru. Other than a small difference in size, the Bolivian bird being larger with a longer bill, I am indeed unable to separate C. r. meridensis from C. r. canipileus.

Lucma, 1 female (breeding, Aug. 18); San Miguel Bridge, 1 male.

(1733) VENILIORNIS HAEMATOSTIGMA HILARIS (Cabanis and Heine).


Veniliornis haematostigma hilaris Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 96 (Santa Ana).

As Berlepsch has shown,\(^{25}\) Malherbe founded his Mesopicus haematostigma on Natterer’s birds from Borba and Maribataños in Brazil to which, therefore, the name should be restricted, while hilaris, as above, is applicable to the Peruvian form. I have no Brazilian specimens, but these two birds from Peru differ from two specimens from the Province of Santa Cruz, Bolivia (which should more nearly resemble true haematostigma) in being more broadly barred with white below, the olive bars, therefore, being not only broader but darker, and they are more deeply colored above. I consequently follow Berlepsch in accepting hilaris as the name of the Peruvian form.

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In the light of this material two specimens from La Morelia, in eastern Colombia may perhaps better be referred to V. h. orenocensis Berlepsch and Hartert which, on the basis of two specimens from the upper Orinoco, appears to be merely a small form of hilaris. Two adult males from Peru and Bolivia, both lack the "fulvous yellow" on the neck, whitish line under the eye and whitish antecular spot, the absence of which is said to distinguish the Orinoco form. Unfortunately no specimens of ruficeps are available.

Rio Cosireni, 1 male; near Santa Ana, 1 female.

(1752) CELEUS GRAMMICUS (Malherbe).


An adult male is referred to this species of which I have seen no authentic specimens. It is considerably darker than Malherbe’s plate.

Rio Comberciato, male.

(1762) CAMPEPHILUS MELANOLEUCUS MELANOLEUCUS (Gmelin).


Rio Cosireni, 1 male.

(1767) CNIPARCHUS HAEMATOGASTER HAEMATOGASTER (Tschudi).


(1770) CEOPHLOEUS LINEATUS LINEATUS (Linnaeus).


(1788) PICUMNUS JELSKII Taczanowski.


I have no material for comparison.

San Miguel Bridge, 3 males, 2 females.

Order PASSERIFORMES.

Family HYLACTIDAE.

TAPACOLAS, ETC.

(1818) SCYTALOPUS ACUTIROSTRIS Tschudi.

Scytalopus acutirostris Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, p. 282 (Peru).

While certain species of the genus Scytalopus differ from each other but slightly, they have, nevertheless, most extended ranges. S. niger, for example, ranges from Chile to Colombia (though there must be many breaks in its distribution); S. micropterus, with but slight change, from Bolivia to Colombia. Specimens for comparison have
not always been available, and the same species has therefore received different names in various parts of its range. Misidentifications have been frequent, and no one appears to have had the material for a revision of the group. As a result, existing descriptions are contradictory, and in short the group is badly in need of revision. Some years ago, having access to the Lafresnaye types and possessing a large number of Colombian specimens, I attempted to treat 37 (of the northern members of the genus, but lack of authentic Peruvian specimens prevented the satisfactory identification of all my material and with specimens from Peru now before me this want is felt even more strongly. Examination of the descriptions of von Tschudi, Taczanowski, von Berlepsch, and others reveals confusing contradictions, and I find myself quite unable to reach satisfactory conclusions regarding the identity of two of our three species of this genus. The two birds here referred to S. acutirostris, do not agree with von Tschudi's description of that species, but do agree with a description by Taczanowski of a "Oiseau typique de Tschudi." 38 They are dark slate color, with the posterior parts of the body cinnamon-brown barred both above and below with blackish; the tail, which appears to afford one of the most diagnostic characters in the birds of this genus, is slate-gray in the male and tinged with brownish in the female, but without bars in either. The birds measure: Male, wing, 60; tail, 44; tarsus, 23.5; culmen, 12 mm. Female, wing, 58; tail, 39; tarsus, 24; culmen, 11.

Occobamba Valley (9,100 feet), 1 male, 1 female.

SCYTALOPUS, species.

Two specimens from Cedrobamba, in the humid Temperate Zone, and one from Limbani, in southeastern Peru, agree in general color and pattern with the birds above recorded, but are paler with a silvery sheen on the plumage of the anterior parts of the body, a faint suggestion of a gray postocular stripe, a brownish tail with the central feathers indistinctly barred with black. Were it not for the latter character, they might be referable to S. simonsi, which is described as similar to S. silvestris but lacking the white patch on the abdomen, and having a whitish eyebrow. Taczanowski, however, describes the adult of silvestris (and my specimens are adult) as having the tail "brune noiratre." My specimens measure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Culmen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedrobamba</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limbani</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1825) SCYTALOPUS MICROPTERUS BOLIVIANUS Allen.


Comparison of the type of this form with a large series from Colombia shows that it differs only in being smaller. The type is not sexed, but is apparently a male, being dark slate with a silvery white crown-patch, only the posterior parts of the body being brown. It measures: Wing, 50; tail, 34; tarsus, 22; culmen, 12 mm. An average Colombian male measures: Wing, 61; tail, 43; tarsus, 24; culmen, 13.5.

Idma, female juv.

Family FORMICARIIDAE.

ANT BIRDS.

(1876) THAMNOPHILUS MELANOCHROUS Sclater and Salvin.


With the exception of one from Santa Ana, our specimens are from the Subtropical Zone. They are all essentially topotypical.

Santa Ana, 1 female; Idma, 4 males, 4 females; San Miguel Bridge, 6 males, 7 females; Torontoy, 3 males, 2 females.

(1912) THAMNOPHILUS RADIATUS SUBRADIATUS Berlepsch.

Thamnophilus subradiatus Berlepsch, Journ. für Ornith., 1887, p. 17 (Upper Amazonia).


Thamnophilus nigricristatus subradiatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 93 (Santa Ana).

I follow Berlepsch in referring Santa Ana specimens to this form and Ridgway in ranking subradiatus as a race of radiatus.

Santa Ana, 2 males, 1 female; Chauillay, 1 female; San Miguel Bridge, 1 male.

(1936) DYSITHAMNUS OLIVACEUS (Tschudi).

Thamnophilus olivaceus Tschudi, Faun. Per., 1844, p. 174, pl. 11, fig. 1 (Central Peru).

Dysithamnus olivaceus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 93 (Santa Ana; Idma).


Three specimens, collected and sexed by the writer, confirm Berlepsch's statement that Taczanowski described as a male either a young male or female. The sexual differences are clearly given by Berlepsch.99 I have seen no other specimens.

Idma, 1 male, 2 females.

(2016a) **MICRORHOPIAS RUFU RUFATER** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).


*Formicivora rufa rufatra* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1896, p. 94 (Santa Ana).

The males are less Rufous above but of practically the same size as one from São Paulo.
Santa Ana, 1 male, 1 female; Chauillay Bridge, 1 male, 1 female.

(2028a) **MICRORHOPIAS BICOLOR**, subspecies.

An adult male is intermediate between *quixensis* and *bicolor* but is larger and with a much heavier bill than either. It doubtless represents an undescribed race.
Rio Comberciato, 1 male.

(2033) **CERCOMACRA TYRANNINA APPROXIMANS** Pelzeln.

*Cercomacra approximans* Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1868, pp. 85, 158 (Engenho do Cap Gama).

Two immature specimens are provisionally referred to this form of which I have seen no authentic specimens.
Rio San Miguel (4,500 feet), 1.

(2179) **GRALLARIA SORORIA** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

*Grallaria sororia* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1901, p. 194 (Idma, Peru); 1906, p. 94 (Idma).

(2192) **GRALLARIA ERYTHROLEUCA** Sclater.

These specimens are from near the type locality.
Occobamba Valley (9,100 feet), 3.

(2193) **OROPEZUS RUFULA OBSCURA** (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).


Traps which Heller set for small mammals proved effective in securing an excellent series of this form in the humid Temperate Zone. Berlepsch and Stolzmann based their description on a single specimen which was compared with an evidently inadequate series of true *rufula*. The latter race, as stated in my paper on Colombian Birds, shows much variation, having what might be termed fulvous and Rufous phases. The latter is the rarer and is shown by only 2 of our 19 specimens from Colombia and Ecuador. Both are from near Bogotá where, however, the Rufous phase is also represented. It was evidently with the fulvous phase that the comparison of *obscura* was made, since our Peruvian specimens are much paler than Rufous.

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specimens of *rufula*, in fact are intermediate in color between the two phases. They are more uniform in color than a series of 8 specimens from Ecuador, which in turn show less variation than our series of 11 specimens from Colombia. The latter includes examples from each of the three Andean ranges in that country, and it is possible that the variations which they exhibit may in part be racial, though before learning of the constancy shown by these Peruvian birds I had considered the variations shown in Colombian specimens to be wholly individual.

Above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet), 4; Occobamba Valley (9,100 feet), 4.

Family DENDROCOLAPTIDAE.

WOODHEWERS, OVENBIRDS.

(2230) **GEOSITTA TENUIROSTRIS** (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

*Certhilauda tenuirostris* d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye, *Syd. Av.*, vol. 1, 1837, p. 72 (Cochabamba, Bolivia).


I have no topotypical specimens, but the specimens listed below, together with 8 from Tirapata and 2 from Puno, agree with 3 from northwestern Argentina (Tilcara and above Tafi del Valle).

La Raya, 3; Cuzco, 2; Occombamba Pass, 2; Huaracondo Canyon, 1.

(2252) **UPUCERTHIA PALLIDA** Taczanowski.


A common species at Tirapata and La Raya. The only topotypical specimen which I have seen is in much worn plumage. It is darker above, and the rufous of the wings and tail is less bright than in the following specimens:

Ttica-Ttica, 1; La Raya, 1 male; 1 female; 1 ?.

(2268) **CINCLODES FUSCUS RIVULARIS** (Cabanis).

*Cillurus rivularis* Cabanis, *Journ. für Ornith.*, 1873, p. 319 (Maraynioc, Peru).


Our specimens agree with one from Lake Junin which may be considered topotypical.

Idma Pampa (11,200 feet), 1 (Oct. 9, “breeding”); above Machu Picchu (12,000–14,000 feet), 2; Ollantaytambo, 1; Huaracondo Canyon, 2; Ttica-Ttica, 5; Cuzco, 1; La Raya, 6.

(2273) **CINCLODES ATACAMENSIS** (Philippi).

*Upucerthia atacamensis* Philippi, *Arch. für Naturg.*, 1857, p. 263 (San Pedro de Atacama, Chile).

I have no topotypical material.

La Raya, 4; Pisac, 1; Calca, 1; Chospiyoc, 1.

2787—21—6
(2250) LOCHMIAS OBSCURATA Cabanis.

Lochmias obscurata Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 65 (Monterico, Peru).

Lochmias sororia Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 91 (Santa Ana).

It is probable that the specimen recorded by Berlepsch and Stolzmann came from the Subtropical Zone above Santa Ana.

(2257) SCHIZOEACA PALPEBRALIS Cabanis.

Schizoeaca palpebralis Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 319 (Maraynioc, Peru).

I have seen no topotypical specimens of this representative of S. griseo-murina.

(Cedrobamba, 12,000 feet), 3; above Torontoy, 14,000 feet, 3.

(2295a) LEPTASTHENURA ANDICOLA PERUVIANA Chapman.


Subspecific characters.—Similar to Leptasthenura andicola andicola of Ecuador, but crown light cinnamon-rufous instead of dark hazel, the black margins much narrower, the malar region and throat whiter, the lores and auriculars more rufescent, the back more broadly streaked with white, the wing-coverts and tertials narrowly but distinctly margined with pale cinnamon-rufous, markings near and at the base of the inner wing quills pale cinnamon-rufous and more evident, tail longer. Wing, 74; tail, 95; culmen, 11 mm.

La Raya, 1.

(2297) LEPTASTHENURA PILEATA Sclater.


A specimen from timber line (14,000 feet) above Torontoy does not agree with Sclater’s description, and Mr. Chubb, to whom I have submitted a photograph of our bird, writes that it differs from the type and other specimens in the British Museum in having the black and white pattern of the throat “coarser and more contrasting.” Sclater’s description reads “beneath cinereous, with white shaft-stripes more distinct on the throat and breast,” while our bird has no shaft-stripes below and the strongly marked black and white throat and upper breast are sharply defined from the rest of the underparts. It doubtless represents a new form, but I hesitate to describe it without actual comparison with pileata.

Above Torontoy, 14,000 feet, 1 male.

(2307) SYNALLAXIS AZARAE AZARAE-d’Orbigny.


Synallaxis griseiventris Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 91 (Idma).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. Our specimens agree with the type of Synallaxis griseiventris Allen, but the crown averages deeper in color.

Idma, 3; San Miguel Bridge, 8; Torontoy, 6.

4 Said by Hellmayr to be synonymous with azarae. see Berlepsch, Proc. IV Int. Orn. Cong., 1907, p. 363.
A single specimen agrees with one from Bahia, but the identification must be considered as provisional.\(^2\)

Santa Ana, 1.

(2373) *Siptornis albicapilla* (Cabanis).\(^3\)

*Siptornis albicapilla* Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 319 (Maraynioc, Peru).

A male agrees with Cabanis’s description.

Cedrobamba, 1 male.

(2378a) *Siptornis modesta proxima*, new subspecies.

*Subspecific characters.—*Similar to *Siptornis modesta sajamae* Berlepsch, but upper parts darker, Saccardo’s umber rather than buffy brown; band in wing darker; hazel instead of cinnamon-rufous; tail shorter.


*Specimens examined.—*Siptornis modesta proxima. *Peru*: Type-locality, 1 female (July 2); La Raya, 14,000 feet, 3 males, 1 female (April 5); Junin, 12,900 feet, 1 male (April 3). *Siptornis modesta sajamae*. *Peru*: Puno, 12,600 feet, 1 male, 1 female (Aug. 6, 2); Tirapata, 12,700 feet, 5 males, 8 females 1? (July 28–Aug. 3).

*Remarks.—*It is difficult to understand how so common, easily observed, and widely distributed a species as *Siptornis modesta* appears to be, at least in southern Peru, can have escaped previous observers. Possibly it has been recorded under some other name, but, if so, I have failed to find one that is applicable to it. It belongs in that section of the group having the rump and upper tail coverts uniform with the unstreaked back and all the rectrices, including the outer pair, bicolored, and this excludes the possibility of its being referable to *S. pudibunda*, as that species is commonly described.

Mr. Charles Chubb has been kind enough to confirm my identification of Tirapata specimens as *Siptornis modesta*. They agree in color with examples from Puno which are doubtless referable to *Siptornis modesta sajamae* Berlepsch, of western Bolivia, but are nearer the form here described in size. Specimens from just beyond the divide at La Raya, might be expected to resemble those of Tirapata, distant only some 60 miles, and where apparently similar environmental conditions prevail; but, on the contrary, they agree


with the type and, what is more surprising, with an example from Junin, distant 450 miles. The differences between the two forms are slight, but their apparent significance and obvious bearing on the origin of the life of the Titicacan Basin impels their recognition by name.

Measurements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia (ex Berlepsch)¹</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>69-70</td>
<td>75-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno, Titicaca</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Raya ²</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junin ²</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia (ex Berlepsch)¹</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>67-68</td>
<td>71-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno, Titicaca</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticca-Ttica ²</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Raya ²</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Siptornis modesta sajamae. ² Siptornis modesta proxima.

(2385) SIPTORNIS OTTONIS Berlepsch.


Huaracondo Canyon, 1; Cuzco, 1.

(2397) SIPTORNIS GRAMINICOLA (Sclater).


More richly colored below than a specimen in worn plumage from Oroya.

Ttica-Ttica, 2.

(2401a) SIPTORNIS URUBAMBENSIS Chapman.


Specific characters.—Size of Siptornis flammulata to which it bears a general resemblance in the color of the underparts, but upperparts Prout’s brown, the streaks obscure ochraceous-buff and extending little, if any, posterior to the nape; tail uniform, of about the same color as the back, without rufous.

Inhabits the Temperate Zone.

Above Machu Picchu, 14,000 feet, 2; 12,000 feet, 3.

(2409) PSEUDOCOLAPTES BOISSONNEAUTI AURITUS (Tschudi).

Anabates auritus Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, p. 294 (Peru).

Distinguished from Colombian and Ecuadorian examples chiefly by its yellow-tinged throat and cheek-tufts. Inhabits the Subtropical Zone.

Torontoy, 3.
BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU.

(2420a) PHACELLODOMUS STRIATICEPS GRISEIPECTUS Chapman.


Subspecific characters.—Throat and breast grayish vinaceous-buff, instead of being essentially pure white; flanks and abdominal region much deeper, the former nearly ochraceous-tawny; ear coverts and sides of the neck grayer, less cinnamon-rufous; upper parts averaging darker, with less cinnamon-rufous, especially anteriorly.

Ttica-Ttica, 5; Calca, 2; Cuzco, 5; Anta, 1; La Raya, 1; Huaracondo Canyon, 1.

(2478) THRIPADECTES SCRUTATOR Taczanowski.


I have no material for comparison.
Lucma (8,000 feet), 1.

(2493) XENOPS RUTILUS HETERURUS Cabanis and Heine.

Xenops rutilus heterurus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 92 (Idma).

These specimens are slightly smaller than Colombian examples, but essentially agree with them in color. Found in the Subtropical Zone.
Idma, 2; San Miguel Bridge, 3; Rio San Miguel, 1.

(2508) MARGARORNIS PERLATA (Lesson).

Sittasomus perlatus Lesson, Echo du Monde Sav., Aug. 11, 1844, col. 275 (Bogotá—El Piñón, above Fusugasugá, altitude 9,600 feet).

Found in the Temperate Zone. These specimens have the throat and spots of the under surface more yellow than in most specimens of true perlata, but they can be matched by at least half a dozen specimens in a series of perlata from Colombia. I find no difference in the coloration of the upper parts of adults from the two countries.
Cedrobamba (12,000 feet), 3; above Torontoy (14,000 feet), 2.

(2511) PREMNORNIS GUTTATA (Lawrence).


This specimen can be matched by one from near Bogotá, which I have referred to guttata on the basis of the agreement of an immature Colombian specimen, from San Antonio, with Lawrence’s type, which is also immature.
Idma, 1.
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(2589) THRIPOBROTUS WARSCEWICZI WARSCEWICZI Cabanis and Heine.


Picolaptes lacrymiger warscewiczi Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Orn., 1906, p. 92 (Idma).

On comparison of this specimen with one from Molinopampa, northern Peru, Mr. C. B. Cory writes that he considers it "to be nearly or quite typical of warscewiczi."

San Miguel Bridge, 1.

(2596) THRIPOBROTUS FUSCICAPILLUS Pelzeln.

Picolaptes fusciapillus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., vol. 1, 1868, p. 63 (Engheno do Gama, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

After comparing specimens from southeastern Peru with the type of fusciapillus, Hellmayr* refers them to that species. Three specimens, one each from Todos Santos, Province Cochabamba, Bolivia, Astillero, southeastern Peru, and Rio Cosireni, agree, and, in view of Hellmayr's conclusions, are doubtless inseparable from fusciapillus. This species has also been recorded from the Chan-chamayo district by Berlepsch and Stolzmann,^ and from Sarayacu, Ecuador by Sclater,^ but the last-named specimen requires re-determination.

Rio Cosireni, 1.

Family TYRANNIDAE.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

(2631) AGRIORNIS POLLENS Sclater.


These specimens are somewhat smaller than two from Ecuador, and have the throat less heavily streaked. Neither of two males has the outer primary acuminate.

La Raya, 6.

(2633) AGRIORNIS SOLITARIA INSOLENS Sclater and Salvin.


Above Ollantaytambo (13,000 feet), 1; Ttica-Ttica, 2; La Raya, 4.

(2636) CNEMARCHUS ERYTHROPYGUS (Sclater).


The breast and head are grayer than in two old Ecuador specimens. Cedrobbamba (12,000 feet), 2.

BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU.

(2653a) **OCHTHOECA FUMICOLOR BERLEPSCHI** Hellmayr.


*Ochthoea oenantheoides* Authors.

Our specimens essentially agree with one from Limbani, southeastern Peru, and differ from *O. f. brunneifrons* as described by Hellmayr.

Above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet), 4.

(2656) **OCHTHOECA OENANTHONIDES POLIONOTA** Sclater and Salvin.


The type of this form, a male (No. 4821, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.), through exposure to light, is too much faded to be of value for color comparison. It measures, wing, 89.5 mm.; tail, 73 mm., and with this size virtually topotypical specimens from Cuzco and La Raya agree. Specimens from Tirapata, Limbani and Puno are intermediate in size between *polionota* and *oenanthoides*, but are nearer the former in color.

Cuzco, 1 male; La Raya, 3.

(2658) **OCHTHOECA LEUCOPHYS LEUCOMETOPA** Sclater and Salvin.


Specimens from Calca, Pisac and Ttica-Ttica may be considered topotypical. Immature birds show to some extent the rufous wing-bars which characterize true *leucophrys*.

Ollantaytambo, 4; Huaracondo Canyon, 7; Chospiyoc, 1; Calca, 2; Pisac, 4; Ttica-Ttica, 3; Cuzco, 7.

(2664) **OCHTHOECA FRONTALIS SPODIONOTA** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


In spite of the fact that Berlepsch and Stolzmann after seeing Sclater and Salvin's type of *O. pulchella* from Bolivia, consider their *spodionota* inseparable, I find that an adult male from Machu Picchu is certainly not the same as two specimens from the trail to Santo Domingo in southeastern Peru. These birds have the superciliary yellow (less strong posteriorly), whereas in the Machu Picchu bird it is snowy white, only the portion before the eye being yellow. I have seen no specimens from Maraynioc, but the close faunal affinity of that locality with the humid Temperate Zone of the Urubamba region makes it more than probable that our specimen should be referred to *spodionota*.

Above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet), 1.
Subspecific characters.—Underparts as in Ochthoeca rufipectoralis (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye); upper parts more like those of O. lessoni lessoni Sclater, but back browner, head darker, greater coverts very narrowly, instead of broadly, tipped with rich cinnamon-rufous or hazel; inner wing-quills very faintly if at all margined with this color.


Material examined.—Ochthoeca lessoni tectricialis. PERU: Type locality, 1 male, 1 female; above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet), 1 male, 1 female; above Torontoy (10,700–14,000 feet), 2 males. Ochthoeca lessoni lessoni. COLOMBIA: 11 males, 6 females. ECUADOR: Pichincha, 1; “Ambato,” 1. Ochthoeca rufipectoralis. BOLIVIA: Incachaca, Prov. Cochabamba, 3 males, 5 females.

Remarks.—The form of Ochthoeca lessoni inhabiting southern Peru is an obvious intermediate between O. lessoni lessoni of Colombia and O. rufipectoralis of Bolivia. It is, however, nearer to the former and apparently does not intergrade with the latter, in which the wing-bars are wholly absent and the back is of nearly the same color as the crown, while in tectricialis, as in true lessoni, the back is decidedly browner than the crown and the greater coverts are definitely (if narrowly) tipped with cinnamon-rufous.

The proposed new form has the same deeply colored breast as in rufipectoralis, and, as in that species, this color more nearly reaches the base of the bill than in lessoni, in which the chin is gray.

(2670) OCHTHOECA THORACICA Taczanowski.


Above Torontoy (9,500–10,700 feet), 3.

(2678) MECOCERCULUS LEUCOPHRYS SETOPHAGOIDES (Bonaparte).


Averaging slightly paler above but essentially agreeing with a large series from Colombia, showing no approach, therefore, to the Bolivian race. Specimens from Venezuela (near Mérida and Las Palmales in the Carupano region) have the wing bars and margins to secondaries much paler, and in this respect are nearer to leucophrys than to setophagoides. They may stand as M. leucophrys nigriceps Chapman.

Above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet), 3; above Torontoy (14,000 feet), 5.
Mecocerculus taeniopterus Cabanis, Journ. f. Ornith., 1874, p. 98 (Peru).

Found in the humid Temperate Zone. Identified on the basis of comparison with specimens from the Temperate Zone in Ecuador and Colombia.

Above Torontoy (10,700 feet), 2; Occobamba Valley, 1.

Mecocerculus subtropicalis Chapman.


Specific characters.—Similar to Mecocerculus taeniopterus Cabanis, but back greener, cap grayer and less sharply defined from nape, wing coverts whiter and broader, ear coverts grayer, supercilialy less extended posteriorly, abdominal region more yellow; size smaller.

An apparently distinct species of the Subtropical Zone.
San Miguel Bridge, 4; Idma, 3.

Mecocerculus poecilocercus (Sclater and Salvin).

Serpophaga poecilocercus Sclater and Salvin, Nom. Av., 1873, p. 158 (Puellaro, Ecuador).

Agrees with Ecuadorian and Colombian specimens.
San Miguel Bridge, 1.

Knipolegus heterogyna ockendeni Hartert.


Our specimens agree with topotypical examples and differ from true aterrimus as described, and also in the lack of rufous in the wing of the female. In view of the close faunal affinities of the Subtropical Zone of southeastern Peru with that of Bolivia, the differences between the Peruvian and Bolivian forms of this bird seem to be of specific value. It is evident, however, on comparison with topotypes of heterogyna from Cajabamba, that the Peruvian forms are subspecifically related.

San Miguel Bridge, 5 males, 3 females; Torontoy, 5 males, 2 females.

Muscisaxicola albifrons (Tschudi).

Pyonura albifrons Tschudi, Faun. Per., Aves, p. 167, pl. 12, fig. 2 (Peru).
Muscisaxicola albifrons Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 103 (Vilcabamba).

La Raya, 3.
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(2720) **MUSCISAXICOLA GRIGEAE** Taczanowski.


Agrees with the original description.
Above Ollantaytambo (13,000 feet), 1.

(2729) **MUSCISAXICOLA ALBILORA** Lafresnaye.

*Muscisaxicola albilora* Lafresnaye, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1855, p. 60. (Type locality by subsequent designation “vicinity of Santiago, Chile.”)

We have specimens of *albilora*, *rufivertex*, and a third unidentified species, all taken at Cuchacancha, Bolivia, in June, indicating the specific distinctness of these forms. One specimen each from Machu Picchu and Limbani, Peru, and from Cuchacancha, Bolivia, agree. I have seen none from Lake Junin.

Above Machu Picchu (14,000 feet), 1.

(2730) **MUSCISAXICOLA RUFIVERTEX** d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye.


These specimens agree closely with about an equal number from Cuchacancha (11,000 feet), near Cochabamba, Bolivia, and also two from the Titicaca district. One of the latter, and another from near Cuzco, have the under tail coverts tinged with rufous, a character attributed to *M. r. ruficrissa* Cory. I have seen no specimens from Cobija, “Bolivia” [=coast of Chile].

La Raya, 6; Calca, 1; Ttica-Ttica, 3; above Ollantaytambo (12,500 ft.), 1.

(2733) **MUSCISAXICOLA MACULIROSTRIS** d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye.


I detect no variation in a large series from Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile.

Huaracondo Canyon, 2; Pisac, 2; Cuzco, 1; Ttica-Ttica, 8.

(2735) **MUSCISAXICOLA FLUVIATILIS** Sclater and Salvin.


The presence of a species of this Temperate Zone genus in the Tropical Zone presents an exceptionally interesting problem in distribution.

Rio Comberciato, 1.
(2739) LESSONIA NIGER OREAS (Sclater and Salvin).


Huaracundo Canyon, 1; Calca, 1; La Raya, 1.

(2773) TODIROSTRUM CINEREUM CINEREUM (Linnaeus).


These specimens have somewhat more black on the head than those in a series from the lower Orinoco, but agree with them in other respects. They thus show no approach to the green-backed T. c. coloreum of southern Brazil. The white-throated T. sclateri, is evidently confined to the Pacific coast region.

Santa Ana, 6; Idma, 1; Chauillay, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 2.

(2882a) EUSCARThMUS LEUCOGASTER Hellmayr.


Agreeing with Hellmayr's description.

Rio Comerciato, 1.

(2805a) EUSCARThMUS MARGARITACEIVENTER RUFIPES (Tschudi).


Apparently to be referred to this form. I have no satisfactory material for comparison.48

Santa Ana, 2.

(2813) EUSCARThMUS PYRRHOPS Cabanis.

Euscarthmus pyrrhops Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1874, p. 98 (Tambopata, Peru).

Idma, 1.

(2820) CAENOTRICCUS RUFICEPS (Lafresnaye).

Musciapa (Todirostrum) ruficeps LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 291 (Colombia).

An adult female has the head and throat somewhat paler than in Colombian specimens, but aside from this I am unable to find any difference between it and a Colombian series.

Cedrobamba, 1.

(2826) LOPHOTRICCUS SQUAMAECRISTATUS HYPOCHLORUS Berlepsch and Taczanowski.

Lophotriccus squamifericristatus hypochlorus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 85 (Idma, Peru).


The characters on which this race are based are pronounced in specimens from Santo Domingo, southeastern Peru.

Idma, 3; Rio San Miguel (4,000 feet), 1.

(2829) ORCHILUS ECAUDATUS (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


Found in the Tropical Zone. Compared with two Bolivian specimens (Rio Chimoré) the two birds listed below have the crown-cap larger, the superciliary more apparent, the sides with less greenish yellow. These differences may in part be due to the make-up of the skins.

Rio Cosireni, 2.

(2840) PHYLLOSARCITES VENTRALIS ANGUSTIROSTRIS (Lafresnaye and d’Orbigny).


On the basis of descriptions only, I refer to this species the specimens listed below, one from Santo Domingo, southeastern Peru, and two from Incachaca, Bolivia. The San Miguel Bridge birds have slightly less yellow on the throat, and the upperparts are somewhat duller with the crown less bright than the back. These birds are barely separable subspecifically from Leptopogon flavovirens Lawrence, of which we have the type, but in default of authentic specimens of true ventralis I make no further comment on their relationship.

San Miguel Bridge, 3.

(2847) MYIOSYMPOTES ACUTIPENNIS (Sclater and Salvin).


This species ranges from the Tropical to the Temperate Zone without apparent variation. I have only a female from Colombia.

Rio San Miguel, 2; Santa Ana, 2; Idma, 2; San Miguel Bridge, 3; Calca, 1.

(2863) OREOTRICCUS PLUMBEICEPS (Lawrence).


Compared with four specimens from Colombia, these Peruvian birds have the throat more extensively gray, the breast more olive.

Idma, 4.

(2871) SERPOPHAGA CINEREA CINEREA (Strickland).


Ranges from the Tropical to the Temperate Zones. Specimens from the upper zone, however, are slightly larger than those from the lower.

Idma, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 5; Chospiyoc, 2; Calca, 3; Pisac, 1.
There is remarkably little variation in this species, it being possible to match specimens from Chile with others from Ecuador. When, however, comparable series are examined, it appears that birds from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have the crest less developed and not so black, the back averaging browner, the forehead and nape less streaked with white, the orbital and auricular region less black.

In the Urubamba Valley this bird was found chiefly in the Subtropical Zone; in Colombia it reaches the Temperate Zone.

San Miguel Bridge, 2; Torontoy, 4; Occobamba Valley, 3; Machu Picchu, 1.

This is apparently a Temperate Zone representative of *Anaeretes parulus*. Our specimens agree with others from Bolivia.

Ollantaytambo, 2; Huaracondo Canyon, 3; Calca, 1; Pisac, 1; Cuzco, 6.

Known only from the type, taken by Heller above Idma, at an altitude of 9,000 feet. This is probably, like *A. agilis*, a species of the Temperate Zone.

**Mionectes striaticollis Poliocephalus Tschudi.**

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. Differs from a topotypical series of true *striaticollis* of Bolivia, in having the white streaks of the throat less extended on to the breast; the sides and flanks less heavily streaked, the center of the belly somewhat deeper yellow and with fewer streaks; the plumbeous of the head more sharply defined, particularly on the sides of the neck, from the olive-green behind it. The Peruvian bird is intermediate between the Bolivian and Colombian forms, but differs sufficiently from both to be recognizable.

Idma, 6; San Miguel Bridge, 3.
(2895) **LEPTOPOGON SUPERCI LARI S SUPERCI LARI S** Tschudi.


Our specimens are less yellow below than Colombian specimens of *poldiocephalus*; have the plumbeous cap more restricted, the wing-coverts less ochraceous. The differences are carried to the extreme in a series from Locotal, Bolivia, which, however, may well stand with the Peruvian race.

Idma, 4.

(2898) **LEPTOPOGON RUFIPECTUS** Taczanowski.

*Leptopogon rufipectus* Taczanowski, Orn. Pérou, vol 2, 1881, p. 249 (Ropaybamba, Peru).

Agreeing with Taczanowski's description. Evidently related to *L. erythropus*, but the front is blackish and the throat and breast olive tinged with ochraceous.

Idma, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 4.

(2930) **TYRANNISCUS CINEREICEPS** (Sclater).


Agreeing with specimens from Santa Elena and below Salento, Colombia.

Idma, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 1.

(2936a) **TYRANNISCUS BOLIVIANUS VIRIDISSIMUS** Sclater.


*Tyranniscus bolivianus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 86 (Idma).

Found in the Subtropical Zone. Easily distinguishable from *T. b. bolivianus* by its much yellower coloration, particularly of the underparts.

Idma, 5.

(2938) **ELAENIA FLAVOGASTER FLAVOGASTER** (Thunberg).


*Elainea flavogaster* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 86 (Santa Ana).

An abundant species of the Tropical Zone.

Santa Ana, 10; Idma, 1.

(2942) **ELAENIA GIGAS** Sclater.


Agree essentially with Zamora, Ecuador, specimens.

Idma, 2.
(2944) ELAENIA CRISTATA Pelzeln.

*Elainea cristata* Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1869, pp. 107, 177 (Goiâz, Brazil).—Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 86 (Santa Ana).

(2949) ELAENIA ALBICEPS MODESTA Tschudi.


*Elainea albiceps* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1876, p. 16 (Huíro; Maranura; Potrero).

*Elainea albiceps modesta*? Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 87 (Idma).

As von Berlepsch has remarked 46, it is uncertain whether *albiceps* is represented in Peru by one or more races. It is my present opinion that there is more than one race, but in expectation of the receipt of additional material I defer an attempt to determine the Peruvian status of this species. Meanwhile, I refer specimens from the Subtropical Zone to this race, which I assume is typically represented in our collections by a series from near Lima. The Temperate Zone form is evidently separable.

San Miguel Bridge, 5; Occobamba Valley (9,100 feet), 1; Torontoy, 1.

(2949a) ELAENIA ALBICEPS, new subspecies.

Specimens from the Temperate Zone evidently represent a zonal form of this species, but I await the receipt of additional material before presenting a definite conclusion in regard to their status.

Chospiyoc, 3; Pisac, 7 (2 juv.).

(2953) ELAENIA PALLATANGAE Sclater.


Von Berlepsch refers specimens from Marcapata, southern Peru, to this species. I have no topotypical material.

Torontoy, 1.

(2958) ELAENIA OBSCURA OBSCURA (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).


Agrees with two topotypical specimens.

San Miguel Bridge, 1.

(2965) MYIOPAGIS VIRIDICATA, subspecies.

*Elainea viridicata* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 87 (Santa Ana).


A single specimen, in poor condition, does not admit of satisfactory identification.

Idma, 1.

(2979) **Sublegatus fasciatus fasciatus** (Thunberg).


*Sublegatus fasciatus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 87 (Santa Ana).

Found in the Tropical Zone.

Santa Ana, 5.

(2981) **Myiozetetes cayennensis** (Linnaeus).


(2984) **Myiozetetes similis connivens** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

*Myiozetetes similis connivens* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 87, (Santa Ana, Peru).

Agree, on the whole, with eastern Colombia specimens, but are smaller.

Idma, 3.

(2990) **Conopias cinchoneti** (Tschudi).

*Tyrannus cinchoneti* Tschudi, Faun. Pérou, 1844–45, p. 151, pl. 8, fig. 2 (Peru).

Colombian specimens are considerably smaller than this male from Peru, and if the difference proves to be constant it may warrant their subspecific separation.

Idma, 1.

(3007) **Myiodynastes chrysocephalus chrysocephalus** (Tschudi).

*Scaphorhynchus chrysocephalus* Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, vol. 1, p. 272 (Peru).


Inhabits the Subtropical Zone.

San Miguel Bridge, 5.

(3013) **Hirundinea sclateri** Reinhardt.


A rather rare inhabitant of the barren canyon sides in the Subtropical Zone.

Colpani, 1 male; Paltaybamba (5,000 feet), 1 male.

(3022) **Myiobius cinnamomeus cinnamomeus** (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


*Myiobius cinnamomeus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 89 (Idma).

Common in the Subtropical Zone. I have seen no Bolivian specimens.

Idma, 2; San Miguel Bridge, 10; Torontoy, 1.
(3041) MYIOBIUS FASCIATUS SATURATUS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

*Myiobius naevius saturatus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, *Ornis*, 1906, p. 88 (Chirimoto; Santa Ana, Peru).


Common in the Tropical Zone, ranging upward to the lower border of the Subtropical. Some of the specimens listed below can be matched by others from Colombia.

Santa Ana, 7; San Miguel Bridge, 3.

(3055) MYIOBIUS OCHRACEIVENTER (Cabanis).


Identified from descriptions. As Sclater remarked, the generic affinities of this species appear to be with *Myiobius pulcher*. It is certainly not referable to *Mitrephanes*. The adult male has an orange-flame crest as in *M. flavicans* and *M. pulcher*.

Idma, 9,000 feet, 1 male adult.

(3052) EMPIDOCHANES POECILURUS PERUANUS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


On comparison with Colombian specimens, a female exhibits the characters ascribed to this race.

San Miguel Bridge, 1.

(3056) MITREPHANES OLIVACEUS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


Found in the Subtropical Zone. I have no specimens for comparison, but the species is said to range from central Peru to Bolivia, and Idma is within the heart of this region.

Idma, 2.

(3058) SAYORNIS NIGRICANS LATIROSTRIS (Cabanis and Heine).


In specimens from Colombia and Venezuela, the wing and tail average shorter, the bill larger than in those from Peru and Bolivia; but I can detect no diagnostic difference in color which would separate northern from southern birds, and consequently would apply the name given to the Bolivian bird to all South American specimens of *Sayornis nigricans*.

San Miguel Bridge, 4.

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Measurements of males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Bill from nostril</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yungas, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rio Inambari, Peru</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Miguel Bridge, Peru</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>Andalucia, Colombia</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Rio Toché, Colombia</td>
<td>88.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Mérida, Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bermudez, Venezuela</td>
<td>88</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(3064a) EUPIDONAX TRAILLI ALNORUM Brewster.

_Eupidonax traiili alnorum_ Brewster, Auk, 1895, p. 161 (Upton, Maine).

? _Eupidonax pusillus traiilli_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 90 (Santa Ana, male Dec.).

Berlepsch and Stolzmann were uncertain whether to refer a single specimen in worn plumage to the eastern or western form of this species, and I am in the same position regarding a specimen from Cuzco. Ridgway records _alnorum_ from Ecuador.

Cuzco, 1 (Nov. 30).

(3069) MYIOCHANCES ARDOSIACUS ARDOSIACUS (Lafresnay).

_Tyrannula ardosica_ Lafresnay, Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 80 (Colombia).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. There is a slight lightening on the abdominal region which apparently indicates an approach to _M. a. plebius_.

San Miguel Bridge, 4; Toronto, 1.

(3084) MYIARCHUS TYRANNULUS CHLOREPSICUS Berlepsch and Leverkuhn.

_Myiarchus tyrannulus chlorepiscius_ Berlepsch and Leverkuhn, Ornis, vol. 6, 1890, p. 16 (Cuyaba, Brazil).


_Myiarchus mexicanus chlorepiscius_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 89 (Santa Ana).

Berlepsch refers a specimen from Santa Ana to this race, but a single bird in our collection from the same locality is much grayer than any one of a large series from Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Santa Ana, 1.

(3088) MYIARCHUS CEPHALOTES Taczanowski.


Two specimens apparently represent this species of which my only other Peruvian specimen (from Province of Huánaco) is in much
worn plumage. Colombian specimens referred to this species have the outer vane of the outer tail feather much paler than in these three Peruvian examples.

Chauillay, 1; Rio San Miguel (4,500 feet), 1.

(Myiarchus pelzelni Berlepsch.)

*Myiarchus pelzelni* Berlepsch, Ibis, 1883, p. 139 (Bahia).—Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 89 (Santa Ana).

(Myiarchus atriceps Cabanis.)

*Myiarchus atriceps* Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1888, p. 215 (Tucuman, Argentina)

A male agrees with a specimen from Tucuman.

Torontoy, 1.

(Tyrannus melancholicus melanocholicus Vieillot.)


Inhabits the Tropical Zone and ranges upward to the Subtropical.

Rio Cosireni, 1; Idma, 2; San Miguel Bridge, 4.

Family PIPRIDAE.

MANAKINS.

(3119) Pipra Chloromeros Tschudi.


Rio Cosireni, 1 female.

(3123) Pipra Leucocilla comata Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

*Pipra leucocilla comata* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ibis, 1894, p. 392 (Chanchamayo, Peru).

Two specimens confirm the characters on which this race is based.

Idma, 2 males.

Family COTINGIDAE.

COTINGAS.

(3212) Platysar his Audax (Cabanis).

*Hadrostomus audax* Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 68 (Monterico, Peru).—Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 90 (Casinchihua, 6,400 feet).

A specimen in the plumage of the female labeled "male, testes not enlarged," by Chapman. I have seen no other examples.

Midway between Torontoy and San Miguel Bridge, 1 female.

(3218) PACHYRHAMPUS VERSICOLOR VERSICOLOR (Hartlaub).

_Vireo versicolor_ Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 289 (Colombia).

_Pachyrhampus versicolor_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 90 (Idma).

An adult male agrees with others from Colombia, but has the underparts with fewer bars.

San Miguel Bridge, 1 male.

(3270–3271) RUPICOLA PERUVIANA PERUVIANA Latham.


_Rupicola peruviana saturata_ Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 90 (Idma).

A common species in the Subtropical Zone at Idma, and also occurring in the Urubamba Canyon at Machu Picchu.

Further consideration of the subject leads me to believe that the view provisionally advanced in the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 41 in regard to the proper application of the name _peruviana_ is the correct one, namely, that the bird figured by Buffon is the southern, not the northern form of this species in which, as his plate shows, the black, subapical portion of the tertials is covered by the overlapping feathers, their exposed portion being wholly gray. In the northern bird the gray of the tertials is so restricted that the subapical black area is visible beyond the tip of the overlying feather. In body color Buffon’s plate is more nearly like the northern bird, but without regard to the possibility of the plate having faded in the century and a quarter since it was colored, the tertial character described is the more pronounced and definite of the two and apparently compels us to apply Latham’s name to the Peruvian form having the exposed portion of these feathers wholly gray.

It may be argued that specimens of the cock-of-the-rock from northern rather than southern Peru would be more likely to find their way into the hands of naturalists. But it must be remembered that Cuzco was one of the earliest places settled by Europeans and it had, therefore, long been a gateway for products of the montaña when Buffon’s plate was made. We should, therefore, I think, restrict our evidence to the actual base of Latham’s name—that is, Buffon’s plate—and that, in my opinion, as well as that of several other naturalists to whom I have shown it, depicts the bird of southern Peru and eastern Bolivia. If this view be correct, _saturata_ Cabanis and Heine becomes a synonym of _peruviana_ Latham. I have seen no specimens from other parts of Peru. Those from Zamora in south-eastern Ecuador are referable to the Colombia form _aurea_. Berlepsch and Stolzmann 52 refer specimens from the Chanchamayo district to “_peruana_,” but at that time the distinctness of the south Peruvian

41 Vol. 36, 1917, p. 496.  
52 Ibis, 1896, p. 309.
form was not recognized, and it is not improbable that a re-examination will show the Chanchamayo bird to be nearer the southern than the northern form. In that event peruviana and aurea will be found to intergrade between Zamora and the Chanchamayo district.

Huiro, Lucumayo Valley (4,500 feet), 2 males; Idma, 4 males, 2 females; near San Miguel Bridge, 3 males.

(3302) HELIOCHERA RUBROCERISTA (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


Found in the forests of the humid Temperate Zone. I have seen no Bolivian specimens, but those listed below agree with a large series from Colombia.

Cedrobamba, 2; Occobamba Valley (9,100 feet), 1; Lucma (9,000 feet), 1.

(3315) CEPHALOPTERUS ORNATUS Geoffroy.


Agrees with a specimen from Buena Vista, Colombia.

Rio Comberciato, male adult.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE.

SWALLOWS.

(3337) ATTICORA FASCIATA (Gmelin).


Rio Cosireni, 1 immature.

(3338) OROCHELIDON MURINA (Cassin).


Our specimens appear to be typical.

Ollantaytambo, 3; Machu Picchu (12,000 feet), 1; La Raya, 1.

(3339) OROCHELIDON ANDECOLA (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).


Taken only on the divide at La Raya where we also found O. murina. We have not, however, taken the former north of this point nor the latter south of it; O. andecola was common at Tinarapa.

La Raya, 1.

53 Since the above was written, I have received two adult males from Utucuyacu, in the Chanchamayo district, which satisfactorily settle the proper allocation of Latham's name. In a word, they practically agree with Buffon's plate; that is, in general tone of color they are near the Colombian and Ecuadorian bird, but in the pattern of the tertials they exactly resemble the form from southern Peru and Bolivia. The latter character is so much the more pronounced and definite of the two that these birds should unquestionably be grouped with the southern rather than the northern form and they thus confirm the view expressed above.
(3342) **PYGOCHELIDON CYANOLEUCA** (Vieillot).


Abundant in the Subtropical Zone and, on the Pacific side, descending to sea level.

San Miguel Bridge, 4; Torontoy, 1.

(3344) **ALOPOCHELIDON FUCATA** (Temminck).

*Hirundo fucata* Temminck, Pl. Col., vol. 4, 1823, pl. 161, fig. 1 (Brazil).

Agreeing with specimens from Chapada, Matto Grosso. This species does not appear to have been before recorded from Peru. Below San Miguel Bridge, 2.

(3347) **STELGIDOPTERYX RUFICOLLIS RUFICOLLIS** (Vieillot).


Agreeing with specimens from Rio and Bahia. Below San Miguel Bridge, 2.

**Family TROGLODYTIDAE.**

**WRENS.**

(3355) **ODONTORCHILUS BRANICKII BRANICKII** (Taczanowski and Berlepsch).


Two specimens agree with one from La Palma, Colombia, but have the crown somewhat deeper in color. This appears to be the second record of the species for Peru.

San Miguel Bridge, 2.

(3430) **CISTOTHORUS PLATENSIS GRAMINICOLA** Taczanowski.


Identified on geographical grounds only, since I have not seen typical specimens. The interscapular region has more white than *aequatorialis*.

Cedrobamba, 1 female.

(3438) **TROGLODYTES MUSCULUS PUNA** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


A common form of the arid Temperate and Puna Zones. Specimens from La Raya and from near Cuzco are more deeply colored than those from Ollantaytambo, which show in their paler underparts an approach to the Santa Ana form. Specimens from Toron-
toy are near the Santa Ana form in color, but are intermediate in size; the series, as a whole, showing complete intergradation between the Puna and Tropical Zone races.

Ollantaytambo, 4; Chospiyoc, 2; Huaracundo Canyon, 2; Pisac, 2; Calca, 2; Ttica-Ttica, 4; Cuzco, 4; La Raya, 3.

(3442) TROGLODYTES MUSCULUS AUDAX Tschudl.

*Troglodytes audax* Tschudi, Faun. Peruana, 1845-46, p. 185 (Coast of Peru; see Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. für Ornith., 1905, p. 6).

Twelve specimens from Santa Ana and La Merced agree in size and in color. In the first-named character they are like a large series from the vicinity of Lima, but as might be expected, they average darker in color than Pacific coast specimens. The difference, however, is slight and is doubly bridged by individual variation. That is, specimens in the Santa Ana series are as light as the average Pacific coast bird, while others from near Lima are as dark as any of our Santa Ana or La Merced birds. In spite, therefore, of the striking differences which exist between the climate of the eastern and western bases of the Andes, and notwithstanding the fact that these regions are separated by a mountain range reaching to the Puna Zone, essentially the same form of House Wren occurs in both.

As remarked under the preceding race, specimens from San Miguel Bridge and Torontoy approach the Puna Zone race.

Santa Ana, 5; San Miguel Bridge, 1; Torontoy, 2.

(3451) TROGLODYTES SOLSTIITALIS MACROURUS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


These specimens do not conform exactly to the description of this form, and comparison with topotypes will be required to determine whether they are typical.

Torontoy (9,500–10,700 feet). 2.

(3458) HENICORHINA LEUCOPHRYs LEUCOPHRYs (Tschudl).

*Troglodytes leucophrys* Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, p. 282 (Peru).

*Henicorhina leucophrys* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 74 (Idma).

Common in the Subtropical Zone.

Idma, 7; San Miguel Bridge, 8; Torontoy, 1.

Family CINCLIDAE.

DIPPERS.

(3480) CINCLUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Tschudl.

*Cinclus leucocephalus* Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, p. 279 (Peru).

Common in the Subtropical Zone.

San Miguel Bridge, 2.
Family TURDIDAE.

THrushes.

(3508) PLANESTICUS SERRANUS (Tschudi).


A female is apparently to be referred to this species. Torontoy (9,500 feet), 1 female.

(3511) PLANESTICUS LEUCOPS (Taczanowski).


A female from San Miguel Bridge and an unsexed immature specimen from Idma represent a species of the phaeopygus group unknown to me. I trust that with the receipt of additional material I shall be able satisfactorily to determine their identity.

(3544) SEMIMERULA GIGAS GIGANTODES (Cabanis).

Turdus gigantodes Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 315 (Maraynioc, Peru).

A Temperate Zone species. I have seen no topotypical examples. Birds from northern Peru agree with those from the western and central Andes of Colombia, which I have identified, therefore, as gigantodes. The male listed below, however, is much blacker than my darkest Colombian specimens and is practically as dark below as above; in other words, it is an essentially black bird. The three females, moreover, are much paler, about the color of Colombian specimens. There is, therefore, apparently a sexual difference in the Peruvian birds not found in the Colombian form. Cabanis's description is based on a female, and it will consequently require comparison with specimens from Maraynioc to determine the identity of these south Peruvian birds.

Occobamba Valley, 9,110 feet, 1 male, 3 females.

(3548) SEMIMERULA CHIGUANCO (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

Turdus chiguanco d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Syn. Av., pt. 1, 1837, p. 16 (Tacna, Chile).

This species is distributed from the Pacific coast to at least 14,000 feet, and in spite of this remarkable range it apparently shows no geographical variation.

San Miguel Bridge, 9; Torontoy, 2; Huaracundo Canyon, 1; Chospiyoc, 1; Ollantaytambo, 3; Pisac, 2; Calca, 3; Ttica-Ttica, 3; Cuzco, 1; La Raya, 1.

CATHARUS, species.

A female in juvenile plumage from the Occobamba Valley (9,110 feet) I am unable to identify.

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Family VIREONIDAE.

VIREOS.

(3563) VIREOSYLLVA OLIVACEA (Linnaeus).


(3565) VIREOSYLLVA CHIVI CHIVI (Vielliot).


Vireo chivi Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 76 (Santa Ana).

Ranging from the Tropical to the Subtropical Zone. These specimens are considerably brighter than others from Sao Paulo and near Buenos Aires, but I have not material with which to settle their status satisfactorily.

Santa Ana, 2; Idma, 2; San Miguel Bridge, 7.

(3568) VIREOSYLLVA JOSEPHAE JOSEPHAE (Sclater).


Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. These specimens agree with four from Ecuador.

Idma, 2; San Miguel Bridge, 6; Torontoy, 3.

Family MNIOTILTIDAE.

WOOD WARBLERS.

(3617) COMPSOTHLYPIS PITIAYUMI ELEGANS Todd.

Compsothlypis pitiyummi elegans Todd, Ann. Carn. Mus., vol. 8, 1912, p. 204 (Tara Mt., Ven.).


Compsothlypis pitiyummi Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 74 (Santa Ana).

Our specimens average slightly larger than those from east of Bogotá, Colombia, but agree with them in color. This form appears, therefore, to range down the Amazonian slopes and base of the Andes from Venezuela to Peru. I have not the material to determine its distribution eastward in the forests of Amazona. Chapada, Matto Grosso specimens are referable to true pitiyummi.

Santa Ana, 1 male, 3 females; Idma, 1 female juv.; Chauillay, 1 ?; San Miguel Bridge, 5 males, 1 female.

(3628) DENDROICA CAERLEA (Wilson).

Sylvia cerulea Wilson, Amer. Orn., vol. 2, 1810, p. 141, pl. 17, fig. 5 (Pennsylvania).

Dendroica rara Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 74, Idma (1 male, Oct. 29).
(3639) GEOTHYLIPS AEGINOCIALIS CUCULLATA (Latham).

Sylvia cucullata Latham, Ind. Orn., vol. 2, 1790, p. 528 (no locality given; Brabourn and Chubb give "Brazil"; I suggest adding Rio Janeiro).

Geothyopsis canicapilla assimilis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 75, Chirimoto, Peru; specimens from Santa Ana and Maranura).

Our specimens have smaller bills and longer tails than most examples from eastern Brazil, but resemble in size specimens from Chapada, Matto Grosso. I can find no diagnostic differences in color between our Peruvian birds, a large series from Chapada and seven adult males from Sao Paulo, Rio, and Bolivia, and consequently do not consider assimilis of Berlepsch and Stolzmann worthy of recognition.

Idma, 2 females (Oct. 22, breeding); Santa Ana, 1 male, 2 females.

(3647) WILSONIA CANADENSI (Linnæus).


Sylvania canadensis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 76, Idma (1 female, July).

(3649) MIYOBORUS VERTICALIS (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


Common in the Subtropical Zone. Peruvian and Bolivian specimens agree and have somewhat more white in the tail than Colombian specimens.

Idma, 2 males, 2 females; San Miguel Bridge, 3 males, 4 females, 1 ?

(3657) MIYOBORUS MELANOCEPHALUS MELANOCEPHALUS (Tschudi).


Common in the Subtropical Zone.
San Miguel Bridge, 7; Torontoy, 7.

(3653a) BASILEUTERUS LUTEOVIRIDIS SUPERCILIARIS Chapman.


Subspecific characters.—Similar to Basileuterus luteoviridis luteoviridis (Bonaparte) of Colombia, but averaging slightly smaller, with a longer bill, rictal bristles more developed; the entire upper parts decidedly browner, the yellow superciliary much broader, brighter, in some specimens broader even than in "Myothlypis" nigricristatus, when it leaves an olive-green area on the crown about equal to the black area in the crown of that species. Differing from Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps Cabanis, and from B.I. signatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, through the lack of even a trace of black on the forehead and crown, which is exactly concolor with the back; from specimens of signatus which lack black on the crown, it differs as it does from
true luteoviridis and, furthermore, in being larger; wing, 69.5; tail, 57; culmen, 12 mm.

Above Torontoy, 3; Cedrobamba, 1.

This form is apparently a Temperate Zone representative of Basileuterus luteoviridis signatus which occurs on the same mountains in the Subtropical Zone. Its zonal relations are presumably with "Myiothlypis" striaticeps from Maraynioc in the humid Temperate Zone east of the Junin region.

(3665) Basileuterus luteoviridis signatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Basileuterus signatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 74 (Idma, Peru).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. Having apparently but a single specimen from Peru and several from Bolivia, the describers of this race apparently either based their diagnosis chiefly on the Bolivian birds or else their Peruvian specimen was not representative. Twelve specimens from near the type locality in Peru and five from the same zone (Subtropical) in Bolivia, have the blackish forehead and lines on the side of the crown bordering the yellow superciliaries which form the principal characters of this race. It is shown in only two of the Peruvian birds, and then but faintly, while it is present in all five of the Bolivian birds. Should additional material confirm this difference it may be necessary to restrict the name signatus to the Peruvian bird which, aside from the character mentioned, is distinguished from true luteoviridis only by its smaller size, and give a new name to the Bolivian form. Four males from San Miguel Bridge measure: Wing, 59–61; tail, 54–60 mm.

I have not seen "Myiothlypis" euophys Sclater and Salvin, of the same region in Bolivia whence come the specimens I have referred to signatus. It is evidently closely related to and perhaps identical with that form.

San Miguel Bridge, 4 males, 2 females; Torontoy, 2 males, 4 females.

(3669) Basileuterus tristriatus (Tschudi).

Myiodioctes tristriatus Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, p. 283 (San Pedro, Peru).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone.
Idma, 4.

(3674) Basileuterus coronatus (Tschudi).

Myiodioctes coronatus Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, vol. 1, p. 283 (Peru).
Basileuterus coronatus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 75 (Idma).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone.
Idma, 4; San Miguel Bridge, 4; near Torontoy, 1.
Family MOTACILLIDAE.

PIPITS, WAGTAILS.

(3694a) **ANTHUS BOGOTENSIS IMMACULATUS** Cory.


A female from La Raya and a male from Junin have the flanks practically unstreaked and should doubtless be referred to the form described from northern Peru by Cory. Five specimens from Bogotá all have the flanks conspicuously streaked.

La Raya, 1.

(3695) **ANTHUS FURCATUS** d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

*Anthus furcatus* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Syn. Av., pt. 1, 1837, p. 27 (Patagonia).

In addition to the specimen from Ttica-Ttica, we have nine others from Tirapata. I have seen no topotypical examples.

Ttica-Ttica, 1.

Family FRINGILLIDAE.

FINCHES, SPARROWS, GROSBEAKS, Etc.

(3705) **PHEUCTICUS CHRYSOCEPHALUS CHRYSOGASTER** (Lesson).

*Pitylus chrysogaster* Lesson, Cent. Zool., 1830, pl. 67 (Chile).

Rio San Miguel, 4,500 feet, 1 female.

(3707a) **PHEUCTICUS UROPYGIALIS TERMINALIS** Chapman.


**Subspecific characters.**—In the comparative absence of black markings on the sides and flanks, and in the large size of the white endings of the greater wing coverts, resembling *Pheucticus uropygialis meridensis* Riley, of Venezuela; in the extent of yellow anteriorly on the bases of the feathers of the interscapulium nearer to *meridensis* than to *Pheucticus uropygialis uropygialis* Sclater, of Colombia; differing from both *meridensis* and true *uropygialis* in having large white terminal, or slightly subterminal, rounded spots on the upper tail coverts instead of small white or yellowish transverse subterminal marks on these feathers; lower tail coverts whiter; tibiae yellower.

San Miguel Bridge, 1; Chauillay, 1.

(3765) **SPOROPHILA GUTTURALIS INCONSPICUA** Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

*Sporophila gutturalis inconspicua* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 84 (Santa Ana, Peru).


Inhabits the Tropical Zone. In the almost complete absence of black on the head, the males in our series resemble three birds from
the eastern base of the Colombian Andes to which I have before referred, but the throat and breast are darker and the dark area is more extensive in the Peruvian birds, which, in this respect, resemble specimens from the interior of Colombia. I have no Bahia examples.

Santa Ana, 3 males, 2 females; Idma, 1 male; San Miguel Bridge, 1 female.

(3773) SPOROPHILA OBSCURA (Taczanowski).

*Sporophila obscura* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 84 (Santa Ana).

An abundant inhabitant of the Tropical Zone, ranging upward to the lower border of the Subtropical Zone.

Río Cosireni, 1; Santa Ana, 9; Idma, 3; Chauillay, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 5.

(3772) CATAMENIA INORNATA INORNATA (Lafresnaye).

*Linaria inornata* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1847, p. 75 (Bolivia).

These specimens agree in size with others from Oroya, Peru. I have seen none from Bolivia.

Ttica-Ttica, 1 male; above Machu Picchu, 12,000 feet, 1 female.

(3777a) CATAMENIA ANALOIDES GRISEIVENTRIS Chapman.


Subspecific characters.—Male similar to male of *Catamenia analoides analoides* (Lafresnaye) of the Peruvian coast region, but abdominal region grayer, less white, the under parts, therefore, nearly uniform in color; second to sixth primaries (from without) with less white on their outer webs at base; lower tail coverts averaging paler and usually without the buffy tips which are always present in true *analoides*.

Cuzco, 1 male, 1 female; Pisac, 4 males, 2 females; Chospiyoc, 1; Huaracundo Canyon, 3; above Torontoy, 1.

A form of the arid Temperate Zone ranging from Southern Peru to Ecuador.

(3789) VOLATINIA JACARINI JACARINI (Linnaeus).


Santa Ana, 1 male.

(3803) SALTATOR MAXIMUS (P. L. S. Müller).


Peruvian and Bolivian specimens are smaller with smaller bills than those from British Guiana, but agree with them in color.
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(3809) SALTATOR CAERULESCENS AZARAE d’Orbigny.

Saltator azarae d’Orbigny, Voy. Amer. Mérid., Ois., 1836, p. 287 (Moxos and Santa Cruz, Bolivia).

Agrees with a specimen from the Falls of the Madeira.
Santa Ana, 1.

(3814) SALTATOR ALBOCILIARIS (Philippi and Landbeck).

Pitylus albociliaris Philippi and Landbeck, Arch. für Naturg., 1863, p. 122 (Socoroma, "Peru" [=Chile]).


Common in the arid Temperate Zone wherever there is scrubby tree growth.
Above Torontoy, 1; Ollantaytambo, 5; Huaracondo Canyon, 5; Chospiyoc, 2; Occobamba Valley, 1; Pisac, 6; Puquiura, 1; Cuzco, 1.

(3828) SPINUS ATRATUS (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

Carduelis atrata d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Syn. Av., pt. 1, 1837, p. 83 (La Paz, Bolivia).


The yellow of the abdominal area is somewhat more extensive and, with other yellow areas, paler in color than in specimens from northern Argentina. I have none from Bolivia.
Ollantaytambo, 1 female; La Raya, 3 males, 3 females, 1 ?.

(3834) SPINUS ICTERICUS PERUANUS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


I have seen no specimens from La Merced, but have three from Oroya and one from Lima. The latter has the back brighter and under parts darker, and is smaller than the former. Possibly there is a littoral as well as an Andean race when the Oroya birds would doubtless be nearer true peruanus, although Berlepsch, with some reservations, refers Lima specimens to it.
Our series from 10,000 feet and upward in southern Peru agrees with the Oroya specimens, but two males from near San Miguel Bridge (4,500 and 6,000 feet), although they are like the remaining specimens in color, are considerably smaller (wing, 62 and 66 mm.). The Bolivian form, of which I have an excellent series, is distinguished by its paler coloration and greater extent of yellow on the tail rather than by the characters assigned to it by its describer.
San Miguel Bridge, 2 males; Chospiyoc, 2 males, 1 female; Ttica-Ttica, 1 male, 2 females; Cuzco, 3 males, 2 females; Pisac, 4 males; La Raya, 1 male, 1 female.

(3848) SYCALIS ARVENSIS (Kittlitz).


Huaracondo Canyon, 1 male.
(3856) MYOSPiza aurifrons peruana (Bonaparte).

Coturniculus peruanus Bonaparte, Conspr. Av., vol. 1, 1850, p. 481 ("Am. m. occ.," I suggest, Santa Ana, Peru).

Myospiza peruana Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 84 (Santa Ana).

Inhabits the Tropical Zone. There is an obvious and fairly constant difference separating birds from southern Peru and Bolivia from those of southeastern Ecuador (Zamora) and southeastern Colombia. The more southern birds have the dark centers of the feathers of the back smaller, and their margins much grayer, less olivaceous than the northern birds. These characters are not so noticeable in worn specimens but are usually diagnostic. The Zamora birds doubtless typically represent aurifrons aurifrons, and I assume that Bonaparte's name is applicable to the southern form. In addition to the Urubamba specimens listed below, we have examples of peruana from the following localities: Peru: Rio Inambari, 1; Rio Javari, 3; Astillero, 1; Candamo, 1; La Pampa, 2. Bolivia: Todos Santos, Province of Cochabamba, 1; Yungas, Province of Cochabamba, 2.

Rio Comerciato, 1; Idma, 1; Santa Ana, 1.

(3863) POOSPIZOPSIS caesar (Sclater and Salvin).


Ollantaytambo, 1 male; Chospiyoc, 2 males; Huaracondo Canyon, 1 male, 1 ?; Poquiura, 1 female; Pisac, 1 male; Calca, 1 male, 1 female; Cuzco, 1 male, 2 females; La Raya, 1 female.

(3862) BRACHYSPIZA CAPENSIS peruviana (Lesson).

Pyrgita peruviana Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 45 (Lima, Peru).

An abundant species ranging from the Pacific coast to the tableland, but on the eastern slope we did not take it below the Subtropical Zone. Our series appears to agree with specimens from Lima.

San Miguel Bridge, 3; Idma, 1; Torrontoy, 1; Ollantaytambo, 2; Huaracondo Canyon, 2; Ttica-Ttica, 4; Cuzco, 6; Calca, 1; La Raya, 6.

(3903) PSEUDOCHELONIUS OLIVASCENS chloris (Tschudi).


Inhabits the Puna Zone. Specimens from Tirapata, taken in late July and early August, are completing the molt and are consequently in fresh plumage. A male which is evidently fully adult is bright olive-yellow above, the rump and upper tail coverts being nearly pure yellow. A second male has the back washed with brownish, but the upper tail coverts are nearly as bright as in the first-named male. A male from Pisac (April 18) is in worn plumage and differs so widely from either of the Tirapata birds that it is difficult to believe they represent the same species. While wear might change the back
of the immature Tirapata male to the dull greenish olive of that of the Pisac bird, it is difficult to understand how its bright yellow upper tail coverts could become as dull as they are in the male from Pisac. The latter closely resembles a male in comparable plumage from Bolivia labeled by von Berlepsch "olivascens," but is slightly smaller. (wing, 80 mm., tail, 53 mm., as compared with 87 mm., tail 54.5 mm.). Menegaux gives no measurements for the form from Pulcayo, Bolivia, for which he proposes the name *Pseudochloris olivascens berlepschi,* and I am therefore unable to consider it in this connection. However, if the Cuzco form be valid, the Pisac bird should be referred to it. The status of the Tirapata bird is not settled by the material at hand.

Pisac, 1 male.

(3905a) *Pseudochloris uropygialis connectens* Chapman.


*Subspecies characters.*—Most nearly related to *Pseudochloris uropygialis* (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye) of Bolivia, but male with anterior portion of auriculans and, usually, region below the eye olive-yellow, yellow more extensive on sides and flanks; female with the whole head yellower than in *Pseudochloris uropygialis*.

La Raya, 4 males, 3 females; Ttica-Ttica, 1 male.

(3913) *Phrygilus gayi punensis* Ridgway.


Found in the open plains of the tableland. There is much variation in color in the specimens listed below. Some have the upper parts uniform olive-green, in others it is warm golden brownish. An adult from La Paz and another from Tirapata can be closely matched. Specimens from Oroya (=chloronotus Berlepsch and Stolzmann) also find their duplicates. I use the above combination of names without having determined the relationships of *gayi* and *aldunatei*.

La Raya, 8 males, 3 females; Cuzco, 10 males, 5 females; Huaracondo Canyon, 1 male.

(3922) *Phrygilus fruticeti* (Kittlitz).

*Fringilla fruticeti* KITTLITZ, Kupf. Vög., 1832, p. 18, pl. 23, fig. 1 (near Valparaiso, Chile).


Our series contains specimens in both worn (April) and fresh (October, November) plumage. They agree with others from near Santiago.

La Raya, 6 males, 1 female; Cuzco, 2 males; Pisac, 1 male; Huaracondo Canyon (11,000 feet), 1 male (breeding, Apr. 10).
(3925) PHRYGILUS UNICOLOR UNICOLOR (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

*Emberiza unicolor* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Mag. de Zool., 1837, p. 79 (Cordillera of Tacora, Peru).

Taken only by Heller. I am surprised at our failure to secure this species at Tirapata or La Raya.

Occobamba Pass, above Ollantaytambo, 13,000 feet, 2 males; above Machu Picchu, 14,000 feet, 1 male, 1 female (breeding, June 5).

(3929) PHRYGILUS ALAUDINUS EXCELSUS Berlepsch.


This is a very common bird at Tirapata, where we took 16 specimens in three days, but it was not found north of La Raya. Our specimens agree with a topotypical series from Bolivia, and comparison of both lots with Chilean material confirms the validity of this race.

La Raya, 3 males.

(3930) PHRYGILUS PLEBEJUS Tschudi.

*Phrygilus plebejus* Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, p. 290 (Peru).


An abundant species of the Puna Zone.

La Raya, 6 males, 5 females; Pisac, 1 male; Cuzco, 11 males, 6 females; Occobamba Pass, 13,000 feet, 1 male.

(3939) DIUCA SPECULIFERA (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


I have seen no Bolivian specimens.

La Raya, 4 males.

(3941) CORYPHOSPINGUS CUCULLATUS (P. L. S. Müller).


*Coryphospingus cucullatus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 84 (Santa Ana; Pampa de Derrumbe; Idma).

Inhabits the Tropical Zone. Our specimens are somewhat paler than a male in worn plumage from Surinam loaned me by Mr. T. E. Penard.

Rio Cosireni, 2 males; Santa Ana, 1 male, 2 females; Chauillay, 1 male.

(3992a) ATLAPETES CANIGENIS Chapman.


Specific characters.—Most nearly resembling *Atlapetes castaneifrons* Sclater and Salvin, of Venezuela, but with no white malar stripe or black mystacal streak; anteorbital region grayish black
Doubtless a species of the humid Temperate Zone.
Toronto, 1 female; above Toronto, 9,500 feet, 1 male (breeding, May 2), 1 female; Occobamba Valley, 1 female.

(4003) Buarremon Brunneinucha (Lafresnaye).

Embennagra brunneinucha Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 97 (Mexico).
Buarremon brunneinuchus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 83 (Idma).

Not uncommon in the Subtropical Zone. Our specimens agree with others from Colombia.
Idma, 1 female (breeding, Oct. 25); San Miguel Bridge, 2 males, 3 females; Toronto, 2 males, 1?.

Family COEREBIDAE.

HONEY CREEPERS.

(4027) Diglossa Sittoides Sittoides (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

Diglossa sittoides Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 76 (Idma.).

Found in the Subtropical Zone. Our specimens agree with others from Bolivia.
Idma, 1 male; San Miguel Bridge, 4 males, 1 female.

(4030) Diglossa Brunneiventris Lafresnaye.


A species of the Temperate Zone which, however, evidently ranges as low as 8,000 feet. It frequents the low bushy growths along water courses.
Cuzco, 4 males; Ttica-Ttica, 1 male, 1 female; Ollantayambo, 1 female; Toronto, 8,000 feet, 1 male (breeding Nov. 2).

(4033a) Diglossa Mystacalis Albilinea Chapman.


Subspecific characters.—Similar to Diglossa mystacalis mystacalis Lafresnaye of Bolivia, but with the mystacal stripe light ochraceous-buff or creamy white anteriorly, more ochraceous posteriorly, instead of “pale red” (from Lafresnaye and Sclater) or tawny; and consequently resembling in this character Diglossa pectoralis Cabanis.
Inhabits the humid Temperate Zone, where six specimens were secured by Heller. The species has not been recorded from Peru.
Cedrobamba, altitude 12,000 feet; timberline, 3 male adults (2 breeding, May 26); 1 female adult, 2 male juv.
(4041a) DIGLOSSA PERSONATA MELANOPSIS Tschudi.


Diglossa personata Authors (Peruvian and Bolivian records).

Comparison of 4 specimens from Peru and 16 from Bolivia, with a very large series from Colombia, shows that this southern form, heretofore synonymized with true personata, may be recognized by its generally duller bluer color, especially on the wings, and by the absence of the conspicuous whitish edgings on the lower tail coverts present in all our adult Colombian examples.

As in Colombia, the species in Peru appears to range from the upper part of the Subtropical to the Temperate Zone.

Above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet), 1 male; Torontoy, 9,500 feet, 1 female; 14,000 feet, 1 male; Occobamba Valley, 9,100 feet, 1 male.

(4042) DIGLOSSA INDIGOTICA Sclater.


This species appears not to have been recorded from Peru, but the specimen listed below, together with 9 from Inca Mine, agree with one labeled as coming from Ecuador.

Rio San Miguel, 4,500 feet, 1 male (breeding, Oct. 5).

(4047) OREOMANES FRASERI Sclater.


A species of the Temperate Zone which is unknown between southern Peru and central Ecuador. An even more striking hiatus occurs in the recorded range of Diglossa brunneiventris which is unknown between central Peru and northern Colombia. Such gaps in distribution indicate lack of continuity in the Temperate Zone itself, and when the species found in these Temperate Zone islands show no appreciable differentiation, it seems evident that they have become isolated at a comparatively recent date. Specimens of Diglossa brunneiventris from Colombia, for example, are inseparable from others from Peru, and it now appears that the bird described by me as Oreomanes binghami is but the immature plumage of Oreomanes fraseri, Doctor Hellmayr writes me that an immature specimen in the collection of the Munich Museum is molting from the plumage of "binghami" to that of fraseri. The chin and malar stripe are white, but the superciliaries have acquired, through molt, the chestnut color of those of the adult.

Cedrobamba, 1 female.
CONIROSTRUM CYANEUM Taczanowski.


Occobamba Valley, 9,100 feet, 1 male, 1 female.

CONIROSTRUM FERRUGINEIVENTRIS Sclater.


Above Torontoy (14,000 feet, timber line), 1 female.

CONIROSTRUM CINEREUM CINEREUM d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.


Our specimens have not been compared with topotypical ones.

Occobamba Valley, 9,100 feet, 2 males; Ollantaytambo, 2 males, 1 female; Huaracando Canyon, 1 male; Calca, 1 ?; Cuzco, 2 males, 2 females.

CONIROSTRUM ATROCYANEUM SORDIDUM Berlepsch.


Found in the Subtropical Zone. I have seen no specimens from Ecuador, but Lafresnaye describes his type as having the primaries margined with olivaceous, a character in which our Peruvian birds agree. Berlepsch refers Idma specimens to his C. a. sordidum of Bolivia, a form which appears to have been separated without comparison with topotypical material, and which is here provisionally recognized.

Idma, 5 males, 2 females; San Miguel Bridge, 3 males.

XENODACNIS PARINA Cabanis.

Xenodacnis parina Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 312, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2 (Maraynioc, Peru).

Found in the Temperate Zone. I have seen only the specimens recorded below.

Machu Picchu, above timber line, 13,000–14,000 feet, 2 males (breeding, June 11), 1 female; Idma Pampa, 11,200 feet, 1 male.

DACNIS CAYANA GLAUCOGULARIS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


Idma, 2 males, 2 females.

IRIDOPHANES PULCHERRIMA PULCHERRIMA (Sclater).

Dacnis pulcherrima Sclater, Rev. Zool., 1853, p. 490 (Bogotá).


Found in the Subtropical Zone. None of our specimens exhibits the "grande tache blanche subterminale sur le barbe interne de la rectrice externe" attributed to this race. In several it is faintly
suggested by a grayish area, but others are not distinguishable from males from Ecuador and Bogotá. It seems probable, therefore, that the quite distinct *I. p. aurincnucha* Ridgway is restricted to the Pacific slope of the Ecuadorian Andes, while *I. p. pulcherrima* ranges from Colombia to southern Peru on the eastern slope of the range.

Idma, 5 males, 2 females.

Family **TANAGRIDAE**.

**TANAGERS.**

(4111) **TANAGRA XANTHOGASTER** (Sundevall).


(4126) **TANAGRA LANIIROSTRIS PERUVIANA** (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).

*Euphonia laniirostris peruviana* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, *Ornis*, 1906, p. 77 (La Merced; Santa Ana).

(4135) **TANAGRA CHRYSOPASTA** (Sclater and Salvin).


Rio Cosireni, 1 male, 1 female (breeding, Sept. 20).

(4149) **PIPRAEIDEA MELANOTA VENEZUELENSIS** Sclater.

*Pipridaea melanota* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, *Ornis*, 1906, p. 78 (Idma).

The two specimens listed below agree with others from Colombia. San Miguel Bridge, 1 male, 1 female.

(4155) **TANGARA CHILENISI** (Vigors).


A species of the Tropical Zone. Peruvian specimens are larger than those from the Napo region.

Rio Cosireni, 2 males (breeding, Sept. 9, 11); Rio Comberciato, 1 male (breeding, Sept. 21).

(4163) **TANGARA SCHRANKI** (Spix).


A species of the Tropical Zone. Our specimens agree with others from Ecuador.

Rio Cosireni, 1 male, 1 female (breeding, Sept. 9, 11).

(4191) **TANGARA GYROLOIDES CATHARINAE** (Hellmayr).

*Calospiza gyroloides* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, *Ornis*, 1906, p. 78 (Idma).
(4204) TANGARA NIGROVIRIDIS BERLEPSCHI (Taczanowski).


Calospiza nigroviridis berlepschi Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 78 (Idma).

This well-marked race was found in the forests of the Subtropical Zone.
Idma, 2 males, 1 female; Huadquina, 1 male (breeding, Oct. 23).

(4208a) TANGARA CYANEICOLLIS GULARIS Chapman.


Subspecies characters.—Most nearly related to Tangara cyaneicollis cyaneicollis, but male with head darker blue, of about the same shade as in T. c. caeruleiceps, but with no purple on the forehead and little if any on the throat.

Rio San Miguel (4,500 feet), 1 male, breeding October 2.

(4214) TANGARA FULVICERVIX (Sclater and Salvin).


Calospiza fulvicervix Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 79 (Idma).

Abundant in the Subtropical Zone.
Idma, 18 males, 7 females; San Miguel Bridge, 1 male.

(4216) TANGARA MELANOTIS (Sclater).

Calliste melanotis Sclater, Ibis, 1876, p. 408, pl. 2, fig. 1 (Rio Napo, Ecuador).

Calospiza melanotis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 79 (Idma).

Found in the Subtropical Zone. Our specimens agree with one from Colombia.
Idma, 5 males; 3 females.

(4219) TANGARA PARZUDAKII (Lafresnaye).

Tanagra parzudakii Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 97 (Bogotá).

Calospiza parzudakii Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 79 (Idma).


Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. Our series agrees closely in size and color with eight topotypical specimens of parzudakii. I have not seen T. p. florentes Bangs and Noble, based on a female from northern Peru. This bird is larger than any in our series, but in view of the practical identity of specimens from southern Peru and the type locality the validity of the proposed form seems questionable.
Idma, 7 males; 3 females.
BIRD LIFE IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY OF PERU.

(4222) TANGARA XANTHOCEPHALA XANTHOCEPHALA (Tschudi).


Common in the Subtropical Zone.
Idma, 7 males, 3 females; San Miguel Bridge, 4 males, 1 female; Torontoy, 1 male.

(4224) TANGARA CHRYSO'TIS (Du Bus).

Calliste chrysotis Du Bus, Esq. Orn., pl. 7, 1845 (Peru).

Rio San Miguel, 4,500 feet, 1 male (breeding, Oct. 5).

(4223) TANGARA ARGENTE'A AR'GENTE'A (Tschudi).

Calospiza argentea Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 79 (Idma).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone.
Idma, 3 males (1 breeding Oct. 17), 1 female; San Miguel Bridge, 2 males, 2 females.

(4234) IRIDOSORNIS JELSKII JELSKII Cabanis.

Iridornis jelshii Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 316, pl. 5, fig. 1 (Maraynioc, Peru).

Above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet, timber line), 2 males, breeding May 22 and June 8.

(4237) IRIDOSORNIS ANALIS (Tschudi).

Tanagra analis Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 1844, vol. 1, p. 287 (Peru).

Idma, 2 males

(4244) POECILOTHRAUPIS IGNIVENTRIS (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


Inhabits the humid Temperate Zone. Although obviously representing P. lunulata, our specimens show no indication of intergrading with that species.

Above Machu Picchu (12,000 feet, timber line), 6 males (3 breeding, May 23–June 2), 1 female.

(4254) BUTHRAUPIS CUCULLATA SATURATA Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Buthraupis cucullata saturata Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 80 (Idma, Peru).

Occobamba Valley, 9,100 feet, 1 male; Torontoy, 10,700 feet, 1 male.

(4269) DUBUSIA STICTOCEPHALA Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Dubusia stictocephala Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ibis, 1894, p. 386 (Maraynioc, Peru).

Occobamba Valley (9,100 feet), 1 female.
THRAUPIS EPISCOPUS MAJOR (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).


Inhabits the arid Tropical Zone and ranges upward to the lower border of the Subtropical. The present form, *coelestis* and *leucoptera* are evidently representatives of one species. Several of our Peruvian specimens closely resemble others from the Bogotá region.
Santa Ana, 1 male, 1 female; Idma, 4 males, 1 female; Chauillay, 1 male; San Miguel Bridge, 2 males, 2 females.

THRAUPIS PALMARUM MELANOPTERA (Sclater).

San Miguel Bridge, 1 female.

THRAUPIS DARWINI LAETA (Berlepsch and Stolzmann).


Specimens from Cuzco, Calca, and Pisac are topotypical. There appears to exist no clear understanding regarding the limits of the range of this form and *T. d. darwini*. I have seen no specimens of the latter.
San Miguel Bridge, 1 female; Machu Picchu, 1 female; Chospiyoc, 1 female (breeding; April 20); Calca, 3 males, 2 females; Pisac, 1 male; Cuzco, 1 male, 1 female.

SPOROTHRAUPIS CYANOCEPHALA CYANOCEPHALA (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. Our specimens average slightly smaller and more yellow than a topotypical series.
San Miguel Bridge, 3 males, 2 females; Torontoy, 1 male, 2 females; Occobamba Valley, 1 male.

RAMPHOCCELUS CARBO CONNECTENS Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


Common in the Tropical Zone ranging upward to the lower border of the Subtropical.
Rio Comberciato, 1 male (breeding, Sept. 25); Santa Ana, 1 female; Idma, 5 males (2 breeding, Oct. 14, 17); 3 females (2 breeding, Oct. 14, 17).
PIRANGA RUBRA RUBRA (Linnaeus).


*Piranga rubra* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 81 (Idma, 2 males; Oct., Nov.).

PIRANGA ARDENS (Tschudi).


Rio San Miguel, 4,500 feet, 1 male (breeding, Oct. 5).

PIRANGA TESTACEA TSCHUDII Berlepsch and Stolzmann.


Santa Ana, 2 males (1 breeding, Oct. 25); Idma, 2 males, 2 females (1 breeding, Oct. 19).

TACHYPHONUS RUFUS (Boddart).


*Tachyphonus rufus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 82 (Santa Ana; Idma).

Santa Ana, 2 males (1 breeding, Oct. 25); Idma, 2 males, 2 females (1 breeding, Oct. 19).

TACHYPHONUS RUFIVENTER (Spix).

*Tanagra rufiventer* Spix, Av. Bras., vol. 2, 1825, p. 37, pl. 1, fig. 1.

A female and an immature male are apparently referable to this species, of which I have seen no other specimens.

Rio Cosireni, 1 male, immature, 1 female (breeding).

HEMITHRAUPIS FLAVICOLLIS CENTRALIS (Hellmayr).


Our specimens agree with others from the Beni region of Bolivia and Matto Grosso, Brazil, in the jet blackness of the black areas. One of two males from the Rio Roosevelt, however, resembles a Cayenne specimen in the color of the black areas.

Rio Cosireni, 2 males (breeding).

THLYPOPSIS INORNATA (Taczanowski).


Identified from descriptions only. Our specimen (unsexed) is more olive and less refuscent than the plate in the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum.\(^5\)

San Miguel Bridge, 1.

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\(^5\) Vol. 11, pl. 13, fig. 2.
(4387) **THLYPOPSIS Ruficeps** (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


**Thlypopsis ruficeps** Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 82 (Idma).

Our specimens agree with a totopypical series.

Idma, 1; San Miguel Bridge, 3; Torontoy, 6; Calca, 1.

(4397) **Chlorospingus Flavigularis Flavigularis** (Sclater).


The acquisition of additional totopotypical material of both *flavigularis* and "*parvirostris*" shows that the latter form is based on an average difference quite lost by individual variation. It is not in my opinion worthy of recognition. Inhabits the Subtropical Zone.

Idma, 5; San Miguel Bridge, 4.

(4404) **HEMISPINGUS Atropileus Auricularis** (Cabanis).

**Chlorospingus auricularis** Cabanis, Journ. für Ornith., 1873, p. 318 (Maraynioc, Peru).

The difference between the northern and southern forms of this species appears to be subspecific. Inhabits the humid Temperate Zone.

Occobamba Valley, 2.

(4409) **HEMISPINGUS Superciliaris Nigrifrons** (Lawrence).

**Chlorospingus nigrifrons** Lawrence, Ibis, 1875, p. 384 (Ecuador).

Inhabits the humid Temperate Zone. Our specimens agree with several from southern Colombia.

Occobamba Valley, 2 (1, July 29, breeding); above Torontoy (9,500 feet), 1 (May 4, breeding).

(4412) **HEMISPINGUS Frontalis Frontalis** (Tschudi).


**Chlorospingus frontalis** Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 83 (Santa Ana).

Inhabits the Subtropical Zone. I am unable to separate the Colombian from the Peruvian birds. *H. f. oleagineus* should, therefore, in my present opinion, be synonymized with *frontalis*.58

San Miguel Bridge, 6.

(4421) **PSEUDOSPINGUS XANTHOPHTHALMUS** (Taczanowski).


Heller secured a male of this rare species heretofore known only from two males and three females from Maraynioc and a female

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from Taminpampa (altitude, 9,000 feet). The bird agrees with descriptions.59

Occobamba Valley, 9,100 feet, 1.

(4423) MICROSPINGUS TRIFASCIATUS Taczanowski.


Heller secured this uncommon species at timber line in the humid Temperate Zone.

Cedrobamba, 3.

(4457a) SCHISTOCHLAMYS ATRA OLIVINA (Selater).


Schistochlamys atra Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 83 (Idma).

Inhabits the Tropical Zone. A large series from Matto Grosso averages slightly darker, especially below, than specimens from Cayenne and northeastern Venezuela (which may be considered typically to represent atra), but the black throat areas are not so intense and the black of the forehead grades insensibly into the gray of the crown or hind head and is not therefore sharply defined from it as it is in our specimens of true atra. Our Peruvian specimens average slightly darker in general coloration than those from Matto Grosso, but agree with them in the color of the black frontal areas and gradual change from black to gray on the crown. They should therefore unquestionably be referred to the southern rather than the northern form of this species and it seems probable that S. a. grisea Cory should also be placed here.

Santa Ana, 2; Idma, 2 (Oct. 20, breeding).

Family ICTERIDAE.

ORIOLES, CASSIQUES, Etc.

(4455a) OSTINOPS DECUMANUS MACULOSUS Chapman.


Ostinops decumanus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 84 (Pampa de Derrumbe; Santa Ana).

Rio Cosireni, 1; Chauillay, 1.

(4447) OSTINOPS ATROVIRENS (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye).


Ostinops atrovirens Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1876, p. 16 (Huiro).—

Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 85 (Idma).

Locally common in the Subtropical Zone.

Idma, 5; San Miguel Bridge, 3.

(4457) Cassicus chrysotonutus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.


Torontoy, 1.

(4479) Agelaius thilis (Molina).


Agelaeus thilis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 103 (Suriti; Cuzco).

Calca, 1.

Family CORVIDAE.

CROWS, JAYS.

(4547) Cyanocorax violaceus Du Bus.


A species of the Tropical Zone.

Rio Comberciato, 2.

(4549) Xanthoura yncas yncas (Boddaert).


Xanthoura yncas Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 85 (Idma).

Common in the Subtropical Zone.

San Miguel Bridge, 6; Santa Rosa, 1; Idma, 2.

(4555) Cyanolyca jolyaeae (Bonaparte).

Cyanocitta jolyaeae Bonaparte, Journ. für Ornith., 1853, p. 47 (Peru).

Xanthoura jolyaeae Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 1906, p. 85 (Tambillo).

(4555a) Cyanolyca viridicyanea cuzcoensis Sclater.

Cyanolyca viridicyanea cuzcoensis Sclater, Ibis, 1917, p. 465, pl. 8, fig. 1 (Huasampilla, altitude 10,000 feet, Peru).

This form requires comparison with C. jolyaeae of which I have seen no specimens. It inhabits the forests of the humid Temperate Zone and hence is not found in the treeless Cuzco region.

Torontoy (9,500 feet), 1.
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